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An Original Novel, "They Were Married!" by Messrs. Besant and Rice, with a Coloured Picture, "Married for Love," by Marcus Stone, A.R.A., and Numerous Illustrations.

TO THE BINDER.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1882.

WITH (SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS) BY POST, 6½D.



A SONG FOR THE NEW YEAR.—SEE PAGE 6.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th ult., at St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica, Mrs. William A. Conran, of a son.

On the 31st ult., at Wilderton, Bournemouth, Mrs. Richard Ovey, of a son.

On the 31st ult., at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, the wife of Sergeant-Major W. W. Tomlinson, A.M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Rathbarnan church, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Achoury, assisted by the Rev. P. Heany, Sir Charles Larem, Bart., to Jennie, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Perceval, of Temple House, in the county of Sligo, Ireland.

On the 29th ult., at Tullylish, by the Rev. J. Morrison, M.A., George Smyth, Bengal Civil Service, to Helen, second daughter of T. Ferguson, Esq., J.P., Edenderry House, Banbridge, in the county of Down.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ult., at Albion House, The Downs, Bowdon, Susan Jane, the beloved wife of Duncan Matheson, Manchester.

On the 30th ult., at Croydon, in the 81st year of her age, Anne Gilbert, relict of the late Rev. David Perkins, D.D., Vicar of Dawlish, and eldest and last surviving child of the late Sir Walter Roberts, Bart., of Roberts Cove, in the county of Cork, and Courlands, Devon.

*. The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

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WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.
Liverpool-street Station, London, December, 1881.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1882.

1882 opens under very different and more agreeable conditions than did 1881. This time last year we were beginning to feel the first rigours of a most severe and disagreeable winter season. It was ushered in by stifling fogs, and reached its climax in the unprecedented snow-storm of Jan. 18, that inflicted much suffering on the young and aged, vastly swelled the bills of mortality, and to a great extent disorganised many of the staple industries of the country. For the present season, as everyone knows, fogs have been rare, frost an occasional visitant, snow an almost unknown quantity, and sunshine a frequent and welcome blessing. Though these are the early days of the New Year, we can gratefully rejoice in the auspicious prospect, even if experience discourages a sanguine forecast of the unknown and uncertain. We are, at least, making a fairer start at this fresh epoch of our national life than we were a twelvemonth ago, and even if in the actual result we should be doomed to disappointment, buoyant cheerfulness is in itself a distinct advantage. By steady strides, rather than by "leaps and bounds," trade and commerce are extending. Although old markets for the vast products of England may here and there be closed, others are being opened by mercantile enterprise; so that even the probable failure to renew the Treaty of Commerce with France—owing to the political necessities of M. Gambetta, who is just now bent on conciliating the Protectionists of the Senate, and cannot carry the two Chambers with him in his free-trade aspirations—will not, it is expected, seriously restrict our external trade.

Our solid national prosperity is, happily, little hampered by industrial conflicts. Workmen's strikes have become rarer as employer and employed, not unassisted by recent legislation, have discovered amicable methods of settling their differences. Better education, practised skill, mechanical inventions, unflinching enterprise, and an unmatched mercantile marine, supply our merchants and manufacturers with resources and facilities that defy competition, and enable us to hold our own against the rivalry of protected interests all the world over. The evidence of this material improvement is to be seen in the Board of Trade statistics, which reveal the vast extent of our commerce, and in the revenue returns, that are not less gratifying to the nation in general than to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in particular. For the three quarters of the financial year the revenue has shown a progressive increase. There is thus far an apparent surplus of more than two and three quarter millions sterling, which compares most favourably with the same period last year; and although, owing to various contingencies, the fourth quarter may somewhat dim the present brilliant prospect, Mr. Gladstone will, no doubt, next April have a handsome surplus to give away for the relief of taxation or the reduction of debt. If there were in existence any weather prophet who could unerringly promise an auspicious season next summer and autumn, we might anticipate a marked revival of British agriculture, the welfare of which is so closely interwoven with that of the nation at large, for while our foreign commerce is greatly expanding the home trade somewhat languishes. Up to the present time our farmers are cheerful, if not sanguine. May the seasons in due time second their persevering energy, and bright skies at length fulfil their long-deferred hopes of an abundant harvest!

The Cabinet Councils that precede the meeting of Parliament have begun in earnest, and under somewhat depressing circumstances. These Ministerial consultations have been preceded by a great Liberal demonstration at Birmingham, at which Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain, who, of course, met with an enthusiastic reception from their constituents, vindicated the policy of the Government, particularly in relation to Ireland; and the somewhat weary party controversies, which the Christmas season suspended, have been resumed with redoubled vigour, and are not likely to abate before the Session opens. The "great difficulty" of every Cabinet still confronts Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. Even the urgent question of a reform of the procedure of the House of Commons is more or less mixed up with the Irish problem, and it would be as safe to predict the weather of next summer as to cast the horoscope of the ensuing Session. For some weeks, probably, obstruction, not altogether limited to Irish Irreconcilables, will be practised, and the walls of St. Stephen's will echo their clamour for the release of the "suspects" in Kilmainham Prison and elsewhere. The Land Act will be doubly on its defence; for, while Mr. O'Donnell and his confederates will complain that it falls short of justice to the tenant farmers, the Opposition will be the mouthpiece of the Irish land-owners who at a great meeting held in Dublin on Tuesday bitterly bewailed the rigid application of its provisions in a serious reduction of their rents, and hinted at a demand for State compensation.

Meanwhile, the landlords of Ireland are preparing

to enforce evictions on a large scale, and there is scarcely an estate in county Clare on which rent processes or ejectments have not been served for the present Hilary Sessions. Although Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who for nearly a month was travelling through the western counties, declares that the condition of Ireland is represented to be tenfold worse than it is in reality, outrages of a peculiarly atrocious character are unquestionably still perpetrated, the no-rent conspiracy does not appear to abate, and—most important of all—we are told that within the twelve scheduled Irish districts there are more than 900,000 young persons, besides adults, who are without employment. There are, however, visible signs of greater vigour at Dublin Castle in vindicating the law. Many more districts have been proclaimed with a view to the seizure of arms; five resident magistrates, who are to be intrusted with large powers, have been appointed to as many disturbed counties; one of the most desperate leaders of the "moonlight" brigands has been captured with important criminal documents in his possession; and several leaders of the proscribed Ladies' Land League, who have openly resisted the law, have been placed under arrest. Two bright gleams to some extent relieve this sombre picture. One of these is the Treasury minute detailing the conditions on which Government loans will be granted to occupiers of land in Ireland, which, if accepted on a large scale, will enable tenants to tide over present difficulties; and the second, a statement that one fourth of the Irish tenants who need protection have come under the operation of the Land Act—a multitude of cases being settled out of court—and that, in the opinions of competent persons who have studied the subject, the whole land problem will be virtually solved within two years. We devoutly hope this sanguine expectation will be realised.

The external relations of England, though in the main satisfactory, are in two directions a source of anxiety. No one can safely contend that Egypt will not soon evolve one of those "burning" questions the settling of which is the test of skilful diplomacy. The assembly of Notables at Cairo, which is little more than the delusive shadow of a Parliament, can do nothing to strengthen the independent attitude of the nerveless Khedive, who seems to be either under the spell of artful intriguers at Constantinople, or subject to the stronger will of the ambitious Arabi Bey—an enthusiast who actually unfolds his ideas in the Times. The exigency must indeed be great that has induced the Governments of France and England to discuss the policy—for as yet no decision has been taken—of dispatching to Tewfik Pasha an identical note, promising their joint and effectual support in the event of his authority being menaced or subverted. It is possible that this threat of a Protectorate by the Western Powers may avert an outbreak, and be an effectual warning to the Sultan and his scheming entourage. But the intervention suggested by M. Gambetta, under certain circumstances, would bring into view international questions of great magnitude and delicacy; not the least important of which is the ultimate issue. France and England have a common object in maintaining the independence of the Khedive; but their respective interests in Egypt at a certain point diverge, if they do not conflict; and action which was commenced in harmony would probably end in discord. If these Powers should disagree—what next? In South Africa, also, though the clouds are less black, they have not dispersed. The Boers of the Transvaal have in their National Assembly shown good sense and prudence by acquiescing in the Convention with England, without any apparent intention of secretly setting at naught its provisions. The hope that complications may be averted elsewhere in this vast region rests on the choice of Sir Henry Bulwer as Governor of Natal, a position for which his great experience in South Africa pre-eminently fits him. His acceptance of this onerous post is a credit alike to himself and to the Colonial Office. Sir Henry has little sympathy with the autocratic Imperialist policy of Sir Bartle Frere, which has cost this country so dear. If his influence and experience should be able to solve the Zulu problem, he will prove to be a meritorious Pro-Consul.

It would be pleasant, if it were possible, to glance without misgiving at the European situation. Like another Atlas, the veteran Prince Bismarck totters under the State responsibilities he has assumed—to which he has now added the guardianship of the Sultan, who clings to his skirts, and the protection of the Pope, who expects from him concessions; and the entire Continent is watching with anxiety the issue of his complicated policy both at home and abroad. Whatever may be the object of his "benevolent neutrality" as regards the Vatican, the German Chancellor must be disconcerted by the firm announcement of King Humbert at his New-Year's reception that the Rome Government would not admit even of the discussion of certain questions that involve the internal policy of Italy—referring, no doubt, to the partial restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. Looking nearer home, the French Prime Minister, even before he has secured an indispensable majority in the Senate, is beginning to lose his prestige, which has been damaged by the sending back of M. Roustan to Tunis, and by his obnoxious official appointments. The failure of M. Gambetta to maintain his personal ascendancy as a ruler would be quite as disastrous to France as would be the break-down of Prince Bismarck to Germany.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

To the Christmastide death-roll must be added the name of Mr. William Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist, who passed away on Tuesday last, at the ripe age of seventy-seven. As a young man of twenty he wrote a romance called "Sir John Chiverton," which earned the warm admiration of Sir Walter Scott. Sir Walter, you know, has been dead fifty years. Mr. Ainsworth had achieved popularity, as a novelist, before Charles Dickens had been heard of in the world of letters; for "Rookwood," I believe, appeared in 1834; whereas the first of the "Sketches by Boz" did not appear in the *Morning Chronicle* until 1836. I suppose that William Harrison Ainsworth was about the most indefatigable worker in the field of historic fiction that our age has seen. G. P. R. James (who, on the appearance of his first romance, "Richelieu," was also complimented by the good-natured author of "Waverley") put forth a hundred volumes in the course of a literary career extending over some thirty years. But many of G. P. R. James's works were historical essays and biographies—such as his "Life of Edward the Black Prince" and "Life and Times of Louis XIV." Harrison Ainsworth, on the other hand, beyond writing some picturesque "touch-and-go" ballads, produced nothing, it would seem, but novels.

"Rookwood," "Crichton," "Jack Sheppard," "The Tower of London," "Guy Fawkes," "Old St. Paul's," "Windsor Castle," "The Miser's Daughter," "Revelations of London," "St. James's," "Whitehall," "The Lancashire Witches," "The Flitch of Bacon," "Ovingdean Grange," "John Law," "The Lord Mayor of London," "The Star Chamber," "The Spendthrift," "Cardinal Pole," "The Constable of the Tower"—I quote these from memory; yet, possibly, I have not mentioned a third of the Ainsworthian romances.

I am old enough to remember William Harrison Ainsworth as a very handsome man; almost as handsome, indeed, as Count d'Orsay. It was an Irish gentleman I believe who, at a conversation at Gore House, observing the beautiful hostess engaged in conversation with the handsome d'Orsay, the handsome Ainsworth, the handsome Frank Sheridan, and the handsome "Tom" Duncombe, compared her Ladyship to "Venus surrounded by the Three Graces; only there were four of them."

There is a smirking portrait of the late Mr. Ainsworth, by Daniel Machse, R.A., which has been engraved in line. I think, too, that there is a head, in profile, of the novelist, drawn by d'Orsay and lithographed by R. J. Lane, in the d'Orsay gallery of portraits, published some five-and-thirty years since by Mr. John Mitchell, in New Bond-street. But the most lifelike presentment, to my mind, of Harrison Ainsworth is the figure in the little vignette which forms a standing title to the monthly editorial gossip in the early numbers of "Ainsworth's Magazine." The vignette was drawn by George Cruikshank.

"*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*" is a very excellent, although wholly illogical maxim; so I will not enlarge on the social harm which Mr. Harrison Ainsworth did by the publication of the flagitious romance of "Jack Sheppard." He had, I am certain, no mischievous intention in putting forth a work the cheap imitations of which have done such an immense amount of mischief among foolish lads.

With an amusing flourish of trumpets the estimable "Atlas" in the *World* publishes what, through some odd hallucination, is called a recipe, hitherto unknown in England, for making bouillabaisse. "It comes to me," writes the excellent "Atlas," "under the hand and seal of the great Roubion himself." It may be incidentally observed that there is nothing "great" about the respectable restaurateur in question, except perhaps the expense to which people are put who dine at his house. His prices are extravagantly dear; and you may eat bouillabaisse quite as good, and much less costly, at the Maison Dorée in the Cannebière Prolongée, and at a dozen other restaurants at Marseilles.

But let that pass. The recipe's the thing. The much-vaunted bouillabaisse formula of the "great" Roubion is only a *réchauffé* of a well-known recipe in "La Cuisine Française," written by Gogué, who, in the early years of the present century, was cook to the Count de Cayla and to Lord Melville. A second edition of "La Cuisine Française," published by Hachette two-and-twenty years ago, is now before me, and the book enables me to institute a few parallels of the respective methods of making bouillabaisse.

Roubion.	Gogué.
In a wrought-iron pot put—	Souvent, au lieu de se servir d'une casserole, on fait cuire le bouillabaisse dans un poëlon. . . . Nous croyons que c'est là le meilleur; roçé: le poëlon vaut mieux que la casserole de cuire.
Half a pint of olive oil, two tomatoes, an onion, and a clove of garlic, all minced up together; three or four bay leaves dried, and a dried piece of orange-peel. Add a pinch of saffron.	Un verre d'huile d'olive, deux oignons moyens coupés en morceaux, une gousse d'ail et du persil hachés très fin, un peu d'écorce d'orange. Une cuillerée à bouche de safran (plus ou moins, suivant votre goût).
Three or four bay-leaves; pepper and salt according to taste; A glass of water for each person.	Deux feuilles de laurier. Sel et poivre. Mettez dans la casserole autant de verres d'eau que vous avez de convives.
Put the stew-pan on a very brisk fire.	Mettez la casserole sur un grand feu bien ardent (il ne faut pas que le bouillabaisse languisse: le mot vous l'indique).
Let it boil half an hour.	Laissez cuire une demi-heure.

Every item of the process (too long to quote in its entirety) ordained by Gogué is re-echoed by the "great" Roubion. The variations in the ingredients are (1) that Gogué omits tomatoes; but those esculents are prescribed in the "Cuisinier Durand," compiled a hundred years ago (une pomme d'amour

coupée a morceaux); by Urbain Dubois ("two peeled tomatoes: "Cosmopolitan Cookery," art. 139), in "Cassell's Dictionary of Cookery" ("two or three tomatoes, or a little tomato sauce"). (2) Gogué and the vast majority of authorities prescribe a glass of white wine (un bon verre de vin blanc sec). The "great" Roubion omits this excellent ingredient. With these exceptions, the two bouillabaisse recipes are identical. "Atlas" has reckoned without the people who have a practical knowledge of cooking and large culinary libraries.

Mem.: One of the fish used in Bouillabaisse is the *bandroie*. With "Atlas's" translation of *bandroie* as a "gurnet," an "angler," or a "fishing frog," I will not quarrel. Some fishes have as many names as a Spanish hidalgo. But, in the very latest of French and English dictionaries (Cassell's) the *bandroie* is translated as "the sea devil" or "frog fish."

I am heartily sorry to read in the New York correspondence of the well-informed *Era* that the Hon. Lewis Wingfield's drama of "The Bondman," founded on the story of Jack Cade, which was recently produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, did not meet with all the success which the ingenious and picturesque manner in which Mr. Wingfield has treated the legend of the insurrection of the Men of Kent, and the talent of Mr. John McCullough, who played the part of the hero, should have secured for the drama. In a premonitory address issued by the author to the press and the public Mr. Wingfield tells us, on the authority of Sir Richard Baker's Chronicle, that Cade was transported in early life to Italy, and reared in comfort by the Italian doctor who had adopted him, but that, "like Moses, his prototype, he conceived himself called upon to free his brethren from slavery, and returned to England to raise the standard of revolt."

Other authorities have held that Jack Cade was an Irishman, who had served some time in France as a soldier under the English flag. Others declare him to have been an outlaw. "We have no clue," Mr. Wingfield goes on to say, "as for Cade's reasons for assuming the title of Mortimer." But surely most people are aware that Jack Cade assumed the illustrious name of Mortimer in order to claim a descent which made him a relation (although illegitimately) of the Duke of York, at that time Governor of Ireland, and whom Cade wished to be thought the instigator of the revolt which he stirred up among the men of Kent.

Mr. Wingfield should be deeply interested in the Irish Land question. Is he aware that Jack Cade was the "prototype" rather of Mr. Parnell than of the Prophet Moses, and that he was the original President of an English Land League? A curious reason has been assigned for the readiness shown by the men of Kent to join him—to wit, the law of Gavelkind prevailing in that county. "The incensate custome of gavelkind," as it is called in an old book entitled "The Glorie of Generositie," "tendeth to the destruction of auncient and gentle houses:"—by tending, I suppose, towards the multiplication of a peasant and democratic proprietary. On this head see Amédée Thierry's "Norman Conquest."

The object of Mr. Oscar Wilde's visit to the United States—he sailed for New York a fortnight ago—is, I am told, to lecture on the progress of Art in England during the past few years. Had I seen Mr. O. Wilde just before his departure, I would have repeated to him that which Horace Greeley used to say to every youthful aspirant for fame or fortune who sought his counsel:—"Go West, young Man, go West." In the Eastern and Middle States Mr. Wilde will find, I suspect, some social but not much public acceptance. The New York press is desperately cynic and satirical; and the good people of Boston so overbrim themselves with culture (pronounced "cultchaw") that there is a greater likelihood of their teaching Mr. Wilde how to serenade a sunflower; how to carry a jerked feather (a peacock's, of course, "swaling in the bonnet," as Leigh Hunt put it, in the "Story of Rimini"); how to lunch on a lily and dine on an Æolic Digamma, than of their caring to be instructed in such matters by the accomplished Coryphæus of British Æstheticism. But in the Far West, where folks are more unsophisticated, Mr. Oscar Wilde should do well.

In any case, he ought to have taken with him a very lucid and compendious little handbook, which has just been published, entitled "The Year's Art, 1881," of which the compiler is Marcus B. Huish, LL.B. Herein Mr. Huish gives us an epitome of all occurrences during the year last past in the departments of painting, sculpture, and architecture. The "Artist's Calendar" is an especially complete and instructive feature in the work. For example, I open it, refer to the first week in May, and read how the British Museum was to be closed for a week from the 1st; how the Royal Academy opened at ten a.m.; likewise the Grosvenor Gallery; how the Royal Institute of British Architects held their annual meeting; how a course of lectures on the chemical materials used in painting began at University College on the 4th; and how the Flaxman Gallery of Sculpture was open from ten till four on the 7th. I had the curiosity to count how many weeks out of the fifty-two were utter blanks so far as art occurrences were concerned. There were but nineteen. A list of books connected with the Fine Arts published in '81 is another valuable addition to Mr. Huish's manual.

Not at all a pretty but, on the contrary, a very ugly quarrel as it stands is that between Messrs. Hare and Kendal, managers of the St. James's Theatre, and Mr. Pinero, actor and dramatic author, on the one hand; and between Mr. Thomas Hardy, novelist, and Mr. Comyns Carr, art critic and novelist, on the other. Messrs. H. and K. bring out a very well-written play called "The Squire," by Mr. P. Gusher, Tusher, and Crusher, the theatrical critics, notice a very strong similarity between Mr. P.'s "Squire" and Mr. T. H.'s well-known and delightful novel "Far from the Madding Crowd." Then Mr. C. C. comes forward (in the press) to state that some time since he submitted a dramatic version of Mr. H.'s

novel to Mr. K., who, personally, approved of it very much; but that the partnership of H. and K. "didn't see it." Then Mr. P. writes to say that he had never read Mr. H.'s novel when he settled the *scenario* of the "Squire," and that he evolved the plot of the piece entirely "out of his own head." This Mr. T. H. seems to doubt very gravely, and Mr. C. C. more gravely still; and they are all "at it," figuratively speaking, with hammer and tongs, brickbats and bludgeons, in the daily papers; passing from the "retort courteous" to the "quip modest;" thence to the "reply churlish" and the "reproof valiant," and so on to the "counter-check quarrelsome" and its disagreeable etceteras: the last of which is not a weapon that should be used in a newspaper controversy between gentlemen.

Of course, the resemblance between Mr. Hardy's novel and Mr. Pinero's drama was an accidental coincidence, and nothing more. There is a coincidence quite as curious between the picture of the "Canterbury Pilgrims," painted by Stothard, and the drawing of the same subject made by William Blake, *pictor ignotus*. There was something more than an accidental coincidence between the plot of Mr. Tom Taylor's "Mary Warner" and Mr. William Gilbert's "Tales for the Pharisees." But perhaps the strangest literary coincidence which I can call to mind is that between Alexandre Dumas the Elder's "Dame au Collier de Velours" and Washington Irving's "Tale of the German Student," in the "Tales of a Traveller." In all probability, Dumas *père* had never read a line of Irving; yet it is just possible that both the brilliant French *romancier* and the illustrious American had read Hoffman's "Contes Nocturnes."

I came across, myself, a very odd coincidence of a philological kind this very week. For a long time I had been hunting up the conflicting derivations and obscure history of the word "bullion." I defer what I have to say about the word until the appearance of Professor W. W. Skeat's completed Larger Etymological Dictionary, which will be published early in February. The parts which have already been issued I have not yet seen; but it may be assumed that the learned professor has set us all right as regards the derivation and meaning of "bullion," including the late John Milton, who has "bullion" in the sense of an adjective, and seems to think that it means the scum of molten metal:—

A second multitude
With wondrous art found out the massy ore,
Severing each kind, and scum'd the bullion dross.

A poetic license, evidently, which led a Miltonian commentator to derive bullion from the Latin "bullio" to boil.

But now for the odd coincidence. I find in the "Nouveau Dictionnaire Universel" (20 vols., Paris, 1810) that the name of the Superintendent of Finances who, A.D. 1640, first caused the coin known as the Louis d'Or to be coined in France, was Claude de Bullion. This is manifestly a coincidence: since Professor Skeat tells me privately that the word bullion occurs in the ninth year of Edward III.

Why is a paragraphist in the *World* so hard upon a writer in the *Pall Mall*, who, in noticing Mr. David James's impersonation of "Our Mr. Jenkins," in the "Two Roses," at the Lyceum, spoke of the "ill fitting assumption of sanctimony which he puts on with his clerical garb?" "The italicised word is pretty," sneers the writer in the *World*, "but a little too novel for the penny public. Sanctity we know, and sanctimoniousness; but sanctimony is a stranger."

What does this signify? Sanctimony and Sanctimoniousness mean, according to the oldest and the newest dictionaries, precisely the same thing. The word Sanctimony occurs three times in Shakespeare—in "All's Well that Ends Well," in "Troilus and Cressida," and in "Othello." Is "Othello" a "strange" play? It is one that has always been immensely popular with the "penny public," in the pit and gallery. Of course, most students are aware that "sanctimony" and "sanctimoniousness" may be so put as to mean, not holiness and devoutness, but the opposite qualities of hypocrisy and insincerity. Thus Shakespeare, when, in the "Tempest" (act iv. sc. 1), he makes Prospero say:—

All sanctimonious ceremonies may
With full and holy rite be ministered,

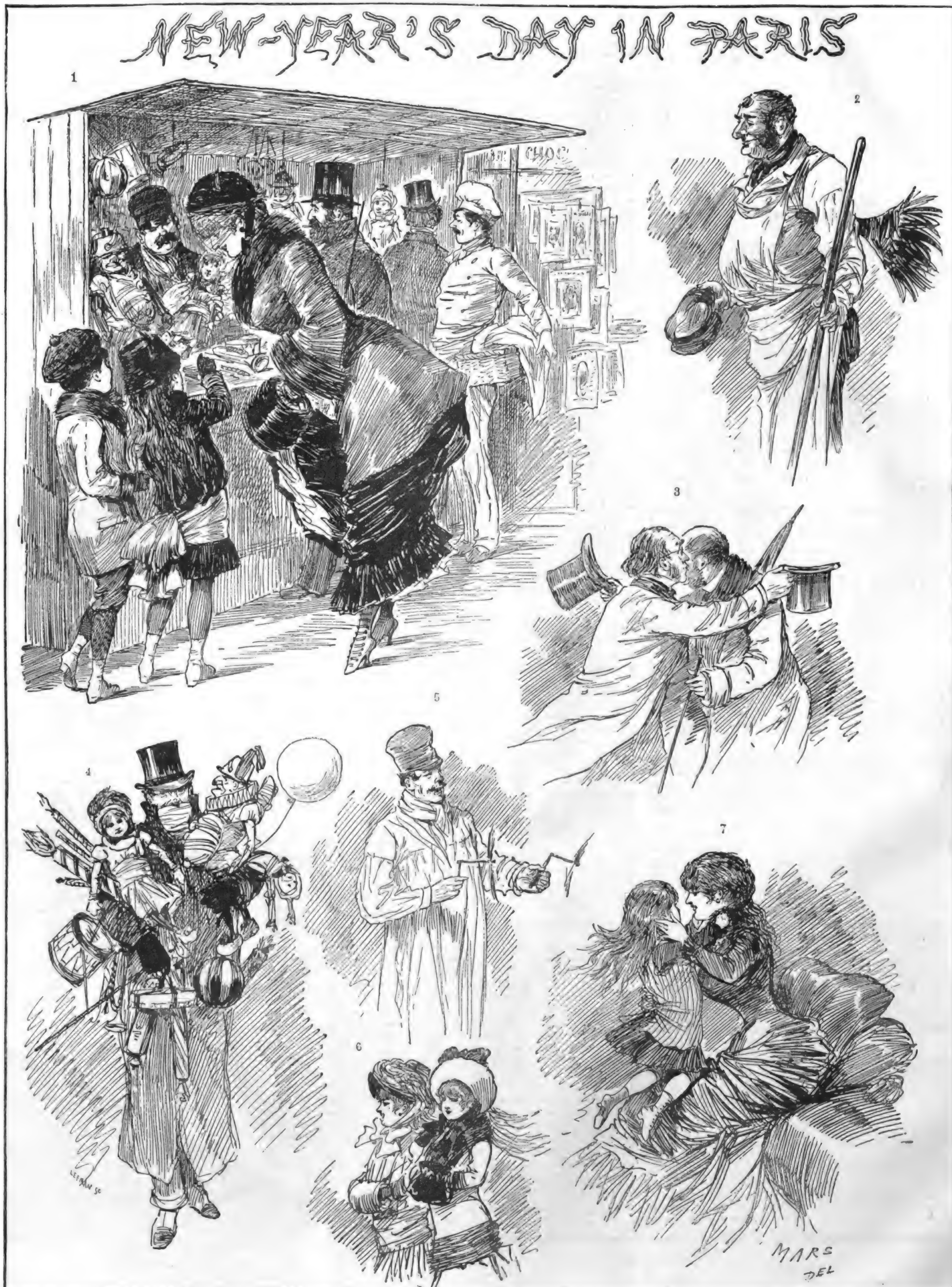
he means real sanctimony; but when, in "Measure for Measure," he makes Lucio speak of "the sanctimonious pirate that went to sea with the Ten Commandments, but scraped one out of the table," he means such sham sanctimony as "our Mr. Jenkins" assumes when he puts on his clerical garb.

We have heard a great deal lately, and I hope we shall hear a great deal more before the close of the coming season, of a National Academy for Teaching the Dramatic Art. Well organised, and starting with a sufficient capital (certainly not less than five thousand pounds, but ten thousand would be better) such a Dramatic Conservatoire should prove a brilliant success. Meanwhile, I have the greatest pleasure in acceding to a request that I should make known in this column that Miss Glyn (Mrs. E. S. Dallas) is giving lessons in dramatic reading and elocution, and is anxious to increase her connection. Miss Glyn, most students of the drama know, is a most accomplished and scholar-like professor of the Kemble school of acting. Her professional fame is closely associated with that of the late Samuel Phelps, and she was one of the finest Cleopatras ever seen on the modern stage. I hope that this gifted lady, estimable and high-minded as she is in every relation of life, will obtain more pupils. Miss Glyn's address is 13, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.

We—the man who blew the bellows claimed a co-partnership, you will remember, with the organist—intend to give the poor school-children of London a treat next week. On Thursday, the Twelfth instant, there will be a gratuitous afternoon performance of the pantomime of "Little Bo-Peep," at Covent Garden: the guests being the poor school-children and the hosts the Proprietors of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, at whose costs and charges the entertainment will be provided.

G. A. S.

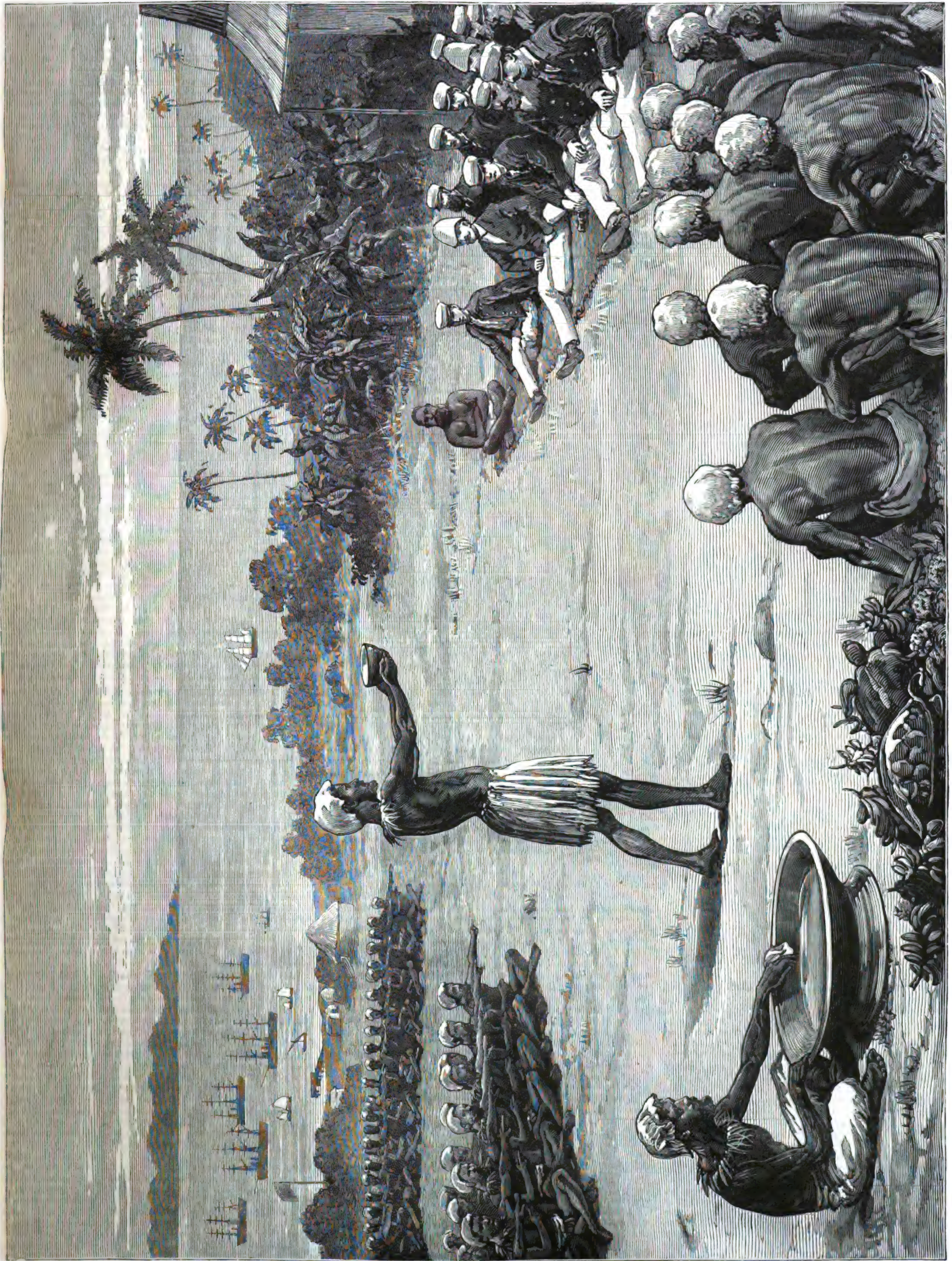
NEW-YEAR'S DAY IN PARIS



1. The "Baraque," or shop on the boulevard.
5. "A Camelot," or toy-vender.

2. The Concierge on New-Year's Day.
6. Going shopping.

3. A New-Year's Salutation.
7. A happy New-Year to dear Mamma.



THE SAILOR PRINCES AT THE FIJI ISLANDS : INCANTATION OF THE YANGONA, OR KAVA BOWL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

A SONG TO THE NEW YEAR

To her guitar a minstrel singing
Made echo to the joybells ringing,
Low-blending with their message clear
Of welcome to the new-born year:—

"Dear gentlemen and ladies all,
A bright new year for you I call.
But will it come, you ask of me,
Because I call it? You shall see.

"O yes, I know a certain spell
Which will the churliest year compel
(A fairy told me—so 'tis true)
To yield rich treasures up to you.

"Be loving, good, and true to all,
And then no matter what befall,
My fairy lore will serve you well,
And all who in your household dwell.

"The bitter word, the tart reply,
Unspoken, on your lips will die;
And tongue and eyes most truly tell
What sweet thoughts in your bosoms dwell.

"So living, sure the opening year
To you and yours must bring good cheer:
The spell will penury disarm,
And give to wealth an added charm.

"All discord straight will die away,
As ugly dream at break of day;
Each household, at its touch of might,
Will move to music, love, and light."

As thus the minstrel played and sang
The bells more jubilantly rang;
Guitar and voice and bells sonorous
Uniting in a hopeful chorus.—J. L.

THE SAILOR PRINCES IN THE FIJI ISLANDS.

A telegram from Hong-Kong states that H.M.S. Bacchante, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales on board, sailed on Saturday for Suez. A public ball was given in their honour on their previous night.

We are indebted to an amateur artist on board H.M.S. Inconstant, or rather to his friends in England, for some interesting sketches and notes, dated Sept. 12, to illustrate the visit of the Flying Squadron to the Fiji Islands. The squadron, it should be remembered, was composed of the Inconstant, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral the Earl of Cornwall, C.B.; the Cleopatra, the Carysfort, the Tourmaline, and the Bacchante, having on board their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales. On Sept. 4 they arrived at the Fiji Islands, and the young Princes had an opportunity of witnessing some of the most curious and striking native ceremonies. On the arrival of the squadron at Levuka, thousands of natives came in from all the neighbouring islands, and testified their loyalty by giving presents and by performing various festive acts of homage. The subject of our illustration is Ratu Timoce, second son of the abdicated King Thakumbau, presenting the yangona, or bowl of kava, to their Royal Highnesses, which is considered the most sacred of Fijian customs. The mixing and preparation of kava, however, is somewhat revolting to English taste. Young women chew the root up, spitting out the juice into a large bowl, and then a native, selected for his skill in mixing it, adds sufficient water, and goes through a lengthy process of straining it with fibre. During this time, the assembled tribe to which he belongs chant an incantation, accompanying it with a graceful swaying motion of the body and arms, and keeping wonderful time in every movement. In the foreground of the scene is a heap of presents, consisting of yams, coconuts, pineapples, bananas, fowls, pigs, turtle, and the kava root. When the beverage was prepared, Ratu Timoce first handed a portion of it to his father, Thakumbau, afterwards to the English Princes, to the Admiral, to the Governor, and to other persons of rank. On the Sunday their Royal Highnesses, who were guests of Mr. Des Vœux at Government House, attended public worship at a native Christian church, and on the following day a meeting was arranged at Nasova, to allow the native chiefs to make their acquaintance. At this meeting, the Vuni Valu, in the names of the assembled chiefs and people, heartily welcomed the Princes to Fiji, at the same time presenting a magnificent "tabua," which was received and acknowledged with an appropriate expression of thanks by his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor. The squadron left Fiji on Sept. 10. One of the finest exhibitions was a grand war dance of the natives, in full martial array, illuminated by the electric light from H.M.S. Inconstant; of which scene we have an illustration in hand.

THE PANTOMIMES.

Our well-informed contributor, G.A.S., in the article "Echoes from the Pantomimes," published last week, filled a column and a half with his descriptive commentary upon "Robinson Crusoe," as performed at Drury Lane Theatre. In the present Number of this Journal the same writer's review of what is going on at "The Playhouses" includes a sufficient notice of the Covent Garden Pantomime, which is a compound of three familiar nursery legends—namely, those of "Little Bo-Peep," "Little Boy Blue," and "The Little Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe." We shall therefore merely invite the reader's attention to our Artist's Sketches of scenes and figures at Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres, and to the account which G. A. S. has given of those performances; but, if they want to know anything more, as it is to be hoped they will, let them hasten to purchase tickets and go to see for themselves. There is Robinson Crusoe, sure enough, personated by Miss Fanny Leslie, conversing in the island forest with a noble Cockatoo, whose grand beak and plumage, with the dignity and gravity of his birdly bearing, cover the main presence of Harry Jackson. On the other side, there is, most conspicuously big in the very middle of the mimic universe, that capacious Shoe, crammed full of so many children, which perplexed the Malthusian old woman to know what she could do with them. She had no colonies—no Manitoba, Queensland, or New Zealand—for the surplus juvenile population: so she "whipped them all round and sent them to bed." There are some political old women, now as in former generations, who could find no better remedy for the pressure of population on the means of subsistence in Great Britain and Ireland. But Little Bo-Peep and Little Boy Blue must not be forgotten; and G. A. S. may be trusted for all the rest of the mixed entertainment. Another illustration, that of "Rehearsing for the Pantomime," which we presented last week, was sketched on the stage of Covent Garden Theatre.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 3

New-Year's Day was as bright and mild as a spring day, and so the fêtes of the "Jour de l'An" passed off most agreeably. What these fêtes are it is not very easy to say. For the majority of the Parisians they consist in passing the day in the open air, and doing nothing, an occupation in which the French have the blessed privilege of excelling. Of course there are people who are pestered by social duties. President Grévy, for instance, stood up in the reception-rooms, at the Elysée, at ten o'clock precisely, and remained on his feet for some six hours. His first visitors were the Senators and Deputies; and then, after a brief interval for breakfast, M. Grévy, surrounded by his military household, the Ministers, the Marshals of France, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, the Governors of Paris and the Invalides, and other high dignitaries, received the seasonable compliments of the diplomatic corps and of deputations from all the great institutions of France, the Army, the Church, the Stock Exchange, the Comédie Française, the Opera, the municipalities, &c. These receptions are a terrible weariness to the flesh for all parties concerned, even for the crowd of idlers who loaf round the approaches to the Elysée all day to see the bigwigs, the robes, uniforms, ribbons, and stars. This year most of the Ministers did not, as usual, receive the employés of their departments. On New-Year's Day cabs were not to be had for love or money; they were all engaged in advance by those who had a series of visits of ceremony to pay. Commissioners, too, were rare, and their services were in great request for carrying presents, whether of bouquets of flowers or of bonbons. This year there has been a certain reaction against insipid sweetmeats encased in silk and satin envelopes, and boxes of the most lamentably bad taste; and books and flowers have been largely employed for presents to fair friends and esteemed hostesses. But, after all, every Parisian is not in society, and there are a few thousand inhabitants of the great city who have no social relations, and who send neither sweetmeats nor visiting cards to their friends. These pass New-Year's Day in the open air, in the wine-shops, in the cafés, on the Boulevards with their wives and children, gazing at the wonders of the "Foire aux étrennes," and making the little ones happy for the modest sum of thirteen sous. *L'oyez la vente! Tout est à treize!* The Frenchman is, above all, industrious. He likes to respect Saint Monday, *Sainte-Féine* as he calls it, but the next day he resumes work valiantly. In Paris, the morrow of a fête does not mean an extra full day for the police magistrate. Nothing could be more sober, decent, and well-behaved than the immense concourse of people that filled the streets and boulevards of Paris on Sunday. There was only one disagreeable feature to be noticed, and that was the swarm of beggars that invaded the church doors and all the thoroughfares. Although mendicity is prohibited in Paris, there are always some beggars even on the grand boulevards, but on New-Year's Day the police regulations are tacitly suspended, and the beggars take the town by storm.

Although the New-Year's fêtes are over, the fair along the boulevards will continue until the end of the week. Meanwhile, another fair has sprung up, as if by magic, on the open space around the Panthéon and the Church of Saint Etienne du Mont. The usually tranquil Rue Soufflet is full of stalls for the sale of rosaries, relics, fragments of the true cross, medals, images, and religious prints; for it is to-day, Jan. 3, that the *neuvaine* of Saint Geneviève begins. Saint Geneviève was a shepherdess of Nanterre, who led her contemporaries to victory against Attila's Huns, and who transformed Lutetia into Paris. In recognition of her valour and virtue she was made the patron saint of Paris, and her bones were reported to have miraculous healing powers. In 1792, in the heyday of the Age of Reason, the Commune ordered the bones of the Saint to be burned on the Place de Grève; but, thanks to some pious fraud, some of the bones were saved, and after the Revolution they were divided equally between the Church of Saint Etienne and the Panthéon, both of which possess a shrine of Saint Geneviève; and ever since 1852 the annual *neuvaine* has been celebrated with great solemnity. Pilgrimages to the shrine are organised from all the districts around Paris and from the different metropolitan churches, and every means taken to render the manifestation imposing. This very morning, in sceptical Paris, in the year of progress and enlightenment, 1882 sick folk, halt, lame, and blind were brought to the Church of Saint Etienne to touch the shrine of the saint; women had articles of clothing rubbed against the shrine in the belief that some miraculous virtues would be imparted to them. And these phenomena will continue for the next week, until the nine-days' prayer and thanksgiving are completed.

Before leaving the subject of the New Year, a word or two must be said about those who have received the red ribbon of the Legion of Honour by way of *étrennes*. At the head of the list is the name of Edouard Marnet, a painter whose talent and originality have at length gained universal acknowledgment. Then follow the names of Félix Bracquemond, the etcher; Olivier Merson, the painter; Faure, the singer; and Ferdinand Poise, the composer. Sir Henry Sumner Maine has also received *étrennes* from France, the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences having unanimously elected him a corresponding member in the jurisprudence section.

M. Ferdinand Hérol, Senator and Prefect of the Seine, died on New-Year's Day, after a long illness, in his fifty-fourth year. Death has also carried off within the past few days two painters of high talent—Eugène Giraud, one of the celebrities of the Romantic epoch, a great friend of Alexandre Dumas the elder, and Alfred Delencq, whose pictures are very highly esteemed here.

The theatres brought the year to a close with a number of new pieces, amongst which may be noticed an amusing comedy, "Le Mari de Babette," by MM. Meilhac and Gille, which has at length replaced Sardou's "Divorçons!" at the Palais Royal. At the Opéra Comique two mediocre pieces have been produced, "Les Pantins" and "La Taverne du Trabans," the libretto of the latter being by MM. Erckmann-Chatrian. On the other hand, an excellent singer, Mlle. Merguillier, has made her début at that theatre, and been proclaimed a "star" without hesitation.

Parliament will meet this day week. The wisdom of ages which says that the more things change the more they remain the same will probably be exemplified once more in the ensuing Session. No less than six interpellations are already announced; the appointment of a former Opposition journalist, M. J. J. Weiss, to an important position in the Foreign Office has called forth storms of abuse against M. Gambetta; the newspaper writers are frequently tearing each other's eyes out; there is a constant clashing of swords in the Bois de Boulogne and the wood of Vincennes; Henri Rochefort has been trying to get up a duel in order to keep his hand in; the fencing masters are in high glee; several prominent Deputies have been observed at the Zoological Gardens studying attentively the cries of animals, with a view to their Parliamentary duties; in short, 1882 promises to resemble 1881 in its leading characteristics. T. C.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"Little Bo-Peep, Little Boy Blue, and the Little Old Woman that Lived in a Shoe," is, in addition to its brilliant merits as a spectacle, essentially a Children's Pantomime. The array of "small infantry" who occupy the huge stage at Covent Garden at intervals during the evening seems even more multitudinous than the cognate lilliputian muster at Drury Lane; and the Covent Garden juveniles, while they seem to have been as well drilled, choregraphically, as the clever little pupils of Madame Katie Lanner, not only enliven Little Bo-Peep with dancing and posturing, but likewise with singing. Very sweet and silvery were the choruses the children sang, especially in the scene of the "Village of Content," which is described as a "realistic" one, illustrating the homing of the harvest in the olden time. I have no pretensions to know anything about music, scientifically considered; but as an auditor of juvenile vocalisation I have had considerable experience. It happens that I live next door but one to the Foundling Hospital; and I know few treats more delightful than to hear the Foundling children practising their hymns on fine spring and summer mornings. There is plenty of agricultural "live stock," too, in the Covent Garden pantomime—live pigeons, a live donkey, a live flock of sheep and a dog, very much alive indeed. With plenty of gay scenery and dresses, and a liberal allowance of spangles, foil paper, Dutch metal, and coloured fires in the Grand Transformation scene, what more could the children desire? The Covent Garden pantomime is, to my thinking, entitled to a most liberal extension of popular support. A vast amount of money must have been spent on its production; and the entertainment is itself very carefully constructed, and as graceful as it is diverting. From beginning to end, the story of Little Bo-Peep is never lost sight of, although it is intertwined with the myth of Little Boy Blue and the legend (with that terrible warning to children in the castigation between supper and bed time) of the Little Old Woman that Lived in a Shoe, a mediæval forecast, as Mr. Blanchard Jerrold found out long ago, of the embarrassments occasionally experienced by Britannia in dealing with her numerous and frolicsome young colonies. Mr. William Younge is the writer of the Covent Garden pantomime, which has been produced entirely under his supervision and management. Let not a "real live waterfall"—a very charming cascade indeed—be forgotten in the scene of the City of Acanthia and Honey-suckle, in which there is a most gorgeous Dream of Fairyland painted by Mr. William Telbin, and a grand floral ballet arranged by M. Henri Dewinne, and in which the *premières danseuses* are Mlles. Rosa and Allcroft. A *pas seul* is also executed with much spirit and grace by "the wonderful infant danseuse," Violet Tyrell. In the scene of the "Boot in the Broken," painted by Mr. Bruce Smith, an amusing parody of a Board School examination is given; and the marvellous Girards and the talented Nelson troupe go through some extraordinary "Demon Revels." Another very fine tableau is "King Hategood's retreat in Reptile Hall," painted by Mr. W. Perkins. Here there occurs a glittering procession and a "Ballet of Indescribables." The artist of the Transformation Scene is Mr. Charles Brew. In the opening King Hategood was capably played by Mr. Julian Girard; and pretty Miss N. Claremont in Little Bo-Peep; Miss Lizzie Collins (who sang "La-di-da" very charmingly) as Margery Daw, and Miss F. Trevelyan all filled their parts satisfactorily. Not less efficient were Mr. G. Bradshaw as Granny Grin, Mr. F. Girard as Gabriel Grin, Mr. M. Girard as Gonomy Gron, and Mr. E. Girard as Gorton Gren. In the "comic business" the "great" Walter Hildyard was clown; Mr. De Voy, pantaloone; Mr. G. Canning, harlequin; Miss Harriet Lauri, columbine; Mr. Moss, the now inevitable policeman; and Messrs. Fisk, Ricardo, Mather, and Meeham, the sprites.

Splendid, artistically arranged, and deservedly successful as was "Little Bo-Peep," it is difficult to avoid the impression that pantomimes, properly so called, are, literally as well as figuratively speaking, "on their last legs," and that ere long the harlequinade will be entirely eliminated from our Christmas "annuals." That which remains will be the spectacular extravaganza; but it is necessary to warn theatrical managers, in their own interest, that, if they wish to have full houses and make their spectacles pay, they must refrain from wearying and harassing their audiences by unconscionably long performances. The Covent Garden pantomime, and that at Drury Lane, to boot, ought to be preceded by a laughable farce, or some other *levée de rideau*, which would allow the habitual occupants of the boxes and stalls to have their dinner before coming to the theatre. As it is, "Little Bo-Peep" begins at the unreasonably early hour of seven, and plays, without the curtain once falling for a few minutes' interval, for three hours and twenty minutes. Managers of theatres, where spectacular pantomimes are played should take a leaf out of the book of Mr. John Hollingshead, and divide their pantomimes, as the shrewd impresario of the Gaiety does his burlesques, into three acts. The brief intervals of rest between the acts would be a relief and a boon, not only to the ladies and gentlemen before the curtain, but also to those behind it.

A really astonishing triumph was the lot last Saturday, at the Adelphi Theatre, of the new and original drama, in five acts, entitled "Taken from Life," written by Mr. Henry Pettitt. There had been bruited about town a rumour that Mr. Pettitt had laid his dramatic lines on those of Mr. Frith's Hogarthian series of pictures, "The Road to Ruin;" but this turned out to be by no means the case. The most conspicuous "sensational," and almost unprecedented "situation," in "Taken from Life" is a simulation of the blowing down of the wall of the House of Detention, facing Corporation-row, Clerkenwell, in the winter of the year 1867. I watched the scene—superbly "set" and admirably stage-managed—with exceptionally lively emotion, from the stalls of the Adelphi, on Saturday; for I can say with the bluff man-at-arms who in a well-known French painting is looking at the picture of a battle scene, "J'y étais." I was there—not "All the while; all the while," like the man at the Siege of Belleisle, but within an hour of the occurrence of the explosion; and remember standing close to Captain Shaw on the summit of a great heap of debris, with the shattered houses in Corporation-row on one side, and the prison wall, with that horrible gap in it, on the other. Across the yard, high up in the grim wall of the jail itself, they pointed out to you the gas-lit window of the cell in which the Fenian Head Centre, who was to have been rescued, was confined. The gloomy prison yard—that window, and Corporation-row all ablaze with the gas turned on from the main, and lighting up a multitude of police and firemen, and the scarlet uniforms of the Guards, have long haunted me. I shall never forget that scene in Clerkenwell in '67. The next best thing to it in the way of picturesqueness was the sham explosion in "Taken from Life." It literally took the crowded house by storm. In the interpretation of a very simple and moving, and not very improbable, story of Vice punished and Virtue rewarded Mr. Henry Pettitt has been extremely fortunate in the co-

operation of Mr. Charles Warner as Walter Lee, the virtuous and much-persecuted hero; of Mr. J. D. Beveridge as Philip Radley, a sporting character and most atrocious villain, ultimately and happily arrested for forgery; of Mr. E. H. Brooke as William Maguire, a "Socialist;" of Mr. Fred. Thorne as Titus Knott, a "nondescript;" of Mr. Edward Price as John Denby, a country gentleman; of Mr. Otway Compton as Robert Channell, a country gentleman; of Miss Gerard as Kate Denby, the wife of the virtuous Walter Lee; of Miss Florence Chalgrove as Bella Greystone, an heiress; of Miss Edith Bruce as Mary Maguire, a pert *femme de chambre*; and especially of Miss Jenny Rogers, a very young actress, who played with surprising vivacity and appreciativeness the part of Jack, an ill-used little stable-boy, who eventually turns out to be the long-lost child of Walter Lee. Norlet me forget Mr. Harry Proctor's very bluff and genial rendering of an old trainer by the name of Joe Gallon. There is much more to be said about "Taken from Life," both as a play and in regard to the manner in which it is played. This week I must content myself with remarking that the management of the Adelphi and Mr. Henry Pettitt have scored a splendid success in a drama altogether of the old Adelphi school, and which should have as long and as prosperous a career as Mr. Dion Boucicault's "Colleen Bawn."

G. A. S.

We have only space to add this week that the brilliantly-successful author of "The Lights of London," Mr. George R. Sims, has now four plays running in London, the quartet being completed by the uproariously funny "frivolous comedy" of "Mother-in-Law," which moved a large audience at the Opéra Comique to continuous laughter on Saturday, and by a revival of the comical "Member for Slocum" at the Olympic on Monday.

Mr. Brandram announces eleven afternoon recitals, mostly of Shakespeare's Plays, to be given at Willis's Rooms; the first, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., to be the First Part of "Henry IV."

MUSIC.

The final performance of last year was one of Mr. John Boosey's ballad concerts, which took place at St. James's Hall on Saturday afternoon, and included the co-operation of Misses M. Davies, C. Samuelli, Mesdames Patey and Antoinette Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. F. B. Foote, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Maybrick—with good part-singing by the South London Choral Association. The programme was of the usual popular character, and drew the customary full attendance. Another afternoon ballad concert is to be given on Jan. 11, and an evening concert (of Irish music) on the following Wednesday.

The earliest musical event of the year just opened was the resumption this week, of the Monday Popular Concerts. The performances comprised *Mdlle. Marie Krebs's* fine rendering of Beethoven's solo sonata in E flat (from op. 31), and her co-operation in Hermann Goetz's Pianoforte Quintet in C minor and Chopin's Introduction and Polonaise for Piano and Violoncello, the latter instrument sustained by Signor Piatti. *Mdlle. Krebs* was warmly welcomed on her first appearance at this series of concerts, having been encored in her solo, which she replaced by playing a piece by Scarlatti. Mr. E. Lloyd was the vocalist, and M. Hollander the leading violinist. The first of the Saturday afternoon performances also takes place this week.

For Thursday evening an attractive "New-Year's Festival" was announced—for the benefit of Mr. W. Carter—at the Royal Albert Hall, where, on Saturday afternoon, an interesting choral and orchestral concert will take place in aid of the sufferers from the burning of the Ring Theatre, at Vienna. Many eminent artists contribute to the performances, which will be conducted by Herr Hans Richter.

Yesterday (Friday) evening the fourth concert of the fiftieth season of the Sacred Harmonic Society took place, "Elijah" having been the oratorio announced, with Misses A. Williams, Leebe, and Hancock, Madame Patey, Mr. Maas, Mr. Carter, Mr. Santley, and Mr. C. Henry as solo vocalists.

As we remarked last week, the year 1882 promises to be one of unusual musical activity, opera and concert announcements of unprecedented extent being already issued. On the commencement of a new year some reiteration of our previous statements may, perhaps, be admissible.

Among the earliest important events of this year will be the sixth London season of Mr. Carl Rosa's Opera Company, the performances of which (in English) have hitherto been so successful, both here and in the provinces. We last week drew anticipatory attention to some features of the prospectus (just published), which promises adaptations of four of Wagner's operas—"The Flying Dutchman," "Rienzi," and "Lohengrin," as previously given by Mr. Rosa—and the same composer's "Tannhäuser," for the first time in English, besides the production of Bulfe's yet unheard opera, "The Painter of Antwerp," and an adaptation of Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini," with repetitions of other more familiar works. As before stated, Mr. Rundegger will be the conductor, and Mr. Carrodus the leading violinist. The company comprises Madame Alwina Valleria, Misses Gaylord, Yorke, Burns, Warren, Warwick, and Perry; Herr Schott, Messrs. McGuckin, Packard, Lyall, Turner, Thomas, Ludwig, Bolton, Pope, Snazelle, Crotty, Brooklyn, and Leahy; with the first appearances of Misses La Rue and E. Kemble, and Messrs. B. Davies and H. d'Egville. The offices of stage director and acting manager are again in the competent hands, respectively, of Mr. G. H. Betjemann and Mr. J. D. McLaren. As mentioned last week, "Lohengrin" will be given on the opening night (Jan. 14) and Wednesday, "The Flying Dutchman" on Monday, and attractive operas during the week.

We have already spoken of the scheme of German opera performances at Her Majesty's Theatre during May, and at Drury Lane Theatre during that month and June; the former entirely consisting of Wagner's four Nibelungen operas: four times rendered, the former of his "Der Fliegende Holländer;" "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," "Die Meistersinger," and "Tristan und Isolde," supplemented by Beethoven's "Fidelio," Weber's "Euryanthe," and Mozart's "Così fan tutte." As previously said, Herr Richter will be the conductor at Drury Lane, and Herr A. Seidl at Her Majesty's Theatre, where the rehearsals will be superintended by Wagner.

The seventieth season of the Philharmonic Society begins on Feb. 9; the Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts will be resumed on the 18th of that month; the oratorio performances of the Sacred Harmonic Society and the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society will be continued during the first four months of the year, as will Mr. W. Carter's National concerts at the latter place; a new series of the now celebrated Richter concerts will be given in May and June; and grand orchestral "Symphony concerts" are announced (also at St. James's Hall) for the same months, conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé. Mr. W. Ganz will give a new series of his excellent orchestral concerts, three similar performances being announced by Mr. W. Macfarren; and interesting concerts will be given

by the Bach Society and the London Musical Society. Of this year's Italian opera season there is as yet no authentic information.

The autumn will bring with it a recurrence of the triennial Festivals at Birmingham, Hereford, and Bristol—there being a rumour of similar performances at Preston. The programme of the first-named celebration will be of special interest, as including the production of Gounod's new oratorio "The Redemption" (specially composed for Birmingham); besides which, new works will be produced—"Graziella," a cantata by Sir J. Benedict, "Psyche" by Herr Gade, and an orchestral piece by Mr. C. V. Stanford.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE MOON.

Professor R. S. Ball's second lecture on the Sun, Moon, and Planets, given on Thursday, Dec. 29, was devoted to the Moon. He began by commenting on the importance of our Satellite in producing the tides, stating that if it were carried off the commercial activity of our seaports would cease. He said that the Moon was our nearest neighbour, and one of the smallest of the heavenly bodies; he next explained how Eclipses are produced, and how they are foretold, and the assistance rendered by the Moon to sailors. As the face of the Moon is always the same to us, we do not know what is on the other side. He then described how photographs of the Moon had been taken by its own light, adding that from its continued motion it was not a good sitter. Many views were shown by the electric light in illustration of the Eclipses of the Moon, and of the various craters and other objects on its surface. A large model of a crater was exhibited, and by the Electric Lamp the shadows were produced in illustration of the method by which the altitude of the Moon's mountains has been ascertained. By a comparison between volcanic districts on the Earth, it is shown that great volcanic activity once reigned on the Moon. The volcanoes on the Moon are now all extinct. A photograph of Plato and the adjoining mountains on the Moon was then exhibited; and a comparison was also made by pictures of a crater in the Moon with an extinct crater in the Sandwich Islands. The Professor also described an imaginary walk on the Moon by earth light, and the reddish colour of the Moon sometimes observable during an eclipse was attributed to the same illumination. Finally, the absence from the Moon of water and of air was demonstrated, and the question as to the habitability of the Moon was discussed.

MERCURY, VENUS, AND MARS.

Professor Ball began his third lecture, given on Saturday, Dec. 31, by describing the apparatus by which we have learnt so much about the heavenly bodies. He exhibited a view of the orbits of the four inner planets around the sun, pointing out that the orbits are nearly circles, all lying in nearly the same plane, and that the planets all move in the same direction. The Professor also described how observations are made on the planets, both with equatorial telescopes and with meridian circles. Both these instruments were illustrated by diagrams and by models. Telescopic views of Venus were then exhibited, and remarks were made of the physical qualities of the planet, and the possibility of life existing upon it. An interesting account was next given of the circumstances connected with the transits of Venus in 1874 and in 1882, and illustrated by a model. The transits of Mercury across the Sun during the nineteenth century were adverted to. After describing how a planet may be weighed, the Professor alluded to the determination of the mass of Mercury by the disturbance of a comet. Illustrations of the physical conditions on Mercury were given. The Professor then commented on the search for Vulcan, the planet of romance, which was believed to have been detected during a recent solar eclipse by the late Professor Watson. The planet Mars was next considered, and reference was made to the observations of Tycho Brahe; the movements of Mars were explained, and the very remarkable discovery of its two satellites by Professor Asaph Hall at Washington, U.S., Aug. 11, 1877, was described. Kepler's great discovery of the elliptic movements of the planets was briefly noticed, and illustrated, showing that the planets revolve in ellipses, with the sun as the focus. The continents and polar regions of Mars, and its physical condition, were commented on. It was next explained how Mars helps us in determining the distance of the Sun.

JUPITER, SATURN, URANUS.

Professor Ball, in his fourth lecture on Astronomy, considered the greater planets. The enormous size of Jupiter was noticed, and illustrations were shown of his surface, of his satellites, and of their eclipses. His density was stated to be little more than that of water. The observations of the variations in the times of the eclipses of the satellites by Bradley led to his great discovery of the aberration of light and the determination of the velocity of light. A model of Saturn and his ring was shown, and it was explained that the ring must consist of a vast multitude of minute bodies. From the great lightness of this planet as compared with its bulk, it was demonstrated that, as we see it, it cannot be a solid body: we only see the surface of clouds apparently surrounding the more solid planet. The satellites of Saturn were next noticed, and reference was made to Mr. Lassell's discovery of several of them. The orbit of Saturn was long thought to be the boundary of the solar system. An interesting account was then given of the life and labours of William Herschel and his sister Caroline, and his splendid discovery of the planet Uranus, which had been observed on many former occasions, but was detected by Herschel studying its disc. His great 40 ft. telescope near Windsor was described, and reference was made to the magnitude and importance of his astronomical labours.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

Last week we briefly alluded to the furious gales which, during the closing weeks of the year, were a disastrous feature in the events of 1881. Mr. Lewis, the indefatigable secretary of the National Life-Boat Institution, tells the painful story of disasters by sea in a more definite form. From his record of destructive storms and from other sources, we gather that more than a thousand British-owned vessels, including 191 steamers, were lost last year, and of these the great majority foundered or went ashore off the coasts of the United Kingdom. This gloomy catalogue of sea fatalities is, however, relieved by the noble services of the life-boats connected with the organisation referred to, which resulted in the saving of 996 lives and 33 vessels. This admirable institution also granted awards last year for saving 155 shipwrecked persons by fishing-boats and other means, making a grand total of 1121 lives saved during the year. So splendid a record of gallant achievements at the risk of dear life suggests its own moral. The fleet of life-boats now numbers 270, to sustain which public support has been freely given, and is still urgently needed. This meritorious institution will, we are sure, never lack liberal and prompt assistance from those who "live at home at ease," and are not exposed to "the dangers of the seas."

THE CHURCH.

Numerous meetings were held in London last Monday to inaugurate a week of universal prayer, arranged by the Council of the Evangelical Alliance.

The Bishop of Winchester has conferred on the Rev. George Raymond Portal, Rector of Burghclere, Hants, and Rural Dean, an honorary canonry in Winchester Cathedral; and the Rev. M. G. Watkins, Rector of Barnoldby-le-Beck, has been appointed by the Bishop of Lincoln Rural Dean of Grimsby.

The Rev. C. W. Markham has received £100 from the High Sheriff of Lincolnshire (Mr. N. Clayton) towards the Southwell Endowment Fund.

Lord Hastings has contributed, through the Archdeacon of Northumberland, £500 to the Newcastle Bishopric Fund.—The Additional Home Bishops' Endowment Fund, 7, Whitehall, has recently received a contribution of £1000 from Mr. R. Foster, which has, in accordance with the condition under which it was originally promised—namely, that it should be given to the Bishopric Fund first completed from the date of promise—been assigned to this fund.

The children's service in Westminster Abbey associated with the Festival of the Holy Innocents took place last week, when Dean Bradley preached the sermon from a passage in Baruch—"Be of good cheer, O my children." The greater portion of the sermon was taken up by references to his lamented predecessor in the pulpit, a kindly tribute of reverent acknowledgment of the estimable qualities possessed by Dean Stanley being tendered.

The Rev. A. P. Robinson, on leaving the senior curacy of Outcham for Bicester, has received a solid silver tea-service from the parishioners; a handsome horseshoe inkstand from the first class of the boys' school; and from Egleton a Russian leather writing-case; besides numerous useful presents from individual friends.—The Rev. J. E. Robinson, who has resigned the vicarage of Chieveley, Berks, after an incumbency of forty-five years, has been presented with a handsome testimonial and address, expressive of the esteem and regard of his late parishioners.—The Rev. S. L. Dixon, Vicar of St. John's, Lynn, has been presented by his parishioners with a purse of £75 as a Christmas offering, by way of augmentation of the miserably small stipend attached to the "living."

A handsome new church in the Norman style, capable of seating 550 persons, was opened on St. Thomas's Day, in Litchurch, Derby, by the Bishop of Lichfield. It has been erected at the sole cost of the Rev. A. and Mrs. Olivier, in memory of the late revered Archdeacon Hill, after designs by Mr. J. Peacock, of Bloomsbury-square, London, who was also the architect of the mother Church of St. James. The large wheel window and three lancets underneath are filled with very beautiful stained glass, by Messrs. Mayer and Co., and are the gift of the architect.

The parish church of St. Pancras, the first stone of which was laid by the Duke of York in the year 1819, and the cost of which is said to have been £90,000, has received some internal ornamentation. In its general plan, the building follows the lines of the Erechtheum, with the Temple of the Winds added to it by way of steeple. Its ceiling has now been decorated, and on the walls, in letters of gold, are verses from the "Te Deum," beginning "The glorious company of the Apostles." The windows, which are, of course, mere sashes, have been adorned by Messrs. Clayton and Bell with the effigies of apostles, prophets, martyrs, and early members of the Church.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

Lord Gort yesterday week opened six almshouses at the rear of the Townhall, Cowes, which the Rev. T. B. Macnamara has erected for the accommodation of twelve old persons. The houses are well situated, with a lawn before them, and have every accommodation for the inmates.

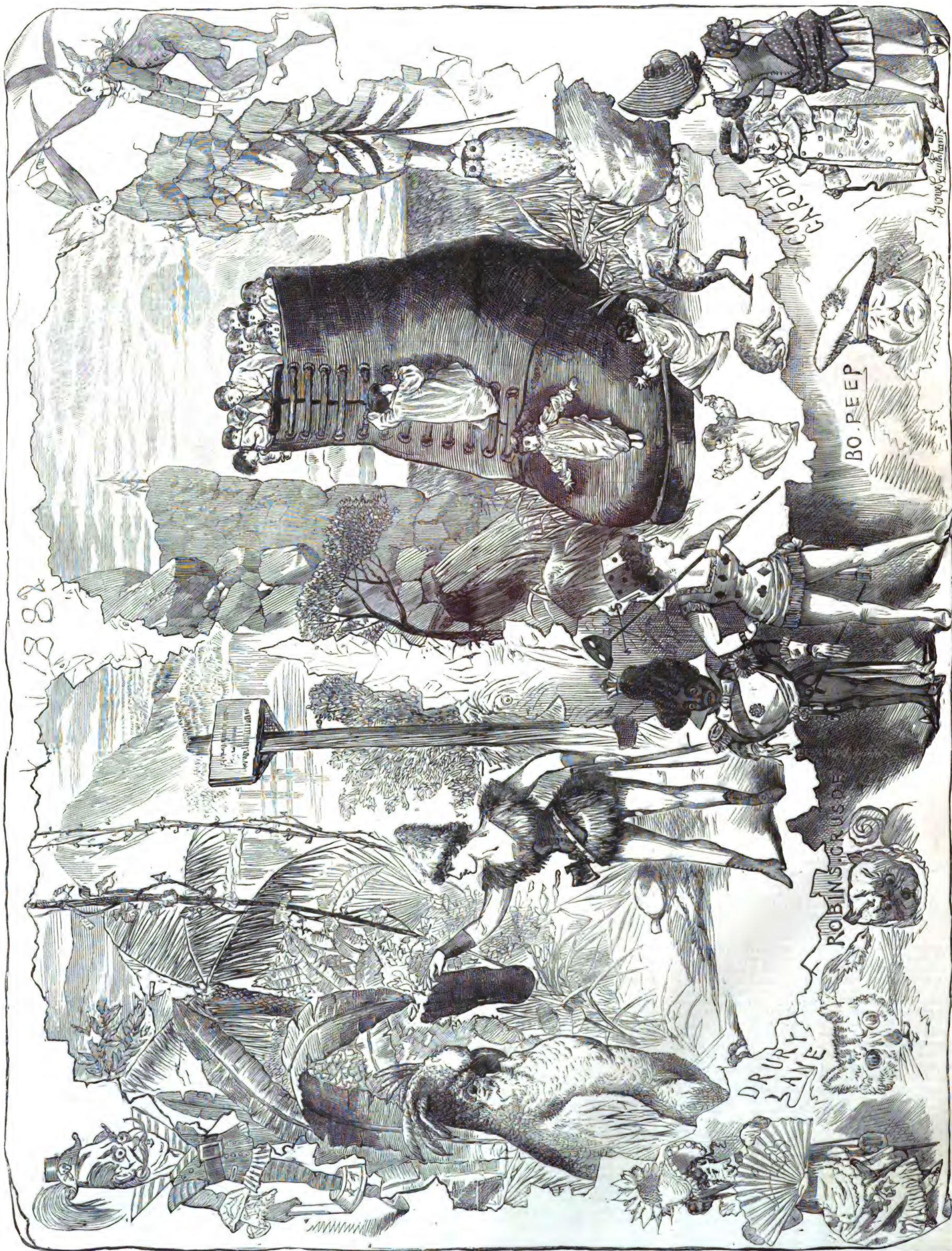
The anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, is appointed to take place at the Cannon-street Hotel, on March 28, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, supported by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Yesterday week the annual dinner of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution took place at the Freemasons' Tavern—Alderman Sir Thomas White in the chair. Subscriptions and donations amounting to upwards of £1700 were announced. In addition to this total made up at the dinner, subscriptions amounting to nearly £1000 were announced by telegram from Leeds. The institution grants pensions to necessitous commercial travellers of £50 per annum, and to the widows of members not exceeding £30 per annum.

A most successful concert was given at Leigh Court, near Bristol, last week, in aid of the funds of the East London Hospital for Children, so well known through Charles Dickens's description of a chance visit that he paid to it. The ladies and gentlemen who generously gave their services were Lady Colin Campbell, Miss Miles, Mrs. Arthur Goodeve, Miss Ada Brownrigge, Mrs. Villiers, Mrs. Pomeroy, Mr. Robert Miles, Mr. Morgan, Signor Mortello, and Mr. Pomeroy. The idea of assisting so deserving an object originated with Lady Miles, who, with Sir Philip Miles, Bart., M.P., used their utmost exertions to obtain the success which was achieved. The entire house was thrown open for promenade, and the magnificent collection of pictures, which has been lately rearranged, was especially lighted up for the occasion.

The revenue accounts, which were made up to last Saturday night, show that the receipts during the past quarter amounted to £20,919,560, as against £19,533,654 in the corresponding quarter of 1880. There has been an increase of £1,512,000 in the Excise, £82,000 in stamps, £63,000 in the Post Office, and £5000 in the telegraph service; but the Customs show a decrease of £146,000, land tax and house duty £5000, and property and income tax £42,000. There are decreases in other departments, the result being a net increase of £1,379,896. During the nine months of this financial year the receipts show a net increase of £2,640,891.

There will be two eclipses of the sun this year, one of which will be visible and the other invisible in England; and there will also be a transit of Venus across the sun's disc. The first, a total eclipse (but only observable in England as a partial one), will occur here on May 16, and be visible throughout Europe, Asia, and Northern Africa, the line of the central eclipse passing through the equatorial regions of Timbuctoo, Egypt, the Arabian Desert, and China. The second, or annular eclipse, on Nov. 10, will be invisible at Greenwich, but it will be generally perceptible throughout Australia and New Zealand, the line of central eclipse in this case passing through the island of New Guinea. The transit of Venus across the sun's disc will take place on Dec. 6, and will be partly visible in England. The first contact with the outer edge of the sun's disc occurs at about four minutes to two in the afternoon. The ingress only can be seen at Greenwich as the sun sets on Dec. 6 at ten minutes to four. There will be no other transit of Venus until the year 2004.



SCENES FROM THE DRURY-LANE AND COVENT-GARDEN PANTOMIMES.—SEE PAGE 6.



NEW-YEAR'S GREETINGS BY TELEPHONE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



ARCTIC EXPLORATION: THE EIRA, MR. LEIGH SMITH'S YACHT.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY MR. W. J. A. GRANT, IN 1880.

The Extra Supplement.

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL

The Roman high road from the Kentish seacoast to Londinium and Verulamium, and to the north-west, the road which is now called Watling-street, crossed the river Medway at Stroud; and there, on the opposite or right bank of the river, a fortress was built, which afterwards became the stronghold of Hrolf, a Saxon Chieftain or King, and which got from him the name of Rolfcheester, shortened into Rochester. When the Papal missionary St. Augustine came to England, towards the beginning of the seventh Christian century, he established a Bishopric of Rochester for the religious rule of West Kent. The first Bishop was Justus, from the year 604 to 621; Paulinus, the apostle of Northumbria, was Bishop of Rochester from 633 to 644. The excellent Bishop of the diocese now is the Right Rev. Anthony W. Thorold, D.D., who signs himself "A. W. Roffen." He was, till five years ago, Vicar of St. Pancras, Euston-square, and one of the best of London clergymen, which is saying a great deal. Between the seventh-century Bishops and this present incumbency of Bishop Thorold, who has all South London and suburban Surrey to look after, together with West Kent, many famous prelates have occupied the See; Gundulf, who built the Cathedral and the fine Norman Castle, as well as parts of the Tower of London and of Dover Castle; Walter de Merton, who became Lord Chancellor under Henry III. and Edward I., and founder of Merton College, Oxford; Bishop Fisher, the chief adviser of "the Lady Margaret," Countess of Richmond and Derby, King Henry VII.'s mother, in her pious gifts and labours; he was the blameless victim, with good Sir Thomas More, of Henry VIII.'s bloodthirsty tyranny in 1535; Bishop Sprat, the time-serving trimmer of the Revolution period; and Bishop Atterbury, the Jacobite intriguer; besides many learned and devout men of no special renown.

The Cathedral, of which Mr. S. Read has drawn a capital view, is composed of the Norman nave and crypt, and the choir and transepts of Early English or primal Gothic style, with some Decorated Gothic in the choir windows and in the chapter-house doorway. It is worth while to go to the top of Rochester Castle, and thence look down upon the whole edifice of the neighbouring Cathedral, which can hardly be seen to much advantage from any other external point of view, being inclosed with other buildings. The west front, except the great window, is of the Norman period, from 1077 to 1130; and consists of a centre flanked by two turrets, and of two wings, the latter containing the entrances to the side aisles. The middle doorway presents five receding arches, moulded with rich sculptures, in the manner of some French Cathedrals. The interior of the Cathedral is generally plain, but the Norman arches, more especially the upper tier of the nave, display some elaborate ornamentation; the north transept is also decorated. The tombs of Bishop Merton and others, here and in the chancel, are worthy of attention. In the south transept is the admired doorway of the Chapter-house. A monument of Charles Dickens, who was born at Rochester and died at Gad's Hill, and whose last unfinished story, "Edwin Drood," contains more than one scene in the Cathedral, will be regarded with much interest by the visitors to this fine old place.

NEW-YEAR'S GREETINGS BY TELEPHONE.

The wonderful performances of applied physical science at the present day have gone far towards annihilating both space and time, as natural obstacles to human correspondence and intercourse of thought. One kind of apparatus succeeds to another, with the progress of invention from year to year, providing new facilities of distant communication, which is effected almost instantaneously, and so as to give the sense of being in the immediate presence, though not in sight, of the persons with whom conversation is held. It may be remembered how, two or three years ago, some directors of electric telegraphy in London invited an evening party of ladies and gentlemen to a grand telegraphic *séance* at Westminster, at which one or two of the Royal Princes and other distinguished visitors were among the company. They were entertained during several hours with sending and receiving complimentary messages, or exchanging kind inquiries and replies to and from New York, Washington, Calcutta, Sydney, Melbourne, and Hong-Kong, if our recollection be correct, and many other remote places; but the messages were delivered at various hours of the day or night, from the differences of latitude and longitude all over the earth. The President of the United States, for example, could receive at six o'clock, or thereabouts, a telegram dispatched to him from England at nine o'clock the same evening; but the Viceroy of India had not risen from his morning sleep—to him, in the East, it was to-morrow morning—when the London evening assembly bade his Excellency a fair "Good-night." The reader will now look at our Artist's illustration of a scene which actually took place not many days ago, where people gathering at a similar invitation, to satisfy themselves of the powers of the telephone, were enabled to use the miraculous hearing-tubes, applied to their own ears, and could listen to words spoken in another place, by the aid of the conducting wires. It may readily be conceived that New-Year's Greetings, if such a telephonic *séance* were appointed for the eve of the First of January, would be a most appropriate matter of conversation, within certain geographical limits. But, if the range of communication by telephone should ever be so far extended as is that of the electric telegraph, there would be some embarrassment in the exchange of congratulations upon New-Year's Day. The clock does not strike twelve simultaneously all round the world, nor has the sun been ordained to perform the impossible task of shining, at noon, upon all places at once. The night of one country is the yesterday of another, and the to-morrow of a third. A whole day's reckoning is lost, in "Meeting the Sun"—to quote the title of Mr. W. Simpson's pleasant book—when the traveller by ocean steamer from Yokohama crosses the 180th degree of longitude—west or east—on his voyage to San Francisco. The instantaneous circulation, therefore, of New Year's Greetings, may prove to be not a very simple matter, let Science do whatever she will.

The West African mail brings news that a force of Houssas has left Elmina for Danoe, and that other troops are to be dispatched there as soon as possible, to punish the natives of for having killed two English Customs officials.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Sir Henry Bulwer, K.C.M.G., to be Governor of Natal. Sir Henry Bulwer, has already served as Lieutenant-Governor of Natal for upwards of five years.

A prize of £200 is offered by the Institute of Science and Art of Milan for the best life of Leonardo da Vinci. The time allowed is four years. It can be written in Latin, English, French, or German.

WORKS OF THE OLD MASTERS.

For the first time, we find the Winter Exhibition at Burlington House disappointing, comparatively speaking, though there is much to delight and instruct. We miss the usual proportion of works of engrossing interest to the more serious students of art and its historical development. In Room IV., for instance, which is customarily devoted to works illustrating the progress of painting from its revival, and the tentative efforts of the leading painters of the several schools, till the technical perfection of the *cinque-cento* was attained, there are much fewer examples than usual. Obviously, a most important function of these exhibitions is to bring to light from the obscurity of private collections, and to place together for comparison, all and any works that may serve to fill up lacunæ in, or correct and complete the fascinating story of art through the centuries of its naïve, pious, struggling growth. To provide a display of popular and attractive pictures would always be easy for the Academicians; but they have a higher duty to perform. Again there are comparatively few works of the nobler and ampler Italian schools which, with their pure sentiment, their sense of beauty, and aim at ideal form, and their splendour and harmony of colour, afford the best corrective to so much that is little, commonplace, and crude in recent art. It is true the Academy has not here a wide, inexhaustible field to select from, for the taste of the earlier collectors of this country, with few exceptions, unhappily, as we must think, preferred the *genre* pieces and landscapes of the Low Countries. The Exhibition contains, on the other hand, a rich and varied show of works by deceased masters of the British school; but it must be confessed that the living painter has less to learn from our insular art than from that of Rome and Florence, Venice and Bologna.

The collection is, in short, relatively to most of its predecessors, more numerous than select; and we have not before seen in Piccadilly so many pictures neither important nor representative. This remark applies especially to Room No. I. The half-length of Richard Brinsley Sheridan (17), by Sir Joshua Reynolds, should, of course, be interesting on account of the subject; but both the physiognomy and the painting are somewhat disappointing. We need not dwell, at least for the present, on other works by Sir Joshua in this room, nor on those by Romney and Gainsborough, although the portraits of the wife (12) and daughter (49) of the last awakened pleasant associations—so much more worthily are these masters represented further on. Wilkie's early "Card-Players" (34) and his later "Old Man Teasing a Girl" (31), both well known from the engravings, seem to have acquired a little heaviness from the too free use of bitumen in the preparatory painting, but the first has entirely escaped the cracking that so frequently follows the use of that fascinating but treacherous pigment. For character and for the humorous significance of the expressions, this picture is decidedly superior to the card-playing groups by Teniers in the next room; only in freedom of touch does it fall short of the Dutchman. "The Unpaid Bill; or, the Doctor Reproving his Son's Prodigality" (30) is curious as an attempt by Turner (made in 1808), and almost his sole attempt, to deal with an interior figure-subject. The figures, as might be expected, have but a sort of comical expressiveness; yet a keen sense of the effects of light is already apparent in the illumination of the laboratory shelves, bottles, and implements from the window. This gallery contains, however, one work—another example of Turner—impossible to overlook if only on account of its size—i.e., the "Autumnal Morning" (41), in his classical manner, lent by Mrs. Morrison from the little-known collection at Basildown, whence are derived several other very remarkable pictures here. The sapient authorities who seek to elevate Turner at the expense of Claude forget that the English painter could not have been of their opinion or he would not have imitated the Lorrainer so often and so strenuously; they forget that "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," or admiration. This whole composition, as well as the classical ruin, the altar, and the round of dancing female figures, all testify that emulation of Claude was paramount in Turner's mind during its execution. We may, however, accord to the English artist as more emphatically his own the application of the principle of repetition of similar forms in succeeding planes of diminishing distinctness, whereby he attained the expression of aerial vastness and varied suggestiveness. Still this grandiose composition is not so impressive, sympathetic, or poetic as some Turners of its class, while it has little of the simple, broad, and sweet purity of Claude. It is much obscured, however, by darkened glazes, or brown varnish.

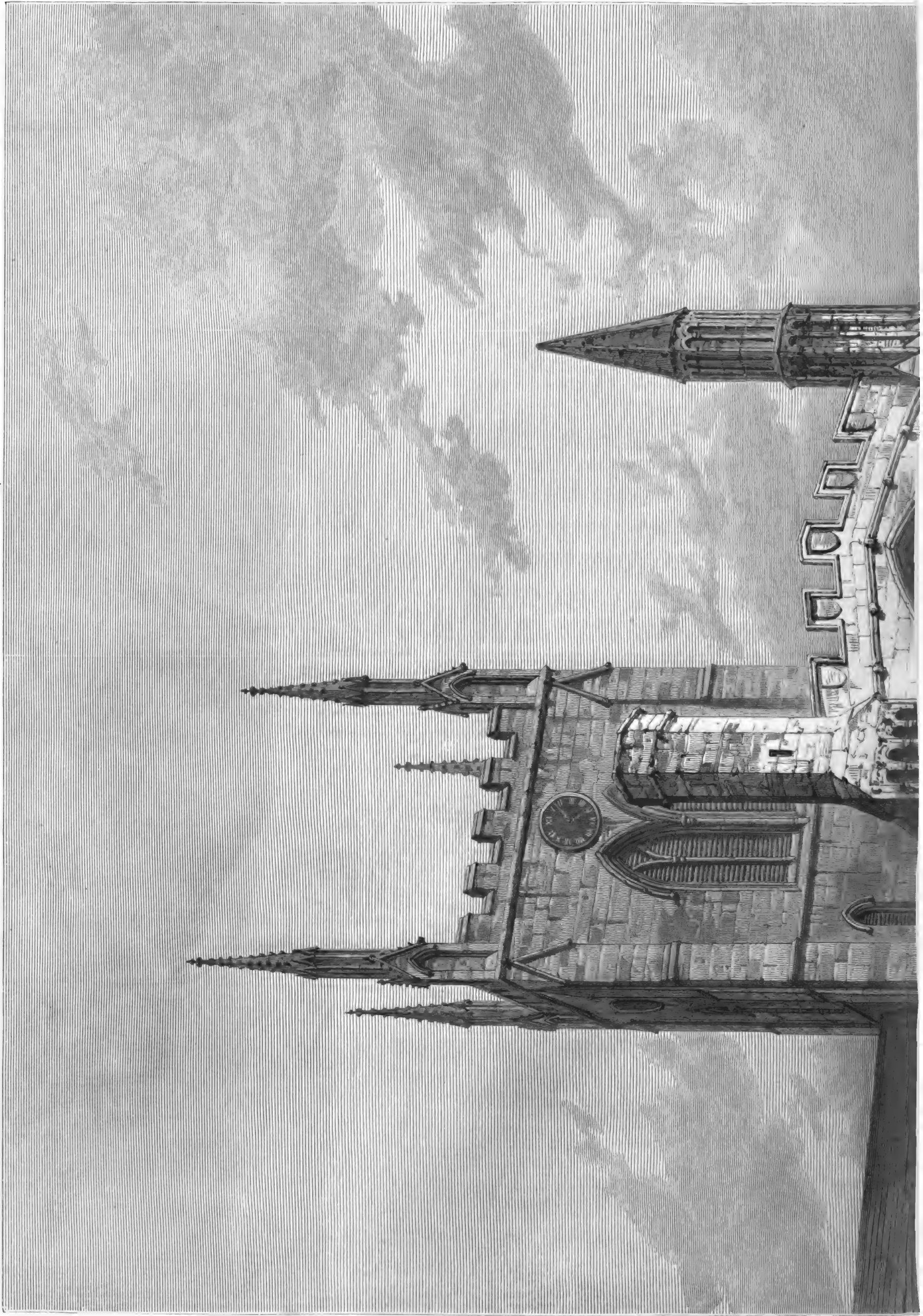
The interest of the exhibition increases greatly in Gallery II. We have here gems of the Dutch and Flemish schools from the Royal collection and from those of Lords Strafford and Norwinton, Mr. Walter, M.P. (of the *Times*), and others. Bearing in mind the lower aims of these northern painters, their grey and leaden skies compared with the gold and azure of Italy, their common life and associations, and accepting their frequently debased tastes as best we may, we must yet admit that their truth of representation is entitled to sincere respect; and that their patient, loyal, and exquisite workmanship supplies almost faultless models to the realistic painter for all time. The first work that arrests our attention is "The Marriage Feast at Cana" (55), by Jan Steen, a composition of innumerable small figures, full of character, invention, and incident; though, of course, there is no sign of reverent imagination, no attempt at idealisation or historical propriety. There are few works of the master so elaborately finished as this; and when we trace the loving care lavished on every part, and recall the number of able works from the same hand, we can but feel assured that the habits of the artist, innkeeper though he was, were very different from those imputed to him. No. 62 is the first of three Hobbemas. In this, a rich picturesque "Landscape with Figures," the greens employed (which are known to have proved fugitive) have in parts faded, leaving a prevalent dark-bluish tone. No. 77 has been injured by rubbing. No. 80 is unusually rich in tone; a thicker impasto and more varnish have been used in the vehicle, and have "locked up" the colours. "The Painter's Daughter" (63), by Rembrandt, is not specially remarkable. But in the highest degree characteristic are No. 101, the Holy Family, illustrating, in a candle-light subject that must have been painted in great measure from memory, the master's scientific knowledge of the effects of light and shade; No. 117, "Christ and Mary Magdalen at the Tomb," showing that rare compound the realistic poet-painter; and No. 234, "Rembrandt's Cook," a slight but marvellous example of matured power in its loaded impasto and brilliant handling. "A Young Lion" (77) lying prone on the ground, and twisting its lithe though massive body in play after the manner of feline creatures, is a most admirable study by Rubens, far surpassing anything by his pupil Snyders.

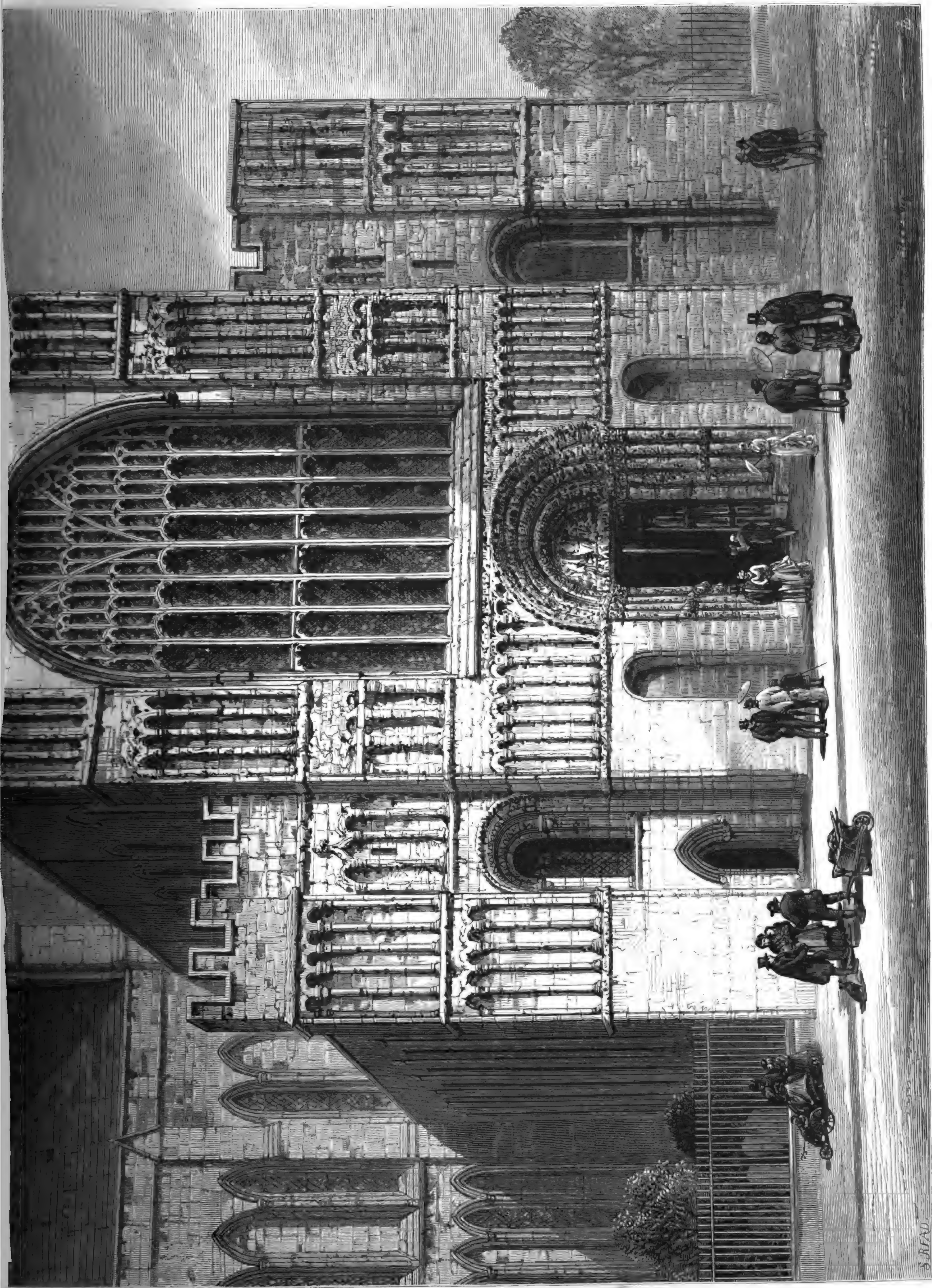
We have now reached several excellent examples of Teniers. But first we would invite the visitor's attention to a half-length portrait of himself by Franz Hals (87), unaccountably placed above "the line," though an exceptionally fine piece of portraiture. There is no demonstrative dash or *bravura* of execution here; only the hand is rather sketchily treated, to

place it in due subordination. The good-looking face is modelled with the utmost completeness, the twinkling eye of the *bon vivant* and the suggestive smile are instinct with vitality. The pictures by Teniers represent his different manners, and include the well-known "Kermesse" (88), from Buckingham Palace; "Le Chapeau Rouge" (85), belonging to Mr. S. Sanders, full of character and with capital effect of light; and "Le Bonnet Rouge" (89), lent by the Earl of Stratford, in the painter's greyer silvery style—both so named from the red cap suspended on a chair back of one of the party in each of drinkers, smokers, and card-players—together with the unusually careful "Old Woman Peeling Turnips" (105), sent by Mr. Lewis Fry; and Lord Penrhyn's "Village Fête" (128), in the next room, which is on that larger scale in which Teniers does not appear to the greatest advantage. The extraordinarily crisp, airy, yet precisely descriptive touch displayed in Teniers' works must always give him a place apart among the many Dutch masters of technique. The microscopic elaboration of F. Mieris (110), and of that analogously minute but rarer stippler Ary de Vos (98 and 100), does not compensate for the absence of the freedom, spirit, and concomitant suggestiveness to which we allude. We must pass with bare mention the quaint "Nativity" (91), by Adrian Ostade; the Gabriel Metzu (92), which has been much injured by restoration; an excellent small Paul Potter (112), marvellous for the rendering of the animals' coats, and the bull in which recalls the large picture at the Hague, and other works by the "little masters" of the Netherlands. An interior subject, a "Girl Peeling Apples" (103), shows an ill-drawn face, the light and shade, however, due probably to the influence of Rembrandt, is effective. But the equal intensity of shade in the open-air subject, "The Milkmaid" (36), is misplaced. Passing into the third or great room, we find, as usual, a number of large works of various schools. First to meet the eye is Vandyke's pretty allegory, since so often repeated, of "Time clipping the wings of Love" (125). In the next picture the master is seen at his best as a portrait-painter; i.e. in a group, of Lords John and Bernard Stuart, a stately presentation, if, as often, the attitudes are a little affected. To Reynolds's "Death of Dido" has been rather injudiciously accorded the post of honour; and flanking it are "Charity" and "Fortitude," two of the designs for compartments of the west window of the chapel of New College, Oxford. The masses of rich colour in all three pictures do not compensate for their conventionality. The higher and more ideal Sir Joshua's aim the more his studied breadth inclined to emptiness. The fine Cuypp from the Queen's collection; an "Immaculate Conception," of the usual type turned out from Murillo's studio, brings us to a half-length "Female Figure," by some inferior follower of Leonardo da Vinci, though attributed to the master himself. Probably by his able scholar, Andrea Salaino, there is a "Virgin and Child" (200) in the fourth room, beautiful in feeling and finish, and worthily supporting the high character of the Lombard school. What haunting fascination must there not have been in the inscrutable smile of Leonardo's favourite model that it should appear so often in his works; and how subtle must be the master's rendering, or idealisation of that smile, that these and all his followers should have constantly sought to reproduce it! "The Triumph of Pan" (141) is one of the finest Nicholas Poussins in existence—wonderful for spirit of conception, composition, and mastery of the figure. Near this is "Venus and Adonis," by Titian—the repeatedly-painted design, of which we have in the National Gallery a version. This was probably the finer picture original, has suffered terribly. A "Holy Family" (150), in a reddish tone, is an exceptionally good example of Ridolfo Ghirlandajo; but the same certainty cannot exist respecting succeeding works attributed to Giorgione (151) and Paul Veronese (153). No. 156, a half-length female figure from Blenheim, is of great interest. It is called "La Fornarina," presumably on the uncertain ground of the face resembling somewhat that of the large moulded *bella*, so styled, the reputed mistress of Raphael, represented in the picture of the Uffizi. Really the two works have little in common, and the costume here is that of a lady of rank. The portrait was formerly attributed to Raphael, like the picture in the Uffizi; but Dr. Waagen rightly gave it to Sebastian del Piombo, under whose name it now appears. Some recent critics have in like manner claimed the world-famous Uffizi picture for the great scholar of Michael Angelo. Close by is another work of much interest—a half-length group, from the Duke of Grafton's collection, of "Ferry Carondelet and his Secretary," which is ascribed to Raphael. Of the pristine execution of the principal head it is difficult to form any opinion, so much has it been tampered with; but of its original merit we can guess from the admirably-characterised and better-preserved heads in shadow. In some respects, the treatment has affinity to Raphael's portrait of Pope Julius II., to whose Court Carondelet was sent as Envoy by the Emperor Maximilian; but the resemblance is too remote to render it probable that this is either in whole or in part (as some say) the work of Raphael. We have, however, as we think, not far to seek for its authorship. On comparing it with the so-called Fornarina, last noticed, there can, we think, be little doubt that we have here another production by the great *frate*; even the execution of the fur-trimmings of the robe in one, and of the mantle in the other, seems conclusive on the point. We need not add that the portraits of Sebastian del Piombo are extremely scarce; and the discovery here made, if it be a discovery, exemplifies the value of these exhibitions in bringing together rare treasures that could never otherwise be compared except in memory. In No. 161 we have a full-length portrait, with a strongly individualised head, by the rather rare Spanish master Alonso Cano. Vandyke's full-length of Queen Henrietta Maria, Charles the First's unhappy consort, is quite pathetic in its singular pallor and *morne* expression. A "Flight into Egypt," by Murillo, from models drawn from the streets of Seville, presents the naturalness which has rendered the painter popular, and which was so dear to the old-fashioned amateur.

The remaining pictures in this room consist of a splendid group of works of the British school. Romney's full-length of Lady Rouse-Boughton strikes us, like other of his works this year, as rather commonplace, or, at least, as revealing a too obviously intentional simplicity and breadth. Even his Emma Lyon, as a shepherdess (No. 247, in Gallery V.)—the model who so fascinated the painter, as she afterwards fascinated Sir William Hamilton and Nelson—is not quite so captivating as usual, though the glance she throws over her shoulder is designed, only too palpably, to bewitch the spectator.

Returning to the Great Room, two pictures here, out of several by Gainsborough, that are entitled "The Cottage Door" (172 and 177), suggest comparison, which, however, is hardly permitted, owing to the height of the latter. The foliage in the first is heavily massed, and even more conventional than is the painter's wont. But the ray of golden light that glorifies the group of mother and children about the threshold is as beautiful technically as the effect is poetical in sentiment. The other picture is also rich in colour and perhaps more equally excellent. As a portrait-painter Gainsborough is





ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

DRAWN BY S. READ.

S. READ.

equally well represented in the full-length of Mr. A. Moysey, painted, very likely, soon after Mr. Moysey became member for Bath, in 1774, the year the artist left that town for London. If so, Gainsborough had nothing of his art to learn in the metropolis. The portrait is admirable; the head full of animation and refined character. We cannot resist digressing again to mention, in this connection, the two family portraits in the fifth room sent by the present Earl of Kilmorey. Nothing can be more felicitous than the genial, humorous, kindly, and intelligent, if plain, physiognomy of "Jack," tenth Viscount Kilmorey (253), as he stands with legs astride, in his blue coat and breeches, and his capacious scarlet waistcoat, trimmed with gold lace. Hardly less striking is the pendant of his eldest son, the Hon. Thomas Needham (256), in the uniform of the Grenadier Guards, holding the long pike that was still carried. We all know the airy grace and refined charm of Gainsborough's female portraits; but in these exceptional works he proves himself equally at home in dealing with strong masculine character. Of his great rival, Reynolds, there are no less than twenty-four examples, at a few of which we have already glanced. In these we may trace the master's progress from his early careful attention to modelling—often too fully exposed by the faded glazings; to his mature power—the fruits of which are, also, often damaged by experiments with dangerous media and pigments; and thence to his latest development or decline—when theories of indicative generalisation held dangerous sway. But it is plain that these examples are generally but gleanings left from abundant harvests of previous years. At all events, we experienced no surprise from the Reynoldses, with one most salient exception—at which we have now arrived—i.e., the group of Lady Smyth and her children (176), painted in 1787, therefore at the acme of Sir Joshua's power, and, so far as we know, one of his two greatest masterpieces—the group of Lady Cockburn and her children being the other. It would be difficult to overpraise this picture. The quiet, gentle air of maternal love in Lady Smyth is in charming contrast to the romping vivacity of the children: the two little girls holding their brother on their shoulder; and the dashing *mouvement* execution of the children is as appropriate as the more deliberate handling reserved for the mother—though the picture loses, perhaps, a little in harmony as a whole from this disparity. Lady Smyth sits in a simple white dress with black mantilla—her head covered with a hat and feathers of the period. But from the broad brim of this hat falls a shadow over nearly the whole face—tender, diaphanous—impossible to describe. Reynolds introduced this effect—borrowed, perhaps, from Rubens's miscalled "Chapeau de Paille"—in one of his portraits of Nelly O'Brien and other works, but he never mastered it as in this technical triumph. The picture is the property of Mr. W. S. Stirling Crawford, and, happily, in perfect preservation. Strange that it is so little known. Mr. Crawford also sends another fine Reynolds, close by, a full-length of Mrs. Mathew, charmingly graceful, unusually complete, and likewise in wonderful preservation. After these, the intervening full-length of Lady Beauchamp cannot interest us much, good as it is. Reynolds must have used vermilion in the cheeks and lips instead of the customary carmine, or the red could hardly have remained so vivid.

Two other masterpieces by Constable and Turner remain to be noticed in this room. The "Pope's Villa" (175), by Turner, evinces the master's command of the resources of picturesque composition in a high degree, and the figures are unusually well done. Its chief beauty, however, and that is great, consists in the gorgeous glow of sunlight that suffuses the earth, and sleeps, suspended as it were, in the misty air. The "Sea Coast, Hastings," from the same prolific hand, forms but a comparatively commonplace pendant, yet it is full of windy movement and incident. "The Lock," by Constable, the finest of his pictures of this subject, will be a surprise to many. Even now Constable is not appreciated in his own country, as he has long been and is appreciated by the fine judges of France—where his works helped essentially to form some of the best landscapists of modern times. What truth to nature—forgetting all studio conventions and traditions of the schools (as Turner never forgot them until he forgot nature too); what crystalline atmosphere; what shimmer of living daylight, reflected triumphously from blade and leaf; what force of colour; what solidity of *factice* are there not in this very powerful landscape!

The contents of Galleries IV. and V. we must reserve for a future article.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

The leading feature of the Winter Exhibition at this gallery is a collection of the works of Mr. Watts—probably the most complete representation of any painter that has ever been brought together. A large proportion of the works have been exhibited before, some of them more than once; and these are, therefore, more or less familiar to the public. But some, especially of the portraits, are new, at least to us. It is announced that the present is the first of a series of retrospective exhibitions of the works of selected living artists that are intended to be held at the same gallery. The series is worthily inaugurated, and Mr. Watts well deserves such commemoration.

Although, perhaps, no English painter of eminence has had so slender a following in precisely his own path, his influence, so far as it has extended, and however indirectly, must have been for good. At the very outset of his artistic career in Italy Mr. Watts evidently became deeply impressed with the qualities of the great Italian masters of the sixteenth century—their lofty conceptions, their idealised form and largeness of treatment, the grave dignity of their portraiture, the sober harmony of their colouring. And ever since, true to the spirit with which he thus became imbued, his works have been an eloquent protest against the vulgar aims, the pettiness, and garishness of much of the art of the day. An imagination at once elevated and almost morbidly refined helped both to strengthen his predilections and to supply him with *motif* in his unaided isolation, though probably the long-delayed lack of recognition and continued absence of opportunity have prevented him employing that imagination on any extensive work or sustained scheme. A strong tinge of melancholy, and sympathy with sorrowing and suffering humanity, found congenial food for assimilation in the classical myths of fate and destiny, and also in the morbidness of the Italians, the twilight skies of the Venetians; and the suggestiveness that has doubtless accrued to Italian pictures by the dimming and darkening of Time, by the obscuration of repeated varnishing, by abrasion, and other ill-usage. Here, indeed, the poet painter found a stumbling-block. The low key of much of Mr. Watts's flesh painting can hardly be accounted for except on the supposition that he has sought to reproduce the present aspect of those old masters, forgetting the effect that Time will in turn have on his own works. Owing perhaps, also, partly to some original defect of training, and partly to an over-fastidious temperament, Mr. Watts's technical method is imperfect; it has not the direct simplicity which that of all the old masters certainly possessed, however obscured now by his

works have not the aspect of a rendering of nature at first hand; his transparent and opaque tints are embroiled; there is little pure and simple breadth of tone; and though some suggestive poetical qualities are obtained, others essential to technical excellence are sacrificed. It is this peculiarity that has retarded the painter's acceptance by many artists and the public. With these general observations we must be content, at least for the present. To review the whole collection would be impossible within our limits; nor is it imperatively necessary, many of them, as already remarked, being more or less familiar to our readers.

The few water-colour drawings that find a place in the gallery hardly demand detailed criticism.

A collection of 600 pictures and other works illustrative of British Field-Sports has been added as a free exhibition to the attractions of the Alexandra Palace. As will be readily conceived, the exhibition is of a novel, varied, interesting character; and, indeed, of considerable importance when we recollect how large a space field-sports have always occupied in British life, and how many able artists have engaged in their representation. The collection illustrates hunting, shooting, racing, and other British sports, and comprises pictures or designs by Morland, Gillray, Rowlandson, James Ward, Landseer, the two Seymours, Cruikshank, and very many other artists of note.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The King and Queen on Saturday last received the members of the diplomatic body in Rome. At King Humbert's reception on New-Year's Day of the deputation of the Lower House, alluding to Prince Bismarck's reported designs of interference on behalf of the Vatican, his Majesty said the Italian Government was firmly decided not to admit of the slightest discussion on certain questions touching the internal order of Italy.

SPAIN.

A Royal decree was read in the Cortes yesterday week suspending the sitting of both Chambers, in accordance with Article 32 of the Constitution.

The Mineralogical, Ceramic, and Glass Exhibition in the Retiro Park, Madrid, will be open for three months. Specimens will be received until April 15.

PORTUGAL.

The King opened the Cortes on Monday with a speech, in which he dwelt upon the friendly relations with Spain, evidenced by the interchange of visits between the Monarchs of the two countries. Projects of various reforms, and of measures tending to the development of the internal resources of the country, would be laid before the Cortes, and a scheme for establishing a balance between income and expenditure.

GERMANY.

The Emperor has received New-Year's congratulations from the Czar of Russia. At the reception held by his Majesty on Sunday he is said to have expressed his firm trust in a continuance of European peace, and to have distinguished Prince Bismarck by special marks of confidence. On Wednesday evening the Emperor and Court attended the performance of Wagner's opera, "Lohengrin." Madame Albani took the part of Elsa, and achieved a great success. Every seat in the house was occupied.

Professor Ludwig Herrmann, the painter of marine and architectural subjects, died on the 29th ult. in Berlin, the Imperial Academy of Art and the various literary societies of the city being represented at the funeral.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The members of the Liberal party in the Hungarian Diet on Sunday presented their congratulations on the New Year to M. Tisza, the Minister-President.

The sum collected for the victims of the Ring Theatre already in the hands of the burgomaster of Vienna exceeds one million of florins. A large amount has yet to come.

RUSSIA.

It is semi-officially announced that the Chinese Government has paid to Russia, through Messrs. Baring Brothers, in London, the first instalment of the amount of compensation stipulated by the Kuldja Treaty.

According to intelligence from Warsaw, 2600 persons have been arrested in connection with the late riots. The number of Jewish families who have suffered is estimated at 6000.

AMERICA.

President Arthur has returned to Washington. On Saturday last the new Chinese Minister was presented to him; and on Monday he gave a series of brilliant receptions, among those present being the members of the diplomatic body and the chief Government officials.

The floor of a room in Shanesville, Ohio, where a festival was proceeding, gave way last Saturday evening, and the ruins caught fire. About a hundred persons were injured, and over a dozen lives were lost.

It is estimated that the total immigration to the United States for the past year was 440,000 persons, of whom 125,000 were Germans. It is thought that the number of Germans will be 25 per cent more next year than this.

The Nova Scotian Legislature has been summoned to meet on Jan. 19 for the dispatch of business.

The youthful Gaekwar of Baroda was on Thursday week invested with full powers of administration by the Governor of Bombay, Sir James Fergusson. The Gaekwar expressed undeviating loyalty to the Queen as Empress of India.

During December the Cape emigration agent sent 399 emigrants to Cape Colony, as against 175 in the corresponding month of 1880. They consisted of 315 artisans and domestic servants, 59 agricultural settlers, and 25 recruits for the Cape Mounted Riflemen. The total number sent out during the past year was 4160, as against 2607 in 1880. The agricultural settlers numbered in all 722 souls, and they took with them in money alone a total sum of £15,211, a little over £21 per head, in this respect comparing very favourably with agricultural emigrants to other colonies.

A correspondent at Tai-Yuen-Fu, in Shansi, North China, writes to us with reference to Mr. Charles Barclay's account of his examination of the reputed "Jacob's Well," near Nablus, in Palestine, an illustration of which appeared in our Journal on June 18 of last year. Mr. R. Harold Scholefield, M.B., F.R.C.S., who writes upon this occasion, was there in April, 1879, with some friends, and then carefully examined the true mouth of the well, a circular hole, grooved by ropes in a large block of stone within the vault. They actually descended into the vault for this purpose instead of merely peering down through the large ragged opening in the roof, described by Mr. Barclay. The true mouth of the well, indeed, is so far from being a new discovery, that an account may be found in Miss Rogers's "Domestic Life in Palestine" of the sending of a boy down to the bottom of the well, letting him down by a rope, to get the Bible dropped into it by Dr. Wilson, in 1841. Captain Anderson, R.E., of the Palestine Exploration Fund Service, descended the well to the depth of 75 ft.

THE COURT.

The ordinary routine of her Majesty's home life has been but little varied the past week. Madame Marie Roze sang one evening before the Queen and the Royal family at Osborne. The five pieces performed were accompanied by Signor Randegger on the pianoforte. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting joined the Royal circle in the drawing-room, and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby and Misses Ponsonby and Lady Cowell were present by invitation.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Governor-General of Canada have visited the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Ryde, with Princess Beatrice, since its opening by her Royal Highness.

Mr. F. O. Adams arrived at Osborne last Saturday, and kissed hands on his appointment as Minister at Berne. The Royal dinner party that evening included Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby and Miss Ponsonby, Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne, and Sir John Carstairs M'Neill.

On New-Year's Day the Queen, Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Whippingham church; the Rev. Canon Prothero and the Rev. Canon Fleming, Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square, officiating. Canon Fleming dined with her Majesty.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, after passing the Christmas and the New-Year opening with the Queen, left for Bagshot Park on Monday to visit the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Her Majesty, assisted by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, distributed New-Year's gifts to the servants of the Royal Household. The Royal party, with the ladies in waiting, entered the stewards' room, where the upper servants were assembled shortly after six o'clock, and after distributing the gifts to them proceeded to the servants' hall, where the gifts were in a like manner distributed to the under servants. There was a Christmas-tree in each room. The Hon. Amy Lambart left Osborne.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice have taken Newport and Cowes within their recent drives. The Rev. Canon Prothero and Mrs. Prothero and the Rev. George Connor have dined with the Queen.

Mr. William Patrick Andrew, chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company, has been knighted.

Major-General Du Plat and Captain Bigge have succeeded Lieutenant-General Gardiner and Colonel Sir John Carstairs M'Neill as Equerries in Waiting.

The Queen's annual gifts to the poor of Windsor, Holy Trinity, and Clewer were distributed on New-Year's Eve, in the riding-school at Windsor Castle, by the Lord High Almoner and the district clergy; the Mayor of the borough, with the usual Royal officials, being in attendance. A ton and a half of beef and some sixty tons of coals were given among 825 persons; her Majesty also contributing £100 to the Royal Clothing Club at Windsor, which donation is added to the subscriptions of the depositors to increase their yearly savings.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The old year was wound up at Sandringham by a lawn meet of the West Norfolk hounds in front of the house, the members of the hunt, with the master, Mr. Anthony Hamond, being entertained by the Prince and Princess of Wales, who, with their house party, afterwards joined in the chase. A large field assembled to do honour to their Royal hosts. On New-Year's Day Divine service was performed at Sandringham church by the Rector, and the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, Incumbent of Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair; their Royal Highnesses, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, and the guests at Sandringham, being present. Their Royal Highnesses' party broke up on Monday, the Prince coming to town and presiding at the first meeting of the Dean Stanley Memorial Committee; and Mr. Boehm, A.R.A., is intrusted with the execution of the memorial. His Royal Highness went to Cumberland Lodge on Tuesday, on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian for a few days' shooting in the Windsor preserves. The Princess and her daughters remain at Sandringham.

The Princess has sent to King Kalakua several photographs of herself and her sons, as a contribution to a bazaar to be held in Honolulu in aid of the building of the cathedral there.

Considerable preparations have been made at Bradgate Park for the visit of the Prince next Monday. An address from the Corporation will be presented at the railway station.

It is stated that the Prince and Princess will shortly open a new wing and chapel added to the Margate Sea-Bathing Infirmary by Sir Erasmus Wilson.

The Duke of Edinburgh will visit the Shetlands on the 23rd inst., when his Royal Highness will inspect the Naval Reserve, and also lay the foundation-stone of the new municipal buildings at Lerwick. Great preparations will be made to accord a loyal reception in this northern corner. The Duke has consented to preside on Feb. 18 at a dinner of the Cabmens' Benevolent Association, to be held at Willis's Rooms.

The Empress of Austria's hunters have arrived at Combermere Abbey, where her Imperial Majesty is expected on the 20th inst. Major Bulkeley will be her pilot in the field.

The marriage of Mr. Louis Ponsonby, only son of the Hon. Gerald and Lady Maria Ponsonby, with Miss Leyborne Popham, of Littlecote, will take place on Feb. 9; that between Mr. Rolleston, of Watnall Hall, Notts, and Miss Maud Dalzell, youngest daughter of the late Colonel the Hon. Robert Dalzell, on Feb. 23; and that of Mr. Uthred Hay Dunbar, eldest son of Sir William Dunbar, Bart., of Mochrum, Wigtonshire, and Miss Grant, eldest daughter of Mr. Grant, of Kilgraston, Perthshire, and granddaughter of the late Mr. and Lady Lucy Grant, will take place after Easter.

The "Inseparables" Amateur Dramatic Club give a performance of "A Scrap of Paper" at the St. George's Hall on Thursday evening, Jan. 12, in aid of the fund of the sufferers by the burning of the King Theatre, Vienna.

The trustees of the late Mr. Harris, Prothonotary of Lancashire, who are about to erect out of the fortune at their disposal a new Free Library and Museum for Preston, and endow a technological school, have approved of a site purchased at a cost of four thousand five hundred pounds for a new Orphanage for all creeds, and are, subject to the approval of the Chancery Court, about to appropriate ninety thousand pounds for the erection and endowment of the Orphanage.

In the case of the Bend Or libel case, in which the proprietors of the *Morning Post* had obtained a rule nisi for a new trial, on the ground of misdirection and excessive damages, it has become unnecessary to press for a new trial, the plaintiff having consented to take a considerably reduced amount. The case was disposed of through the instrumentality of Mr. Justice Field. The Duke of Westminster forwarded to the *Morning Post* five hundred pounds as his contribution towards the expenses incurred in defending the action.



ARCTIC EXPLORATION: THE JEANNETTE, MR. J. GORDON BENNETT'S VESSEL, IN THE PACK OF ICE.

SURGEON J. F. McCREA, V.C.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon Surgeon John Frederick McCrea, 1st Regiment of the Cape Mounted Yeomanry, for conspicuous bravery in the Basuto campaign. This gallant young officer is son of the late Captain Herbert Taylor McCrea, 43rd Light Infantry, and of Elizabeth Dobrée, his wife, daughter of the late John Carey, Esq., of Castle Carey, Guernsey. He is grandson of the late Major Robert McCrea, 5th Royal Veterans, who served through the American War of Independence, and



SURGEON J. P. McCREA, V.C.

was severely wounded on several occasions. The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.

MAJOR A. G. HAMMOND, V.C.

Major Arthur George Hammond, Bengal Staff Corps, who has merited the honour of the Victoria Cross, is fifth son of the late Major T. J. Hammond, who was in the service of the Hon. East India Company during twenty-five years, and who served in the first Burmese war. Major A. G. Hammond was educated at King Edward's School, Sherborne, and entered Addiscombe College on Feb. 7, 1861. On June 7 of the same



LIEUTENANT DE LONG, COMMANDER OF THE JEANNETTE.

year he passed the examination for his commission, gaining the second place in the whole College, and four prizes. Having landed in India, in December, 1861, he was attached to H.M.'s 82nd Regiment at Delhi, and afterwards to the 12th Native Infantry; and in September, 1863, joined the Corps of Guides (Q.O.), at Mardan. With that Regiment he served in some frontier affairs, and throughout the Jawaki campaign 1877-8, for which he received the medal and clasp, and special thanks in the despatches of Brigadier-General Keyes, for his gallant actions. He also went through the entire Afghan campaigns from 1878 to 1880, including the capture of Ali Musjid, and operations round Cabul in December, 1879. For these services he obtained a special mention by Sir F. Roberts, for his distinguished conduct; as well as the Victoria Cross, with the medal and two clasps. The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. T. Fall, of Baker-street.

Mr. Menelaus, of Dowlais, has informed the Mayor of Cardiff that he is prepared to transfer to the Free Library Committee, for the fine-art gallery which they propose establishing, pictures from his collection to the value of more than £10,000.

RECENT ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

Much anxiety has been felt, both in England and in America, during the last two or three months of the past year, for the safety of the brave and patient men embarked in two different Arctic exploring expeditions, one directing its course from Europe, to the Polar sea north of Siberia round the Franz Josef Land archipelago, beyond Novaya Zemlya; the other, from America, proceeding in an opposite direction, to pass the large island called Wrangel Land, which is also situated north of Siberia, but lies off the north-eastern shore of the Asiatic



MAJOR A. G. HAMMOND, V.C.

Continent, and is approached through Behring's Strait. The first-mentioned expedition was that of the Eira, fitted out and conducted by an English gentleman, Mr. Benjamin Leigh Smith. The second was that of the Jeannette, formerly called the Pandora, belonging to Mr. J. Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*.

Mr. Leigh Smith has done good service to geography at his own sole expense, during a course of years, having made important discoveries both in Spitzbergen and Franz Josef Land. He has expended at least £18,000 on this object, solely with a view to advancing geographical knowledge. The value of that



ARCTIC EXPLORATION: EIRA HARBOUR, FRANZ JOSEF LAND, THE SUPPOSED WINTER QUARTERS OF MR. LEIGH SMITH.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY MR. W. J. A. GRANT, IN 1880.—SEE PAGE 13.

service was recognised last May, when Mr. Leigh Smith received the high honour of being selected as one of the society's gold medallists for the year. The *Eira*, as is well known, was built by Mr. Leigh Smith, at Peterhead, in 1879-80, for the purpose of prosecuting summer voyages of discovery in the Arctic regions. She is 360 tons burden, builder's measurement, and fifty-horse power, 135 ft. long by 25 ft. beam. In the summer of 1880 Mr. Leigh Smith made a very successful voyage in her, during which he coasted the southern shore of Franz Josef Land and made some interesting discoveries. He sailed from Peterhead in the *Eira*, on her second voyage, on June 13 last. He had with him Captain Lofley, of Hull, as master, Dr. Neale, the surgeon, both of whom sailed in the *Eira* on her former voyage, and a crew of twenty-two men. He had provisions of all kinds for fourteen months, about two years' supply of bread and flour, and some additional preserved meats received from Gothenburg. His intention was to visit Franz Josef Land a second time, with a view to making further discoveries on its western side, and, if possible, to push northwards near the meridian of Wicke's Land. But he would be guided by the state of the ice, using his best endeavours to enter upon new work, in that direction which appeared most open and promising. The *Eira* was last seen by the Norwegian schooner *Proven* (Captain Isaksen) off the Matyushin Shar, on the west coast of Novaya Zemlya, on July 8 last. She was then going northwards. Mr. Leigh Smith had no intention of passing a winter in the ice, and had consequently made no arrangements as regards a rendezvous in the event of accident, or for any other contingency. Indeed, it is certain that his intention was to return this autumn. The continued absence of the *Eira* has given rise to very grave anxiety. She may either have succeeded in reaching the south coast of Franz Josef Land, and is now passing the winter in *Eira* Harbour or on some other part of that shore, or she has been caught in the ice to the north of Novaya Zemlya, and is in the drifting pack. As the *Eira* is not provisioned for a second winter, Mr. Leigh Smith cannot expose his men to the risk of being detained, and consequently he will be unable to wait on board his vessel until September, or even August, for the chance of being released by the breaking up of the ice. His supplies will only last him until August, 1882. It therefore seems likely that he will feel obliged to abandon the *Eira* in the early part of the ensuing navigable season, and endeavour to effect a retreat in boats by hauling them across floes and taking advantage of lanes of water, probably in the direction of Cape Nassau or Novaya Zemlya.

We give an illustration of the *Eira*, and one of *Eira* Harbour, Franz Josef Land, where she may now be lying for the winter. They are from sketches drawn by Mr. W. J. A. Grant, during the voyage of 1880.

Mr. Gordon Bennett's vessel, the *Jeannette*, was formerly the *Pandora*, one of the steam gun-boats in the Royal Navy, which served a long commission on the West Coast of Africa. She was purchased by Sir Allan Young, who undertook a voyage in her to Barrow Strait and Peel Sound in 1875, and went a second time in her, in 1876, to be in readiness to assist the Arctic Expedition, in case succour should be needed. Sir Allan Young sold the *Pandora* to Mr. Gordon Bennett, who had resolved to dispatch an expedition, at his own expense, for discovery by way of Behring Strait. By an Act of Congress, it was arranged that the expedition should be officered and manned from the United States Navy, and should have the advantage of naval discipline.

Lieutenant De Long, to whom Mr. Gordon Bennett gave the command, is an accomplished young officer, who had already gained some experience in ice navigation when serving in a vessel which was sent in search of the *Polaris* up Baffin's Bay. He was ably supported by two other lieutenants, and a well selected scientific staff. When the *Jeannette* sailed from San Francisco in July, 1879, she had thirty-two souls on board, all told, and was provisioned for three years. Her orders were first to try and meet the *Vega*, the Swedish exploring vessel of Professor Nordenskiöld, then supposed to be working her way eastward along the Siberian coast, and to furnish any help that she might be in need of; then to push northwards to the westward of Wrangel Land, which was supposed to extend far to the northward. These were wise instructions, for in advancing northwards, in the polar regions, it is always desirable to make progress along a coast trending northwards, with a western aspect. The *Jeannette* was seen by the whalers up Behring Straits on Sept. 3, in the same year, steering westward; and subsequently a report came from a *Jahut* that a steamer had been seen in the offing, on Sept. 13, off the mouth of the Lena. From that time until September, 1881, nothing was heard of the *Jeannette*, a period of two complete years. The most intense anxiety naturally prevailed. We now learn, by Russian telegraph, that the *Jeannette* was crushed by the ice in 77 deg. 35 min. N. and 157 deg. E. This position is in about the latitude of Cape Chelyushin, the northern extreme of Siberia, but far to the eastward of it, and to the north-east of the Siberian Islands. After the loss of his vessel, it was necessary for Lieutenant De Long to retreat, with his brave comrades, to the Russian settlements in Siberia. He was 550 miles N.E. of the mouths of the Lena; and the direct line of retreat would take him through the narrow channels between the New Siberian Islands. The whole crew of the *Jeannette*, for there appear to have been no deaths, was divided into three parties, and embarked in two cutters and a whale-boat. They were separated by a gale of wind when only fifty miles from the Siberian coast. The third boat, in command of Mr. Melville, the engineer, reached the eastern mouth of the Lena, and put himself in communication with the Russian Commandant at a station called in the telegram *Bolovenga* (Buleng?), who immediately sent forward provisions and assistance. The first boat, which Lieutenant De Long himself, and Dr. Ambler the surgeon, arrived at the northern mouth of the Lena, and two of the crew arrived at Berlin for assistance in October. The second boat has not yet been heard of. It will not now be long before these intrepid explorers will be welcomed back to the civilised world; they have been for two years beyond the threshold of the unknown world, and they cannot fail to have collected information which will add to the stock of human knowledge. We heartily congratulate our cousins of the United States on the safety of their countrymen, whose fate was causing so much anxiety, and on the good work they must have accomplished.

Our portrait of Lieutenant De Long is from a photograph by Bradley and Kulofson, of San Francisco.

An official report of the circumstances attending the death of Captain Brownrigg and some of the crew of her Majesty's ship *London* in an encounter with a slave dhow on the East Coast of Africa has been issued by the Admiralty. The details furnished by the acting commander of the *London* show that the pinnace, in an attempt to verify the nationality of the dhow, was treacherously attacked by the Arabs on board, and that Captain Brownrigg made a most gallant and stubborn resistance to an overwhelming number of assailants.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of the Earl of Elgin to be Lord Lieutenant of Fifeshire.

The Earl of Kilmorey has been elected a peer of the United Kingdom, in the room of Viscount Bangor, deceased.

The juvenile ball at the Mansion House next Friday, the 13th inst., is not fancy dress.

Sir Erskine Perry has placed his resignation as a member of the Indian Council in the hands of Lord Hartington, after a service of over twenty-two years.

Mr. Alex. Smith Kinnear, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, has been appointed a Judge of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Lord Pembroke has given £500, spreading over two years, for researches at the Brown Institute on the cause and treatment of distemper.

The chair of Natural History at Edinburgh has been offered to Dr. Francis M. Balfour, F.R.S., author of the treatise on Comparative Embryology.

Mr. Gladstone has consented, subject to the state of public business, to preside on one of the four days of the Eisteddfod, at Denbigh, in August next.

At the first meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts, on the 13th inst., Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., will read a paper on the Opium Trade.

Mr. Gladstone on Thursday week completed the seventy-second year of his age; and the day was celebrated by banquets at Liverpool, Chester, and other places.

A new shaft for the Channel Tunnel has been commenced at the eastern end of the Shakspeare cliffs, on a small piece of land just outside the South Eastern Railway tunnel.

Mr. David Ross, LL.B., has been appointed Commissioner of National Education in Ireland by the Lord Lieutenant, in the room of the late Rev. P. S. Henry, D.D.

A new coffee-tavern was on Monday opened in Rochester, Westminister. Cardinal Manning and the Bishop of London took part in the proceedings.

At the Mansion House on Wednesday the Lord Mayor, as President of the City of London Society of Artists, presented to Sir F. W. Truscott, first president, the marble bust executed for the society by Mr. C. B. Birch, A.R.A.

It has been decided by the Leeds Town Council to establish a free museum for the borough in connection with the public library, and to buy the well-known collection of antiquities belonging to Mr. John Holmes, of Leeds.

A Royal proclamation was made last week at the Cross of Edinburgh calling a meeting of Scotch peers at Holyrood Palace on Jan. 11, in order to elect a peer to sit in the House of Lords in place of the Earl of Airlie.

Government have offered a reward of £100 and a free pardon to any accomplice for information as to the theft of the body of the late Lord Crawford. To this sum the present Lord Crawford has added £500.

Mr. Forster has forwarded to Mr. Vere Foster, of Belfast, £100 as a contribution to the emigration scheme which has been carried on for some time by that gentleman; and Mr. Charles Wilson, of Cheltenham, brother to Sir Samuel Wilson, of Hughenden Manor, has also subscribed £100.

During the year 1881 the three great Masonic charitable institutions—the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Freemasons' Widows, received from all sources a total sum of £43,294 1s.

The installation of Mayors in the principal towns of Ireland took place on Monday. At Dublin, Mr. Dawson, M.P., was peaceably inaugurated as Lord Mayor for the year; but at Cork and Limerick the proceedings were of a riotous character.

Captain Johnson, R.N., in the name of Lloyd's, presented last week to Mr. Wrate, chief officer of Coastguard stationed at Hartlepool, a silver medal for gallantry in saving the lives of the crew of the Swedish brig *Esther*, near Hartlepool Lighthouse, during an easterly gale on Oct. 24. The presentation was made at the request of the Admiralty.

At the New-Year holiday in Scotland, kept on Monday, the public offices and banks were closed and business was generally suspended. In Edinburgh the places of amusement had mid-day performances which were largely attended. The Museum of Science and Art was visited by 14,000 persons, the National Gallery by 11,600, and the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries by 9400. Several thousand persons left town by rail.

The Queen has conferred the Albert Medal of the Second Class upon Mr. Francis Pitts, chief officer of the *Pleiades*, of Liverpool. While the ship was running before a heavy gale, on May 30 last, a seaman was washed overboard, and Mr. Pitts endeavoured to save him by leaping into the sea with a line. After swimming about 300 yards he was obliged, however, to return to the ship, and was rescued with difficulty and quite exhausted.

A general assembly of Royal Academicians will be held on the 18th inst., to elect two Associates to the Royal Academy; and a special general assembly of the members will be held in the last week of this month for the election of a Royal Academician to fill the post of professor, lecturer, and treasurer to the School of Architecture, vacant by the death of Mr. Street, R.A.

A large crowd assembled at the west or principal front of St. Paul's Cathedral at midnight last Saturday, in order to hear the new peal of bells of the cathedral ring "The Old Year out and the New Year in." It is estimated that there were fully 10,000 persons assembled. When the chimes had concluded, the crowd amused itself with singing "Rule Britannia" and other patriotic airs.

A dramatic entertainment will be given at the Grosvenor Hall, Buckingham Palace-road, on Thursday evening, the 19th inst., in aid of certain charitable institutions in the Earl's court district. The programme will include "The late Sir Benjamin," a comedy in one act, by E. Romberg; "Drifted Apart," a social sketch by Sir Charles Young; and "A Bachelor's Box," by John Elliot, jun. The characters will be sustained by Lady Monckton, Miss A. Didier, Mr. G. Canninge, Mr. Dundas, and Sir Charles Young.

The first meeting of the year of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday, at 7, Adelphi-terrace. Captain F. Petrie, the honorary secretary, announced that the institute, founded to investigate philosophical and scientific questions, especially those said to militate against the truth of Revelation, enrolled 122 members during the past year, of which fifty-three were resident in America and the colonies. It was further stated that during the past year many of its American members had combined and founded the "American Institute of Christian Philosophy," adopting the same objects and the whole scheme of the Victoria Institute, but while taking this step they had decided to keep up their individual connection with the institute in England. After this a paper was read on "Theism."

At the nomination for Carmarthen Boroughs on Wednesday the only candidate proposed was Alderman John Jenkins, ex-Mayor of Swansea, who in 1880, as an Independent Liberal, unsuccessfully contested the seat against Mr. B. T. Williams, Q.C., the late member. Mr. Jenkins was therefore declared duly elected.

One of the largest bazaars and fancy fairs ever held in South London was opened at the Metropolitan Tabernacle on Tuesday, in aid of the Stockwell Orphanage. There were stalls for the sale of meat, poultry, oysters, furniture, pictures, musical instruments, and the usual fancy goods, in all between twenty and thirty.

On Thursday week the remains of the late Mr. George Edmund Street, President of the Institute of British Architects, were interred in Westminster Abbey, the funeral service being conducted by the Dean. The pall-bearers were Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., Mr. E. Freshfield, Professor F. Hayter Lewis, F.S.A., the Bishop of Winchester, and Mr. Justice Kay. The funeral ceremony was attended by a large number of gentlemen connected with the various institutions of which the deceased was an honoured member, the Royal Academy being in particular represented by many Academicians and Associates.—In accordance with the wish expressed by the late Mr. Street, the First Commissioner of Works has assented to the association of Mr. Arthur Blomfield with Mr. Arthur Street for the purpose of carrying out the designs for the new Courts of Justice, which have been left in a complete state by the deceased architect.

Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain addressed their constituents in the Townhall, Birmingham, on Tuesday night. Mr. Bright contrasted the foreign and domestic policy of the Government with that of their predecessors. It was, he said, alleged that England was now without an ally or a friend, but he asserted that if England had no allies, for which he cared little, she never had more friends. The Irish disaffection was due to a long course of Tory misrule, and justified, on the ground of absolute necessity, the coercive measures of the Government. He also pointed out that much of Irish discontent now arose from a misconception or ignorance of English liberality, whilst Irish poverty resulted from a driving away of English capital. Mr. Chamberlain in his address also dealt at length with the policy of the Government in reference to Ireland, which he defended as necessary for the maintenance of law and order. They were a responsible Government, and if necessary they would put down unrepresented organisation by force, but they would seize with joy on the first opportunity of removing the present restrictions.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 14, 1882.

SUNDAY, JAN. 8.	
First Sunday after Epiphany.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. W. B. Carpenter; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Barry.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah ii.; Matt. v. 13-33. Evening Lessons: Isaiah iii. 13 and liii. or lii.; Acts iv. 32-v. 17.	St. James's, noon, Rev. William Parker.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Row; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Spence, Vicar of St. Pancras.	Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. V. H. Stanton.
	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. W. Barker, Vicar of St. Mary's, West Cowes.
MONDAY, JAN. 9.	
Accession of Humbert I., King of Italy, 1878.	Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, elections, Cannon-street Hotel.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor W. Boyd Dawkins on Commerce and Trade Routes of Pre-Historic Europe).	Medical Society, 8.30.
British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m.	Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Armitage on the Flemish Masters), and on Thursday.
TUESDAY, JAN. 10.	
British Orphan Asylum, Slough; elections, Cannon-street Hotel.	Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (papers by Major-General Pitt Rivers and Mr. J. R. Mortimer).	Biblical Archaeology Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (inaugural address by Sir W. Armstrong, President).	Humane Society, general court, 8.30 p.m.
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.	School for Indigent Blind, Southwark; general court, elections, &c., noon.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11.	
Hilary Law Sittings begin.	Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.	Graphic Society, 8 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Professor E. Hull and Mr. T. Mel-lard Reade).	Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. Bevan on the Industrial Resources of Ireland).
THURSDAY, JAN. 12.	
Moon's last quarter, 3.47 p.m.	Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. H. Herkmer on Familiar Art).	Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.	Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.
FRIDAY, JAN. 13.	
Cambridge Hilary Term begins.	New Shakspeare Society, 8 p.m. (Rev. J. Kirkman on <i>Suicides in Shakspeare</i>).
Architectural Association, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. E. J. Taver on the History of Architecture).	Seamen's Hospital Society, general court, 3 p.m.
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Sir Rutherford Alcock on the Opium Trade).
Clinical Society, anniversary, 8.30.	
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.	
SATURDAY, JAN. 14.	
Oxford Hilary Term begins.	Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Direction.	General.	Rain in 24 hours, at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, at 10 a.m. each morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Force.	Direction.				
Dec. 18	29.87	40.4	31.2	72	2	48.6	37.8	W. W.S.W.				570	0.000
19	29.615	40.5	35.0	82	3	44.2	35.4	W.S.W. W.				291	0.280
20	29.026	42.1	29.0	68	5	44.4	38.4	W. W.S.W.				600	0.045
21	29.718	38.2	30.9	77	1	44.0	32.4	W.				896	0.000
22	29.943	38.1	29.8	89	0	37.6	28.0	W. N.E.				109	0.000
23	30.458	30.1	28.0	93	0	36.5	23.7	N.E.				27	0.090
24	30.481	33.4	31.1	92	4	39.5	23.7	N.E. S.E.				109	0.010
25	30.497	36.3	32.6	88	10	42.4	27.8	S. S.W.				210	0.000
26	30.578	48.8	41.8	83	10	45.4	38.5	W. W.S.W.				194	0.005
27	30.585	42.5	40.3	93	10	45.4	41.2	W.S.W.				205	0.005
28	30.401	39.7	39.0	98	8	42.6	38.5	W.				144	0.006
29	30.164	43.0	40.4	91	9	45.7	32.4	W. S.W.				281	0.000
30	29.933	41.9	39.8	92	8	45.1	37.0	S.W.				201	0.000
31	29.811	42.8	39.3	89	10	44.4	38.4	S.W. S.E.				109	0.000

* Rain and sleet.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock, a.m.:

FROM DEC. 18 TO DEC. 24.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.280	29.631	29.990	29.607	29.916	30.403	30.098				
Temperature of Air	41.7°	38.6°	41.4°	37.7°	31.0°	28.7°	31.9°				
Temperature of Evaporation	37.7°	36.4°	38.4°	37.2°	30.0°	28.9°	31.9°				
Direction of Wind	W.	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	W.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.				
FROM DEC. 25 TO DEC. 31.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.514	30.240	30.619	30.477	30.272	29.994	29.955				
Temperature of Air	35.9°	41.0°	42.1°	38.6°	43.1°	44.1°	42.7°				
Temperature of Evaporation	32.9°	38.1°	40.8	38.0°	42.1°	41.9°	42.7°				
Direction of Wind	S.	S.W.	W.S.W.	S.W.	W.	S.W.	S.				

SIR BERNARD BURKE'S "PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE" FOR 1882.

The year we have just passed added to hereditary dignities one Royal dukedom, Albany, conferred with the warmest approval of the people on the popular and accomplished Prince Leopold. It also gave to the Peerage four new titles—Amphill, Derwent, Hothfield, and Tweedmouth; and as many baronetcies—Stewart, Roberts, Phillimore, and Sullivan. Three baronies of the United Kingdom opened the doors of the House of Lords to two Scotch peers and one Irish earl; and Lord Lyons, our Ambassador at Paris, was promoted to a viscountcy. Some twenty peers and some twenty-four baronets died; and four dignities—one, Beaconsfield, to be remembered in history—became extinct. These details we glean from the new edition of Sir Bernard Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage" now before us, enlarged and perfected in every possible way. Unrivalled are our hereditary orders, and unrivalled, too, is this record of them. The "Almanach de Gotha," and the "Annuaire de la Noblesse," the best of Continental books of the kind, bear no comparison with it. The author, in his preface, fairly states that "the history of the peers is the history of their country. Above all stands the Royal lineage carried down from Alfred the Great, through the Normans, Plantagenets, Tudors, Stuarts, and Guelfs, to the Royal lady her Majesty Queen Victoria, who represents, in her person, the most ancient and illustrious dynasty in Europe. Howard, Duke of Norfolk, in rank and distinction next to the Blood Royal; Seymour, Duke of Somerset; Percy, Duke of Northumberland; Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; Nevill, Marquis of Abergavenny; Stanley, Earl of Derby; Marlborough, Wellington, and Nelson; Hamilton, Campbell, and Douglas; FitzGerald of Kildare, Butler of Ormonde, O'Brien of Inchiquin, and many others, inherit Peerage honours, the rewards of pre-eminent public services. Their very names indicate how much of history is involved in their lineages." Most completely has Sir Bernard Burke entered on this historic view, and, at the same time, he has with wondrous accuracy included all existing members of the various families. Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage" has become an institution of the country.

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PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

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THE PROMISING SON.

He was sitting on one of the public seats on the Place de la Madeleine in Paris. Some nurses and babies of the commoner sort were around him; the children playing or asleep in the cool shadow, with a fountain in the midst of them. Here and there a flower-girl, with a bunch of roses or carnations, offered her gay merchandise to the passers-by. The omnibuses from all quarters of the great city came and stopped, and went upon their way again. It was a bright and busy scene, full of life and colour, in the capital of fair France, at high noon on a midsummer day. But the man who had attracted my attention never looked up. He kept his eyes fixed upon the ground, not as one who mourns or thinks deeply, but as though all things in the world were simply indifferent to him. He was dressed in a coarse, old, brown great-coat, which did not fit him; his trousers were too short, and they appeared as though they had never been properly brushed since they were made. His shoes were of a neutral tint; they had been dirty over and over again perhaps, but the mud had worn itself off; then new dust and soil had collected till they also had been partly rubbed away. There was no sign of any shirt about his attire, probably he had none. He wore a cap which might have been picked up anywhere, even in a gutter. He sat quite motionless, neither reading nor musing, as far as could be judged. He did not seem bored, however; his aspect was that of somebody who was waiting, but did not care particularly what happened. His attitude was absolutely passive and careless. Presently a spare sad-faced man, with an expression of a sorrow past hope or comfort, walked hurriedly up to him as though he had been summoned in haste and from a distance. No greeting passed between them, but the man who had been waiting rose silently, and they went away together. His walk, his bearing, the manner of the grave melancholy traveller who had joined him, showed at once that they were gentlemen, and a sharp pang came to my heart at this moment, for I remembered who and what they were. I had seen for the first time since ten years General Beaudesert and his son Auriol, whose fag I was at Eastminster.

I had heard of him only occasionally since, for, though we "knew each other at home," as the school jargon describes the intimacy between the families of students, General Beaudesert had for some time past retired from our set. It was reported in the vague way in which such things are talked about that he had been ruined by some foul play in high quarters; and that he was obliged to live in exile at Paris. People said, however, that his hopes were all garnered up on his son, who was preparing for the Bar, and that there would probably be a great State trial, in which Auriol Beaudesert would figure as junior counsel, immediately after he had eaten his terms. There seemed nothing improbable in such a calculation on the part of his family, for Auriol had been *facile princeps* at Eastminster, and had left that famous public school a captain of his year with all the honours he could carry off with him to Christchurch; and for the rest, his father was one of those men who say little, but who think deeply, and he was not at all likely to sit down quietly under a wrong.



"His mother would kiss his forehead, giving thanks to God, as he bent over his books."



"But the man who attracted my attention never looked up. He kept his eyes fixed upon the ground, not as one who mourns or thinks deeply, but as though all things in the world were simply indifferent to him."

His wife, too, who had been very kind to me when I was a boy, was a lady of high courage, joined to a patience most sweet and wise. For these Beaudeserts came of a grand old stock, who had over and over again given illustrious patriots, successful statesmen, and valiant captains to their country. A prudent, far-sighted race, of steadfast hearts and rare fortitude, who claimed alliance with the blood Royal of Plantagenet and Tudor, and who had the kingly gift of waiting, watchful, alert, and in prayer, till the Lord of Hosts was with them. Their friendship was a precious thing for all who sought it, and it was frankly given. Their enmity was hard to rouse, and it was both generous and placable towards the weak. But if braved or mocked, the day came when their foes were made to lie down in sorrow. It was, perhaps, natural that such a family should have had the failing of pride. The General had so true a respect for his name that it was well known he had sacrificed his birthright and his fortune for it; and his wife had looked on approvingly while he did so.

If ever a young man appeared to justify the high hopes centred in him it was Auriol Beaudesert. He seemed to have no part or share in the weaknesses of humanity, and yet his conscience was almost morbidly tender. He would accuse himself bitterly of peccadilloes which the rest of us hardly knew we had committed, or thought but lightly of in any case. His love of books amounted to a passion. He honoured learning for its own sake, and his ideal of excellence was high and pure even for a collegian who had taken to his studies in classics and theology quite earnestly. A reverence for all that is sacred, an inborn love and sympathy towards all that is pure and good, seemed a part of his nature. In all our boyish transactions he kept his word faithfully, and no one had ever heard him prevaricate or tell a falsehood. He took little part in our games, indeed, for books were his favourite companions; but his decision on any moot point was final, and we were always contented to appeal to an authority animated by an unvarying spirit of truth and justice.

If he was popular at school, he was almost idolised at home—his heart was so tender, his aspirations so high and honest, his conduct so dutiful and affectionate. Moreover, as he grew towards manhood, his whole mind was bent on the subject of Constitutional law; and his mother would kiss his forehead, giving thanks to God, as he bent over his books (she stealing in upon him tiptoe and gliding noiselessly away); while his father collected cases and precedents, nothing doubting, for the great State trial which was to come. Before the board was dark upon his lip, the letters of Auriol Beaudesert read like those of a future Lord Chancellor. He seemed predestined to lofty fortunes—fit to become a Lanfranc or a Bacon, as time and chance should serve. He had none of those drawbacks and impediments which often mar a career. He had a mild love of good eating indeed; but that never ruins an ambitious man; and it was noticed early that he had an abrupt contemptuous way of tossing off wine, as though he were glad to have done with it. When he went up to Oxford, with an immense box of prize books and a scholar's wardrobe somewhat slender, he was as noble a type of student and gentleman as any that the University contained. His mind seemed the abode of candour, uprightness, and piety.

What happened afterwards could only be told in fitting language by an enemy of mankind. All at once the mind of Auriol Beaudesert stopped growing. It shrunk up and shrivelled, becoming stunted and narrow. It seemed as though some blight had fallen on him, or that an evil spirit had taken possession of him, body and soul. The first strange thing which occurred was when his father visited him on his mother's birthday—which was kept as a family festival. It was one of the rare holidays which the General ever allowed himself after his ruin; so he wished to spend it among the Christchurch meadows, in hopeful talk with his son, and take his wife the freshest news of him. He thought they would lunch together afterwards at the Mitre, where his father had put up in his own student days; and he had scraped together twenty pounds to give the boy before he left, as he meant to do (unless hard pressed to stay) by the first afternoon train, so as not to trespass on his studies. In Auriol's rooms, however, there was a table laid for thirty guests; and the young man explained with some embarrassment that he was obliged to give a sort of semi-official breakfast to the old Westminsters of his year, as their former Captain. He said that he regretted he could not ask his father to such a party, and the General agreed cordially, taking hasty and loving leave of him. But when he had gone away, and sat down to a solitary biscuit at a new hotel—for he did not care where he went now his son was not with him—he felt dejected, and had an uneasy foreboding that all was not quite right. When term was over, too, Auriol came home for the first time without any prize or other record of his studies. He said briefly that he had tried and had failed, which was quite true; and both his father and mother were secretly overjoyed at his frankness and modesty. His mother thought also that he worked too hard about this time, for he was seldom with his family, and passed his holidays in the library of Lincoln's Inn, pursuing his legal and University studies simultaneously, as is the custom. When he came home he retired to his bedroom, and locked the door, to read in quiet; but it was noticed that when called to tea he was long in answering, and came down with flushed cheeks and dazed eyes, as though he had been sleeping heavily. Both his parents anxiously warned him against over-work on these occasions; but he assured them, rather impatiently, that "he took good care of himself," and evaded all further conversation on the subject. After awhile, too, he grew angry when interrogated, and withdrew himself more and more from his kindred. The second and third vacation he did not come home at all, passing the summer on a Scotch island; and his winter holiday at a farm-house in Berkshire, where he declared that he could read better, being less liable to disturbance of any kind. Still he took no prizes. He passed his "little go" in the ordinary way; but nothing else was heard of him at Oxford, and the Dean of Christchurch made no communication to the General when they met. Moreover, when Auriol was asked to refer to some passage in one of his prize-books for the exact text which his father required to fix some historical date of importance to him, the young man made no reply. By-and-by he left the University, too, carrying off nothing better than a second-class degree. Still he remained at Christchurch much later than the usual time, though he gave up his rooms in the college. At twenty-five years of age he was a Bachelor of Arts and a barrister-at-law; but he had not won a fellowship, and seemed to have the haziest ideas of the future. When his father spoke to him of their great cause, his words seemed to fall upon ears that had all at once grown dull. Chambers in Lincoln's Inn were rented and furnished for him because he wished, he said, to share them with another barrister, a Mr. Morley, who had been an old schoolfellow; and then nothing was heard of him for weeks together. He might have had a fine practice at the Bar, ready to his hand, through the solicitor of his family and other of his father's friends; but he did nothing, and mocked at his profession in terms which showed that he had neither love nor respect for it.

At last the horrible secret fell like a thunderbolt. The General called at his son's chambers one afternoon, and found Mr. Morley much confused. He answered very unwillingly

the questions put to him about Auriol, and evidently tried to get rid of his visitor, who was about to depart, when a growl as that of a brute beast came from the inner room. The General knew what that meant. He had heard it before in camp and barracks among dull, ignorant men, whom it exposed to the lash. He turned very pale, and, pushing Mr. Morley aside, entered the adjoining apartment, where his son lay drunk upon the floor. The room was quite bare. Not a book of his school prizes, not a chair of the furniture bought a month before remained in it. Only a battered hat hung up upon a wooden peg.

There was a rally after that; and solemn oaths and promises of amendment, tempests of tears. Auriol's struggles were pitiful, and even tragic. He lived for a whole year like an anchorite. He joined a religious community bound by vows of total abstinence. He went voluntarily into an asylum for the cure of alcoholism by restraint. He did all that could be done to exorcise the demon of drink, which had been born of college wines, and Dons' indifference to their duties. Then he broke out again, seeming to be possessed by one of the Lower Devils. First, he recommenced drinking, silently keeping his own counsel and drinking in secret, as he had done for years. He put amazing cunning and demure craft into the plot for his own destruction. He traded on his former high character for truthfulness and piety, and got drunk on pretext of going to church, or to hear the choral services at a cathedral. When detected again after this he became impudent, having lost his self-esteem. So he sunk lower and lower; sunk into a stealthy thief and an abject begging letter-writer. Whatsoever he did or said was to grieve the eyes and to pain the heart of his people. He became a professional mendicant, making piteous and unmanly appeals to all whom he had ever known, to the friends and connections of his family—also to their enemies. Nothing was sacred from him, though he put a wily sagacity into his base pursuit, only robbing where he knew that he was safe from punishment. There was an exquisite infamy in all he did, and he seemed to have a perverse thirst for disgrace and ignominy. When picked out of the mud and clothed, and restored to his right mind, he would commit some shameless theft, and run away, living upon false pretences and on tales told to old servants or dependents of his family who could be duped into keeping him or furnishing him with funds. When he had drunk all the money he could beg, borrow, or steal he came home again, lying down in the mire, drunk and helpless, at his father's door. "O my son, my son!" said his father to him, in great anguish, on one of these occasions, "why do you so war against your better self? What is the cause of this hideous ruin?" "Sloth, selfishness, and cowardice," replied the younger man, without emotion, and he judged himself rightly. He was wicked and mischievous beyond belief, striking vehemently at the roof-tree of his own home. He went before magistrates declaring himself destitute; he wrote libels on the mother who bore him to extort money for drink. He slandered all who were nearest to him, and seemed made up and kneaded with virulence and iniquities. He passed months in sullen torpor; then followed fresh outbreaks, and before middle age he had probably drunk himself into a state of semi-insanity. It was in one of his brief intervals of sobriety that I had seen him, without a shirt or a shilling, waiting till his father came in answer to his summons, and found him dogged and rebellious to all good influence, on the Place de la Madeleine, at noon in midsummer.

I have met with other promising sons. There was Willoughby, who was killed by the kick of a restive horse the day after he was mentioned in despatches by Havelock. There was Crommelin, who threw away preferment in the Church, and went headlong to perdition for a woman's looks. And Greville, county member and Under-Secretary of State at twenty-three, who lost his honour in half an hour upon Epsom Downs. Marston, too, the Senior Wrangler, who died by his own hand in brain fever; and "Orator Musgrave," the hope of a political party, who caught a chill in walking home on the night of his maiden speech, and breathed out his great soul at Nice a few months afterwards. There was Carton, the artist, who married a vulgar woman and was pulled down by her to sordid things, throwing away the brush that he had dipped in glory. There was Lync the poet, who committed forgery a week before his work, which is immortal, saw the light; and Hunter, whose treatise on therapeutics took rank as a text-book when he was lost as a deck passenger seeking his bread, on an Australian steamer which went down at sea.

These were heirs of unfulfilled renown. They had not failed in running the race that was set before them; they had slipped down on a piece of orange-peel by the way. But of all the hopes I ever knew hived up in a promising son, I never had tidings of any so sweet or so cruelly embittered and destroyed as those which were dissolved in gin and cast away in sottishness by Auriol Beaudesert.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Our Special Artist, Mr. A. O'Kelly, fills two pages of this sheet with Sketches of the extraordinary proceedings on Thursday, Dec. 15, when a great Land League demonstration took place at Rathdrum, county Wicklow, for the purpose of ploughing and manuring Mr. Parnell's land. One hundred and eighty-three ploughs and five hundred carts were engaged in the operations on his estate, which is called Avondale, and is situated a few miles above the celebrated Vale of Avoca. The manure was drawn from Avonmore House (Mr. Parnell's residence) to Garrymore, nearly three miles distant. Horses, ploughs, and men were decorated with laurels and green ribbons. Mr. Corbet, M.P., and Mr. Redmond, M.P., were present, and Mr. H. George, an American political economist. About three thousand people were congregated on the grounds. An effigy, labelled "The Last Landlord," was paraded over the grounds in a dung-cart. After the completion of the work the assemblage was addressed by Mr. Corbet and Mr. Redmond from a waggonette. All went off quietly, and only two or three police were to be seen. The Sketches represent the following scenes:—1, The Parnell brass band, arrayed in scarves, rosettes, and portentous high-peaked hats with feathers, marching from Avondale to Garrymore; 2, the double procession of carts, those full of manure, along one side of the road, going to the field where the manure was to be ploughed in, and the empty carts returning at the other side of the road; 3, the loading of carts with the manure, of which there is a large bank, shown at the right-hand side, and men with pitchforks casting it up; 4, Mr. W. J. Corbet, M.P. for the county, making his speech in favour of the Land League, and the reporters writing it down in shorthand; 5, the centre sketch, ploughing the fifteen-acre field at Garrymore, in which a hundred and eighty-three ploughs were at work simultaneously; in the next field, there was a dance of men and women, and there were several refreshment stalls and drinking-booths. The subject of No. 6 is the effigy of "The Last Landlord," which is also introduced in Sketch 4; three men were kneeling in the manure-cart, one in the middle holding up this figure stuck on a pitchfork, and the two other men supporting the banner. After being taken through the shouting and jeering crowd, it

was buried in a heap of manure. The band meeting again to play in front of Mr. Parnell's house is shown in No. 7; the other Sketches are those of carts and horses going home, and of the costermonger's cart dealing in refreshments. It should be observed that, in county Wicklow, the dress and general appearance of the rustic people would be much the same as in England, and the ploughs would likewise be such as may be seen in this country. The wearing of green and orange sashes, and of rosettes and medals, was very general upon this occasion.

The two Engravings on another page were made by our Special Artist when the Fenian prisoners, three men and a boy, captured in the houses at Dublin where a quantity of fire-arms and cartridges had been discovered, with other weapons of warfare, were brought before the police magistrate. In the police-court scene, Inspector Fogarty, with a contraband rifle musket in each hand, stands in the witness-box to give evidence of the seizure. To the left hand, between the two gas-burners, stand the three men, who were remanded till Wednesday, the 28th ult. The boy had already been discharged, but all four are shown together in the police-cell, before the examination of the case against them.

The *Dublin Gazette* publishes fresh proclamations under the Peace Preservation Act ordering all persons in the proclaimed districts to deliver up any arms they may have in their possession, and setting forth the penalties incurred by persons violating the provisions of the Act against the importation or sale, the carrying, or having, of arms in proclaimed districts. It also announces the appointment of the five resident magistrates selected for special duty in the following counties:—Mr. Clifford Lloyd, county Clare; Captain Butler, counties of Westmeath, Roscommon, and Leitrim; the Hon. Thomas O. Plunkett, county Kerry; Mr. H. A. Blake, county Galway, and King's County; Captain Slacke, Waterford and Cork. The counties named are those which are most disturbed and lawless. It is intended by Government to employ to the best advantage the forces of constabulary and military which are set free by the adoption of the new rule dispensing with the personal service of writs, and the consequent necessity of protecting process-servers. Patrol duty, which could not hitherto be done with regularity and efficiency, owing to the inadequacy of the available force, will now be carried out upon an organised system.

A land steward named Stock, while returning home on Saturday night from Listowel, was attacked by four men disguised, who took away his money, stripped him naked, and left him on the road. A farmer, named Long, was afterwards attacked by the same party, and treated in a similar way. A soldier of the Scots Greys, returning home from Cork to the barracks, was waylaid by a number of men, stripped and tied to a tree, where he was left until assistance reached him in the morning. He has since been in the hospital. On the following day some men of the same regiment were assaulted by roughs at Ballinacolly. A bad feeling is said to be entertained against the Scots Greys.

The murder of women, in a spirit of fiendish cruelty seldom equalled by the vilest savages on earth, begins to be a characteristic of the present agitation in Ireland. Near Mullingar, in county Westmeath, this was done on Saturday last. Three women named Croughan—a widow, eighty years old, and her two daughters—lived alone in a farmhouse about a mile from Mullingar, the workhouse of which town they supplied with milk. Early on Saturday morning, while the servant-boy was absent delivering the milk, a stranger entered the house and fired at the mother, who, with one of her daughters, was preparing breakfast. The shot missed, and the two women ran to the bedroom, where the second daughter also was, and fastened the door. The stranger burst through the door, and fired several more shots, killing one of the daughters and dangerously wounding the other. She now lies in a critical condition in the hospital. Several reasons are assigned for the murder. One is that a man named Walsh had had a quarrel with Mrs. Croughan about the possession of land, and had threatened her and her daughters. Another report says that the Croughans were suspected of giving information to the police.

Several persons have been arrested on the charge of being concerned in perpetrating outrages. Five men have been committed for trial on the charge of forming part of a band who attacked the house of Mrs. Fitzgerald, near Mill-street, Cork, and assaulted her sons and daughters. The information which led to the arrests is believed to have been given by the militiaman named Connel, who was apprehended last Tuesday. A farmer, named O'Callaghan, has been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in an attack made on a man named Bradley, near Mill-street, while he was driving home. O'Callaghan was with him at the time, and said his injuries were caused by falling off the car.

A great number of notices calling upon tenants to pay "no rent," and threatening dire punishment if they disobeyed, have been posted in various districts in Ireland during the last few days. The president, secretary, and two other members of the Ladies' Land League at Druncollagher were arrested on Sunday, and, upon their refusing to find bail, have been consigned to Limerick Jail.

The Dublin City Corporation, of which Mr. Dawson is the new Lord Mayor, finally resolved on Tuesday to confer the freedom of the City upon Mr. C. S. Parnell, M.P., and Mr. John Dillon, M.P. This motion, which had been rejected by the casting vote of the late Lord Mayor upon a former occasion, was now carried by 29 votes against 23. A memorial to the Lord Lieutenant was also adopted, requesting that Messrs. Parnell and Dillon be let out of Kilmainham Jail for the purpose of attending the Town Council and receiving the civic honour which is to be conferred upon them. Mr. Dillon has received a similar compliment from the Town Council of Cork.

A great meeting of Irish landlords, numbering above three thousand, and comprising a majority of noblemen and gentlemen of wealth and station in that country, was held on Tuesday at Dublin, in the Exhibition Palace. The Duke of Abercorn, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, presided, and the Marquis of Waterford, Lord Ardilaun, the Earl of Dartrey, Lord James Butler, the Earl of Westmeath, the Earl of Belmore, Colonel King-Harman, M.P., Mr. Arthur Kavanagh, M.P., and Mr. E. Gibson, M.P., were the leading speakers. The resolutions agreed to were that they would acquiesce in the recent Land Act; but that they were alarmed by the manner in which it is administered, and they protested against the action of the Assistant-Commissioners all over the country. They also claimed some compensation for positive losses inflicted on Irish landowners.

The Council of the Royal Academy has pronounced upon the drawings sent by students of Art-schools, with the view of obtaining admission as "probationers" of the Royal Academy. Out of nearly two hundred competitors, only seventeen came up to the requirements of the Academy. Of these one was from the Art-school, Lambeth; one from the British Museum; and fifteen were from the St. John's-wood School, presided over by Mr. Calderon, a third of these being ladies. The next competition for admission to the Academy takes place at Midsummer.

OBITUARY.

VISCOUNT HELMSLEY.

William Reginald, Viscount Helmsley, eldest son and heir-apparent of the Earl of Feversham, by Mabel Violet, his wife, second daughter of the late distinguished statesman, Sir James Graham, Bart., died on the 24th ult., at Madeira. He was born Aug. 1, 1852, educated at Eton, entered the 1st Life Guards, retired from the Army in four years after, and was elected on the Conservative interest M.P. for the North Riding of Yorkshire in 1874. He married, Dec. 23, 1876, Lady Muriel Frances Talbot, youngest daughter of the nineteenth Earl of Shrewsbury, and leaves one son, Charles William Reginald, now heir-apparent of the earldom of Feversham, born May 8, 1879; and one daughter, Mabel Theresa, born Oct. 16, 1877.

LORD JUSTICE LUSH.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Lush, Lord Justice of Appeal, died on the 27th ult., at his residence, 60, Avenue-road, aged seventy-four. He was son of Mr. Robert Lush, of Shaftesbury, by Lucy, his wife, daughter of Mr. Joseph Foote, of Tolland, Wilts; was called to the Bar in 1840 by the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, made Q.C. and Bencher of his Inn in 1857, and raised to the Bench, as a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, in 1865, when he received the honour of knighthood. In 1879 he was sworn of the Privy Council, and in 1880 became a Lord Justice of Appeal. This able and learned Judge was the author of a very popular and esteemed work, "Practice of the Superior Courts of Common Law." He had previously, while yet a student at Gray's Inn, issued "The Act for the Abolition of Arrest on Mesne Process," with copious notes. During his judicial career he sat on several important occasions, and was one of the three Judges at the memorable trial of Arthur Orton. Sir Robert married, in 1839, Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. Christopher Woolcott, and leaves a family. His daughter Elizabeth is wife of Mr. Justice Watkin Williams.

MR. JUSTICE O'BRIEN.

The Hon. James O'Brien, one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, died on the 29th ult., at his residence in Stephen's Green. He was born Feb. 27, 1806, the youngest son of Mr. James O'Brien, of Limerick, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Mr. Peter Long; received his education at the Belfast Institution, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained great distinction; was called to the Irish Bar in 1830, became a Serjeant in 1848, represented Limerick in Parliament from 1854 to 1858, and in the latter year was raised to the Bench. His elder brother, Mr. John O'Brien, of Ballynalacken, had previously sat for Limerick. Mr. Justice O'Brien married, July 9, 1836, Margaret, daughter of Mr. Thomas Segrave (of the Cabra family), and leaves five daughters and one son. Of the former, the third is the wife of Mr. Henry Monahan, son of the late Lord Chief Justice Monahan. Judge O'Brien, a sound and accomplished lawyer, was held in the highest estimation by the Bar and the public.

COLONEL JAMES DE VIC TUPPER.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel James de Vic Tupper, 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died at Pembroke Dock, where he was quartered, on the 23rd ult., aged forty-three years. He entered the Welsh Fusiliers in December, 1854; and served in the Crimea during the last weeks of the siege of Sebastopol, being severely wounded in the assault on the Redan, Sept. 8, 1855; served also in the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857-8, including the second relief of Lucknow, defeat of the Gwalior contingent at Cawnpore, siege and capture of Lucknow, and other actions, in one of which he was mentioned in despatches; embarked for the Gold Coast in 1874, and served with his regiment in the second phase of the Ashantee War, for which he received a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy. He was in possession of the Crimean medal with one clasp, the Turkish medal, the Indian Mutiny medal with two clasps, and the Ashantee medal with one clasp. Colonel Tupper was the eldest surviving son of the late Carré William Tupper, of Hauteville House, Guernsey, and is one of the many able and distinguished officers produced by that small island in the Channel.

CAPTAIN PACK-BERESFORD.

Captain Denis William Pack-Beresford, of Fenagh, in the county of Carlow, M.P. for that county on the Conservative interest, from 1862 to 1868, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1856, died on the 29th ult., at his seat near Bagnalstown. He was born, July 7, 1813, the second son of General Sir Denis Pack, K.C.B., a very distinguished officer, by Lady Elizabeth Louisa, his wife, youngest daughter of George, first Marquis of Waterford; was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; and formerly held the commission of Captain, Royal Artillery. He assumed by Royal license, March 6, 1854, the additional surname and arms of Beresford in compliance with the testamentary injunction of Field Marshal Viscount Beresford, G.C.B. Captain Pack-Beresford married, Feb. 12, 1863, Annette Caroline, only daughter of Mr. Robert Clayton Browne, of Browne's Hill, in the county of Carlow, and leaves a large family.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist, at Reigate, on the 3rd inst. We intend to give his portrait next week.

The Hon. James Hunter Forbes, M.A., of Brux, county Aberdeen, brother and heir presumptive of Horace-Courtenay, present Lord Forbes, at Carlton House, Isle of Cumbrae.

Susanna, Lady Malins, the wife of Sir Richard Malins, P.C., lately one of the Vice-Chancellors of England, on the 30th ult., in her seventy-eighth year.

Augusta Anne, Lady Barron, widow of Sir Henry Winston Barron, Bart., and daughter of the late General Lord Charles Somerset, on the 27th ult., at 2, Halkin-street, Belgrave-square.

Mr. John Charles Mason, for thirty years Marine Secretary in the Hon. East India Company's Home Service, recently, in his eighty-fourth year.

The Rev. Henry Brownrigg, A.M., late Rector of Wicklow and Prebendary of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, on the 23rd ult., in his eighty-fourth year.

Admiral George Henry Parlbey White, at Rockwood, Newton Abbott, Devon, aged seventy-nine. He entered the Navy in 1816, and in 1863 was placed on the retired list.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Bernard Morgan, who for the past quarter of a century held the post of town major of Gibraltar. He served with the 77th Regiment throughout the Crimean War.

Louisa, Lady Blake, widow of Sir Henry Charles Blake, fourth Baronet, of Langham, and third daughter and coheir of Sir T. Pilkington, Bart., of Chevet, on the 28th ult. She was twice married; her first husband was the Rev. G. A. Dawson.

Mr. William Phibbs, of Seafeld, county Sligo, on the 20th ult., in his seventy-eighth year. He was eldest son of the late Mr. Owen Phibbs, of Seafeld, D.L., by Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. Anthony Ormsby, of Ballinamore; and married, in 1840, Catherine, daughter of Mr. George M. Maunsell, of Ballywilliam, and leaves issue.

Mr. Horace Watson, Solicitor to the Post Office, previously to the Woods and Forests, on the 24th ult., at his residence, 7, Grosvenor-hill, Wimbledon, aged fifty-four. He was called to the Bar in 1864.

The Hon. Mrs. Bedingfeld (Frances), youngest daughter of John Minet, third Lord Henniker, by Mary, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Canon Chafy, and widow of the Rev. James Bedingfeld, Rector of Bedingfeld, on the 2nd ult., at Bedingfeld, in her seventy-fifth year.

Captain Robert William Suckling, R.N., grandnephew of the gallant Captain Maurice Suckling, R.N., and of Catherine Nelson, mother of the great Admiral Lord Nelson, on the 24th ult., at his residence, Albert Villa, Great Malvern, in his seventy-second year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Thompson, late of the 58th Regiment, on the 30th ult., at Bayswater, aged sixty-four. He served throughout the operations carried on in New Zealand in 1845-6 under Lieutenant-Colonel Hulme, and subsequently under Colonel Despard, against the insurgent chiefs in the north of New Zealand.

Mr. Anthony Salvin, F.S.A., the eminent architect, on the 17th ult., at his residence, Hawksfold, Sussex, in his eighty-third year. He was the son of General Salvin, and the representative of the Salvins of Sunderland Bridge, a younger branch of the old family of Salvin of Croxdale, county Durham. Mr. Salvin held a high place in his profession. The many castles and mansions erected or restored by him bear evidence to his taste and skill.

The Rev. Henry John Earle, the oldest Rector and Magistrate in the county of Essex, at High Ongar (his rectory), on the 9th ult. He was born in 1799, the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Hare Earle, of High Ongar, by Susanna, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Taylor, of Totnes; received his education at Harrow and St. John's College, Cambridge; and in 1823 succeeded his father in the valuable family living, and lordship of the Manor of High Ongar. For ninety-two years the estimable and respected gentleman whose death we record and his father held the Rectory of Ongar.

THE MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY.

The *Cornhill Magazine* is this month chiefly remarkable for the conclusion of "A Grape from a Thorn," which is quite in accordance with the generally cheerful and buoyant character of one of the most readable of modern novels. The idea of "The Man with the Red Hair" would have well become an extravaganza, but is unsuitable for a story meant to end tragically. There is no unity of impression, and the unforeseen catastrophe is disagreeable as well as surprising. "The Colours of Flowers" and "How the Stars got their Names" are two entertaining papers on popular science, both, however, dealing with points not exempt from doubt and controversy. "A Bit of Loot" is a striking anecdote of the Indian mutiny; and "A Gondolier's Wedding" is a very lively picture of Venetian popular life.

Macmillan has only five contributions, but all are above the usual mark. "Fortune's Fool" promises to be a real acquisition to serial fiction. The plot, indeed, is exceedingly improbable. But Mr. Julian Hawthorne seems to have at last forgotten that he had an inspired father, to have resigned the ineffectual pursuit of the weird and mystical, and to be relying upon more homely and sublimar, but very genuine endowments. His talent is essentially that of a storyteller; and, having this time got a story to tell of undoubted interest, whatever we may think of its probability, he keeps at it steadily, makes every sentence tell, and holds the reader's attention continually on the stretch. The painting of character, moreover, although not subtle, is very accurate. In a paper on English Church Courts and Primitive Ritual, Mr. Foulkes advocates the restoration of the Communion Service of the First Prayer-Book of Edward VI. as an alternative service. Mr. Morison's eulogistic review of Morley's biography of Cobden is perfectly fair, as far as it goes, except for the unfounded assumption that the Crimean War has been condemned by English public opinion. But one aspect of the subject has been left out of sight, and a feeling of something almost like antagonism is provoked by a discussion so thoroughly one-sided. Mr. Raven's "Divisions of a Pedagogue," if, on the one hand, extremely amusing from their numerous examples of the queerest schoolboy blunders, are, on the other, calculated to excite scruples respecting the nature and amount of the knowledge expected from average boys under the grammar-school system. Professor Masson concludes his interesting series of papers on "Carlyle's Edinburgh Life" with an acceptable promise of what can only be personal reminiscences.

Blackwood has made two very fortunate hits, in securing the first account of the sacred city of Kairwan since its occupation by the French has laid it open to European exploration; and a transcript, accompanied with lively and judicious observations, of a selection of marginal notes made by Coleridge on a number of philosophical and other works which subsequently came into the possession of his executor, Mr. Joseph Green, and are now in the British Museum. The authors annotated upon include Malthus, whom Coleridge regards with unjust dislike and contempt, Southey's Doctor, his attitude towards which is critical and distant; Fichte and Steffens, whom he honestly confesses his inability to understand; and Edward Irving, to whom he is surprisingly deferential. These notes are as characteristic of the author as any of those hitherto published, and although evidently written *currente calamo*, will well repay careful study. The account of Kairwan is also most interesting, with its description of the hitherto inaccessible city's architectural splendours, chiefly due to the wholesale pillage of Roman edifices; and of the extraordinary religious frenzy of the Aïssoua dervishes. The most remarkable of the other contributions are a ghost-story—"The Open Door"—powerful, but somewhat marred by a rationalistic suggestion at the conclusion; and the continuation of the quaint and humorous "Fixed Period."

The *Nineteenth Century* opens with a funeral ode, by Mr. Matthew Arnold, to the memory of Dean Stanley—eloquent, eloquent, musical; yet clearly a product of reflection rather than of poetical inspiration, and marred by an occasional feeble line or pedantic expression, such as "cecily" or "pullulate." Mr. Frederick Harrison writes of the reform of Parliamentary procedure in a more moderate tone than formerly, and his suggestions are not unpractical. Mr. R. H. Hutton makes it clear enough that he is opposed to vivisection, but does not show whether he is dissatisfied with the present restrictions, or would maintain the law as it stands. Mr. A. J. Balfour's review of Morley's life of Cobden is a useful corrective to Mr. Morison's indiscriminate panegyric, and equally in need of a corrective itself. In the civilised terms, with abundant and probably not insincere professions of admiration, it strives to divest Cobden of every shred of reputation for statesmanship. Mr. Knox's recollections of Sicily reflect the writer's enjoyment of that beautiful and lotus-eating land; and Miss Agnes Lambert brings out the

power and pathos of "the oldest epic of Christendom," the anonymous "Song of Roland," now accessible to English readers in Mr. O'Hagan's spirited version.

The *Contemporary* is not very brilliant, but its papers for the most part treat of important subjects. The most remarkable is Mr. Mahaffy's indictment of the Irish landlords on the score of general apathy and want of public spirit. The writer is certainly not an unfriendly witness, and it behoves the class concerned to lay his strictures to heart. Colonel Osborn objects to the system of European control in Egypt, a system which would never have been resorted to if it had been possible to get financial honesty or equitable government out of native Egyptians. With all its drawbacks, it must be continued unless the country is to sink into a worse condition than that of Turkey. Colonel Osborn's idea of placing a European prince upon the throne would have much to recommend it if one could be found unobjectionable to all the European Powers. Mr. F. E. Colenso advocates the restoration of Cetewayo as the only effectual settlement of the Zulu question. Mr. Rae's account of the Christian Socialist movement in Germany is interesting, although this is too evidently prompted by political and ecclesiastical motives to obtain much influence with the working classes. Lady Verney's lively autumn journal in France does not give a very satisfactory account of the French peasant proprietor. Even where he is really well off, the standard of comfort and civilisation would seem to be low.

The *Century* fully maintains the decided start it has taken in its new series. Among the most interesting papers are Mr. Washburne's *Reminiscences of Thiers*, Mr. W. J. Linton's notes on the old Chartist leaders, Mrs. Mitchell's excellent paper on Oriental and early Greek sculpture, and copiously illustrated descriptions of the city of Morelia, in Mexico, and of the stalactite caverns of Luray, in Virginia. Mexico is also the subject of a copiously illustrated paper in *Harper's Magazine*, as are the coal-carrying navigation of the western rivers; and the Venetian glass of Murano. The most remarkable contributions to a good number of the *Atlantic Monthly* are an anonymous set of sketches from the South, and Mr. J. T. Trowbridge's very clever poem, "Three Worlds."

In the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. Blunt brings to a conclusion his interesting series of papers on the "Future of Islam." According to his forecast, Mahometanism is to lose its hold upon the Mediterranean basin, Egypt perhaps excepted, and to be compensated by a great extension of proselytism in Southern India and Africa. The seat of the Caliphate, after a temporary sojourn at Cairo, is to gravitate to Mecca, and the interests of her Indian Empire will compel England to take it under her protection. These predictions may seem fanciful, but are entitled to attention as those of an able man who has travelled extensively in the East. Mr. Swinburne is very angry with Mary Stuart's apologists, who, in his view, make her so mean-spirited a creature that the portrait presented by her accusers is the preferable one. The faults of Mr. Swinburne's pure style have rarely been less unpalatable than in this brief essay. Mr. Alfred Austin undertakes to give an account of the recently deceased Italian dramatist Pietro Cossa, but only analyses one of the pieces on which his reputation is founded. Judging from this, we should say that Cossa was an effective playwright, but little more. Miss Cobbe, like most feminine controversialists, spoils a pretty good case by imputing unfair dealing and sinister motives to the advocates of vivisection. Cruelty to animals is far more effectively rebuked in one of the quotations from the American Quaker Woolman with which Mr. Morley has enriched a charming review of a charming book, the *Diary of Caroline Fox*, of Penjerrick.

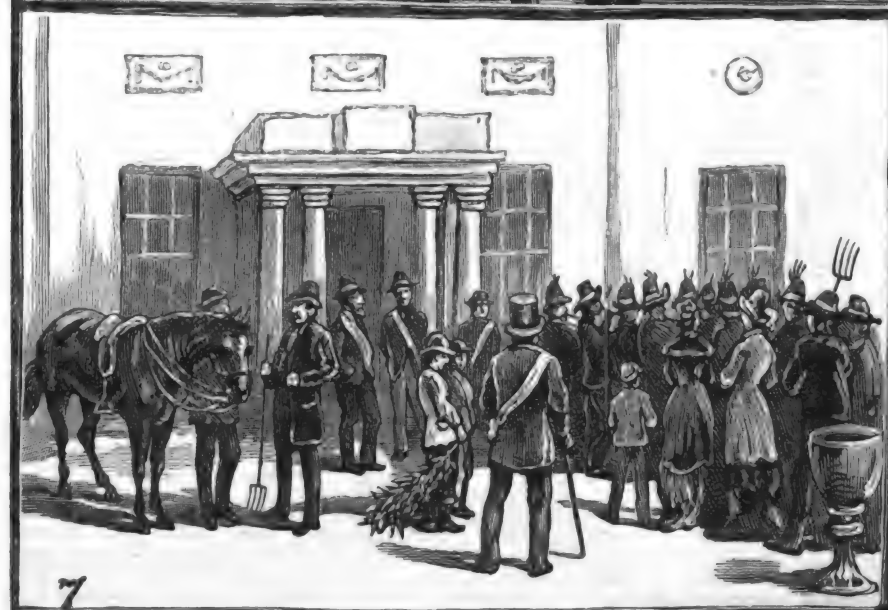
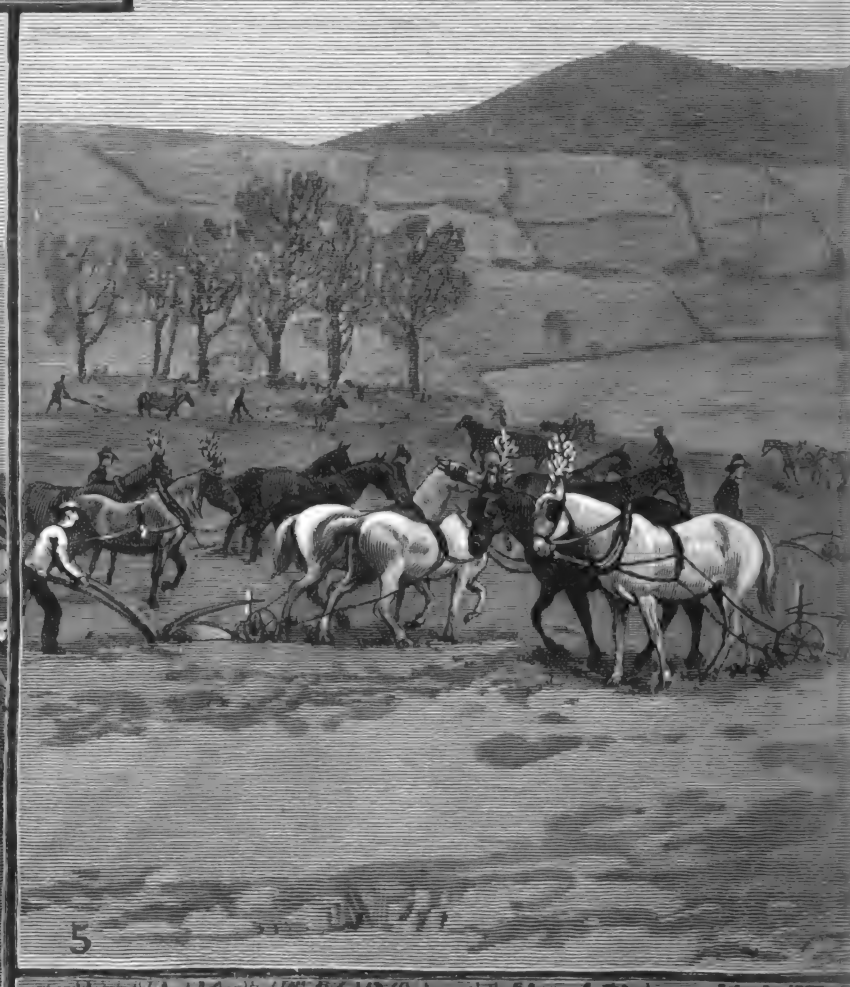
Mr. Julian Hawthorne's novel, "Dust," in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, is by no means so elaborately finished as his contribution to *Macmillan*, and may without much injustice be referred to the genus "potboiler;" the "English shire," which serves as the text for Mr. Grant Allen's homily on the influence of geological conditions in Sussex; Dr. Japp's disquisition on "recurrent ideas in Heine" embodies some subtle criticism, and the other papers, especially Mr. Mew's on Macchiavelli's "Golden Art," are all very readable. The best paper in *Temple Bar* is an analysis of that delightful old book, Robert Drury's narrative of his captivity in Madagascar. "Mrs. Shelley in Pisa" is also interesting, but contains little that has not been already printed. There is nothing very noticeable in *Belgravia* except Ouida's comedy novel, "Resurgo." It is interesting as an experiment, but would have been more effective as a mere story. *Times* in general amusing, and has one contribution, "Five Years in a Convent," by the late Mr. Grenville Murray, so clever that we hope it has not been left unfinished. *London Society* and the *Argosy* are well up to their usual mark.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin begin the year with spirit, most of their publications having new features of interest. Among the numerous periodicals issued by this firm are—The *Magazine of Art*, Popular Edition of Picturesque Europe, the *Family Magazine*, Universal History, Gleanings from Popular Authors, Picturesque America, British Ballads, Old and New London, Old and New Edinburgh, Science for All, Familiar Wild Flowers, Cookery, Book of the Dog, Royal Shakspeare, and Little Folks. Bishop Ashton Oxenden is contributing a series of papers to the Quiver under the general title of *Helps to Private Devotion*.

The Fashion Books include *Le Follet*, *La Saison*, *Le Monde Elegant*, *World of Fashion*, *Ladies' Gazette of Fashion*, *Myra's Journal*, *Myra's Mid-Monthly*, *Weldon's Ladies' Journal* and *Household Journal*, and *Dictionary of Needlework*.

The recent appearance of several antiquarian and bibliographical magazines is a favourable sign of the times. All are very creditably conducted. The most remarkable contribution to the *Antiquary* is a reprint of a curious English account of the Dutch, probably written about 1625, and full of the quaintest conceits. Some corrections of Haines's "Manual of Monumental Brasses" will be appreciated by antiquaries; and accounts of the Holkham bust of Thucydides and the funeral of the old Pretender are full of interest. The *Bibliographer* (of which we have received the second number only) and the *Antiquarian Magazine* are full of book lore, although the articles are rather short. In the former we notice particularly a full account of the Sunderland and Comerford sales; in the latter, papers on the Historical Manuscripts Commission and the Bibliography of Short-hand.

Other magazines and serial publications received are—*Art and Letters*, *St. Nicholas*, *Aunt Judy's Magazine*, *Amateur Work*, *Universal Instructor*, *Illustrated History of the World*, *Our Little Ones*, *Men of Mark*, *Pathways of Palestine*, *Month*, *Review*, *Home*, *Science Gossip*, *Portfolio*, *Good Words*, *Leisure Hour*, *Dictionary of Needlework*, *St. James's*, *Burlington*, and *Churchman's Shilling Magazine*; and monthly parts of *All the Year Round*, *Household Words*, *Sunday at Home*, *Sunday Magazine*, *Golden Hours*, *Day of Rest*, *Gardeners' Magazine*, *Gardening Illustrated*, *Boy's Own Paper*, and *Girl's Own Paper*. A new penny-weekly serial, a magazine of pure and select literature, entitled the *Family World*, has appeared.



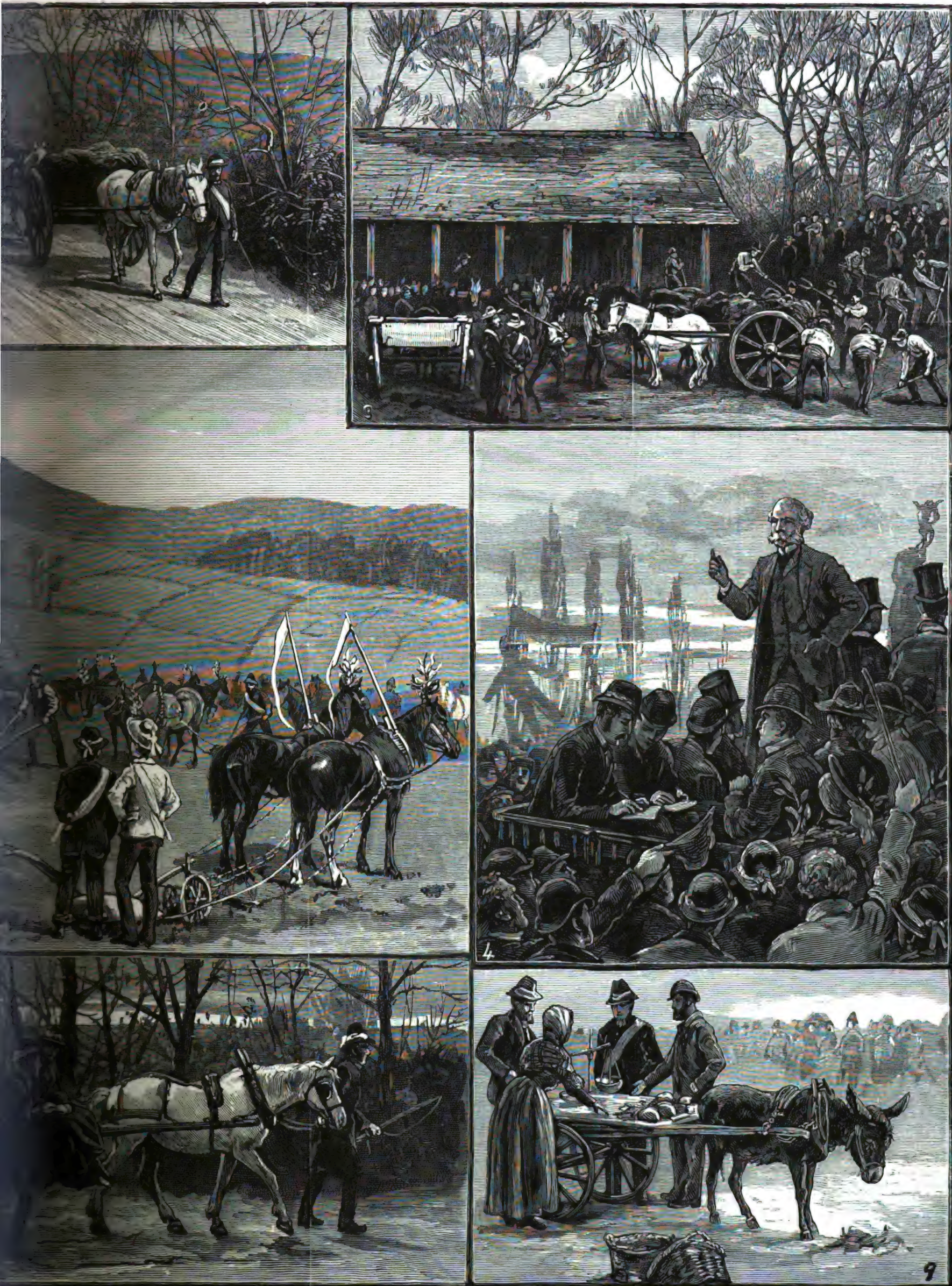
1. Mr. Parnell's Brass Band.

2. Procession of manure-carts, going and returning.

3. Loading the manure-carts.

4. Mr. Corbet, M.P., making a speech.

THE STATE OF IRELAND: DEMONSTRATION ON MR. PARNE
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPE



1. Ploughing the fifteen-acre field.

2. The effigy of the Last Landlord.

3. Land playing before Mr. Parnell's house.

4. Going home.

5. Selling refreshments.

ESTATE, AVONDALE, WICKLOW—FRIENDS PLOUGHING HIS LAND.

71ST, MR. A. O'KELLY.—SEE PAGE 18.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co. have just published some pleasing songs, amongst which we may specify "Gyp," by Ciro Pinsuti, which is bright and cheerful; "At the Window," by J. L. Roeckel; and "Falling Leaves," by H. C. Banks; the two last-named being of a more pensive character.

"Bon Soir et Bon Jour, deux Esquisses pour Piano," by Cotsford Dick, are pretty and graceful, with the advantage of being easy.

From Novello, Ewer, and Co., the part-song "Farewell to the Old Year," by F. G. Webb, and an easy Anthem for Christmas, "There were Shepherds," by E. A. Sydenham, deserve favourable mention.

Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co. have issued some agreeable vocal music. "Ave Maria," for voice and piano, by M. V. White, sustains the composer's reputation. "Welcome to our Festival," a part song, for ladies' or children's voices, by E. J. Hopkins, of a flowing and joyous character, will be welcome at this season; as will also a part-song entitled "The Avon to the Severn runs," by Miss Macrone, and "Eventide," a two-part song, for ladies' voices, by Theo. Marzials.

Under the title of "The Fan Series," Messrs. Lamborn Cocks are publishing favourite pianoforte pieces, by classical and modern authors. From the same firm we have a study for the pianoforte by W. H. Holmes, which will be found useful practice; a charming morceau for piano, "Chant du Pêcheur," by F. Berger; also several vocal compositions, among the most attractive of which are "Cupid's Curse," duet for tenor and soprano, with obligato accompaniment for clarinet or violin, by A. M. Smith (Mrs. Meadows White); "The Bird on the Window-Sill," and "Unawares," songs by Mrs. A. Goodve; "Mither," a song by F. E. L. Barnes; and "The Zephyr's Wooing," one of six songs by Florence May.

A new song by Berthold Tours is always welcome, and the one before us, entitled "The Abbey Door," will not disappoint the expectation. It is published by Messrs. Morley and Co., as is also an extremely pretty song, "Playmates," by Ciro Pinsuti.

The same firm send forth several other interesting songs, "Stranded" and "Growing Old," by H. J. Stark; and "A Gallant Heart" and "Forgive me, and Forget," by O. Barri; while the lovers of the humorous will enjoy "Winifred Pryce," a melodramatic cantata, by George Fox; and "Under a Mask," an operetta in one act, by E. Jones.

"Who Knows?" song, by F. H. Cowen, published by Metzler and Co., is replete with grace and refinement.

"Sabbath Recreations" is the title of a Collection of Sacred Airs for the Pianoforte, arranged by J. Pridham and published by Brewer and Co.

Among some vocal compositions of a flowing and melodious character published in the "Edizione Ricordi" we may mention the following:—"Non So," by P. M. Costa; "Altro Tempo," "Fuori la Porta," and others, by Giulio Benedict.

We can cordially recommend some very graceful pianoforte pieces, published by Messrs. Ashdown and Parry, "Loin de Toi," "Jeunesse d'Amour," "Viens à Moi," "Tyrolienne," and "Menuet Mélodique," by Victor Delacour, are effective, without being difficult. The same may be said of "Souvenir de Séville," "Con Amore," and "Sous le Balcon," by Paul Beaumont; the last-named being especially piquant and taking.

"My Lady," song, by Ciro Pinsuti, is in the composer's happiest vein; as is also his setting of Adelaide Procter's beautiful words, "Heaven and Earth." Both these songs are published by Messrs. Keppel and Co.; from whose firm we have a spirited song, called "The Two Recruits," by Ignace Gibsons; a light and joyous duet, for soprano and contralto, "In Sunny Spain," by Harriet Young; and several other songs. "The Vision," by W. Carter, being earnest and full of expression; "The Dawn of Love," and "Soon I shall be near Thee," by W. Bendall, agreeable and vocal; and "Somebody knows," by Madame Sainton-Dolby, lively and coquettish.

A group of new songs by Miss Philp will be found to possess those merits which have heretofore rendered her vocal compositions attractive to singers and hearers. They are respectively entitled, "Borne away" (words by Lady Charlotte Elliott), "Music" (words by M. Barr), "The Lover's Ride" (written by F. E. Weatherly), and "Somebody by" (words by E. L. Blanchard). In each of these the melody is pleasing and essentially vocal in character, the pianoforte accompaniment being appropriate and musician-like. The first three songs are in the sentimental style, the last named being of a piquant character. Messrs. Enoch and Sons publish the first of the set; Messrs. Boosey and Co., the second and third; and the International Musical, Dramatic, and Literary Association, the fourth.

"Andantino"—"Scherzetto." These are two charming pianoforte pieces, by Henri Ravina, classed, respectively, as his op. 84 and 85. The first is a melodious movement, full of charm and grace; the other being generally characterised by vivacious impulse, with a well-contrasted episode, a phrase of special beauty. Messrs. Schott are the publishers, as, also, of a series of pianoforte pieces by G. Sganibati, entitled "Fogli Volanti," consisting of eight numbers, each with a distinctive title, and all possessing marked individuality of character. From the same composer and publishers we have also two "Etudes de Concert" for the pianoforte, in bravura style—not only valuable as studies of mechanical difficulties, but also interesting in themselves—and a skilful transcription of an air by Gluck, arranged in three staves, by which means the melody is kept distinct from the bass and the intermediate florid passages.

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To Aden, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Java, Labuan, Mozambique Penang, Philippine Islands, Sarawak, Singapore, and Zanzibar, 41s. (thin paper, 34s.). To the Hawaiian Islands and Madagascar (except St. Mary), 45s. (on thin paper, 38s. 4d.).

Subscribers are specially advised to order the thick paper edition, the appearance of the engravings in the thin paper copies being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the date of publication, irrespective of the departure of the mails.

Subscriptions must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 196, Strand, in English money; by cheque crossed the Union Bank of London; or by Post-Office Order, payable at the East Strand Post Office, to George C. Leighton, of 196, Strand, London.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C R O Q (Durham).—The position of a chess problem should be such as could possibly occur in a game played in the ordinary manner.

W P (Staines).—You have not stated the conditions of your problem clearly.

A S (Vincennes).—Your notation is perfectly intelligible. We shall be glad to hear from you regularly.

A G (Gozoano).—We are pleased to note that you did not abandon No. 1972. It puzzled many of our solvers besides yourself.

J T (Holmshurst).—Thanks for your note. Your problem shall not be forgotten.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1966 received from T M Manickum (Secunderabad); of Nos. 1969, 1970, and 1971 from John R Handley (Halifax, N.S.); of No. 1970 from Va (U.S.); of No. 1972 from A Galliard, D W (Guernsey), and W J Eggleston.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1973 received from D W (Guernsey), W Smith, Emile Frau, A Galliard, C R O Q, C Warburton, and W J Eggleston.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1974 received from D W (Guernsey), C S Wood, C T Salusbury, J H Robinson, J Tucker, W A Clarke, E Goodwyn, Emile Frau, C R O Q, Suddury (Suffolk), R Bygott, Alfred Schaub (Vienna), J E A (Dise), M and N, V H (Brussels), J Thureby, and W J Eggleston.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1975 received from H B, D W (Guernsey), Norman Rundelov, Harry Springthorpe, Shadrach, Ben Novis, E Casella (Paris), D W Kell, Joseph Alnoworth, S Lowndes, W Hillier, A Harper, R L Southwell, S Bullen, T H Holdron, H Blacklock, L Falcon (Antwerp), L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, A W Scrutton, Thomas Wymann, F Ferris, R Jessop, R Ingersoll, M O'Halloran, Jupiter Junior, M Tipping, G Seymour, W Dwyer, R Gray, H K Awdry, R T Kemp, C W Milson, C Darragh, J G Anstee, Dr F St J Thureby, W Hiddle, B H Wood, S Ferrant, H Reeve, Bosworth, Plevna, James Dobson, Smutch, R Tweedell, Otto Fuider (Ghent), N H Mullen, Suddury (Suffolk), A L S, and G S Oldfield.

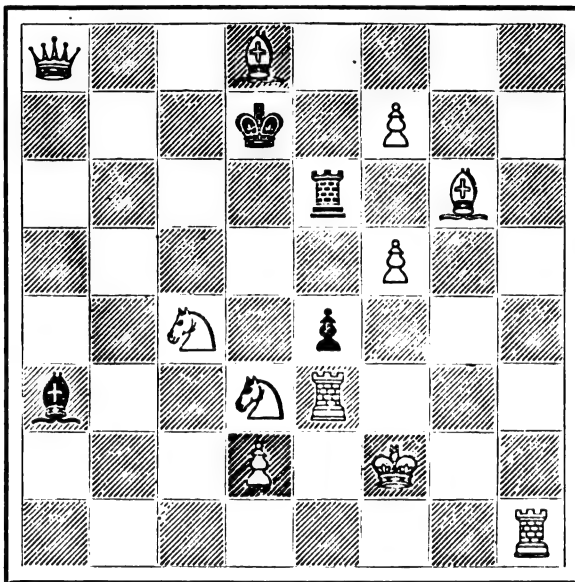
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1974.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to R 3rd P to K 6th
2. R to R sq P takes R (a Q, ch)
3. Q takes Q. Mate.

PROBLEM No. 1977.

By F. J. KELLNER (Vienna).

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

A circular has been issued announcing that an international tournament will be held at Vienna, commencing on May 10 next. We have pleasure in directing attention to this tourney and in setting forth in *extenso* the rules and regulations which are to govern it, for several reasons. In the first place, the special occasion it is designed to celebrate, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Vienna Club, one of the most distinguished in Europe, cannot fail to interest the chess world at large; and in the next, because the rules are, for the first time, expressly directed against the pernicious practice of "private arrangements" between the competitors. The clause declaring that the games shall be the property of the Vienna Club calls for a few words of comment. It is not likely that the Vienna Club designs to hoard these games among its archives, and it is possible, therefore, that at least some of them will be distributed to the press at home and abroad during the progress of the tourney. In the latter case, we may hope, without appearing to dispute the right of the Vienna Club to dispose of its own property, that the distribution will be impartial. Last year the official of an international tourney refused an application for some of the games, accompanied by an offer to pay the necessary expense of copying them, from one paper, while the cream of them was being published, week after week, in another published in the same city. The ground of refusal was, that the games were the property of the "Committee." There is good assurance that a repetition of this scandal is impossible in the names of the gentlemen who have been intrusted with the organisation and management of the proposed tourney at Vienna. These are Baron Ignaz Kolisch, August Kaula, Esq., and Dr. Franz Liharszik. The prizes are six in number—viz.,

1st prize, 5000f. in gold.	4th prize, 500f. in gold.
2nd " 2000f. "	5th " 300f. "
3rd " 1000f. "	6th " 200f. "

The general rules are as follow:—
1st. The entrance-fee is fixed at 100f. in gold.
2nd. Each competitor plays two games with each of the others, the first move alternating, and the winners of the largest number of games receive the prizes.

3rd. Drawn games score half a point to each of the two players.
4th. If two or more players score an equal number of games, they shall play amongst themselves for the respective prizes, two games, each with each. Should two or more players score again the same number, the prizes will be divided between them.

5th. The pairing of the competitors and the first move in the first game shall be fixed by lot before the commencement of the tourney.

6th. From the commencement of the tourney until the termination of the same each competitor must play daily (Sundays and holidays excepted), one game with the adversary allotted to him.

7th. Play to commence at ten in the morning and to be continued until two in the afternoon, at which hour a competitor may demand an adjournment not exceeding two hours' duration. The game must be resumed at four p.m. at the latest, and be continued, if not finished, until midnight. At that hour either of the players will be entitled to demand an adjournment, and the committee will then determine the time of its recommencement.

8th. The time limit is an hour to each player for fifteen moves; the time gained in one hour going to the credit of the player in succeeding hours.

9th. The player exceeding the time limit loses the game, which shall then be scored by the adversary.

10th. The clock of the player who does not attend at the fixed hour shall be set in motion, and after a delay of an hour, should he still be absent, the game shall be scored against him. Should neither player appear within the hour the game will be counted as lost for both.

11th. The games shall be the property of the Vienna Chess Club. The winner of each game, or the first player in a drawn game, shall deliver a copy of same within twenty-four hours of its termination to the person appointed by the committee to receive it. Noncompliance with this rule involves the loss of half a game.

12th. In case of an adjournment, the player whose turn it is to move shall deliver his next move in a sealed envelope to the person appointed by the committee to receive it. Consultations as well as analyses over the board during adjournments are strictly prohibited under the penalty of exclusion from the tournament.

13th. Each competitor is bound to play all the games with his whole strength. All private arrangements which may influence the final result of the tournament are strictly prohibited, under the penalty of exclusion from the tournament.

14th. The chess rules contained in the last edition of Bilguer's Handbuch are to govern the play in this tournament, with the addition that on the repetition of the same series of moves, three times, the adversary is at liberty to claim the game as drawn.

15th. All matters of dispute which may arise, and all cases not predetermined by the foregoing rules, will be decided, without appeal, by the committee appointed above.

The *Boys' Illustrated News* has a chess column in the first number of the New-Year. The programme outline in the introduction includes sketches of the history and progress of chess, lessons in the art of problem construction and problem solving, and kindred subjects. It is intended, and promises to be, a boys' chess column in a boys' newspaper.

Mr. W. R. Bland, of Duffield, near Derby, proposes to publish, early this year, a chessplayers' annual and chess club directory. It will contain articles, essays, and humorous sketches by popular chess writers, and also the prize problems of the British Association tourney of last year.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 9, 1869), with two codicils (dated Dec. 19, 1879, and Feb. 3, 1881), of Henry Sykes Thornton, of Battersea-rise and Birch-lane, the senior partner in the bank of Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., who died on Nov. 29 last, was proved on the 31st ult. by his brother-in-law, William Dealtry, late of the Colonial Office, the personal estate being returned at £330,085 0s. 1d. The testator leaves his horses, carriages, household plate, books, pictures, and effects to his wife, Emily Thornton, with an immediate legacy of £25,000; and the residue of his property is left in trust to pay the income to his wife for life. At his wife's decease the whole of the property, with the two real estates at Battersea-rise, is to be divided in trust among his daughters and the children of his deceased son, the married daughters bringing into account the funds arising from or comprised in marriage settlements, and the son's children the real estates in Yorkshire and Derbyshire settled upon his marriage.

The will (dated Aug. 11, 1871), with two codicils (dated Nov. 27, 1877, and Oct. 21, 1881), of Mr. Mark Day, formerly of Dewsbury, and of Scarborough, Yorkshire, but late of Southport, Lancashire, who died on Nov. 12 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by George Day, the son, Robert Illingworth Critchley, and Albert Edwin Hick, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to nearly £70,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Ann Day, £350 per annum for life, and the use of his household furniture, plate, and effects during life or widowhood; an annuity of £100 to his sister, Mrs. Sarah Thurmand, for life, and at her death to her husband, if he survive her, for his life; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his said son, his daughter Maria, and his grandson, Charles Arthur Rhodes (the son of his deceased daughter, Mary Jane), in equal shares.

The will (dated May 30, 1881) of Mr. William Henry Andrew Clark, late of No. 6, Leinster-gardens, Hyde Park, who died on Sept. 29 last at Dijon, in France, was proved on the 14th ult. by John William Watson and John Douglas Finney, the executors, the personal estate exceeding in value £66,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Frances Amelia Clark, his furniture, pictures, plate, wines, household effects, horses and carriages; to his Excellency Francisco Ignacio Baron de Penedo, the Brazilian Minister to this country, £500 in remembrance of his confidence in the testator and of the testator's respect and regard for him; to his medical attendant, Francis Hirst, £500, in payment of his professional charges, and as an expression of his thanks and gratitude; to Mary Jane Barnton, many years in the service of his wife, to whom he owes thanks and obligation, £250; an annuity of £100 to his sister, Miss Dorothy Grey Clark; and £100 each to his three godchildren and to his two executors. The residue of his real and personal property is to be held upon trust for his wife for life; at her death a legacy of £3000 is to be paid to Mrs. Adeline Ellen Mary Lane; £2000 each to his godson Henry Stuart Salter, and his executor Mr. Watson; and the ultimate residue is to go as his wife shall appoint.

The will (dated March 14, 1874) of Mr. George Durham Thorpe, late of Riverhead, Sevenoaks, Kent, maltster, who died on Oct. 10 last, has been proved by Alfred Smith and Edwy Frank Thorpe, the nephews, the surviving executors, the personal estate amounting to over £59,000. The testator leaves his residence, with the malthouse, eight houses in Chipstead-road, Sevenoaks, and £3000, upon trust for his three daughters; three houses in Hartsland, Sevenoaks, to his son George Daniel; and legacies to his nephew, godson, executors, servants, and others. The residue of his property is to be divided between his four children.

The will (dated May 3, 1878) of Mr. James Campbell, late of No. 34, Lee Park, Blackheath, civil engineer, who died on Oct. 14 last, has been proved by George William Reed Wainwright and Max Henric Krook, the acting executors, the personal estate being over £48,000. The testator gives £350 to his executor, Mr. Wainwright; an annuity of £200 to Mrs. Mary Ellen Campbell, the widow of his late son, James Charles Campbell, so long as she shall remain unmarried; and the residue of his property on trust for his four children, Albert Johnstone Campbell, Mrs. Mary Rosalie Krook, Miss Caroline Campbell, and Miss Amelia Maud Campbell.

The will (dated Nov. 5, 1852) of Mr. John Guy, formerly of Hampton Wick, Middlesex, but late of Catton House, Norwich, solicitor, who died on Oct. 16 last, at Westow Hill, Norwich, has been proved by Mrs. Sarah Guy, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal property absolutely. The personal estate exceeds £43,000.

The will (dated June 25, 1878) of Mr. John Fitzpatrick, formerly of No. 9, Princes-square, Bayswater, but late of Cathay, Uxbridge-road, Ealing, who died on Nov. 11 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by Mrs. Annie Fitzpatrick, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate exceeding £40,000. The testator leaves £250 upon trust for his niece, Margaret Lewis; £2500 upon trust for his nephew, James Hughes Lewis; and the residue of his real and personal estate in England or elsewhere to his wife.

The will (dated July 15, 1873), with a codicil (dated Oct. 30, 1874), of Mr. Edward Johnstone, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, and of Dunsley Manor and Fulford Hall, who died at Worcester on Sept. 20 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by the Rev. Richard Johnstone, the nephew, and Miss Elizabeth Johnstone and Miss Catherine Laura Johnstone, the nieces, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate being above £8000. With the exception of a legacy to his landress, all testator's personal estate is distributed among his nephews and nieces. The testator settles all his freehold estates upon his nephew Lieutenant-Colonel James Johnstone, C.S.I., and he provides that if any person who under the entail becomes tenant for life of the said estates should enter into any banking, mining, trading, or commercial pursuits, or become a director of any joint-stock company, other than the Bank of England, the Bank of Ireland, or railway or canal companies, or acquire, other than by gift or bequest, any interest or share in any joint-stock company, except as aforesaid, he is to forfeit his interest in the said estates; and a similar penalty attaches if he does not get rid within twelve months of any such shares so given or bequeathed to him; or if in possession of any such shares, a director of any such company, or engaged in any such pursuits at the time when he becomes entitled to the said estates, does not within twelve months get rid of said shares, give up such pursuits, or resign such directorship. The deceased was one of the claimants to the dormant Marquisate of Annandale.

The will (dated May 24, 1880) of Miss Basset, late of Watermouth, Devon, who died on Nov. 21, 1881, was proved on Dec. 17, 1881, by her only sister, Mrs. Basset, sole executrix, to whom she gives all her property whatsoever, for her own sole absolute use and benefit.

Mr. Frank Wise, distiller, Cork, who died last week, is said to have left money and property behind him valued at £3,000,000 sterling. He was unmarried.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. A. O'KELLY.



SEIZURE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION IN DUBLIN: THE PRISONERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.



THE PRISONERS IN THE POLICE CELL.

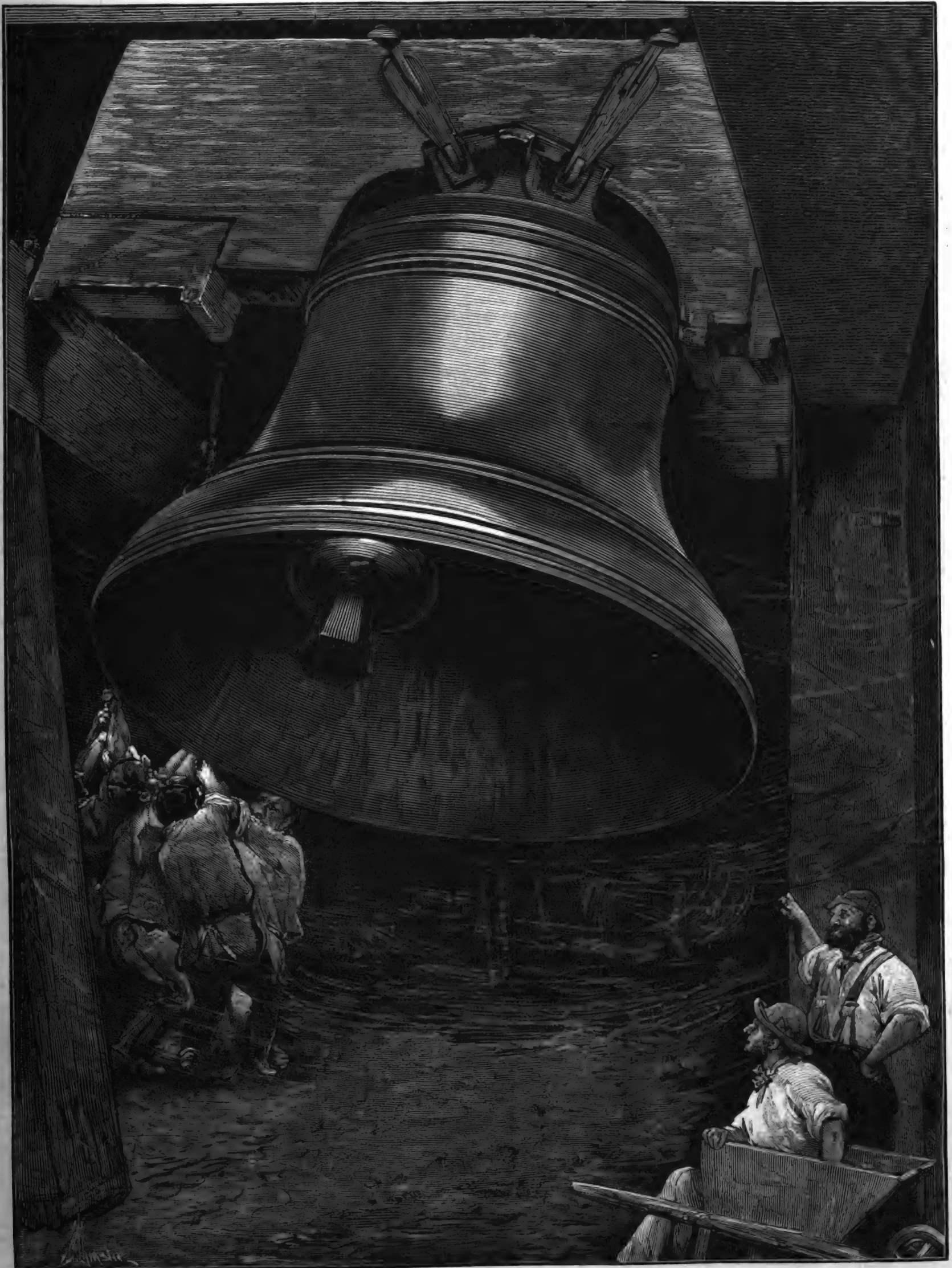
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2228.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6^d.



TESTING THE GREAT BELL FOR ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, AT MESSRS. TAYLOR AND SON'S FACTORY, LOUGHBOROUGH.—SEE PAGE 30.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at Holkham, the Countess of Leitrim, of a daughter.
On the 8th inst., at Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square, the Countess of Rosebery, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

On Nov. 12, at St. Luke's, Bayswater, by the Rev. J. Knowles, Major Leslie Trevor Bishop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, second son of General G. W. Bishop, Bengal Army, to Marie Durré Meadows, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. Cullender Meadows.

On the 4th inst., at the parish church, St. Leonards-on-Sea, by the Rev. George Gregory Gardiner, M.A., Rector, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Albert Harrison, late 21st Regiment, to Elizabeth, widow of the late James Carter Sharp, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at No. 1, St. Mark's-square, London, Anne Hill, widow of Edwin Hill, late of Bruce Castle, Tottenham, in the 87th year of her age.

On Monday, the 2nd inst., in his 23rd year, of effusion on the brain, Koppel Rencau, late of Richmond branch of the London and County Banking Company, the much-loved (second) son of Robert Pearce Wootton Rencau, of Arundel-street, London, W.C.

On the 9th inst., at 29, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, Captain Alexander Mitchell Sim, in his 94th year.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Direction.	Force.		
Jan. 1	29.787	42.8	39.8	90	9	47.9	37.1	S. S.W. W. N.W.	262		0.210
2	29.680	48.8	43.2	89	10	50.6	36.0	SW.	539		0.240
3	29.344	42.2	35.5	79	4	51.0	37.1	SSW. W.S.W.	381		0.010
4	29.936	36.4	33.0	83	3	43.0	33.7	WSW. W.	150		0.100
5	29.616	47.7	44.8	90	9	52.8	37.6	SSW. W.S.W.	411		0.005
6	29.980	47.7	41.4	86	7	53.1	43.2	SW. W.S.W.	505		0.065
7	29.957	39.5	30.3	72	1	50.7	36.3	WSW. W.	371		0.415

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.787	29.772	29.680	29.344	29.936	29.616	29.980	29.957
Temperature of Air	42.8	48.8	42.2	36.4	47.7	47.7	47.7	39.5
Temperature of Evaporation	42.8	48.8	42.2	36.4	47.7	47.7	47.7	39.5
Direction of Wind	S. S.W.	SW.	SSW.	WSW.	SSW.	SW.	SW.	WSW.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class
Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon.
A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run in the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton on the 8.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 1s. available by these Trains only.
Special Cheap Return Tickets by Pullman Limited Express every Sunday, from Victoria, 12.30 p.m., returning from Brighton by any Train the same day, including the Pullman Limited Express, at 9.30 p.m. Fare there and back, 1s.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM at BRIGHTON.—EVERY
SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m. and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon.
Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including Admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the Pullman Car Trains.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's
West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

INMAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK.
City of Berlin... Thursday, Jan. 12. (City of Brussels)... Thursday, Jan. 26.
City of Paris... Tuesday, Jan. 17. (City of New York)... Thursday, Feb. 2.
Saloons and State Rooms amply fitted, with every modern comfort and convenience. Apply to THE INMAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited, 24, Water-street, Liverpool; A. H. JOHNSON, 9, rue de la Harpe, Paris; or to ELVES and ALLEN, 59, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE ROYAL.—Manager,
Mr. William Young.—EVERY EVENING, at Seven, A MIRACULOUS CURE; at 7.45, G. and Christmas Pantomime, LITTLE BO-PEEP, LITTLE BOY BLUE, AND THE LITTLE OLD WOMAN THAT LIVED IN A SHOE. Written and produced by William Young. Morning Performances, To-day (Saturday, Jan. 14), and every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry
Irving. Every Evening, at Half-past Eight, James Albery's Comedy, TWO ROSES—Mr. Dwyer Grant, Mr. Irving; Our Mr. Jenkins, Mr. David James; Mr. Howe, Mr. Terrie; Mr. George Alexander; Miss Winifred Emery, Miss Helen Mathews, Mrs. Farnwell, At Half-past Seven, THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH—Messrs. Terrie, Andrews, Carter, Miss Louise Payne, and Miss Helen Mathews. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open Ten to Five. Seats also booked by letter or telegram.

SANGERS' GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE
(late Alhambra, Westminster-bridge-road).—THE GREAT CIRCUS COMPANY. The MENAGERIE and GORGEOUS PANTOMIME, LITTLE BEARD. The Spectacular display in the marriage scene does by far eclipse any production ever previously submitted to the public, the Company and Auxiliaries, numbering 500 People, 30 Magnificent Horses, 50 of the Smallest and Handsomest Ponies to be found in any Establishment, 100 of Lilliputian Army, 100 Circassian Ladies in the Extravagant Oriental Costumes, 50 Savages, 30 Staff-Beaters in attendance on Blue Beard, Selim, and his 250 followers in Gold and Silver Armour, 100 Ladies-in-Waiting upon Fatima, in Costumes composed solely of jewels, producing an effect perfectly bewildering; 12 Camels and Dromedaries, and the pure White Horses of the East. The Marriage Procession, 7 Bluebeard, in which will appear 20 Elephants, Zebras, Blue Beard, Fatima, with their numerous Attendants, seated in magnificent array upon the back of the monster elephant Ajax. There is nothing like it under the sun. Two Performances daily, at Two and Seven o'clock.
Proprietors and Managers, J. and G. SANGERS.

SANGERS' GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—As a preventive to fire, which of late has been so lamentably prevalent in theatres, &c., the Proprietors have entirely dispensed with the use of gas in their large theatre, which is entirely illuminated, internally and externally, with the ELECTRIC LIGHT (Brush system), the use of which considerably improves the brilliancy of the magnificent Pantomime and Circus performance. No danger of fire or explosion.

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Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Lambeth-place, AGES AGO, by W. S. Gilbert and Frederic Clay; MANTER TOMMY'S LITRATRICALS, A new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, concluding with OUR DOLL'S HOUSE, by W. Vandier, Music by Gustaf Dick, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight. During Christmas Holidays, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

GREAT AND GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF THE
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'
HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.

Pronounced by the whole of the leading metropolitan journals
THE BEST EVER PRODUCED by this company.
The same magnificent programme will be repeated
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at THREE
and EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.

Places can be secured at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, one month in advance. No fees for booking. No charge for programmes. No fees of any description. Entrance, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.
Doors open for the Day Performances at 2.30.
Evening at 7.30.
Children under Twelve half price to Area and Stalls.

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MR. FREDERICK BURGESS has the honour to announce
his
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL DAY AND NIGHT
MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC FETE

will take place on
TUESDAY, JAN. 31, 1882;
in the Afternoon at 2.30, and in the Evening at 7.30.
Upon which occasion he will have the valuable co-operation of nearly all
THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS
attached to the leading West-End Theatres.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS

will also give an
EXCEPTIONALLY FINE PROGRAMME
Tickets and Places may be secured of the Attendants in the Hall, and at Austin's, Uncovered Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, Daily from 9.30 a.m. until 7 p.m.
Entrance, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Gallery and Back Area, 1s.

MUSICAL UNION.—Thirty-Eighth Season.—M. Jules
LA SERRE, Director and Proprietor, begs to inform his friends and subscribers that the SEVENTH FETE will commence at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on TUESDAY, APRIL 18, to be continued on following dates:—Tuesday, May 9, 16, June 6, 13, 20, 27. Subscription for the Series, 22 s., received by Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall; Messrs. Chaplin, 30, New Bond-street; or Monsieur Lasserre, 124, New Bond-street, W.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
THE SIXTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, S.W. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—THE EXHIBITION OF
WORKS BY THE OLD MASTERS and by DECEASED MASTERS OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL is NOW OPEN. Admission (from Nine a.m. till Six p.m.), 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; or bound in cloth, with pencil, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s. At dusk the galleries are lighted by the electric light.

GROSVENOR GALLERY WINTER EXHIBITION.
The Winter Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six, with a Collection of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS and a COMPLETE COLLECTION OF THE WORKS OF G. F. WATTS, R.A., forming the first of a series of Annual Water Exhibitions illustrating the works of the most eminent living painters. Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s.

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divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 36, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.—OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, JAN. 14.—Richard Wagner's Grand Opera, LOHENGGRIN.
MONDAY, JAN. 16.—Wagner's FLYING DUTCHMAN. Tuesday, Jan. 17, Vincent Wallace's MAZPATAZ. Wednesday, Jan. 18, LOHENGGRIN. Thursday, Jan. 19, THE FLYING DUTCHMAN. Friday, Jan. 20, Ambrose Thomas's MIGNON. Saturday, Jan. 21, Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Doors open at 7.30; Opera at Eight.
Subscription for the Season invited by, and seats for any performance may be obtained from, the principal Librarians and the Box Office of the Theatre from Ten till Five daily.

TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

THE TITLEPAGE and INDEX to ENGRAVINGS OF VOLUME SEVENTY-NINE of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—from July to December, 1881—will form the Extra Supplement of next week's issue.

Office, 498, Strand, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1882.

The misgivings we expressed last week as to the political prospects of Europe have been only too speedily confirmed. Confident, apparently, in his personal popularity, the aged German potentate, in his capacity as King of Prussia, has issued a Royal Rescript announcing that, in accordance with what is called "the monarchical tradition of this country, whose development is based on the living and actual relations of its King to the people," the policy and acts of his Ministers are to be regarded as "royal and independent decisions." The sting of this ominous manifesto is to be found in the warning that all Government officials are expected to support the Sovereign's "Constitutional rights," hostility to which may entail dismissal. Although the Rescript refers only to the Prussian Landtag, it is meant specially to embrace the German Reichstag, where Prince Bismarck and the majority are now at direct issue. It is a renewal of the conflict of twenty years ago, when Prince Bismarck and his colleagues, on the plea of national peril, carried their scheme of army reorganisation in the teeth of the Prussian Parliament. At the present moment the question involved is one of domestic changes in the direction of State Socialism, which the Chancellor regards as necessary to the welfare of the German nation. Last November the country distinctly pronounced against what the Liberal party regard as dangerous nostrums, notwithstanding the great official pressure brought to bear upon the electors; and it is Prince Bismarck's special grievance not only that the working men rejected the Emperor's proposals for promoting their welfare, but that they were opposed by many officials—and in Germany their name is legion—who ought to have supported "the policy of the Government during election time."

To Englishmen, who remember that the same battle was fought and won by Parliament when George III. was King, the raising of such an issue in Germany, at the close of the nineteenth century, is a profound surprise. But the circumstances of the case are too peculiar to warrant any sanguine prediction of the ultimate result. The Germans live under an elaborate bureaucratic system of paternal government, and an oppressive military régime, which consumes the resources of the nation and has caused much distress and wholesale emigration. Prince Bismarck's remedy for these evils is more State regulation and a modification of Socialism. Both working men and their representatives in Parliament repudiate his proffered boons, as likely to benefit employers rather than artisans. A sagacious statesman would, under such circumstances, modify his plans in order to meet popular objections. But it is the rôle of the Prince to obtain the assistance of the Crown, by a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, with a view to force his measures upon an unwilling people, and to threaten the Legislature with a penal dissolution, and with the descent of the Emperor into the arena of party politics. The issue of this grave contest, in which the Crown Prince as well as the reigning Sovereign is involved, will be awaited with keen interest. It must end either in the vindication of constitutional government or in its virtual suppression. The first may be reconciled with the rights of the Crown; the last forebodes a not distant revolution or convulsion.

To all appearance, M. Gambetta is now master of both Chambers of the French Parliament. The Senatorial elections of last Sunday have resulted in a gain of twenty-four seats; or, if the loss sustained by the adherents of the Prime Minister's antagonist, M. Jules Simon, be added, of twenty-seven. With a majority of more than seventy in

that assembly, the Government may possibly carry that scheme of constitutional revision which aims at curtailing the prerogatives of the Senate. This proposal, however, does not meet with general assent, and will probably be abandoned if M. Gambetta is really bent on replacing his present undistinguished colleagues by more responsible statesmen. The two Chambers reassembled on Tuesday. Though no business was entered upon, it is believed that the Premier will insist on the necessity of embodying the *scrutin de liste* in his revision scheme. M. Gambetta apparently desires to be virtual dictator, or to retire—*aut César aut nullus*; but as public opinion does not endorse his demand, and his resignation is discussed without apprehension, must we sorrowfully conclude that he has failed as a great statesman before he has been fairly tried?

The warning conveyed to the Khedive of Egypt and the Sultan, his Suzerain, in Lord Granville's November despatch, has been emphasised by the issue of a joint Note, in which the French and English Governments insist on the paramount importance of the maintenance of Prince Tewfik on the throne "under the conditions sanctioned by successive firmans of the Porte, which they have officially accepted, as being at present and in the future the only possible guarantee for the maintenance of order and the development of the general prosperity of the country, in which England and France are equally interested." This formal intimation from the two Powers conjointly may be regarded in the light of a second warning rendered necessary by the meeting of the Chamber of Delegates, which is adverse to foreign control, and by the machinations of the military party. There does not appear to be any present thought of a combined military and naval expedition, although the Note hints that France and England would not in an emergency shrink from such active intervention. It is greatly to be hoped that so perilous a policy will not be carried out. There are, however, signs that the crisis is passing away. Arabi Bey, the most dangerous of Egyptian malcontents, has lost caste among the troops by accepting a civil appointment; and it is pleasing to find Colonel Gordon, who has an intimate acquaintance with Egyptian affairs, vouching for the integrity, independence, and capacity of Cherif Pasha, the Khedive's chief Minister.

The protracted Cabinet meetings which have just been held are a topic of lively interest and ingenious speculation outside the Ministerial council-chamber. Party spirit is ready enough to suggest great differences between political colleagues who need so much consultation; but last week Mr. Bright informed his constituents that, as a matter of fact, there had been up to that date the greatest unanimity and confidence among the members of the Government. It is evident that a reform of the procedure of the House of Commons has been under consideration in Downing-street, and doubtless the adoption of the *clôture* as a means of terminating needless and obstructive discussions has come before the Cabinet, indorsed by the Speaker and other high officials of the House of Commons. The shortening of the process of the three readings of a bill, the abolition of the right of moving adjournments, and the limitation of questions on supply, are subordinate, but not unimportant, branches of the same subject. It is worthy of note that Lord Derby, who has now openly assumed the position of an Independent Liberal, in his recent weighty and judicial speech to the members of the Liverpool Reform Club, pronounced in favour of the *clôture*, "with such a provision as regards the majority as will prevent the rule being enforced except when it is really required." For the moment, the Conservative papers protest against the adoption of that drastic remedy, and it is thought that the leaders of the party share their opinions. Soon after the Session has opened these views may, however, become modified. If, as is too probable, the Parnellite members, in defiance of both sides of the House, and in a spirit of exasperation at the imprisonment of their leaders, should begin a course of obstruction more shameless and protracted than has yet been seen, Sir Stafford Northcote may, perhaps, be as ready as Mr. Gladstone to assent to any feasible scheme that will enable the majority to assert its rights against a handful of fanatics, whose avowed object is to arrest public business and bring Parliament into contempt.

A new light is thrown upon the importance of agriculture as bearing on national prosperity by the interesting letter of Mr. Robert Giffen to the President of the Board of Trade. That able statistician does not consider the losses owing to recent bad harvests to have been so serious as has been generally supposed. Reckoning the total agricultural disadvantage at £45,000,000 during these years as compared with the prosperous period of 1873-4, he estimates the decline of home production at only £18,000,000; the rest being due to higher rents and wages, restricted cultivation, and the fall of prices arising from foreign competition. Coincident with a large expansion of foreign trade and activity in our home industries, such losses are only moderately felt. On the whole, if Mr. Giffen's estimates are correct, the nation in general is now fairly prosperous, although the farming interest is greatly depressed, and landlords have had to submit to lower rents and restricted incomes.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It is a very sad thing to be utterly desperate—to find that the little Pandora's box of Tunbridge Wells ware, privately presented to one many years since, and from which so many evils and distempers have issued, has disintegrated with the dry rot, and that even Hope has fallen through. Yes; I am, at this time of writing, altogether hopeless of being able to persuade those disastrous personages, the writers of political leading articles in the newspapers, to use an obvious English equivalent for the French word "Clôture."

"Clôture," the compass or circumference of a monastery. "Garder la Clôture, to keep one's monkly vow" (Guy Mige's Great French Dictionary, London, 1688). "Closure, see in Inclosure, Clôture" (same Dictionary). Clôture—inclosure, fence, seclusion of nuns, closing, close. Clôturer (jur. parliament), to close; Closure, clôture, fermeture (Roubaud's French and English Dictionary: London, Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, 1881); Closure, the act of shutting up (obstructive Members, attention!). That by which anything is closed. Conclusion, end. Authorities, Boyle and Pope. Bailey's (Universal Etymological Dictionary, edited by Nicol Scott, London, 1772. Closure, act of shutting or closing, end, conclusion (The Library Dictionary, W. Collins and Sons, London and Glasgow, 1871); and, finally, in Shakspeare; two references, "guilty closure of thy walls," "Richard III., Act iii. sc. 3; "Make a mutual closure of our house," "Titus Andronicus," Act v. sc. 3. I very seldom read "Titus Andronicus," and am indebted for this last reference to "Closure" to Mrs. Cowden Clarke's "Complete Concordance to Shakspeare" (London: Bickers, 1879).

The odious word clôture—I call it odious, since we have the sonorous English equivalent ready to our hand—is quoted in the *St. James's Gazette* of Jan. 9, some half a dozen times. There is a leading article entitled "The Clôture" in the *World* of this week. I have seen it quoted in the *Standard* and many other papers; and between this and the opening of Parliament the political leader writers, all over the country, will be "talking the leg off an iron pit," so to speak, about "la clôture;" and McJingo, that anti-ministerialist, will be vehemently declaring, at the annual dinner of the West Clodshire Constitutional Club, that "we don't want no Clottoor in this country."

"It is always considered," wrote Sydney Smith, "as a piece of impertinence in England, if a man with less than two or three thousand a year has any opinions at all on important subjects." There it is. If I had three thousand a year; if I were Professor Mouldymugg, F.R.S., or the Rev. Grymes Wapshott, D.D., or Mr. Nimblenepence, M.P., or even My Lord Tomnoddy, I might persuade people to listen to me on the matter of "closure" against "clôture." As it is, I am Nobody, and Hopeless. Indeed, I may esteem myself fortunate if I escape being branded as "sensational" in protesting against the attempted foisting on our language by the political leader-monger of the clumsily new-fangled word "clôture." The Italians have adopted the system; but they disdain to borrow the word from the French. In the latest Italian-French dictionary (Ferrari's) "clôture" is translated "l'ultima tornata d'un assemblea." In the latest English-Italian dictionary (Millhouse's) the equivalent for "closure" is given as "conclusioni," "termine," "fine."

Mem.: In the number of the *St. James's Gazette*, cited above, the sapient editor speaks of the demand for the "clôture" as a thing of yesterday. But, O wisest of men, are you aware that there was in "Parliamentary circles," nearly thirty years ago, a pretty brisk demand for some means of bringing wearisome Parliamentary debates to a close; and that the late M. Guizot was, during his exile in England, examined before a Parliamentary Committee as to the nature and practice of the "clôture" in the French Chambers.

Words; idle words. We have to thank the Charity Organisation Society for the invention of a brand new compound English word. What do you say to a "non-provident-able-bodied case"? I read of such a "case" in the report of a recent meeting of the beneficent institution in question. After this, what becomes of the briar-wood-pipe-smoking, bull-terrier-keeping, knifeboard-of-omnibus-patronising, music-hall-ditty-humming, Gaiety-restaurant young man; or the American "shinning-round-the-free-lunches, killikillick-chewing, cocktail-imbibing, draw-poker-playing, non-law-abiding scallawag-hoodlum cuss"? The non-provident-able-bodied "case" is, I gather from the Charity Organisation report, a labouring man able to work, but who has got no work to do. He has been "non-provident"—that is to say, he has neglected to become a Forester, an Odd Fellow, a Druid, or an Ancient Briton; to invest in Consols, or make deposits in the Post-Office Savings Bank. Away with the "non-provident-able-bodied case" to the workhouse! There let him crack stones and pick oakum.

Mem.: What strange liberties people with money take with their fellow-creatures who have no money! The observation has been made before.

A charming Christmas gift comes to me from Leipzig, in the form of a handsomely bound little tome, being the two-thousandth volume of the world-famed Tauchnitz Collection of British Authors. What a cheerful, kindly benefactor to English tourists abroad has been the Baron Bernard Christian von Tauchnitz. Since '41, I think, has the Tauchnitz series been in course of publication. "At that time there was no international copyright; but Herr Tauchnitz resolved to obtain the sanction of the authors, and to pay them for permission to include their productions in his series." Nobly has the House of Tauchnitz abided by its upright resolve. Most of the people of the pen have tasted the Tauchnitz blood, in the shape of handsome cheques; and my brethren and sisters will, perhaps, agree with me when I say that when, in

the fullness of time, the Herr Baron is gathered to his fathers there could scarcely be a better epitaph for inscription on his mausoleum than the one (slightly altered) placed by Mr. Ruskin on the tomb of his father, who was a wine merchant. The Tauchnitz epitaph should read:—

Although a Publisher,
A Generous Man.

The two-thousandth Tauchnitz is Professor Morley's "English Literature in the Reign of Victoria: with a Glance at the Past;" but the charm of the book is the copious collection of facsimiles of the autographs of British and American authors who have had dealings with the House of Tauchnitz. Here shall you mark the bold feminine "fist" of the beautiful Countess of Blessington (1843), the flowing but magisterial "firma" of Miss M. E. Braddon (1866); the delicate Italian hand of "E. L. Bulwer" (1843); "Edward Bulwer Lytton" (1844), and the slightly tremulous "Lytton" (1868). Miss Rhoda Broughton "looms large" under the date of 1881; "B. Disraeli" writes a big, legal, engrossing-looking hand in 1844, and is big and bold, but deviates from the horizontal line in 1881; Mrs. Frances Cashel Hoey seems to have been studying German calligraphy in 1872, so narrowly parallel are her up and down strokes; "Ouida" is simply and gracefully legible in 1860; Caroline Norton flourishes too much in 1871; Charles Reade in 1856 bears down you like some great Spanish galleon; and the sign manual Katherine Saunders (1873) might be one of the signatures, so sternly resolute is it, to the death warrant of Charles the First. Thomas Carlyle is almost illegible in 1865; E. C. Grenville Murray is diplomatically clear in 1872; and W. M. Thackeray (1857)—in his cursive and oblique, not his horizontal Anglo-Greek character—would do honour to a copper-plate engraver of visiting cards. "Anne Thackeray" in 1875, developed into Anne Ritchie in 1879, quite overpowers, calligraphically, her illustrious sire.

Mem.: Volume One Thousand of the Tauchnitz Collection is the Authorised Version of the New Testament, with the introduction and various readings of Dr. Constantine Tischendorf, the discoverer (at the Convent of St. Catherine, on Mount Sinai, in 1844—59) of the famous Greek manuscript Testament, known as the "Codex Sinaiticus," now at St Petersburg. One other autograph, in volume Two Thousand, I should have mentioned. It is that of William Harrison Ainsworth. The remains of this most prolific of novelists were buried on Monday last at Kensal Green. In the list of mourners I find the names of Messrs. Routledge, the publishers, and of Mr. Edmund Yates.

The Hare-and-Kendal-Pinero-Comyns Carr-Thomas Hardy-squabble has had a side-issue in a letter accusing Mr. Pinero of having adapted his pretty little piece of "Daisy's Escape" from a French play called "La Petite Pluie," written by M. Pailleron. Then, in a letter to the *Daily News* from "An Occasional Cabbage Planter," I read the following:—

A tale of which the whole motive was derived from Scribe's little work, but of which the form and some of the details belonged to the writer, appeared upwards of twenty years ago in a largely-circulated periodical called the *Welcome Guest*. The idea, then, of a romantic girl eloping with a selfish and low-minded but attractive man, discovering her mistake, and profiting by a fortunate accident to escape from its consequences, has been in the literary "public domain" in England for the last twenty and in France for the last thirty or forty years.

This wrings my withers a little. The "tale" in question evidently refers to a story called (but I am not quite certain as to the exactness of the title) "An Extraordinary Passage in the Life of Mr. John Tidyshoes" which appeared in the *Welcome Guest* in 1860. It is entirely inaccurate to say, as the "Occasional Cabbage Planter" has said, that the "whole motive" of the "Tidyshoes" story was derived from "Scribe's little work," which I never saw and never heard of. In "Tidyshoes" a good but sillily romantic girl is lawfully married to a worthy but common-place young man. The newly wedded pair go down to an hotel at a place called Dumbledownderry to spend the honeymoon. The romantic bride quarrels with the bridegroom because he is "not like the Troubadours"; an ill-conditioned landlady, hearing the bride screaming and sobbing, suspects the case to be one of elopement and abduction, when the parents of the young people, who have followed them from London, appear on the scene and make things straight. As to "some of the details" belonging to me, the assertion is a sheer piece of spiteful impertinence, amusingly characteristic of the anonymous letter-writer. Who are the wonderful people who publish anonymous letters?

Mem.: I have a distinct remembrance of "Tidyshoes," as the story and the writer thereof were virulently abused at the time in an article called "Suburban Comedy" in the *Saturday Review*. The "Occasional Cabbage Planter" has, however, albeit unintentionally, done me a slight service. I bought the other day the complete works of Eugène Scribe in eight volumes. I shall endeavour to go right through them in the hope of discovering a tale, the "whole motive" of which is a misunderstanding between a married couple on their wedding day, because the romantic bride complains that the matter-of-fact bridegroom is "not like the Troubadours." I cannot help fancying that ere I have got half through Scribe I shall be in a position to go before the grand jury and indict half the dramatists of the past generation for larceny. The dramatists of the present generation are, of course, all as honest as Shippin and as honourable as Brutus.

Six hundred and seventy-five bills, so the *Times'* correspondent at Philadelphia telegraphs, were introduced into the House of Representatives at Washington on Monday last; making four thousand bills, thus far, introduced during the present Session of Congress. By the time these four thousand bills are passed, and receive the signature of President Arthur, the presiding Judge in the Guiteau case may possibly have finished his summing-up. About the time of the completion of the Isthmus of Panama Ship Canal, the jury may have brought their deliberations to a close; and at the Greek Kalends, perhaps, Guiteau will be hanged: unless, indeed, he be acquitted on the ground of insanity, and consigned to a

lunatic asylum, established, *ad hoc*, by my ever-verdant friend, Mr. Phineas T. Barnum."

Only a very few weeks before the death, in March, 1875, of the lamented Sir Arthur Helps, that wise and good man wrote to me a powerful and touching letter asking me to do all I could in print to denounce and bring about the abrogation of two barbarous and detestable instruments of equine torture: the Bearing-Rein and the Gag-Bit. I told Sir Arthur, in reply, that I had already done what I could, and would continue to do more in this matter; but that if he wished real influence to be brought to bear on it "he must begin with the Duchesses"—that is to say, he must endeavour to persuade the great leaders of fashion whom he daily met to forbid their coachmen to use bearing-reins and gag-bits. He replied to me, laughingly, that he would follow my advice and "begin with the Duchesses" at once; but in a very short time the poor gentleman was no more.

Now, cast your eyes over the following letter, condensed from the *Times* of Wednesday:—

Sir,—I was witness yesterday of a convincing proof of the cruelty of tight bearing-reins on horses. Walking through Hyde Park, near Victoria-gate, I heard a horse coming behind me making a noise known as roaring. Looking back, I saw the animal drawing a brougham on the point of stopping, apparently unable to proceed, and about to fall. I ran up to assist, and found the bearing-rein so tight that it could not be got off the hook on the pad, and had to be unbuckled. The horse was then taken out of the brougham, and began to bleed from both nostrils. It gradually recovered, and was able to proceed on its journey to Paddington railway station. The poor animal was evidently a whistler—which means a contracted throat—and could not place its head in the position necessary for breathing most freely, and was nearly suffocated. If owners of horses would only consider how the animals suffer from having their heads kept for hours in one position, and that a continuously strained one, they would insist upon bearing-reins being dispensed with. They have only to watch the horses and they would see how they try to relieve the cramping tension by little upward jerks of their heads, the only movement the bearing-rein will permit, while the expression of their eyes would show conclusively that they are in pain.

I read in the Preface to "the works of Sydney Smith" (London, Longmans, 1839), "Lord Grey had not then taken off the bearing-rein from the English people as Sir Francis Head has now done from horses." I read in "Stonehenge's" "The Horse, in the Stable and the Field" (London, Routledge, 1873), p. 302, "bearing-reins are now seldom used in single-harness"; I read in Mr. Samuel Sidney's "Book of the Horse" (London, Cassell), pp. 498-9, "the result (of the gag-bit bearing-rein) is shown by degrees, in foaming, bleeding mouths, lolling tongues, roaring, spavins, and restiveness: to which less attention is paid because the greater number of carriage horses are jobbed; and jobmasters are at the mercy of the bad coachman." Finally, I am well acquainted with the heroic efforts to discourage the use of the bearing-rein which have been made by Mr. Edward Flower. It has all been, and will continue to be, in vain. Political leader-writers will continue to "talk the leg off an iron pot" about the "Clôture;" and the nobility and gentry will persist in riding behind horses mercilessly tortured for vanity and ostentation's sweet sake.

The following, which I cut from the *New York Herald*, is delicious, and will probably interest many of my lady readers:—

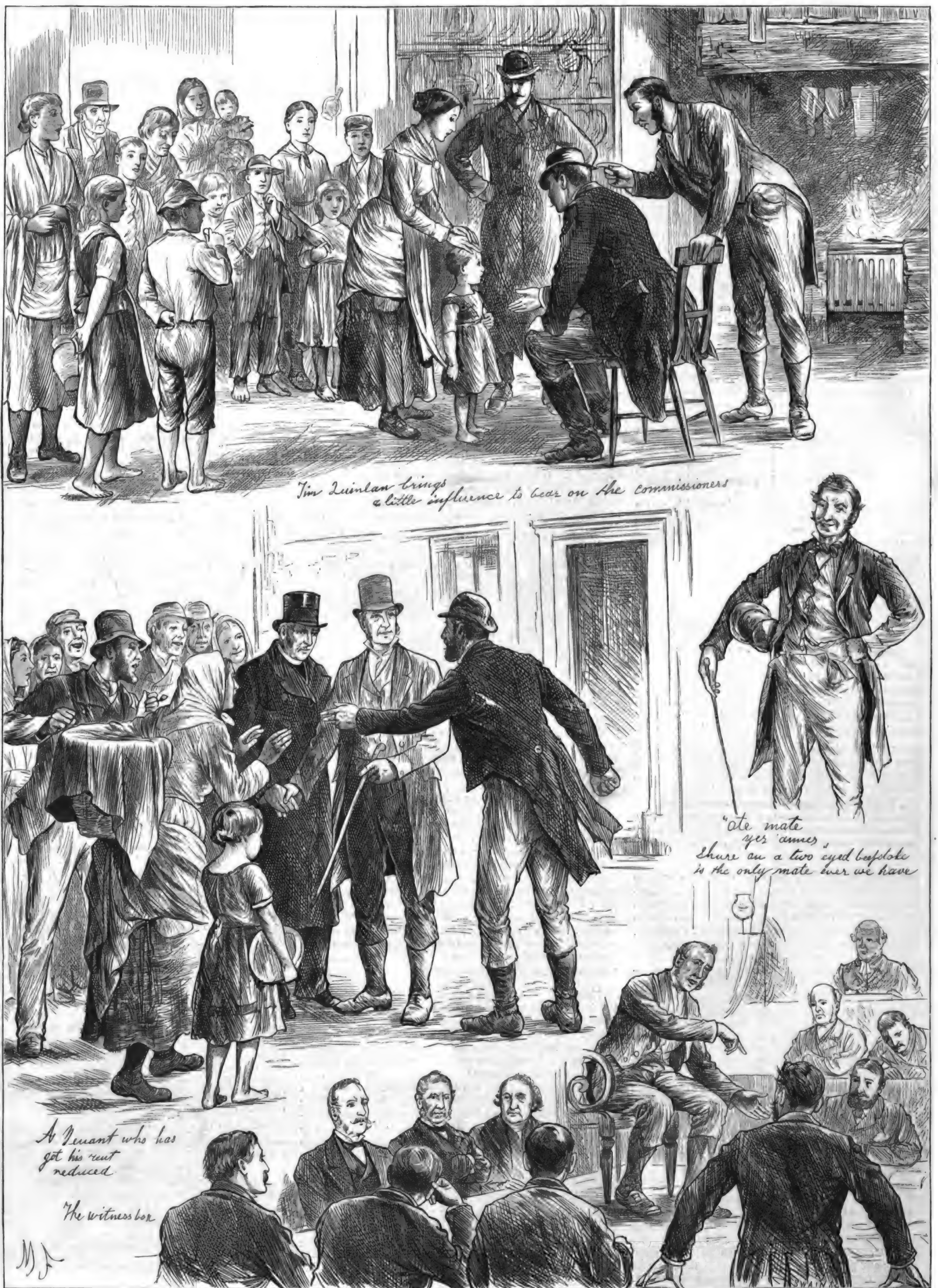
A reception-dress lately made in Paris for an American lady has a ruby satin ground strewn with velvet leaves in shaded tones of grey. The long plain skirt is edged with a bias drawn puff of ruby satin, and is bunched high at the back. The trimming at the wrists and hips is of broad bands of passementerie in ruby silk and grey chenille. Corsage high; sleeves long. But there is a slight error in the bill, technically speaking. "Bunched high at the back" is "quite too utterly" inelegant. The proper term is "camelled up." That I learned two years ago from a gentleman who drove a livery-stable barouche in Great Salt Lake City. He was originally from Camberwell, but had caught the Mormon craze, and emigrated to Utah. I fancy that he had grown somewhat weary of Mormonism, the decline and fall of which he predicted. "This 'll how it 'll be, Sir," he remarked. "The gals will do it. They're leavin' the old Mormon ways. Violet powder will do it. Crynoline will do it. The gals have taken to flouring their faces, and they camels up." He explained, in answer to my pressing inquiries, that a "camel" was what in England used to be called, I think, a "dress improver."

I learn that Chéret, the well-known French scene-painter, has just died in Paris, after a long and painful illness. It is stated that M. Chéret painted the Chenouéaux Gardens scene in Meyerbeer's opera of "Les Huguenots;" the Tartar scene in "Michael Strogoff," the Banks of the Nile in "Aida," and the views of "La Vendée" in "Quatre Vingt Treize." Chéret, the worthy compeer of Cambron and Ciceri, was a Knight of the Legion of Honour. In this country he would not be a Knight of anything, save perhaps of the Pastboard Quadrangle of St. Attenborough, or the Halved Cloak of St. Martin. The contemptuous neglect with which we treat and the wretched remuneration which we award to our theatrical scene-painters are a national disgrace to England.

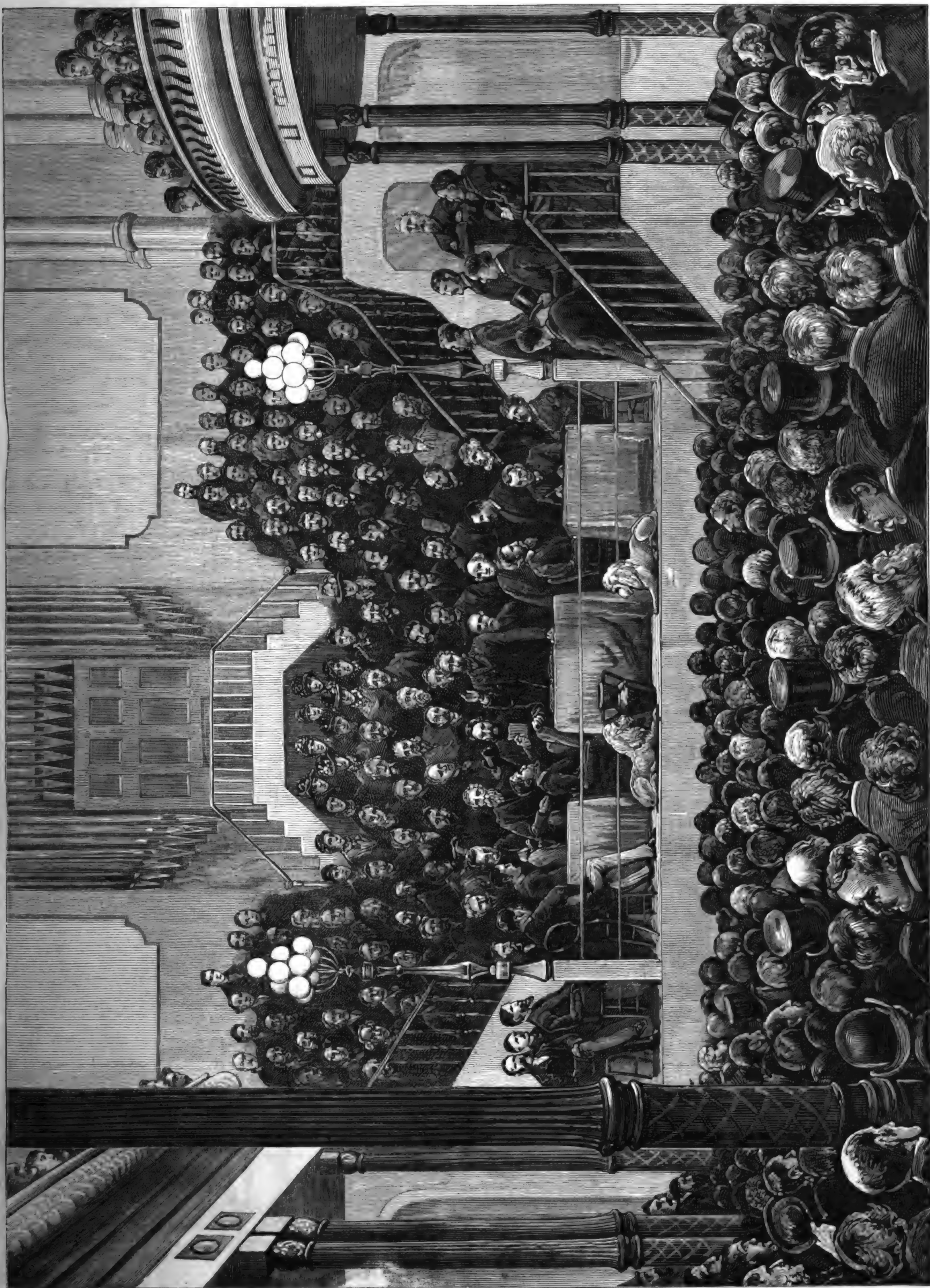
My old friend, Mr. William J. Calcott, the well-known scenic artist, tells me that when M. Chéret was in London he visited his (Mr. Calcott's) studio, and told him how he made the Paris theatrical managers pay a handsome percentage on their receipts for "ideas" in the way of "startling effects," "dazzling transformations," and the like. This was precisely as it should have been. Chéret reproduced at the Cirque Impérial, Paris, Calcott's famous "Looking-Glass Scene" from the Alhambra; and during the run of the piece the English artist was paid a royalty of ten francs a night for his "idea."

Before this Journal comes into the hands of its accustomed readers "We" (remember the man who blows the organ bellows) shall have had grand doings at Covent Garden. Of the Poor School Children's enjoyment of the Pantomime of "Little Bo-Peep" on Thursday, the twelfth, I shall have something to say next week. I may just say here that the applications for admission have exceeded by some thousands the number of seats at "our" disposal.

G. A. S.



THE STATE OF IRELAND: THE WORKING OF THE LAND ACT.—SEE PAGE 30.



THE STATE OF IRELAND: THE LANDLORDS' MEETING AT THE EXHIBITION BUILDING, DUBLIN.

THE GREAT BELL FOR ST. PAUL'S

Our illustration shows the scene at the bell-foundry of Messrs. Taylor, at Loughborough, during the operation of testing the great bell which has been manufactured by that firm for St. Paul's Cathedral. Dr. Stainer, the organist of St. Paul's, speaks of it as follows in a letter recently published:—"Big Ben" sinks into comparative insignificance by the side of 'Great Paul,' now lying comfortably, mouth upwards, in the foundry of Mr. Taylor, of Loughborough. She (for I fear 'Great Paul,' as a bell, must, like all other bells, be considered feminine) will take her rank among the six or eight heaviest bells in Europe. At present her position cannot accurately be assigned, as she has not yet passed the scales; but it will probably lie between the great bell of Olmütz, weighing 17 tons 18 cwt., and that of Vienna (cast in 1711), weighing 17 tons 14 cwt. Three furnaces, one of which was specially built for the purpose, poured out more than 20 tons of molten metal into the gigantic mould of 'Great Paul,' and after writing off 43 cwt. as 'overplus' and 8 cwt. as 'waste,' this will leave 350 cwt. actually in the mould, or a weight of 17½ tons. This mass of metal, consisting of pure tin and copper in due proportions, was about 8½ hours in course of melting; it was placed in the furnaces in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 23rd of November, and was pronounced fit for use at half-past ten at night. Four minutes after the rush of molten metal the mould was full, and 'Great Paul' came into existence in one of those deep 'pits' so mysterious to lookers-on. It was not until the evening of Tuesday, the 29th, that the heat had sufficiently abated to allow the men to hoist out of the pit the mould and bell in their 'case.' This cast-iron 'case' had an all-important duty to perform; it had to resist the enormous strain of such a weight of metal when forcing itself impetuously into the mould; and so, in order to prevent a bursting asunder of the mould, it was made strong enough to bear a pressure of 200 tons. The upper portion of the case weighed 14 tons; the lower plate on which it rested, 7 tons. Including clamps and bolts, it is probable that the whole weight of this huge box was not far short of 25 tons. It may be easily imagined how great was the anxiety of all when the case was being taken to pieces, the clay mould broken up, and the mighty bell bit by bit exposed to view. The casting proved to be as smooth and delicate in surface and outline as if it had been a little 'treble' of 5 cwt. I have today, in conjunction with Mr. F. C. Penrose, been examining the bell and testing its tone. The 'skin' of the casting showed no flaw of any kind whatever; and when the tone was produced by swinging a heavy ball of iron against the sound-bow, a musical note boomed out which was impressive beyond description. The dimensions of the bell are as follow:—Height perpendicular (from lip to top of canons), 8 ft. 10 in.; diameter (from edge to edge of lip), 9 ft. 6½ in.; thickness (of middle of sound-bow) 8½ in., or about 1-13th of the diameter. The note is E flat, the upper partials B flat, E flat and G being just audible with the sonorous ground-tone. The general appearance of the bell is handsome, and all campanologists should, if able to get to Loughborough, take a walk round here, and also have an eye to the many valuable appliances which Mr. Taylor has brought together for the perfecting of his art. The cost of the bell and hoisting it into its place in the upper part of the north-west tower will be about £3000, a portion of which has already been contributed. It has been decided to use the bell for the first time on Easter Sunday next, when I shall be surprised if Londoners do not realise the fact that 'Great Paul' is worthy alike of their ancient city and splendid cathedral."

WORKING OF THE IRISH LAND ACT.

The Sketches presented on a page of this week's *Illustrated London News*, following those which have appeared before, set before the reader a series of lively and characteristic scenes, attending the work of the Sub-Commissioners under the Land Act, who are appointed to hear and determine applications for the judicial reduction of rents. Between five and six hundred cases of this description, throughout all Ireland, have already been adjudicated upon; but many thousands, and even tens of thousands, have been entered for trial; and it is hard to see by what exercise of diligence, or by what addition to the staff of Sub-Commissioners, this enormous mass of business can be satisfactorily dealt with. Appeals, moreover, against their decisions already pronounced, have been referred to the Chief Commissioners on circuit, in so great a multitude of instances that the amount of prospective litigation is rather alarming; but there is some probability that the general principles, with regard to the valuation of farms and the fixing of rents, which may be deliberately affirmed by the Land Court on appeal, will be held to rule great numbers of similar cases, and will induce the applicants or the respondents to withdraw from further contention. In the meantime, wherever the Sub-Commissioners go to pursue their judicial inquiries, they are assailed, as one might well expect, with all the coaxing and wheedling, the blarneying and deceiving arts and tricks of vulgar Irish ingenuity, some of which are visibly conspicuous in our illustrations. On the other hand, an imposing demonstration of a great class interest, with plausible claims and with considerable social power, has taken place at the Exhibition Palace in Dublin, which was briefly reported last week. The meeting of three thousand Irish landlords, on the Tuesday, presided over by the Duke of Abercorn, was addressed by the Marquis of Waterford, Lord Ardilaun, the Earl of Dartrey, Mr. Arthur Kavanagh, and other speakers, with all the more effect, since they forbore to attack the recent act of legislation, confining themselves to complaints of the manner in which it had been administered by the Sub-Commissioners. These noblemen and gentlemen, who believe that landed proprietors in Ireland have been unjustly treated, will certainly bring their case before both Houses of Parliament, and it will be entitled to a candid and patient examination. They made a very good show on the platform, on Tuesday week, and our Artist has rendered the aspect of their meeting with no abatement of its sober dignity. The questions that remain to be investigated are, first, whether the commutation of high nominal rents, which were seldom fully and punctually paid, for lower rents, judicially settled, which will in all probability be paid from year to year without abatement or delay, the tenant otherwise losing his entire interest, can be expected to be a permanent injury to the landlord; and secondly, whether the Irish landlords ought to receive pecuniary compensation at the expense of the British tax-payer. If both these questions should be answered in the negative, it may still be taken into consideration whether the temporary embarrassment of many landlords cannot be relieved by the purchase of their estates on equitable terms, where they are minded to sell, with a view to subdividing these lands among small proprietors, bound to repay the State by instalments within some thirty or thirty-five years. There is no question whatever of spoliation or confiscation; and Parliament will surely be disposed to make all the provision that can safely be undertaken for satisfying every just and reasonable claim.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

The social rejoicings of the week have not been confined to the favourites of fortune. In high society and in low, in the Faubourg Saint Germain and in the Faubourg Saint Antoine, Twelfth Night, the Feast of the Kings, has been celebrated with plenty of good cheer and gaiety, though not with a strict observance of the old traditions. In the old time the *gâteau des rois* was a round and flat short-cake, with a bean in it. The head of the family cut up the cake into as many portions as there were persons, not forgetting the absent and the poor. Then the youngest child disappeared under the table. "Faba, Domine, for whom?" said the head of the family. "Pour le bon Dieu," replied the child's voice from under the table. "Faba, Domine, for whom?" "For the absent one," replied the voice; and so on, until all were served. The person in whose portion of cake the bean was found was proclaimed King, and each time that he raised his glass all the company exclaimed, "The King drinks," and drank with him. Nowadays some of these details are considered too mediæval. The part of the "bon Dieu" has been pretty generally suppressed; the bean has been replaced by a little porcelain doll, the traditional *galette* by masterpieces of the confectioner's art, and the calmness of the well-behaved dinner-table is not disturbed by such cries as "The King drinks!" In some houses, instead of the cake being cut up in the old fashion, each guest received a little cake containing, in the place of the bean, some piece of jewellery, miniature silver statuettes of the personages of the Italian comedy, &c. At the table where I was invited "pour tirer les rois," the cake was cut up in the old fashion, and the child of the house called out the names of the guests. But some friend of the house conceived a really charming idea: at intervals of five or ten minutes during dinner a commissionaire rang at the bell, and presented a bouquet of rare flowers with a card. There arrived twelve bouquets and twelve cards from twelve kings, beginning with King Pharamond, and so on, through Clovis, Charlemagne, Saint Louis, Louis XIV., and Louis Philippe. The address of all the kings was Champs-Élysées.

With Twelfth Night the festivities of the New Year came to an end, and the series of official dinners and receptions and the period of Parliamentary activity begins over again. On Sunday the Senatorial elections resulted in a victory for the Republicans, as might have been anticipated. Sixty-six Republicans and thirteen Monarchists were elected, and the Republicans thus gained twenty-four seats in the Senate. The Right, which counted 120 members in the old Senate, is thus reduced to ninety-six. In the new Senate the permanent Republican majority will be about 160. The Irreconcilables are in great joy over the election of Major Labordère as senator for Paris. This officer sprang into notoriety for refusing to obey orders, the execution of which he believed would forward a *coup d'état*, supposed to be in preparation for May 16, 1876, when M. de Broglie and MacMahon were plotting the restoration of the Monarchy.

On Sunday the ultra-revolutionary party celebrated the anniversary of the death of Blanqui by placing wreaths upon his grave in Père La Chaise cemetery. The manifestation, however, led to regrettable incidents. A few days ago, in virtue of an old law of 1791, the Prefect of Police, M. Caméscasse, issued a decree prohibiting all kinds of processions in the streets of Paris. In spite of this decree, the Blanquistes, to the number of three or four hundred persons, met at a house in the Boulevard d'Italie, where Blanqui died, and formed a procession to march to the cemetery. The police reminded the leaders of the decree, and told them that, while they were at liberty to meet at the cemetery and do what they pleased over the grave, they were not at liberty to march to the cemetery in a body. The procession, nevertheless, started, and at four different points between the Boulevard d'Italie and the Bastille the police attempted to disperse the crowd. Finally, in the Rue de la Roquette the police drew their swords, and gained a kind of victory. In all, thirty-five persons were arrested, and five policemen seriously wounded. The prisoners were brought before the magistrates yesterday and this afternoon, and condemned to different terms of imprisonment for assaulting the police. Louise Michel, the grand *citoyenne*, as she is called, was condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment for insulting the police. Some blame the Prefect of Police for interfering with this harmless manifestation, and enabling a number of light-headed persons to "pose" as martyrs of liberty. M. Caméscasse, however, has the law on his side; and, until the Legislature ordains otherwise, it is his duty to carry it out. Undoubtedly the Blanquistes were only too glad to play at barricade practice and street fighting.

M. Charles Floquet, a prominent Republican deputy, has been appointed Prefect of the Seine, to succeed M. Hérod, deceased.

General Bataille died on Sunday last. He was born in 1831, served fifteen years in Africa, was colonel in the Crimea, and general in the Italian campaign. In 1870 he was wounded at the terrible battle of Rezonville and taken prisoner to Germany.

The Chamber of Deputies met this afternoon, the first time after the Christmas holidays. The sitting was taken up in the transaction of formal business and the election of officers.

"Serge Panine," a powerful comedy-drama in five acts, by M. Georges Ohnet, has been played with great success at the Gymnase. It is a dramatisation of a novel of the same name, which obtained a prize at the French Academy last year. To-night Madame Judic will make her *entrée* at the Variétés in a new comedy-vaudeville called "Lili."

Since New-Year's Day the weather here has been mild and spring-like. The sky is so clear, and the sun so bright, that one might almost imagine oneself at Nice, the more so as the carnival has begun, and masqueraders are to be met in the streets on ball nights. The first *bal masqué* of the season will take place at the Opera on Saturday, and from now until the end of March the Parisians will be rattling the traditional *grelots de la folie*.

Mr. J. E. Hodgson, R.A., has been elected librarian of the Royal Academy.

"Order is Heaven's first law, and this confessed"—the diaries issued by Messrs. Smith, of Queen-street, Cheapside, and by Messrs. Hudson and Kearns, of Southwark-street, must rank high with business men for the way they lend themselves to—nay, seem to enforce—methodical accuracy. Messrs. Smith's various diaries are sensible productions, in many sizes, to suit the library table, the counting-house, and the pocket; they are arranged in concise and convenient forms, contain much useful information, and the paper of which they are manufactured is good. Those issued by Messrs. Hudson and Kearns are not a whit behind in the varied requirements for official, commercial, and general use; while some are specially adapted for the use of architects, surveyors, and civil engineers. The printing and binding of all are good; and there is in them a great variety of information on subjects required to be known by business men. In all their diaries the index is a valuable feature.

PLAYHOUSES.

The Frenzy of Pantomime having calmed down a little, and the Christmas novelties at the "houses twain of Covent Garden and of Drury Lane" being fairly launched on what I hope will be an extended, and, financially, felicitous career, I have been able to devote some attention to what may be called the Rational Drama. So I went last Tuesday to the Lyceum to see Mr. James Albery's three-act comedy of "Two Roses," which is being played to crowded houses under exceptionally interesting circumstances: inasmuch as Mr. Henry Irving fills his original part of Mr. Digby Grant; and Mr. David James, specially engaged for the nonce, plays "Our" Mr. Jenkins. I have always wondered why Mr. Albery gave Jenkins this amusingly erroneous sobriquet. A commercial firm writing to a correspondent will naturally speak of its accredited employes as "our" Mr. Jenkins, "our" Mr. Smith, "our" Mr. Jones, and so forth; but, if I meet a commercial traveller, I do not address him as "our" Mr. Anything. The grocer or the linendraper from whom Mr. Jenkins solicits orders does not apostrophise him as "our;" and assuredly it would be sheer nonsense to do so. However, the catchword becomes diverting, and makes the audience laugh, which is all that is required. So it is with the "dear me!" of the worthy old solicitor, Mr. Furnival, who is always so desirous that his clients should nerve themselves by means of alcoholic stimulants to hear the best or the worst in the startling information which he is about to impart to them.

"Two Roses" is a curious play—very clever, very unequal; but its interest never flags; and it is one of the few plays which make you wish, when the curtain drops, that there had been more of it. I would have willingly sate out two more acts on Tuesday. But the playwright has acted judiciously, perhaps, in suddenly bringing his drama to a close with the discovery that not Digby Grant but blind Caleb Decie is the rightful heir to the Vassalwick Grange property and ten thousand a year. The audience are entitled to assume that blind Caleb will marry Ida; that sturdy Jack Wyatt will wed Lottie; and that the ineffable humbug Digby Grant, disestablished, disendowed, and thoroughly "bowed out," will henceforward subsist on the contemptuous charity of his wealthy son-in-law; but if any attempt had been made to satisfy the requirements of poetic justice, Digby Grant ought to have been kicked by somebody, if indeed he escaped being taken off the stage handcuffed by the traditional detective. Yet to have subjected this mean, cruel, conceited, selfish hypocrite to the punishment which he deserved—to overwhelm him with ignominy and disgrace before the eyes of his daughters, whom, after a fashion, the man really seems to love, would have been decidedly *Bad Art*, and would have been revolting to the better feelings of the audience. One does not mind, in "Martin Chuzzlewit," the public exposure and cudgelling of Pecksniff—with whom, by-the-way, Mr. Albery's Digby Grant has more than one point of contact—because Mercy Pecksniff was at the beginning of the story and Charity Pecksniff is throughout it as objectionable as the arch-humbug their father; but Lottie and Ida Grant are two of the sweetest, purest, most lovable girls ever evolved from a dramatist's imagination, and it would be a pity and a shame to harrow their feelings by the spectacle of a degraded and derided sire.

The character of Mr. Digby Grant, as placed by the playwright in the hands of the comedian, presents a number of borrowed components somewhat loosely welded together. We have something of Mr. Pecksniff, as aforesaid; a great deal more of Mr. Dorrit, in "Little Dorrit"; a considerable admixture of Mr. Turveydrop, in "Bleak House"; and even a *portion* of Mr. Affable Hawk and Jeremy Diddler: especially in the scene with Mrs. Cups, the too-confiding landlady, who begins by fiercely demanding to be paid the money which Digby Grant owes her, but is ultimately wheedled by that artful flatterer, which few women can withstand, into a good temper, and actually proposes to lend her debtor twenty pounds. What is this but the scene between Sir John Falstaff and Dame Quickly over again. She begins by arresting the fat knight for debt, and ends by hastening home to send him twenty nobles and cook a succulent supper for him. That which entitles Mr. Henry Irving to the highest praise is that this consummate artist has constructed out of the shreds and patches tacked together by Mr. Albery a compact, coherent, concrete character:—one which fixes itself at once on the mind, and fulfils a definite conception and idea. Pecksniff, Old Dorrit, Turveydrop, Affable Hawk, and Jeremy Diddler at once crumble into nothing. They are dismissed in powdery fragments like the mould of sand or plaster in which a bronze statue is cast; and are not thought of any more: while the sculptor with patient chisel and dextrously guided file proceeds to "tool" the details of his bronze—to smooth away asperities, to sharpen salient parts, to deepen low reliefs, to produce, at last, an entity complete and perfect in taste and artistic beauty. In this sense Mr. Irving can be said, without the slightest exaggeration, to have "created" the part of Digby Grant. As he interprets it, it bears in its minutest details the sculptor's mark—the touch of the original and virtually inimitable artist. The little nervous twitches and jerks in which Digby Grant indulges, his impatience of contradiction, his abjectness in poverty, his insolence in prosperity, his cowardice, his vanity, and above all his colossal selfishness, are all portrayed in a manner as distinctly original and as exclusively the creation of Henry Irving as were the idiosyncracies of Robson in "Medea" and the "Yellow Dwarf." More than one burlesque actor on our existing stage could play "Medea" to admiration, just as there are a few actors who could play Digby Grant tolerably; but the heroine so terrifically played by Frederick Robson will not cease to be remembered as "the" Medea, just as the Selfish Father of Henry Irving will not cease to be "the" Digby Grant.

Mr. David James's "Our" Mr. Jenkins is an entirely admirable performance. From his non-conforming point of view, the regenerate Mr. Jenkins necessarily reminds us both of Mawworm in the "Hypocrite" and of the Rev. Mr. Stiggins; and caricatures of sanctimoniousness, although they may elicit shouts of laughter from the unthinking, are usually offensive on the stage. Mr. David James, nevertheless, while consistently and irresistibly droll, never once transgressed the unwritten canons of good taste, and was, from first to last, an exquisitely funny, but faultlessly artistic, comedian. Mr. W. Terris fulfilled every requirement of comeliness and manly straightforwardness as the prince of "true lovers," Jack Wyatt; Mr. G. Alexander played blind Caleb Decie with great refinement and good feeling; the sisters Ida and Lottie Grant were charmingly rendered by Miss Helen Mathews and Miss Winifred Emery, respectively; Miss C. Ewell was a thoroughly experienced Mrs. Cups; and Miss Pouncefort an appreciatively humorous Mrs. Jenkins. Mr. Howe was unctuously good as the old solicitor, Mr. Furnival.

"Two Roses" was sumptuously mounted, and the entire performance may be pronounced faultless, and a rare intellectual treat to its auditors. It is curious to read at the end of the programme that the accomplished comedian, who sets every one of our risible muscles in motion in Digby Grant, will in good time be ready to harrow our feelings in "Romeo and

Juliet," in which Miss Ellen Terry will make her reappearance in London.

Unwittingly I have done some slight injustice to a "Consortium." Now you should never be unjust to a "Consortium" any more than you should speak disrespectfully of the Equator, or disparage the Square of the Hypothenuse. In noticing the pantomime of "Robinson Crusoe" at Drury Lane I mentioned among the artists employed in executing the scenery a certain Brioschi. I found "Brioschi," *tout court*, in the play-bill and nothing more. I have since received a letter very politely worded, in excellent English, from the Herren Brioschi, Burghart, and Kautsky, "K. K. Hof. Theater Malerin Wien," pointing out that this Christmas was the first time of their having delivered work to English theatres; but that "Mr. Brioschi never works alone, but always in company with his two companions, Messrs. Burghart and Kautsky; so that Mr. Brioschi being mentioned alone is most likely to put the interior affairs of the 'Consortium' in a false light." Joyfully do I make the rectification asked for by the Imperial scenic artists of the "K. K. Hof. Theater, Vienna." Hail, Burghart! Hail, Kautsky. At the same time, while admitting the scenic talent of the "Consortium," and assuming that Mr. Augustus Harris had very excellent reasons for importing from Austria a part of the scenery for an English pantomime, it is not without a feeling of sadness that I recall more than one capable English scene-painter out of employment, and one extremely aged and formerly distinguished scenic artist who was until lately in circumstances bordering on actual indigence. G. A. S.

MUSIC.

Last week's "New-Year's" Festival at the Royal Albert Hall was a concert given for the benefit of Mr. W. Carter, whose well-trained choir contributed some very effective performances, among which was the excellent singing of the choristers in Mendelssohn's hymn, "Hear my prayer," his eight-part psalm, "Judge me, O God," the "Inflammatus" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and the "Miserere" from "Il Trovatore." The solo in the hymn was finely rendered by Miss A. Williams, as was that of the "Inflammatus" by Madame Marie Roze, who, with Mr. E. Lloyd, gave the solo portions in the extract from Verdi's opera with great effect. The artists named—Messdames Patey and M. Cummings, Signor Foli and Villa, and Mr. Hollins contributed to the vocal programme, which also included instrumental performances by Mr. Carter (pianoforte) and the band of the Scots Guards. The Burns anniversary is to be celebrated, under Mr. Carter's direction, on Jan. 25.

A concert was given last Saturday at the Albert Hall in aid of the sufferers by the fire at the Ring Theatre, Vienna, the date having been postponed from the previous Thursday. The performances were conducted by Herr Hans Richter, who came purposely from Vienna; and the concert included fine renderings of the English and Austrian National Anthems (the latter, Haydn's well-known "God Preserve the Emperor," skilfully adapted by Mr. F. H. Cowen); the Funeral March from Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony, the whole of his C minor symphony; the prayer, quintet, and chorus from "Lohengrin," and the overture to "Tannhauser." The instrumentalists and choristers numbered about 1000 performers, and the effect of their combination, reinforced by the organ, as in the National Anthem, was especially grand. The soloists in Wagner's quintet were Messdames Marie Roze and Liebhart, Mr. B. McGuckin, Herr Friedmann, and Mr. E. Roberts. The lady first named also sang, with much success, the scena from "Der Freischütz;" a special impression was made by Madame Patey in Beethoven's fine song Englished as "Creation's Hymn;" Madame Valleria gave Mr. Cowen's graceful song, "Who knows," with good taste, and Madame Rose Hersee and Madame Liebhart were applauded respectively in Elizabeth's prayer from "Tannhauser" and Wallace's song (from "Lurline") "Sweet Spirit." Mr. B. McGuckin gave the recitative "Deeper and deeper still," and air, "Wait her, Angels," with genuine feeling, and Mr. Burgen proved that he is making progress by his delivery of "The Lord worketh wonders" (from Handel's "Judas Maccabeus"). Sir J. Benedict, Mr. F. H. Cowen, Mr. Kuhe, and Herr T. Frantzen (the able director of the chorus) shared the office of pianoforte accompanist. Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

The Sacred Harmonic Society gave a fine performance of "Elijah" yesterday (Friday) week, when the chorus-singing again displayed the good results of its reorganisation since the removal of the society from Exeter Hall to St. James's Hall. The principal solos were well sung by Miss A. Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. McGuckin (in lieu of Mr. Maas, who was indisposed), and Mr. Santley; Misses Beebe and Hancock having rendered valuable co-operation, and Messrs. Carter, C. Henry, and De Lacy having assisted in the concerted pieces. Sir M. Costa conducted, and Mr. Willing was the organist, as usual. At the next concert, on Feb. 3, Handel's Coronation anthem, "Zadok the Priest," Gounod's "Messe Solennelle," and Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" will be performed.

The earliest specialty of the new year—the resumption of the Monday Popular concerts last week—has already been noticed by us. The afternoon performances associated therewith were resumed last Saturday, when Schumann's fine string quartet in A minor was excellently rendered by Herr Straus, Mr. L. Ries, M. Hollander, and Signor Piatti. The last-named artist played with great effect a sonata by Locatelli, and Miss Agnes Zimmermann was much applauded for her playing of an organ prelude and fugue by Bach in E minor (transcribed for the pianoforte), and two of the three sketches by Sterndale Bennett, "The Lake" and "The Fountain," these last having been the most satisfactory of the lady's performances. Mr. Santley has scarcely ever sung more finely than in his delivery of Handel's air "Nasci al bosco." Other items of the concert call for no comment.

The directors of the Coffee Music-Halls Company have, in consequence of the success of the experiment tried this winter at the Victoria Music-Hall, Waterloo-road, of giving ballad concerts and other entertainments at low prices, resolved to extend their operations in that direction, and with this object have appointed a committee of their own body to arrange concerts in various parts of London. It is proposed to hire, for certain fixed evenings in the week, the large halls which are well known to and frequented by the working-classes, and to provide first-class ballad singing, interspersed with carefully selected instrumental music and high-class recitations. The first concert of the new series was given at the Foresters' Hall, Clerkenwell, on Monday evening, to be followed each successive Monday by similar concerts.

The first of Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts of the new year took place on Wednesday afternoon, when the chief portion of the programme was devoted to songs by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, rendered by eminent vocalists. An Irish Ballad Concert is announced for next Wednesday evening.

A concert was given on Thursday evening at the Angell Town Institution in aid of St. Michael's Restoration Fund, by the Minnesingers, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Cottam,

assisted by Mrs. Bridge, Miss Ellaby, Mr. Crosthwaite, and Mr. Edgar Preston. The Minnesingers, numbering twelve, are drawn from church choirs, and their services are offered for charitable objects at the bare cost of their travelling expenses. Information may be obtained of their hon. secretary, at Melbourne Lodge, Caldecote-hill, Aldenham, Herts.

Mr. G. R. Sims's "Frisolous Comedy," "Mother-in-Law," with which the Opéra Comique has just reopened, is preceded by a one-act operetta, entitled "Lovers' Knots," the text of which has been neatly adapted by Mr. Cunningham Bridgman, who has taken his subject from Haynes Bayly's farce "Tom Noddy's Secret." The music of the piece referred to is by Mr. W. Bendall, and is so lively and agreeable as to lead to the anticipation of more important productions from the same hand. The little piece referred to is well impersonated by Miss Emily Cross, Miss E. Maitland, and Messrs. R. Brough, R. Temple, and G. Temple.

The sixth London season of the Carl Rosa Opera Company opens at Her Majesty's Theatre this (Saturday) evening with "Lohengrin." Having already given a summary of the prospectus of the present series of performances, we can as yet only record the announcements for the opening night and for the following week. "The Flying Dutchman" is to be given on Monday and Thursday, "Maritima" on Tuesday, "Lohengrin" again on Wednesday evening and on Saturday morning (Jan. 21), "Mignon" on Friday, and "The Bohemian Girl" on Saturday evening.

Mr. Sims Reeves has announced the first of his series of operatic, national, and miscellaneous concerts—to be given at St. James's Hall—for Tuesday evening, Jan. 24.

Messrs. Schulz Curtius have organised a series of symphony concerts to be given at St. James's Hall during next winter, beginning on Oct. 21. High-class performances, under "a conductor of first eminence," are promised, at popular prices.

The Musical Union (instituted and successfully directed by Professor John Ella) will enter into its thirty-eighth season, at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, April 18, under the direction of M. Lasserre, the eminent violoncellist, who succeeded Mr. Ella on his recent retirement.

Enthusiastic reports reach us from Berlin of the great success of Madame Albani there in her performance as Elsa in "Lohengrin." Those who remember her exquisite rendering of the character at our Royal Italian Opera House, will not be surprised at its reception in the German capital.

WORKS OF THE OLD MASTERS.

SECOND NOTICE.

Among the pictures previously little known which this exhibition has brought to light, Mr. A. R. Boughton Knight is the fortunate possessor of three or four of the most remarkable. We have already reviewed (though without stating the ownership) his "Holy Family" (?) (101), one of the most daringly original of even Rembrandt's works, in which a colossal shadow thrown upwards on the wall by one of the figures that intercepts the light of a candle is rendered with marvellous effect, and which was known to few, except through an engraving of it. On entering Gallery IV. (to which our preceding article brought us), the first picture, and the most important in the room, though hitherto "inedited," we believe, and almost unknown, is also the property of this gentleman. It is an "Adoration of the Shepherds," unquestionably by Mantegna, and is more characteristic of the imaginative originality and dignity of his invention, and is also richer in colour than the picture by "Mantegna," exhibited in the same room last year, though it is probably of earlier date. It must be an early, probably a very early work, for it reveals no influence of the antique, to which his later works testify; though his master, Squarcione, had, likely enough, at the date of the picture, say circa 1450, already introduced classical models to his scholars in his studio at Padua. It is hard and severe of course, partaking in this respect, as also in the impossible elements of the landscape, of the character of trans-Alpine art, as did other contemporary works of North Italy—due probably to contact with Northern painters in their wanderings. But the wealth of inventive detail, the deep reverential feeling, and the charming episode of the little grey cherubs and scarlet seraphs that flutter and nestle about the Virgin, as she kneels in adoration over the Infant Christ, are Mantegna's, and Mantegna's alone. Next is a very beautiful and carefully elaborated "Virgin and St. Joseph in Adoration," by Lorenzo Costa, probably of his later time, for the influence of his friend Francia, at Bologna, seems apparent. The naked Infant, lying at full-length, is lovely—exquisitely drawn and modelled in a soft transparent tone. Above is a circular panel or "tondo" of "The Virgin and Child, and Angels," ascribed to Domenico Ghirlandaio; the types and sentiment resemble those of Botticelli. This may be compared with another circular picture of the "Virgin, Child, and St. John" (196), attributed to Botticelli, but not characteristic of him or his best qualities. This last is painted in simple distemper or water-colours, not the usual *tempera*, for the egg medium of the tempera painters would prevent the deadness of surface observable here, without the addition of a coat of varnish. Nos. 190 and 191, lent by Sir Frederick Leighton, are historically interesting as illustrating two of the very early masters of the Siennese school (the school to which the Florentine Vasari did but scant justice)—namely, Berna, and Sano di Pietra, Da Siena. An "Adoration of the Magi" (193), by Quentin Matsys, is highly expressive and dramatic, despite the almost hideous realism of the three kings and their suites. "Atalanta's Race" (195) is one of the paintings which "Botticelli," his followers, and contemporaries painted for the decoration of marriage chests or *cassoni*. "Christ Mocked," attributed, with a conjectural query, to Holbein, is an unfinished work with dramatic strongly-marked heads, interesting as showing the method of the painter, but not sufficiently advanced to decide its authorship. The Salaino (200) we have already noticed incidentally.

But of far more interest, at least to artists, than the conjectural Holbein above named is the "Sacrifice of Isaac," unquestionably by Andrea del Sarto—from the fact that it is so little finished that the whole technical procedure of one of the most consummate masters of oil-painting is clearly revealed. Let the modern artist take comfort; there is no secret here. And be sure the supposititious "Venetian Secret" was no secret at all, unless it were the habit of master and pupil working together in one direction till they won the qualities and characteristics that distinguish a school from a mere mob of artists each following his own devices. Andrea del Sarto's unfinished picture is on panel, which was prepared with a thick coating of *gesso*, probably rendered but little, if at all, absorbent, upon which therefore the brush could "travel" lissoily; and on that ground no couch of white paint, such as many English artists apply to their canvas to begin with, was necessary. Upon the *gesso* the design was sketched with black chalk in this instance. Then the artist went to work getting his general effect, in brown, simply; using oil only, or a much diluted oleo-resinous medium; for the handling is

extremely free, and parts of the *gesso* are scarcely covered. As he proceeded, he enforced the shadows to the requisite strength, adding colour sparingly, and reserved the impasto of the lights for the finishing. The method is, we repeat, simplicity itself. Nevertheless, there are other methods of oil painting equally legitimate, which yield other qualities than Andrea sought for. The mischief nowadays is that no one approved system is carried continuously and collectively to perfection by a handed succession of artists. Panini's picture of the "Piazza Navona, Rome," on the occasion of a fête designed and arranged by the artist himself, is a marvel of skilful elaboration, alike as regards the architectural painting by which he is best known, and the innumerable figures, many of them portraits (including those of the first Pretender and his two young sons), which are realised with equal delicacy and precision. A small bust-portrait of an ill-favoured "Old Lady," attributed, obviously in error, to Lucas Cranach, has been given to Albert Durer, or Holbein; but, though the full, warm tone has something in common with both, the network of wrinkles over the old face has a mechanical regularity which we do not see in nature, and which would hardly have been so rendered by either of those accurate observers. "The Raising of the Cross" (220) is most valuable as the original sketch for the Altarpiece of Antwerp by Rubens, who is almost greater in his sketches and studies than in his finished pictures. Perhaps there is no more magistral work of its kind in the world than this. The whole ordering of the complex triptych composition seems to have come by inspiration; the whole realisation of the design as by instinct—without effort, without hesitation, without correction. Such a *tour de force* is positively astounding. Holbein's portrait of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, the ill-fated secretary to Cardinal Wolsey, should have been on "the line." Although it has suffered by restoration, it is a genuine work of the master, to say nothing of the peculiar interest of the subject. "The Miseries of War" (229) is one of the finest Philip Wouwermaans that we have seen—full of incident, and of most finished and accomplished execution. "Landscape with Cattle," by Adrian van de Velde; and "The Scalded Finger," by the rarer painter, Peter van Shingelandt, are, respectively, capital small examples. "Rembrandt's Cook" we noticed in the last article in speaking generally of the master's works. Of the courtly grace, the rich colouring, and the sprightly yet dainty touch of Watteau, we can form some idea from the "Architecture and Figures" by him.

The next gallery, No. V., the last occupied for the exhibition, is, with the exception of Canaletto's "Building of Westminster Bridge" (261), a curious memorial of old London, appropriated exclusively to works by British artists. Resuming the convenient order of the catalogue, we pause before "The Trial of Queen Katharine," from Shakspeare's "King Henry VIII.," the masterpiece of Harlow, painted not long before he was cut off in his prime, and well known by the engraving. Though betraying the influence of Lawrence, not to its advantage, it is well composed and painted. It is known also as "The Kemble Family," from the principal personages represented being portraits of that family: Mrs. Siddons is the Queen, Thomas Kemble Cardinal Wolsey, and Stephen, the King. William Collins's "Cloveley" shows the sweet English feeling of the painter, and here he had pretty well corrected the faulty draughtsmanship of his figures, which is so great an eyesore in "The Fisherman's Farewell" (No. 21 in Gallery I.). Richard Wilson's landscape composition (249) has a broad, serene, limpid glow of evening light that will well sustain comparison with Claude or Turner. Hilton's "Scene from 'Comus,'" though conventional, displays no mean power of composition. A humorous school interior by Wilkie, is a very masterly sketch of his middle time. The statement in the catalogue that it was painted in 1841, is incorrect, as the internal evidence shows; and, besides, Wilkie was travelling, and died abroad that year. The picture was painted before 1825, the year of his first journey abroad. The full-length Kilmorey family portraits by Gainsborough, at the end of the room, have already been reviewed by us. The portrait of Queen Charlotte (268) is a fair sample of the careful common-place routine mannerism of Zoffany, the favourite portraitist of George III. Morland's "Wreckers" is a large sample of his facile but shallow art. We have passed two fine portraits in this room by Hogarth, admirable for their palpable honesty and veracity—those of the second Earl of Macclesfield (244) and the father of Sir William Jones (248). But the last item in this year's gathering, the family group of the Graham children, from Lord Normanton's collection, displays the power of this father of English Art on a more extended scale. The group consists of a boy playing a musical box, a girl holding her dress as in the act of dancing to the measure, another girl holding a baby; and, not forgetting, a wonderfully painted cat climbing the back of a chair to reach a goldfinch that hangs suspended in a cage. The spirit of the handling is in accord with the sprightliness of the motif; the freedom, breadth, and decision of the touch are extraordinary. Nor does the colouring, warm and transparent as it is, leave anything to desire. To think that the author of such an excellent piece of portraiture as this was—however fortunate for the honour of our school and the delight of all posterity—obliged to resort for a livelihood to painting genre pictures and engraving!

THE BOOK TRADE IN 1881.

The Publishers' Circular, issued by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., gives the customary table of books issued during the past twelve months. There was a slight decrease in the number of books published during the year, these having been about 300 fewer than in 1880. The diminution is probably to be explained by the great development in the periodical press. The table is divided into fourteen classes, in which the numbers of new books and editions are as follows:—Theology, sermons, biblical, &c., 945; educational, classical, and philological, 662; juvenile works and tales, 500; novels, tales, and other fiction, 674; law, jurisprudence, &c., 133; political and social economy, trade and commerce, 162; arts, sciences, and illustrated works, 452; voyages, travels, geographical research, 291; history, biography, &c., 437; poetry and the drama, 148; year books and serials in volumes, 339; medicine, surgery, &c., 164; belles lettres, essays, monographs, &c., 247; miscellaneous, including pamphlets, not sermons, 232. This gives a total of 5406 (4110 new books and 1296 new editions), against 5708 in 1880.

Dod's Peerage, Baronage, and Knightage for 1882, now in its forty-second year of publication, has just been published. While condensation is vigorously carried out, nothing of real importance appears to be omitted, and the work contains all the information usually looked for in connection with the subjects dealt with. In the present issue, in addition to numerous creations and alterations of the past year, the old matter has been carefully revised, and some slight errors caused by lapse of time or otherwise have been put right.



Country Woman.

Shoemaker.

Imperial Courier.

Peasants' Deputation at the Imperial Palace.
Recruits.

LIFE IN RUSSIA.—SEE PAGE 34.



THE BLIND MINSTREL AND HIS DAUGHTER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

SKETCHES OF LIFE IN RUSSIA.

The population of that vast Empire, covering the greater part of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia, whose political destinies now seem to be approaching a critical change, consists of diverse classes and races, if not of different castes. In the European provinces, not to speak of the Asiatic, there are between the Dnieper and the Volga, masses of Great Russians, Little Russians of the Ukraine, Red Russians of Podolia and Volhynia, White Russians, mixed with Poles and Lithuanians, the Letts of Courland and Livonia, the Finns, and many Tartars, besides the Germans and Jews who carry on much of the trade in Russian towns. A large majority of these races, however, speak the Russian language; but their occupations and conditions of life are commonly fixed by hereditary associations, having almost the binding force of caste institutions. Manufactures, except such as belong to ordinary female industry in a rustic household, are confined to a few large towns, but have rapidly increased of late years, more especially those of cotton and woollen goods, in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev, and other cities, and that of iron, at Kharkov and Perm. Yet the bulk of the Russian population is composed of peasants and mere unskilled labourers, or those engaged in the humblest sort of handicraft for village use; such as the shoemaker whose rude bench and simple tools, guarded by a dignified cock, are shown in one of the Sketches engraved. These country folk, indeed, possessing communal and individual rights and substantial agrarian privileges, since they were released from the bondage of feudal serfdom by the act of Alexander II. twenty years ago, do not appear to be in a state of abject poverty. That good woman, about to go up the step-ladder to the hayloft of her stable, is the owner of horses and cattle, and of a valuable piece of land; her dress, profusely braided, and the fashion of her cap, betoken that she is somebody in village estimation. The peasants make an awkward figure, no doubt, when they come up to St. Petersburg in a municipal deputation, and stand in a gilded saloon of the Imperial Palace; their spokesman, arrayed in the tarnished finery of an old Court suit, accosting the Emperor with profound homage, but with dubious faculty of expression. But they are pretty well aware of their legal immunities, and are rather more inclined to trust the goodwill of the *Milostiviy Gospodar*, their most gracious Lord, than the justice of neighbouring seigneurs. It is an awful responsibility for the Emperor of Russia; and not even a million of soldiers, the raw material of which is seen in the "recruits" at the bottom of our page, can suffice to ensure the perpetuity of an autocratic Government. Far beyond cities and railways, a thousand miles, or several thousand miles away, traversing the breadth of two immense Continents, the Imperial post-cart, with its three swift ponies, is still galloping from stage to stage. Where will it finally stop?

THE BLIND MINSTREL AND HIS DAUGHTER.

A romantic interest, since the time of Homer, if not before, has always belonged to the figure of a blind minstrel, or singer, who may be a poet; and, if he be accompanied by a young girl, with any sort of musical instrument—harp, guitar, or accordion—we have sixpence ready for the tuneful couple, wherever we chance to meet them. Fancy has great power, in certain moods, to exalt the seeming character of strangers thus unexpectedly encountered; and supposing, as we charitably may, that the maiden is really this old man's dutiful child, our sympathies are touched by their situation, in the wandering life that they lead. We imagine their dependence on one another, and their fidelity to each other; till we wonder how the minstrel would fare by himself, if she were seized and carried away by the minions of a wicked Baron to yonder Castle on the hill. Would she continue to play the accordion, at the window of her cell high up in the western tower? And then, would the blind old father hear it, groping at night in the most around the Castle walls, in peril of being shot with an arquebuss; and so would he respond with the vocal part, singing a plaintive ditty of their distant native land? Would they speak to one another, or pass letters up and down with a string, and devise means for her escape with a rope-ladder? Would they consent to be aided by the gallant and chivalrous Knight ("which his name perhaps is X") who accosted them but yesterday, and who generously gave them sixpence? Ah, and then, wouldn't the gallant Knight have a regular set-to with the wicked Baron, and stick him through with a lance or a rapier, and give his carcass to the rats and mice and black-beetles? And wouldn't we take possession of the Castle, and get it repaired, decorated, and furnished in the most fashionable style, that we might dwell there in the height of chivalry, taking to wife the modest lovely musician, who would prove to be of noble birth? Her father, no longer a poor out-cast and peripatetic vocalist, would be reprieved from exile, and would be restored to his ancestral title and estates. He is the patriotic Count Bawler, of Middle-pumpkin, whose unjust and tyrannical Prince, since deceased, drove him out of the country, having first put out his eyes with red-hot crochet-needles. The romance is brought to a happy and glorious consummation in about five minutes, while the dirty old impostor finishes his twaddling performance. But "here, my girl," we say, "I'll give you twopence more; and I hope your shoes are all right, or it will be cold for your feet, sitting there so long in the snow."

Mr. O'Donovan, the *Daily News* correspondent in Central Asia, has arrived in London, and is now negotiating for the publication of his book.

Mr. F. M. Hodson, of the Telegraphs Department, General Post Office, who has been appointed Postmaster-General of British Guiana, has been presented by the Post-Office officials with a handsome silver coffee service as a token of their regard.

Mr. Gladstone and his eldest son were present last Sunday evening at the Tabernacle, and occupied Mrs. Spurgeon's pew. Mr. Gladstone shook hands heartily with the deacons and elders present, and expressed himself delighted with the service. The visit was strictly private, and Mr. Gladstone, with his son, walked home to Downing-street.

The annual show of the choicest varieties of pigeons by the National Peristeric Society was held at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday and Wednesday. The excellence of this exhibition is guaranteed by the fact that it is a show by fanciers for fanciers—a comparative rather than a competitive show—at which those interested and practically engaged in the development of fancy pigeons annually meet to criticise and compare each other's work.

Many serious accidents are reported from Scotland as having resulted from the heavy gale at the close of last week. Several vessels were driven ashore and wrecked, and the tide rose to an unusual height, flooding the streets at some of the seaport towns. Great damage was done to property, and there was some loss of life. On Monday night another gale from the west swept over the central and northern districts of Scotland, with only a little less severity.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

Monday being the anniversary of the death of King Victor Emmanuel, the Roman municipality and the working-men's associations, accompanied by 2950 army veterans who had arrived expressly for the occasion from all parts of the peninsula, marched in procession, with bands and banners, through the principal streets of the city, to the Pantheon, where funeral wreaths were deposited on the late King's tomb, in honour of the man who made Rome the capital.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The King and Queen of Spain left Madrid last Monday afternoon on a visit of ten days to the King and Queen of Portugal. Their Majesties are accompanied by several Ministers, in order that a conference may take place at Lisbon upon the commercial relations of the two countries. A cordial welcome was extended at Lisbon to their Majesties, who arrived at the Portuguese capital on Tuesday. A state dinner was given at the Royal Palace in the evening.

The Arts Exhibition at Lisbon is very successful, and the objects sent from the South Kensington Museum are much admired.

HOLLAND.

The University of Amsterdam, formerly called the Athenæum, on Monday celebrated the 250th anniversary of its foundation with great rejoicings. Congratulations were received from many foreign Academies. The Home Minister and numerous distinguished guests were present, and were welcomed in a warm speech by the Rector Magnificus, Professor Tilanus. In an historical retrospect Professor Jorissen referred to the great scholars who had formerly been connected with the institution. The celebration, which took place in the hall of the Zoological Gardens, was a great success.

GERMANY.

The Berlin *Official Gazette* published a Rescript by the Emperor William last Saturday, countersigned by Prince Bismarck, in which his Majesty expresses his views as to his rights and powers under the Prussian Constitution. He declares that no doubt shall be allowed to attach to the right of himself or his successors to personally direct the policy of his Government, and that a contradiction shall invariably be given to the assumption that his official acts are in any way deprived of the nature of independent Royal decisions. He does not wish to restrict the freedom of elections, but he expects all officials to hold aloof from all agitation against his Government. At Berlin this decree is the chief topic.

The German Parliament reassembled on Monday. A question by an Ultramontane deputy in respect to the Factory Laws afforded Prince Bismarck the opportunity to refer to the legislation which the Emperor desired in the interests of the working classes, but which those classes had seemed to repel by the result of the elections. The working man, he said, might be relieved from taxation if the tobacco monopoly were adopted. Herr Richter reproached the Chancellor with being the drag on the legislative coach, and the advocate of the employer and not of the poor man, who had nothing to hope from him. Prince Bismarck left the House while Herr Richter was speaking.

The Prussian Diet opens to-day (Saturday); and it is stated that, to avoid simultaneous meetings, those Houses will be at once prorogued for a week or two.

In the Lower House of the Bavarian Diet on the 4th inst. a motion was made for the abolition of the Legation in Berlin, in consequence of the affront said to have been placed by Prince Bismarck upon the former Bavarian Envoy. Explanations of the incident were tendered by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the motion was rejected.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

At the great Court Ball which took place at the Hofburg on Monday night the guests included the entire Corps Diplomatique of Vienna, more than eight hundred officers of the army and navy, and the members of both Houses of the Reichsrath.

The President of the Lower House of the Reichsrath has convoked the House for the 20th inst.

Count Bylandt, the War Minister, has recovered from his indisposition, and has resumed his duties at the War Office.

From Vienna there comes news of a slight engagement between the insurgents in Herzegovina and the Austrian troops. The former ultimately retreated, leaving four dead.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The silver wedding of the King and Queen is to be solemnly celebrated at Stockholm on June 6 next. A subscription has been started in Norway for the purpose of making a presentation to the Royal couple upon the occasion.

RUSSIA.

Sir E. Thornton's first official reception at the British Embassy, St. Petersburg, was brilliantly attended.

AMERICA.

Congress reassembled on the 5th inst. The House of Representatives passed a resolution expressing thanks to the Khedive for the obelisk presented by Egypt to the American people. On Monday the Senate adopted a resolution for the appointment of a special committee on female suffrage. A bill was introduced into the House on Monday strictly defining legal insanity. Six hundred and seventy-five bills were introduced to the House, making over 4000 thus far introduced to Congress.

CANADA.

The Customs and Excise returns for the Dominion of Canada during the last six months of 1881 show an increase of 1,763,754 dols. over the corresponding period of the previous year. During the last year 14,597 immigrants arrived in Toronto, of whom nearly 4000 were English, over 3000 German, 3000 Scandinavian, 2600 Irish, and 1400 Scotch. Nearly 8000 remained in Ontario, over 6000 went to the Western States, and 6000 went to Manitoba. The arrivals during the previous year were 15,898.

INDIA.

The Assam Emigration Bill formed the subject of an animated debate in the Legislative Council on the 15th inst. The debate was wound up by the Viceroy, who made a long speech in favour of the bill. Alluding to the assertions of certain native papers that the Government was actuated by a desire to promote the interests of one class in preference to another, he said he did not care to answer such accusations. He was quite prepared to leave the judgment of his own conduct to those who knew anything of his character. If he did not believe that this measure would greatly improve the condition of the tea industry in Assam, and conduce greatly to the welfare of the coolies, he would certainly not have consented to it. The bill was then read the third time and passed.

A Fine-Arts Exhibition was opened by the Viceroy in Calcutta on the 4th inst. Mr. Prinsep, president of the committee, explained the object and aims of the exhibition; it was, he said, the most extensive and varied ever held in India. The proposal had emanated from the Lieutenant-Governor, who thought that similar exhibitions should be held in turn in

the Presidency towns, so as to diffuse a wider knowledge of arts and manufactures and to stimulate artisans. The Viceroy expressed the pleasure he felt in being present on so interesting an occasion. He believed exhibitions of this kind were calculated to afford a great and useful stimulus to the manufactures of the country, and he considered it most important for India that other branches of industry than agriculture should be developed as much as possible.

The Viceroy will hold a Chapter of the Star of India on the 25th inst. for the purpose of investing Sir James Gordon, Sir Lepel Griffin, and the Nawab of Bhawalpore. All the members of the Order in India have been invited to attend.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Sydney of the 4th inst. brings evidence of remarkable prosperity in the colony of New South Wales. The revenue for 1881 amounted to £6,710,000, showing an increase of £1,800,000 on the previous year, being also largely in excess of the Treasury estimates. This increase of revenue is distributed over almost every branch. The Hon. Sir John Robertson, who lately retired from the Ministry of Public Instruction in consequence of the action of his colleagues in connection with the Milburn Creek affair, rejoined the Cabinet before the Hon. Sir H. Parkes's departure, being appointed Secretary for Lands in place of the Hon. James Hoskins, who has resigned that post on the ground of ill-health. During the absence of the Premier Sir John Robertson will discharge the duties of Colonial Secretary, in addition to the work of his own department.

The Agent-General for Queensland has received the following telegram from the Government at Brisbane:—"Changes of Ministry. Sir Arthur Palmer resigned, become President of the Legislative Council; Hon. Thomas McLivraith, Colonial Secretary; Hon. Archibald Archer, Colonial Treasurer."

A four-days' match between the English cricketers and a combined Eleven of Australia at Melbourne ended in a draw.

Colonel A. C. Johnson, C.B., R.A., has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery in the Mhow Division, India.

The Chief Justiceship of Hong-Kong has been offered to, and accepted by, Mr. George Phillippo, formerly Attorney-General of that place and now Chief Justice of Gibraltar.

The Government of Mexico has granted a concession for the construction of a railway through Sonora across to the Pacific harbour of San Diego, which will afford accommodation to Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe.

The British and French Consuls-General at Cairo received by telegram on Saturday night from their Governments a Collective Note explaining in unmistakable terms that England and France, who had placed the Khedive on his throne, were determined to maintain his authority against any attempts to create disorder.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the appointments of Mr. Richard Temple Rennie, now Judge of her Majesty's Court of for Japan, to be Chief Justice of her Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan; and of Mr. Nicholas John Hannen, now Crown Advocate of Shanghai, to be Judge of her Majesty's Court of Japan.

News received at Accra is said to confirm the report that two hundred young girls had been murdered by the King of Ashantee for the purpose of mixing their blood with the mortar employed in building a new palace. It is stated that the girls were obtained from some neighbouring tribes, against which raids were made by the King's followers for the purpose of raising the required number of victims.

Under the title of "The New Ceylon," Mr. Joseph Hatton has published (Messrs. Chapman and Hall) a brief history of North British Borneo or Sabah, in respect of which a charter has been granted by her Majesty. Mr. Hatton adduces evidence to show that North Borneo is entitled to be called the "new Ceylon," and he predicts a great future for a land offering so promising a field for Anglo-Saxon enterprise.

The Palestine Exploration Society reports that Lieutenant Conder has returned to Jerusalem, taking with him the results of his first campaign in Eastern Palestine. These are the survey of about 500 square miles of country, the plans, photographs, and special surveys of a great many places of interest, including Heshbon, Amman, and Arak el Emir, the great castle of Hyrcanus. Over 600 names have been collected, 200 miles examined, and several Bible identifications proposed. The great feature of the country just explored is the prodigious number of cromlechs, which are not scattered about, but grouped and referable to certain centres which represent the old sacred places of the primitive inhabitants. In addition to the cromlechs, some very interesting menhirs and ancient stone circles were found. Lieutenant Conder suggests that the "bedstead" of King Og (Deut. iii. 11), which should be "throne," may have been one of these cromlechs.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

A meeting of this institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Edward Birkbeck, M.P., in the chair. A silver medal was voted to Mr. John Steel, of Ayr, for assisting to man the life-boat at that port on the occasion of the wreck of the brigantine J. W. Harris during the severe gale of Nov. 22 last; silver medals were also awarded to Mr. Samuel Carr, chief officer of H.M. Coastguard at Ringsend, county Dublin, and to Mr. Daniel Evans, coxswain of the Poolbeg life-boat, in acknowledgment of their long and valuable service in saving life from shipwreck; also to Captain J. Brew, of the steamer Mona, with 25 to his crew. The thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, were voted to Major Scott, chairman of the Dover branch, in acknowledgment of intrepid services. Rewards amounting to £440 were granted to the crews of life-boats for services rendered during the gales of the past month. The sum of £1000 had been received from the Civil Service Life-Boat Fund, per Mr. Charles Dibdin, F.R.G.S., for the endowment of their No. 2 Life-Boat, stationed at Tynemouth, and £100 on behalf of their other two boats stationed respectively at Fort Patrick, N.B., and Wexford, Ireland.

At the annual meeting of the committee of the Civil Service Life-Boat Fund, held at the General Post Office, on the 10th inst., Mr. Charles Dibdin, the hon. secretary, reported that the fund had experienced more than usual prosperity during the past year; that since the publication of the last report the committee had handed to the National Institution, in addition to a subscription of £100, the sum of £1000 for the endowment of the second Civil Service life-boat, Charles Dibdin, which saved eighteen lives off Tynemouth in October last. It was further stated that the committee desired to raise the necessary funds for the endowment of their third life-boat at Port Patrick, in order that the institution may thereby be relieved of any expense in future in connection with the boats presented by the Fund, Civil Service No. 1, at Wexford, having been endowed in 1879. The boats of the fund have up to the present time attended twenty-seven wrecks, saved five vessels, and 149 lives.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty, always mindful to encourage refining tastes, has commissioned M. Gounod to compose a nuptial march for the occasion of Prince Leopold's marriage, which event will possibly take place at Windsor next March. The Queen received Mr. Bradley at Osborne last Saturday, when he kissed hands on his appointment as Dean of Westminster. The Dean, who remained on a visit to her Majesty, performed Divine service on Sunday at Osborne, the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold being present. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster arrived the same day, and had an audience of her Majesty. The right hon. gentleman, with the Dean of Westminster and Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, joined the Royal dinner circle. Mr. Forster and the Dean left on Monday. The Empress Eugénie arrived on Tuesday on a visit to the Queen. Princess Beatrice crossed in the *Alberta* and met the Empress at Portsmouth, returning with her to Osborne. Lord Carlisle and Lord Rowton have dined with her Majesty; and the Dowager Lady Lisburne has been received by the Queen. Lady Waterpark has arrived as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

Messrs. Metzler and Co., of Great Marlborough-street, are, by command of her Majesty, preparing for publication a complete collection of the musical compositions, sacred and secular, of the Prince Consort, the whole being produced under the able supervision of Mr. W. G. Cousins.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales's time since his departure from Sandringham has been busily occupied. After some days' successful shooting through the Windsor coverts, and a good day with Mr. T. Garth's foxhounds at Billingbear Park, his Royal Highness left Cumberland Lodge last Saturday for town. The Prince visited the Duke of Cambridge the same morning, and lunched with Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne at Kensington Palace. His Royal Highness was present also at an afternoon choral and orchestral concert given at the Royal Albert Hall in aid of the funds for the relief of the sufferers by the burning of the Ring Theatre, Vienna. On Monday the Prince left town on his promised visit to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington at Bradgate Park. His Royal Highness travelled from St. Pancras to Leicester, where he arrived at five o'clock, being received at the railway station by Lord Stamford; a guard of honour of Leicestershire Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Sir Henry Halford, Bart., being in attendance, their band playing the National Anthem. An address was presented by the Mayor, with a request that the Prince would open the new park at Leicester a few months hence. His Royal Highness returned a reply, expressing his gratification at his welcome, and stating that if the claims upon the time of himself and the Princess allowed they would have much satisfaction in being present at the opening and dedication of the Abbey Park. The Prince, with his host, drove off amid the loudest enthusiasm of some thousands of the local people, the route throughout being illuminated. Groby village was especially brilliant in coloured fires; Groby Pool, forty acres in extent, being marked by surrounding lights; the ancient manor-house, too, where Lady Jane Grey lived in 1553, was illuminated. At Bradgate Hall the tenantry were assembled in front of the entrance to give welcome to the Royal guest. On Tuesday morning the Prince and the other guests drove to the ruins of the ancient house which was destroyed by fire by the Countess of Stamford in the early part of the last century. His Royal Highness was also shown Queen Adelaide's oak, under which her Majesty had luncheon when celebrating her fiftieth birthday at Bradgate; and the terrace was pointed out where Lady Jane Grey and Lord Guildford Dudley spent their time previous to their marriage. After some good sport in Blakes Haywood and the adjoining spinnies, the party, of about a dozen guns, lunched in a marquee. Game has been abundant in all the covers.

The Princess of Wales, with her daughters, attended Divine service, as usual, on Sunday at Sandringham.

Saturday, the 11th of next month, is the day on which the Savage Club hope to entertain his Royal Highness at dinner.

The Prince and Princess have accepted an invitation to be present at a ball to be given by the regiment of the Honourable Artillery Company (of which his Royal Highness is Captain-General and Colonel), on or about Feb. 15, at the headquarters, Finsbury.

Her Majesty's ship *Bacchante*, Captain Lord C. Scott, having on board Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, with the *Comptess*, Captain Durrant, arrived at Singapore on Monday, and would sail on the 15th inst. for Colombo.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Governor-General of Canada, having for a second time inspected the Smoke Abatement Exhibition, in which they evinced a lively interest, the Marquis of Lorne directed that full reports of the exhibition should be forwarded to the State Department in the Dominion of Canada. Her Royal Highness and the Marquis went to Eastwell last Saturday on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, returning to town on Monday. His Excellency sailed in the *Allan Line* Royal Mail steamer *Parisian* on Wednesday for Halifax to resume his official duties. His sister, Lady Frances, with her husband, Mr. Balfour, accompanies him. Lady Frances will discharge the duties at the Court at Ottawa until the arrival of the Marchioness of Lorne later in the season. Princess Louise travelled with her husband to Liverpool. From Lime-street railway station they drove in the Mayor's state carriage to the Townhall, where they were entertained at luncheon. Her Royal Highness returned to town after the sailing of the *Parisian*.

On Monday Prince Leopold took leave of the Queen on his departure for the Continent to visit his bride elect, Princess Hélène of Waldeck, at her German home. His Royal Highness crossed in the *Alberta* to Portsmouth, where he was met by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who accompanied him to Government House; the Countess of Dornberg receiving her Royal guest. A congratulatory address on the Prince's approaching marriage was presented during the afternoon by a deputation from the Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar Masonic Lodge; after which his Royal Highness left by special train for town. On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by Mr. Howard Vincent, the Director of the Criminal Investigation Department, made a general inspection of Newgate. His Royal Highness left Buckingham Palace in the evening for Dover, en route for Waldeck. The Prince has added his name as patron of the Chelsea Hospital for Women; and Princess Frederica of Hanover, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck have become patronesses, and, with her Majesty, the Princess of Wales, and Princess Christian, have accepted a portrait album designed to commemorate "Ye Olde English Fayre," which was organised for the benefit of the charity.

The Duke of Cambridge's visit to Lord and Lady Fitzhardinge at Berkeley Castle was suddenly closed by the death of his friend and private secretary, Lieutenant-General the Hon. James Macdonald, whose funeral the Duke attended

at Thorpe, near Bridlington, on Tuesday. The groom of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales represented his Royal Highness, and Colonel Greville the Duchess of Cambridge. The Duke returned to town in the evening.

The Empress Eugénie, attended by Madame D'Arcos, the Duc de Bassano, and Captain Bigge, R.A., left Victoria Station on Tuesday for Osborne Cottage.

Levés and Drawingrooms at Dublin Castle will be held on the 31st inst., and Feb. 1, 14, and 15 respectively. The investiture of Lord O'Hagan, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, as Knight of St. Patrick will take place in Dublin on St. Patrick's Day.

Marriages are arranged between the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham and Lady Elizabeth Bryan, sister of the present Marquis of Conyngham; between Mr. F. E. G. Astley, Scots Guards, eldest son of Sir John Astley, Bart., and Lady Gertrude Pelham, only daughter of the Countess of Yarborough, and sister of the present Earl; and also between Major the Hon. George Napier, son of General Lord Napier of Magdala, and Alice, only daughter of Mr. James Beech, of Brandon Lodge, Coventry, and The Shawe, Staffordshire.

A hearty welcome greeted Sir John and Lady Lister Kaye on their home-coming on Monday after their marriage in New York on the 5th ult. On arriving at the Kaye's Arms, Denby Grange, Yorkshire, a torchlight procession was formed by the tenantry, workmen, and inhabitants, and the horses being unharnessed, the carriage was drawn half a mile to the hall, headed by a brass band. A large family party received the bride and bridegroom.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The annual "New Year's Breakfast to the Destitute," provided at Gray's-yard Ragged Church and Schools, was eaten by about 800 persons on Sunday morning. More than a fourth of these were women. Every Sunday morning wretched wanderers who have not been already sheltered and fed in the casual ward of the workhouse are provided with a free breakfast; but the New-Year's breakfast is a more substantial feast.

The bazaar at the Tabernacle, for completing Mr. Spurgeon's Homes for 500 Fatherless Children, realised, last week, nearly £2000. Goods were sent not only from all parts of this country, but also from the Continent, Africa, Asia, and several of our colonies. The bazaar reopened on Tuesday last for three days.

The annual treat to the little patients in the East London Hospital for Children was given on Monday, and comprised a Punch and Judy show and distribution of toys, as well as presents of clothes to ex-patients, and to some of the children who are now leaving or have recently left the hospital cured. The festivities, which were witnessed by a large number of supporters of the hospital, were enjoyed with the utmost relish by the juvenile audience. Since the establishment of the hospital, fourteen years ago, nearly 100,000 women and children have been treated either as out or in patients. Funds are now urgently needed to increase the accommodation in the outpatient department.

A Christmas treat was given on Monday by the South London Association for Assisting the Blind, at the Clayton Memorial School, York-street, Walworth, to about two hundred persons deprived of sight. The guests were served with a substantial tea. Afterwards a meeting was held, under the chairmanship of Mr. Charles White, one of the Lambeth members of the London School Board. In opening the proceedings the chairman gave all a hearty welcome, and addressed words of encouragement to his hearers. He alluded, also, to the efforts the London School Board was making to educate blind children, and that the board had now in their blind schools 103 children. Mr. Edmonds, the hon. secretary, said the association, which was established to assist indigent blind people in various ways, was progressing favourably, and in nine years they had taught 270 blind persons to read by means of embossed types. The chairman next distributed money prizes (given by himself) to the successful competitors in a recent embossed type reading competition. A musical entertainment, in which many of the blind took part, including singing by a blind choir, followed.

The half-yearly election of twenty-five candidates to the benefits of the British Orphan Asylum, and also the annual general court of the governors and subscribers, took place on Tuesday at the Cannon-street Hotel. Canon Rowsell presided. The report stated that the number of pupils in the asylum up to Dec. 31 last was 185, of whom 104 were boys and eighty-one girls, and thirty-nine had been admitted during the past year by the votes of the governors and subscribers. Three boys were entered last Christmas for the Cambridge senior, and nineteen for the junior examination. There was only one failure, and four boys passed in honours. The legacies amounted to about £232. Twelve boys and thirteen girls were selected from a list of forty-two approved candidates from all parts of the United Kingdom.

His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., was, on the 9th inst., elected on the Committee of the Empire Club.

Last week 2799 births and 1858 deaths were registered in London, the former having been 28 below, and the latter 23 above, the average numbers.

Miss Margaret Bailey, who lives at Ballygilbert, in the parish of Cairncastle, on the coast of Antrim, between Larne and Glenarm, attained her 111th year on Sunday.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week it was stated that the gross estimated expenditure for 1882 was £1,311,604. Last year it was £1,234,393, and in 1880 was £1,136,438. The estimated income was £1,283,880.

King Humbert has conferred upon Sir William MacCormac, M.A., F.R.C.S. England, the cross and collar of Knight Commander of the Crown of Italy, in recognition of his distinguished scientific attainments.

A fine of £112 has been imposed by Mr. Barstow, the magistrate presiding at the Clerkenwell Police Court, upon the owner of eleven houses in St. Pancras, for having neglected to provide sufficient water supply and accommodation for the use of the occupants.

The Reading Town Council have unanimously agreed to grant a site in one of the most central and prominent parts of the town for the proposed monument to the Colonel, officers, and men of the 66th (Berkshire) Regiment, who fell at Maiwand. Over £800 has been subscribed towards the monument.

At the annual general court of the Royal Humane Society on Tuesday returns were presented of the awards made for bravery in saving life from drowning. The gold medal was granted to Major Senior, who rescued six coolies out of a boat's crew immersed in a swiftly-flowing river in India.

A deputation of Hartlepool Liberals waited upon Mr. Isaac Lowthian Bell, at Rownton Hall, Northallerton, last Saturday, for the purpose of presenting him with a service of silver plate and portraits in oil of himself and Mrs. Bell, at a cost of over £1000, as tokens of the respect in which he is held by his old constituents at Hartlepool. Mr. W. Gray, the president of the Hartlepool Liberal Association, made the presentations.

WORKS OF JOSEF ISRAELS.

An exhibition of some of the most important works of Israel—a large proportion being lent, we believe, from the collection of Mr. J. S. Forbes—is open for a short time at Mr. McLean's Gallery, Haymarket. Included in the gathering is "The Shipwrecked Fisherman"—that sorrowful procession bearing the body of the drowned man, preceded by the widowed mother with her children—which, when in the '62 International Exhibition, first made the master generally known in this country. There are, too, "Grace before Meat," where mother and son, sitting before their bowl of steaming potatoes with eyes closed in reverent prayer, seem to read a lesson of humble contentment that must go straight to all hearts; and "Watching," in which the grey dawn discovers a bereaved mother, her face buried in her hand, and her little girl at her side, mutely comforting her, but turning a wistful look towards the coffin inclosing the body of the bread-winner, that is dimly revealed by a solitary taper. Here, also, are "La Fête de Jean," where the simple incident of a young mother making pancakes, to the wonder and delight of her little son, touches a chord of sweetest, homeliest pathos with the truest art; and "The Sailing Match," children with their toy-boats in the shallows, which is as bright and opalescent as many of the others are sombre and solemn, funeral, and tragic. We have the pathetic again in "The Share of the Poor"—fishermen giving the remains of their take to a crowd of helpless women and children; "Old and Worn Out"—an aged wife mending a much-broken net as her husband lies ill in bed; "The Flirting," and several others. Nor must we forget to mention, for its exquisitely truthful, unaffected sentiment of maternity, the picture of a young mother feeding her baby with a wooden spoon; the protrusion of the mother's upper lip aiding, as it were in sympathy, her little one to master the contents of the clumsy spoon, is a most subtle piece of observation. There are other pictures nearly as remarkable, and a score or so of water-colour drawings, nearly every one with some distinctive charm.

Among the oil-paintings two or three, which evidently belong to an early period of Israel's career, will correct the assumption, if such exists, that the painter was not at first a careful and close imitator of nature, complete as to modelling and comparatively smooth as to execution. The indeterminateness of his later manner—informed and guided, however, by the knowledge he had already acquired—was deliberately adopted in accordance with philosophical principles of art. He resolved that the impression, the emotion, the sentiment should be all in all; no precise representation, no obtrusive accessories, no unbroken shadows, no colour that was not palpitating, and blended in the broken chiaroscuro should interfere with the spectator's relish of his thought. His life-long themes—the lowly, hard, perilous life of the poor Scheveningen fisherfolk—were exactly congenial to such treatment. And how faithfully has he not treated them! What wonder that he should have found more followers than perhaps any other living painter! If his sympathies incline unduly to the dismal and painful, and if his colouring is too black, yet to whom can we compare him as a painter of humble pathos? This exhibition is a timely one, for not a few of Israel's latest works are scarcely worthy of him.

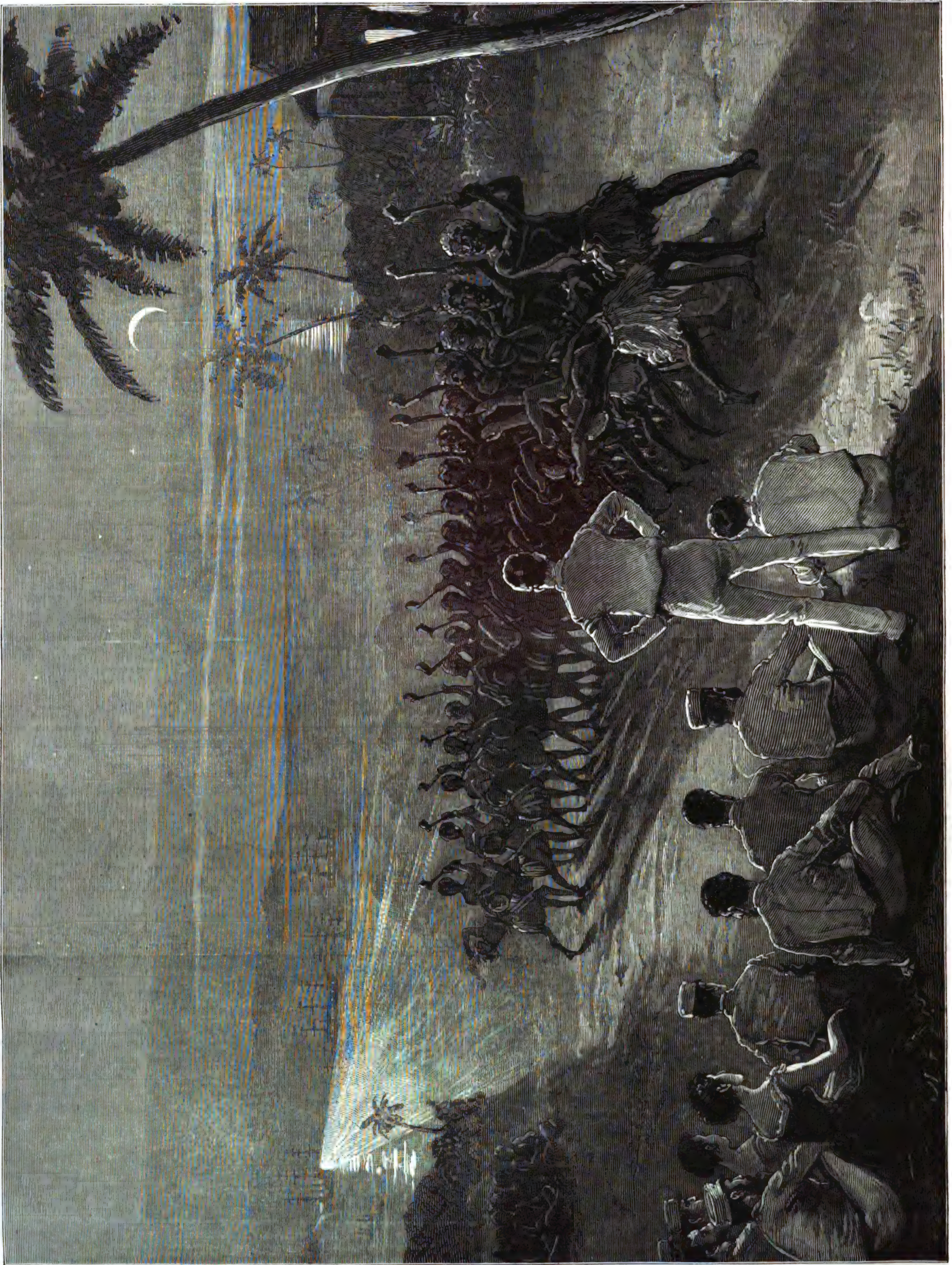
Mr. R. Hunter, solicitor, of the firm of Horne, Hunter, and Birkett, 6, Lincoln's-inn-fields, has been appointed Solicitor to the Post Office, in place of the late Mr. Horace Watson.

The personal estate of the late Mr. Andrew Jardine, of Lawick Castle, Perthshire, and Corrie, Dumfriesshire, has been sworn by one of his executors under the sum of £1,371,000. Mr. Jardine was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., China merchants, London.

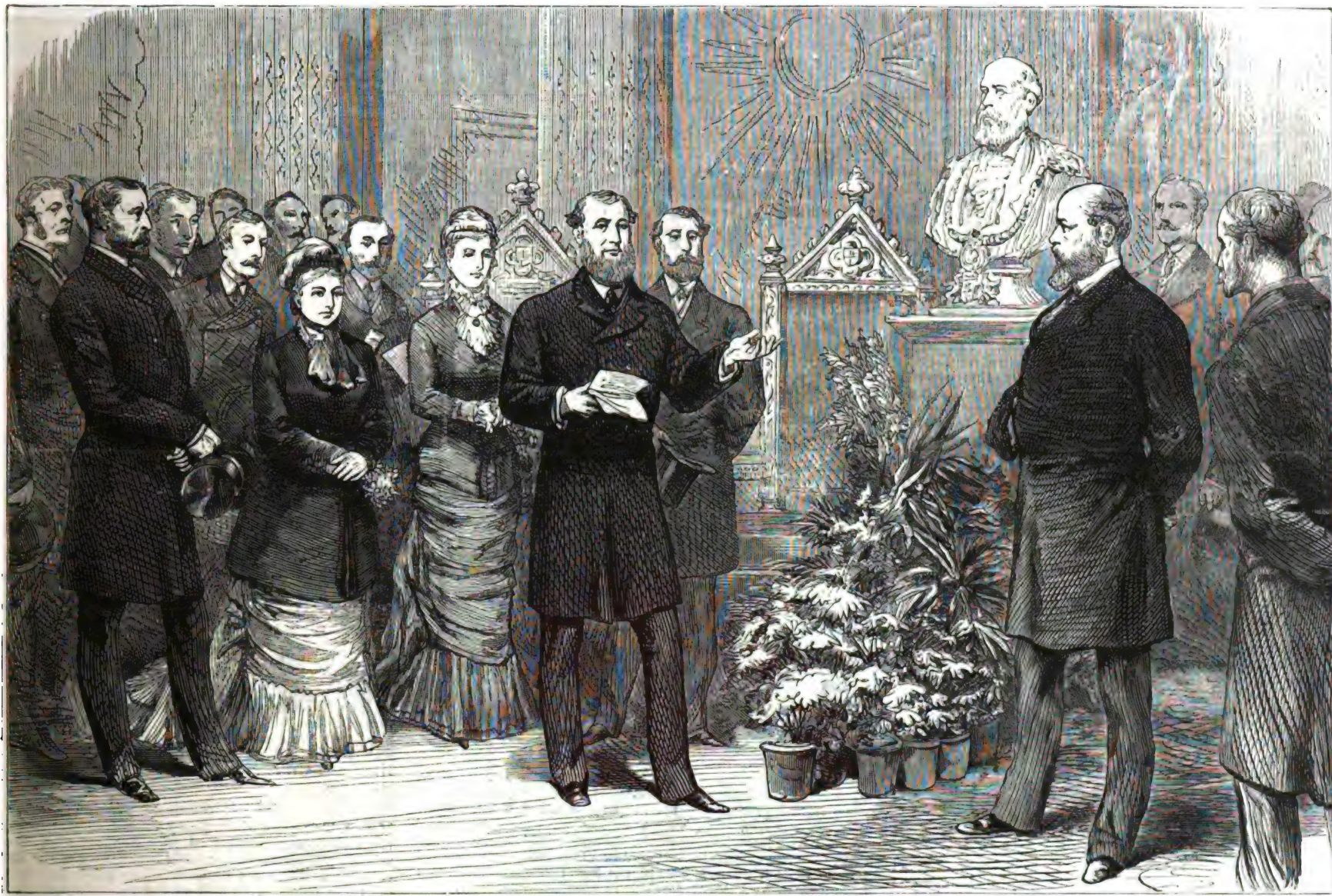
Last week's arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool from the United States and Canada show a slight increase in comparison with those of the preceding week; the total being 269 cattle, 647 sheep, 5084 quarters of beef, 425 carcasses of mutton, and 224 hogs.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 21.

SUNDAY, JAN. 15.	
Second Sunday after Epiphany.	St. James's, noon.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah lv.; Matt. ix. 1-18. Evening Lessons: Isaiah lvii. or lxi.; Acts ix. 1-23.	Whitehall, 11 a.m., Ven. Archdeacon Bloomfield; 3 p.m., Rev. R. Harvey (for Society for the Propagation of the Gospel).
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. H. Coward; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. E. Capel Cure.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. John Lindsay, Rector of St. Clement Dances.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Canon Ince; 3 p.m., Canon Barry.	
MONDAY, JAN. 16.	
Royal Naval Benevolent Society, quarterly court, noon.	Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Armitage on the Artists of the Eighteenth Century).
London Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor E. Ray Lankester on Scorpions, Terrestrial and Marine).	Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. Commissioner Miller on a Reform of the Lunacy Laws).
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m.	
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.	
TUESDAY, JAN. 17.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor McKendrick on the Mechanism of the Senses).	Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m., Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics (four days).
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (discussion on the Conservancy of Rivers).	Humane Society, 8.30 p.m. Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children; elections, Cannon-street Hotel, noon.
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.	
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18.	
Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution, elections, Cannon-street Hotel, noon.	Entomological Society, 7 p.m. Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch," &c.).
William I., King of Prussia, proclaimed Emperor of Germany, 1871.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Hume on the Relation of Botanical Science to Ornamental Art).
Bankers' Institute, 6 p.m. (Mr. J. A. Wemyss on Banking in Scotland).	Public Analysts' Society, anniversary, 5 p.m. (papers by Messrs. Winter Blythe and J. Carter Bell).
Meteorological Society (at Civil Engineers' Institution), 7 p.m.	East India Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. J. Wetherston on Indian and Foreign Silver Productions, &c.).
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (papers by Messrs. H. S. Cuming and Thomas Morgan).	
THURSDAY, JAN. 19.	
New Moon, 4.35 p.m.	Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. C. Street on Foundations).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. H. N. Mosely on Corals).	Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m. Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Rev. S. D. Headlam on Disestablishment).
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.	Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Armitage on the French School of David, and its influence).
London Institution, 7 p.m.	Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
Antiquaries Society, 8.30 p.m.	
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Messrs. C. F. Cross, S. J. Ewan, A. Higgins, and W. N. Harley).	
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. Maw on the Crocus; papers by Mr. Percy Liden and Rev. G. Henslow).	
FRIDAY, JAN. 20.	
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.	Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. J. H. Murray, a dictionary evening).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. W. Hugginson on Comets, 9 p.m.).	Wolverhampton Poultry Show (three days).
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. P. E. Masey on Architectural Inconsistencies).	United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Col. H. Bindell on British Military Power).
SATURDAY, JAN. 21.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor E. Pauer on Beethoven).	Oscar II., King of Sweden, born, 1829.



THE SAILOR PRINCES AT FIJI: WAR-DANCE BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.—SEE PAGE 36.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT PERCY SCOTT, R.N.



THE LORD MAYOR PRESENTING A BUST TO ALDERMAN SIR F. TRUSCOTT, FOR THE CITY OF LONDON ART SOCIETY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



A SOLDIERS' THEATRE AT WOOLWICH: PANTOMIME AT THE ARTILLERY BARRACKS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE SAILOR PRINCES IN FIJI.

We are indebted to Lieutenant Percy M. Scott, R.N., of H.M.S. Inconstant, for two sketches of the native ceremonies and festivities in the Fiji Islands, in honour of the arrival of the sons of the Prince of Wales, on Sept. 3, their Royal Highnesses being midshipmen on board H.M.S. Bacchante, one of the squadron commanded by Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, in a cruise round the world. One of Lieutenant Percy Scott's sketches, which was engraved and published in our Journal last week, represented a Chief of the Fiji nation, Prince Ratuh, son of the ex-King Thakombau, performing the final incantation to consecrate the bowl of yangona, or fermented juice of the chewed kava root, which he is about to offer to the English guests. This took place in the open air, on the ground between Government House, at Levuka, and the seashore, beyond which the squadron lay at anchor. Many of the natives were assembled, their faces painted scarlet, brown, and blue; the European residents were also collected to see the grand spectacle. They formed a semicircle, facing the sea; to the right were the Governor, Mr. Des Vœux, the Admiral, Prince Albert Victor (or Edward) of Wales, and Prince George of Wales, and the officers of the squadron; to the left were the native Chiefs and people. We have already described the process of concocting the favourite Fiji beverage, and the manner of its consecration and presentation to the European visitors. "Next came," says our correspondent, "the offering of presents, including everything good and costly that the islands produce. The most interesting part of the entertainment was in the evening, when the Meke-Meke or native dance was performed. The scene was rendered perfect by a broad beam of electric light from the Inconstant being cast across the plain. The effect of the appearance of the dancers, who kept a perfect semicircle, wheeling in and out of the bright rays, was weird and strange to an extraordinary degree. The graceful waving of the arms, with the swaying over of every body at the same moment, till the hands nearly touched the ground, was truly beautiful. As an exhibition of elasticity and suppleness of limb, grace, and exactness of time, the dancing of these Fiji men beat anything I ever saw at an opera ballet. Such a corps de ballet would make a fortune in Europe. Of course, the dancers had a great advantage in being encumbered with little clothing. What they wore hung like a fringe round their loins, and swayed from side to side with every movement of the wearer. For more than an hour the pace never slackened. Imperceptibly those who became tired fell out of the ranks and were relieved by fresh dancers. In return for his politeness to us, we entertained King Thakombau at luncheon on board the Inconstant. Looking at this tall, really handsome, dignified old man, it was difficult to realise that not many years ago he was a cruel and ruthless cannibal. Frightful stories are told of his atrocities; among others, that he with his own hand killed his mother and several other wives of his father, at the old chief's funeral. The stone on which his victims used to be dashed, the inclosures in which they were imprisoned, and the ovens in which they were baked alive, are still intact. Thakombau himself avers that, for seven or eight years, he has not once had a taste of the forbidden dainty, human flesh. It is to be hoped this is true; for the old man is, at any rate outwardly, a Christian. He is a clever old fellow, and policy, no doubt, had a great deal to do with his conversion. It is curious that most of these Fiji chiefs are fine, tall, noble-looking men, very superior to the bulk of the nation. I have heard no theory to account for this difference, except that some ascribe it to good feeding. The Fiji Islands have made wonderful progress, since 1876, in civilisation and prosperity under British rule."

Our readers will perhaps recollect that the same correspondent, Lieutenant Percy Scott, furnished to the *Illustrated London News* of March 12 last year a capital drawing of the grotesque nautical festival and ceremonial at "Crossing the Line," as performed by the non-commissioned officers and seamen of H.M.S. Inconstant. It was engraved and published as an Extra Supplement to this Journal.

The election of a Scotch representative Peer to fill the vacancy in the House of Lords caused by the death of the Earl of Airlied took place at Holyrood, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, when Lord Polwarth was elected by a large majority, twenty-six votes being recorded on his behalf, as against five for Lord Lindsay, and two for Lord Northesk.

Sir John Holker, Q.C., M.P., Attorney-General in the late Administration, has been appointed to succeed the late Lord Justice Lush as a member of the Court of Appeal. In departing from time-honoured traditions and conferring one of the highest prizes open to the Bar on a staunch political opponent, Mr. Gladstone has shown a praiseworthy desire to consult the interests of the public.

Extra Supplement.

THE LATE MR. G. E. STREET, R.A.

The funeral of this distinguished architect, in Westminster Abbey, was attended, with every sign of personal esteem, and of regret for his death, by many of his professional brethren, and by personages of social or official rank. Mr. George Edmund Street, whose Portrait is now presented in the Engraving for our Extra Supplement, was born at Woodford, Essex, in 1824, and educated at the Collegiate School, Cambridge. His architectural studies were begun under Mr. Owen Carter at Winchester, and completed under the late Sir George Gilbert Scott, with whom he remained five years. Like his master, Mr. Street adopted the Gothic style in the buildings he designed, and the numerous essays and lectures which he has written upon architecture have all been directed to illustrate the history and principles and promote the progress of that style. His principal literary efforts are "The Brick and Marble Architecture of North Italy in the Middle Ages," 1855; and "Some Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain," 1865. Mr. Street has for many years been largely engaged in the work of erecting and restoring churches and other ecclesiastical buildings all over the country. To mention only the most prominent among his architectural works, he was the architect of the Cuddesden Theological College, of the new chapel and school-rooms of Uppingham College, and of new churches at Bournemouth, Garden-street, Westminster; St. Philip and St. James's, Oxford; St. John's, Torquay; All Saints', Clifton; St. Saviour's, Eastbourne, St. Margaret's, Liverpool; and St. Mary Magdalen, Paddington. Among his restorations may be noticed the churches of Eccleshall, Wantage, Uffington, in Berks, and Stone, in Kent, and Jesus College Chapel, Oxford. He was also the architect of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres's house at Dunelm. Perhaps his most considerable work in church building was the erection of the nave of Bristol Cathedral in the Early English style. He was engaged upon the restoration of the nave and building of a new choir in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, and on building a new synod-house in connection with the Cathedral for the Irish Church. But in London Mr. Street's reputation will mainly rest upon the Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand, now approaching completion. He was appointed architect for this gigantic undertaking in 1868, after a competition in which the most famous architects of the day, including Sir Gilbert Scott and Mr. E. M. Barry, took part. Although a great deal still requires to be done before the interior of the building is finished, the outer shell is fairly complete, and the public are able to judge of the imposing effect which the New Law Courts will present as they are approached from the Strand. Mr. Street was appointed in 1850 diocesan architect to the diocese of Oxford, and he subsequently filled similar posts in the dioceses of York, Ripon, and Winchester. He was a Fellow of the Institute of Architects, of which he has been Vice-President, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and of other societies. In 1866 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and was advanced to be a Royal Academician on June 29, 1871. He was also a member of the Imperial and Royal Academy of the Fine Arts at Vienna and a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

Our Engraving of the Portrait of Mr. Street is from a photograph by Messrs. Lock and Whitfield.

ALDERMAN SIR F. TRUSCOTT.

The City of London Society of Artists, of which the Lord Mayor of London is President, has commemorated the assistance that it received two years ago from Alderman Sir Francis Truscott, then Lord Mayor, by presenting him with a marble bust of himself. The sculptor, Mr. C. B. Birch, A.R.A., has liberally given this bust to the Council of the Society; and it is regarded as a work of art not unworthy of the donors, as well as a good likeness of the person represented, who is attired in his official robes as Lord Mayor. In front of the pedestal is a medallion bearing the City arms. Our Illustration shows the scene, on Wednesday week, in the saloon of the Mansion House, when the present Lord Mayor, on behalf of the Society, performed the ceremony of presenting this bust to Sir F. Truscott. The Lady Mayoress and Lady Truscott were present, and many of the Aldermen and Common Councilmen, with the officers of the Corporation, and the leading members of the City of London Society of Artists. Mr. N. E. Green, Chairman of that Society, and Mr. E. W. Parkes, honorary secretary, took part in these proceedings. A soirée of the Society is to be held at the Mansion House, at an early date.

PANTOMIME AT A SOLDIER'S THEATRE.

The Royal Artillery Barracks at Woolwich are not devoid of accommodation for the performance of amateur theatrical entertainments, in which some of the officers and privates are remarkably clever. Their Christmas Pantomime this year, like that which is exhibited at Covent Garden, was founded upon a combination of the two nursery legends of "Bo-Peep" and "Little Boy Blue." Its drollery was undeniably and irresistibly; and the hearty enjoyment that it yielded both to the performers and to the audience was freely acknowledged. The ludicrous figures shown in our Illustration, with their preposterous costume, set off by the habitual ease and freedom of bearing in military men, had a very piquant effect. "Little Boy Blue" here appears making an irreverent gesture of farewell defiance, before running away, to the indignation of an elderly couple whose trust he has shamefully betrayed, leaving their "sheep in the meadow, their cows in the corn."

A YEAR'S BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN LONDON.

In the course of the fifty-two weeks that ended on Dec. 31 last there were 132,674 births recorded as having happened in London, the population concerned being estimated at 3,329,751 in the middle of 1881.

The birth-rate for the past year is 34.8, that for 1880 having been 36.2 for every thousand inhabitants. The births show an excess of 51,602 over the registered deaths. This number, therefore, represents the natural increase of the population of London in the past year, the area concerned extending from Hampstead in the north to Sydenham in the south, and from Woolwich in the east to Hammersmith in the west, in all about 122 square miles.

The deaths of 81,072 persons were recorded in London in the past year, and this total is far below those of the three previous years. In the past year, 16,847 deaths took place in workhouses, hospitals, and other public institutions; 5538 were inquired into before coroners, and 3026 deaths were due to violence, the latter being considerably over the total of the previous year. There were 19,575 deaths recorded of infants under one, and 16,905 took place at 60 and upwards. In 1880 smallpox was fatal in 475 instances; this number has risen to 2371 for the past year, recent weekly returns of the Registrar General now showing considerable improvement. Measles were far more fatal in the past year than in the previous one, the total rising from 1501 to 2533. Fatal cases of scarlet fever declined from 3073 to 2108; on the other hand, fevers of other types have risen from 886 to 1195. Diphtheria shows a rise from 541 to 651. In 1880 there were 3438 deaths by whooping cough; in 1881 the number was 1961.

The Registrar-General states in his last annual report—namely, that which deals with the year 1879—that 33,477 marriages were recorded in London. This total includes 28,294 which took place in church, while 5183 were of Nonconformists.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Messrs. Trübner and Co. publish a statistical return issued by the Government printer of New South Wales, showing the relative positions and aggregate importance of the Australasian colonies at the close of 1880. The most densely populated of these colonies, as well as the most important from this point of view of the population, is Victoria, which, with an area of 87,884 square miles, has 850,343 inhabitants; New South Wales, with 810,937 square miles, has 720,046 inhabitants; and Tasmania, with only 26,215 square miles, has the comparatively large population of 113,615 people. The remaining colonies are South Australia, with 903,690 square miles, and 264,424 inhabitants; Queensland, with 369,520 square miles, and 221,964 inhabitants; Western Australia, with 1,024,000 square miles, and only 29,019 inhabitants; and New Zealand, with 105,342 square miles, and 474,296 inhabitants. The total population of all the colonies with their enormous extent is only 2,673,707 people, or less than that of London alone. It will be seen that the largest in extent are Western Australia and South Australia, which indeed are nearly twice as large as all the rest, including New Zealand, put together. The largest revenue is raised in New South Wales, where it is £4,904,230, as compared with £4,621,242 in Victoria. These two latter colonies, which are by far the most important commercially speaking, run each other very close in the aggregate of their trade. During 1880 the imports and exports of Victoria were valued at £14,556,894 and £15,954,559, and those of New South Wales at £13,950,075 and £15,525,138.

Mr. A. S. Kinnear, Q.C., who was recently appointed to the judgeship in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, vacant by the death of Lord Curriehill, was formally installed into office on Tuesday, and will sit under the title of Lord Kinnear.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The CURATORSHIP of the ANTIQUE SCHOOL is NOW VACANT. Hours of attendance Nine a.m. to Four p.m., and Five to seven p.m. Salary, £220 a year. Painters or Sculptors only are eligible. Applications, stating age, &c., and testimonials to be addressed to "The Secretary," Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, on or before JAN. 21.

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 A middle-aged man, Oh! for shame, Mary Ann,
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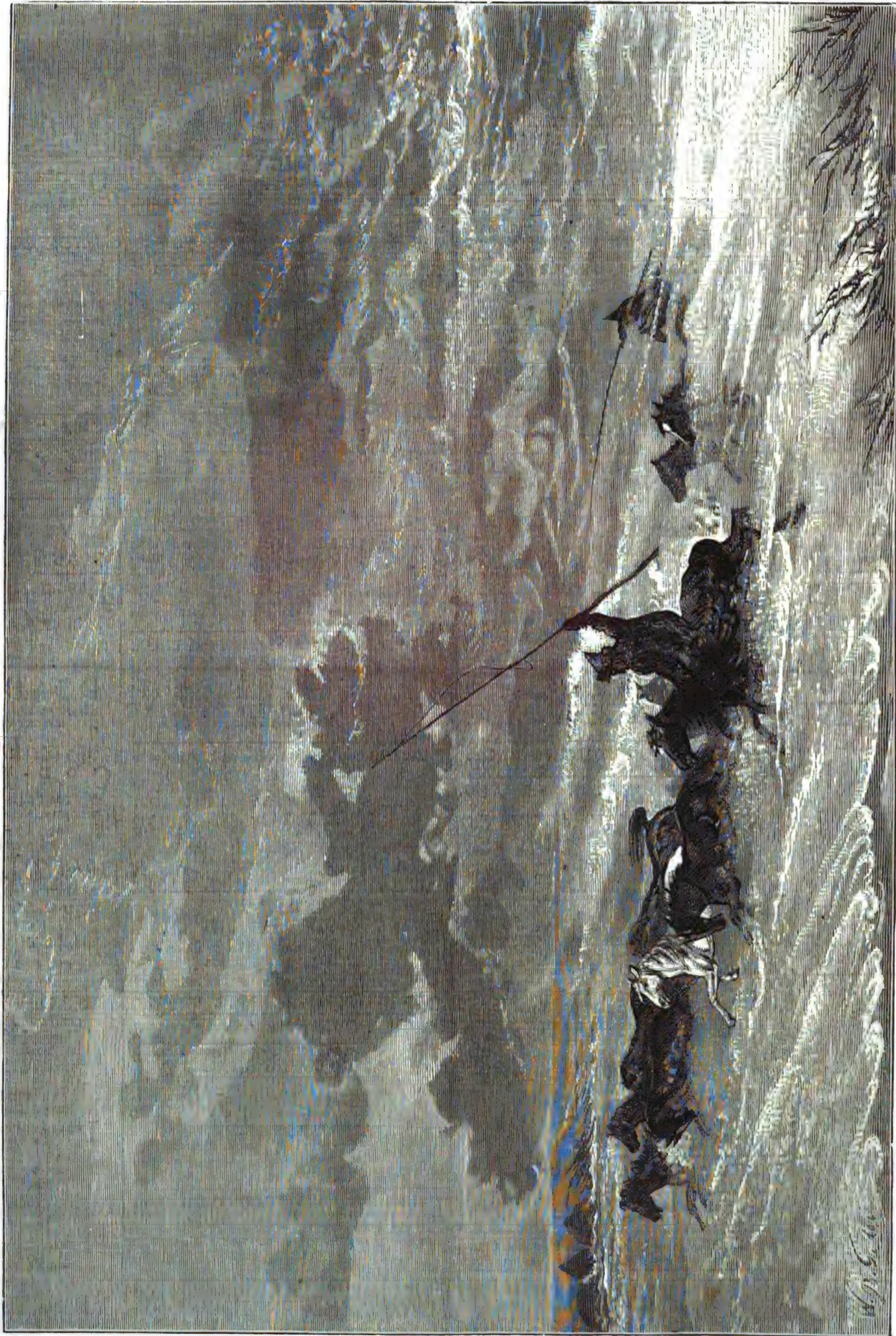
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SKETCHES IN CENTRAL ASIA: A HORSE-HERD SEEKING SHELTER FROM A SNOWSTORM.—SEE PAGE 41.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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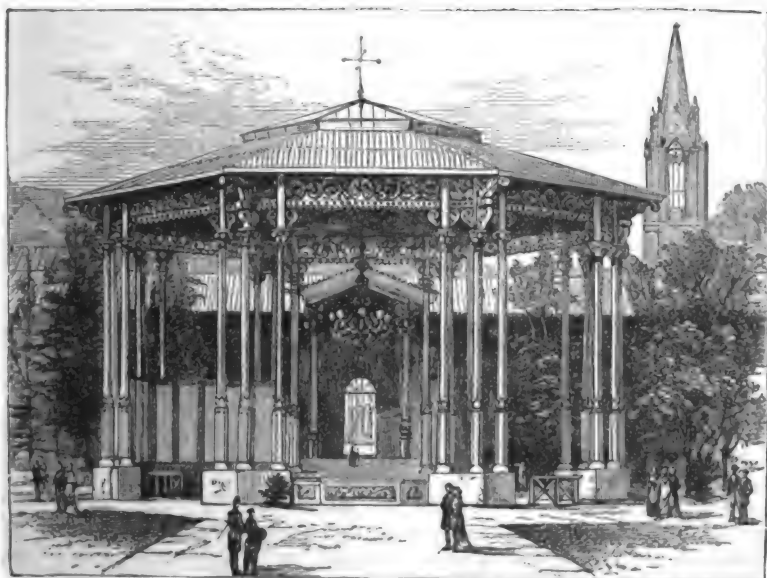
No. 2229.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1882.

WITH SUPPLEMENT AND } SIXPENCE.
TITLEPAGE AND INDEX } By Post, 6d.



THE CLOISTER AVENUE, PYRMONT.



THE BRUNNEN-TEMPLE, PYRMONT.



PRINCESS HELENA OF WALDECK-PYRMONT.
BETROTHED TO PRINCE LEOPOLD, DUKE OF ALBANY.



GENERAL VIEW OF PYRMONT.—SEE PAGE 54.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

One of the Corsican Brothers is no more. M. Charles Blanc, the distinguished French Academician, art critic, and historian, and the elder brother of Louis Blanc, the renowned tribune of the people, died in Paris on Tuesday afternoon. He had long been desperately ill. English readers may gather some notion as to what manner of man was M. Charles Blanc when I say that he was the compeer of Mr. Alma Tadema and Mr. Poynter in classical art-erudition; that he had the learning of Mr. Robert Browning in all matters pertaining to the history of art; and that his art-criticisms were couched in the noble key struck by Mr. Swinburne in his essay on the genius of William Blake.

It is not unthinkingly that these parallels are drawn. Charles Blanc was very well acquainted with the condition of art-education in England, and with the labours of those British writers who have striven to elevate and to purify the national taste. He was sensible enough to recognise and to applaud the fidelity and the appreciativeness of Art teaching in the country where his brother passed so many years of dignified and respected exile. I find in the introduction to Charles Blanc's "Grammaire des Arts du Dessin," which originally appeared in the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*, of which he was long the editor, the following:—

Strange to say, France, which at this moment nourishes in her bosom some of the most skilful artists in the world, is, as regards the knowledge of art principles, one of the most backward nations of Europe, justly renowned as she has always been for the keenness of her judgment and the sovereignty of her taste. In England, on the other hand, books which treat of the artistic and the beautiful, are in the hands of all cultured persons. *James et demoiselles* have read, either in the original or in the innumerable reviews dealing with art subjects, the writings of Burke, of Hume, of Price, of Alison—the ingenious *Analysis* of Hogarth, and the grave Discourses of Reynolds.

Ladies and Misses—*Mesdames et Mesdemoiselles*—are you well "up" in your "Sublime and Beautiful," your "Principles of Taste," and your "Analysis of Beauty"? Have you read your Cumberland on ancient glyptic art, your Sir Charles Bell on the physiology of Expression, and especially your Walker on "Beauty"? It is strange that, in conceding this generous tribute to English writers on art, M. Charles Blanc should have said nothing about Mr. Ruskin.

The "Corsican Brothers" episode in Charles Blanc's life is briefly touched upon in the obituary notice in the *Times*. I have heard M. Louis Blanc himself tell the strange little story. The brothers were by the mother's side Corsican, and related to that Pozzo di Borgo who never forgot nor forgave Napoleon's ruthless appropriation of the gravy of a leg of mutton:—

In 1839 Charles Blanc went to visit a friend, a physician, M. Bouloumié, 150 leagues from Paris, who is now living at Vittef. There he was chatting and laughing with the party in the garden one evening, when suddenly he started up in agony and cried out that he had been struck, and at the same moment said he was sure something had happened to his brother Louis. The next day a letter came telling him that his brother had been struck down in the street at nightfall by a blow across the forehead. The story was afterwards related by Louis Blanc to Alexandre Dumas, and was, as we know, adopted by him.

The fact that Alexander Dumas père was able to write the novel of "Les Frères Corscs" (whence was taken the French melodrama of the same name), rather enhances than detracts from the fame of the author of "Monte Christo" as an inventive writer. Victor Hugo, you will remember, professes to have founded the stupendous romance of "Notre Dame de Paris" on the single Greek word *ananké*—fate, necessity—graven among the bas-reliefs of the cathedral of which Claude Frolo was the arch-priest, and Quasimodo the bell-ringer.

In that same *Times* obituary, of which I spoke just now, I find the following odd statement:—

The Marquis Alfred David Augustus d'Espinassy de Fontenelle, formerly a Major in the Imperial Guard, whose recent death is announced from Paris, was related to several families of the English aristocracy. He was the youngest son of the Marquis Marius d'Espinassy de Fontenelle, by his marriage, in 1821, with the Lady Maria Capel, sister of the present Earl of Essex, with which lady his father became first acquainted by dancing with her at the historic ball which took place at Brussels on the night before the battle of Waterloo.

As a matter of fact, there was no "historic ball" in Brussels the night before the battle of Waterloo. On the evening of the Fifteenth of June, 1815, a courier from Marshal Blücher arrived in Brussels bearing the news that hostilities had commenced. The Duke of Wellington was enjoying his dessert after dinner when these tidings were brought to him. The Duke immediately gave orders for the British troops to make ready to march in support of Blücher. Then he went to the Duchess of Richmond's ball, where he remained until past midnight. By three in the morning the British army was well on its road to Charleroi; many of the officers being still in their ball dresses, which the hurry of the march, and their anxiety to obey the summons of duty, had not given them time to change. This was the morning of the Sixteenth. The battle of Waterloo was, as all the world knows, fought on the eighteenth of June, 1815.

M. d'Espinassy de Fontenelle's grandfather, this remarkable necrological notice goes on to say, was "a Senator of France in the days of the first French Revolution, and was one of the committee appointed to decide the fate of Louis XVI." Most of us have heard of the States Generals, of the National Assembly, of the National Convention, of the Council of Ancients, of the Council of Five Hundred, and of the Tribunal; but I was not aware that there were any Senators of France prior to the establishment of the "Sénat Conservateur" under the Consulate on the Fourth Nivose of the year VIII.

I note with pleasure the appearance of the first number of a monthly journal of social progress and reform entitled *Thrift*. "Thrift is Blessing," writes the Poet of all Time; and the conductors of *Thrift* are to teach us how to be temperate

by avoiding selfish, sinful, wasteful indulgences of all kinds—indulgences not only harmful to the body, but degrading to the mental and moral sense; how to be Happy, for Thrift "keeps us free from a vast amount of anxiety, worry, and distress;" how to be Industrious by avoiding the waste of time, labour, and energy; and, finally, how to enjoy all the advantages which accrue from Thrift, Forethought, and Reliance on Self. Among the contributors to the first number are Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S., Professor Leone Levi, Miss Florence Nightingale, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, Mr. Ernest Hart, Miss Yates, and Mr. T. Bowden Green. Good luck, I say, to *Thrift*, with all my heart.

In an article called "Thrift is Health," Dr. B. W. Richardson tells us that "if a man be thrifty in respect to food he will be what the world in its greedy folly calls abstinent at all his meals. He will live on the simplest diet, and he will never take any food after his simple wants are simply gratified. He will partake of no highly-seasoned, richly-made dishes." Farewell, then, to curry, to mulligatawny soup, to harico mutton and pigeon pie. I hope to sit next to worthy Dr. Richardson at the next dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, and I intend to challenge him to a competitive trial of abstinence when the "highly-seasoned richly-made dishes" are handed round. Meanwhile, I must burn, I suppose, all my cookery books, and do penance in a white tablecloth for having written something in this page, recently, respecting that very richly-made and highly-seasoned dish, bouillabaisse.

The paper will do some good from deterring parents from stuffing their children at Christmas time with what are called "goodies." Plum-puddings and mince pies are undoubtedly among the most objectionable forms of "highly-seasoned and richly-made dishes."

I wonder whether Dr. Richardson, whom I know to be a very amiable and kind-hearted man, and who ought to be a shrewd and practical one, believes in this nonsense of a highly civilised community habitually "living on the simplest diet"? I find in the list of donors and subscribers to the National Thrift Society the names of four Dukes and six Earls. I have not the honour to be personally acquainted with any members of the aristocracy. I can say, with poor Charles Kenney, "I knew a Lord once; but he died." But suppose that, through some astounding freak of fortune, a Duke asked me to dinner. Would his Grace, I wonder, regale me with plain boiled fish or flesh, boiled potatoes and greens, a plain rice-pudding, and a Portugal onion, washed down with copious draughts of cold water; or, should I find at the ducal board some *hors d'œuvres*, a *potage*, two or three *entrées*, a remove, a roast, sweets, ices, and dessert, with the pleasing accompaniments of sherry, hock, claret, and champagne, with coffee and liqueurs to follow? When Dr. Richardson dines with a Duke, does he dine upon a single slice of roast mutton without any currant-jelly? Is he prepared to enact the part of Sancho Pança's physician, and with ebon wand wave away the made-dishes from the tables of the rich and great? Bread and cheese and onions are about the "simplest diet" that I know. Who will join a Bread and Cheese and Onions Society, and practise what they preach?

I was speaking just now of the pleasing recognition extended by an art critic so eminent as Charles Blanc to English writers on art. It is quite as pleasing to read in the January number of the *Gazette des Beaux Arts* a genial and thoughtful article by M. Alfred de Lostolat on English picture-books for children. The paper has special reference to the work of Mr. Randolph Caldecott, whose incomparably jaunty and impudent "Man all Tattered and Torn" from "The House that Jack Built" is, with other of his graceful drawings—not forgetting the celebrated tragi-comic Cat stretched at full length on the floor of the malt-house—cleverly reproduced by my Paris contemporary; but due justice is also rendered to Mr. Walter Crane and Miss Kate Greenaway.

Another triumph for English art. The gentle influence of the gifted lady whom I have just alluded to is distinctly visible in the pretty and graceful pictures of the Paris "Almanach du Figaro," which is illustrated by artists not less famous than MM. Geoffroy Pille, Chéret, and Carrier-Belleuse. The *Figaro* almanack likewise contains some charming pieces of music by MM. Salvayre Audran and Bérardi; and altogether the experiment made by the facetious barber of the Rue Drouot must be hailed as a most exemplary one in the decorous-domestic line. Who is not tired of the clever but monotonous graphic improprieties of M. Grévin and his crowd of imitators in the "Caricature," the "Journal Amusant," the "Vie Parisienne," and the "Petit Journal pour Rire"? Who knows? Miss Kate Greenaway may in the end succeed in converting M. Grévin to good manners, pictorially speaking.

Mem.: I cull two of the brightest gems of French wit with which I have lately met while delving, scissors in hand, in the Paris papers. In the *Figaro* I read: "A poor woman, who is in the receipt of a small annual pension from a charitable lady, wrote to her patroness on New-Year's Day, and ended her letter thus: 'I entreat you to believe in the sincerity of my prayers for the preservation of your life, which is so truly precious to me.'"

In the *Intransigeant*, a leading article by M. Henri Rochefort begins in an exceptionally lively manner. "M. Gambetta has passed one half of his life in making promises, and the other half in breaking them." This has the true epigrammatic ring; but something almost as good was said by Charles Kenney about a friend who was not in the habit of speaking the strict and literal truth. "It takes me all my mornings," quoth Charles, "to go about contradicting the lies which X has told over night."

I have heard and read much during the past few days about

the late Mr. Bernal Osborne. Now he has been lauded to the skies, and placed as a wit and humourist on a par with Rochester, with Selwyn, with Porson, with Sydney Smith, and with Douglas Jerrold. Now I have seen him unjustly, spitefully, and almost brutally disparaged. I have but very few words to say about the deceased gentleman. I first met him nearly twenty years ago at a dinner of the Acclimatisation Society, where we ate frogs and Chinese birds'-nests, and other extraordinary things; and where Mr. Bernal Osborne made one of the drollest speeches that I ever listened to. It was in much later years that I came to know him better—to be charmed with his conversation, to be fascinated by his irresistibly winning address, to be touched by the simplicity, frankness, and gentleness of his nature. I only speak of him as I found him. He was always as courteously and genially kind to me, as I know that he had been, long years before, kind to my dear friend Tom Hood. If you happened to find yourself in the saloon of some Great House, nervous and ill at ease in the midst of the glare and glitter and the grand strange company, and feeling very much as a flying fish might feel that had soared too high and had come down souse on the ship's deck and was expecting every moment to be knocked on the head by the sailors, Bernal Osborne (who went everywhere) would rarely fail to spy you out, take you by the arm, present you to all manner of magnificoes, make you feel at home, and "pull you through," as the Americans have it, generally. You know (if you be a nervous and ungainly recluse) what it is to hear a cheery cry of *Sursum Corda!* from a brilliant, veteran man of the world. And that is all I have to say about Mr. Bernal Osborne. If he was bitter, he kept his acerbity for other folk; and I saw only the sweet side of his character.

A correspondent, writing from St. Charles Borromeo-street, Montreal, Lower Canada, suggests that a good way to prevent such horrible deeds of body-snatching as the Duncuch out-rage would be to encase coffins in Portland cement concrete. A capital idea. My correspondent is a builder. *Vous êtes orfèvre, Monsieur Josse*. Who was it that remarked in antique times that there was "nothing like leather"?

Another correspondent proposes that, for the prevention of body-snatching, corpses should be wrapped uncoffined in sheet lead of such volume as to render the extrication of the body from the lead a matter of much time and trouble, while the heaviness of the mass would make it equally difficult of transportation. Uncoffined sepulture in this manner was prevalent in England until late in the seventeenth century. I have heard that the body of Dr. William Harvey, the illustrious discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was never buried, but was "wrapped in lead."

But what do you say to a simple burglar-proof, fire-proof safe of adequate size as a sarcophagus? Why should not our Chubb's, our Milners, our Chatwoods manufacture such an article, the locks of which would defy the "jemmies" and crowbars of Jack Sheppard himself? A "burglar-proof safe coffin" might, indeed, cost a hundred guineas; whereas I believe that in Milan they will undertake to cremate your mortal coil for fifty francs.

With reference to the overcrowding of vast masses of the poorer classes of the population within restricted spaces in large cities, a topic dwelt upon in the "Echoes" of Dec. 3, a correspondent reminds me that precisely the same causes which, in the seventeenth century, led to overcrowding in Paris, have been in St. Petersburg instrumental in cooping up the labouring poor in confined places. There are houses in the unfashionable districts of Petropolis harbouring each from three to six hundred tenants. As Dr. Lister would put it, could he come to life again, palaces, convents, barracks, and government offices have "eat up" the sites which should be occupied by the dwellings of the people. To a modified extent, the same overcrowding has been an evil in New York, notably "down town," in the old part of the city, in the vicinity of the notorious "Five Points." No palaces or convents had there, it is true, "eat up" the people's dwellings: the difficulty arose from the circumstance of Manhattan being an island. Well-to-do-folk could cross the bay and inhabit Brooklyn or Jersey City, Hoboken or Staten Island, or to the north pass the Harlem river, and spread their villas all around. But the poor folk had to remain where they were "down town," pent up in the noisome "tenement" houses; and a very dolorous time they had of it.

Mr. Sutherland Edwards kindly writes to tell me that the story referred to in the letter of "An Occasional Cabbage Planter" in the *Daily News* was not the "Extraordinary Passage in the Life of Mr. John Tidyshoes," but a tale by Mr. Edwards himself, which, under the initials "H. S. E.," appeared in the *Welcome Guest*, and which was founded on the recollection of a dramatic dialogue by Scribe, which Mr. Edwards had read many years before. This dialogue was entitled "Trente Heures de Poste." My accomplished friend adds that he has utterly forgotten the name of his English reminiscence of Scribe; but a courteous correspondent writes from Taunton Grammar School to say that the "H. S. E." story was called "My Elopement," and that it will be found at page 93 of the number of the *Welcome Guest* for June 5, 1858. So, thanks to my Taunton Correspondent, here be news for Mr. Sutherland Edwards, for your humble servant, and for "Mr. Moneyspinner" himself, as that incorrigible (and unsurpassed) Joker, Mr. F. C. Burnand, persists in calling the clever author of "Daisy's Escape." I look upon Mr. Pinero as one of the most remarkable geniuses of the age. He has not, it would appear, read anything, and gets all the plots of his plays entirely "out of his own head" and the hedges in "the Kentish lanes." Why, Shakspeare and Molière couldn't do that!

G. A. S.

SOLDIERS OF THE ROYAL FUSILIERS DECORATED FOR VALOUR.



PRIVATE TAYLOR.



PRIVATE ASHFORD, V.C.



PRIVATE HENRY.

THE ROYAL FUSILIERS.

We have received from Brevet-Major E. W. Adderley, of the 7th Regiment (Royal Fusiliers), 2nd Battalion, now at Fort St. George, Madras, photographs of four soldiers, three privates and a lance-corporal, who have won special distinction by their conduct in the late Afghan war. One of them, Private James Ashford, has been presented with the Victoria Cross, "for valour," and the other three with "distinguished conduct medals."

The notification in the *London Gazette* of Oct. 4 thus described the act of courage for which Private Ashford was recommended, with Lieutenant W. St. Lucien Chase, Bombay Staff Corps, to the Queen's notice:—"Conspicuous gallantry on the occasion of the sortie from Candahar, on Aug. 16, 1880, against the village of Deh-Khoja; in having rescued, and carried for a distance of over two hundred yards, under the fire of the enemy, a wounded soldier, Private Massey, of the Royal Fusiliers, who had taken shelter in a blockhouse; several times they were compelled to rest, but they persevered in bringing him to a place of safety; Private Ashford rendered Lieutenant Chase every assistance, and remained with him throughout." The decoration of the Victoria Cross was presented to Private Ashford, on Dec. 13, at a full-dress parade of the troops at Madras, by Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts, G.O.B., Commander-in-Chief, in presence of the Governor of Madras; and Sir F. Roberts then highly com-



LANCE-CORPORAL PITCHFORD.

mended the Royal Fusiliers for their admirable behaviour at Candahar.

The other soldiers of the same battalion, Lance-Corporal Pitchford, and Privates Henry and Taylor, whose portraits we have likewise engraved, had their medals for "distinguished conduct in the field" presented to them by Brigadier-General R. Stewart, C.B., Commanding the Centre District in the Madras Presidency.

The Portraits are from photographs by Nicholas and Co., of Madras.

WANDSWORTH TOWNHALL.

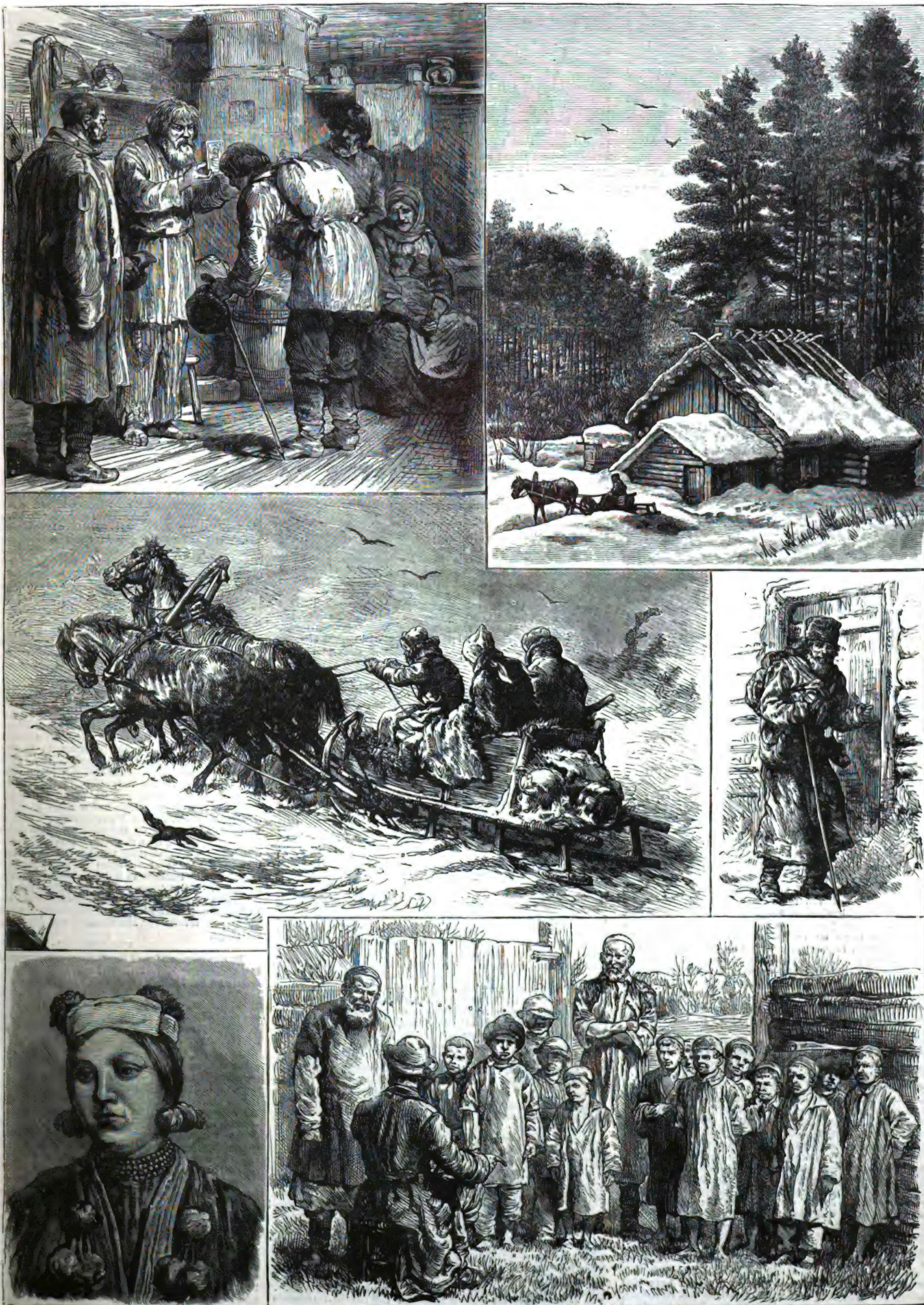
This building, now completed, has been in course of erection during the past eighteen months. It is situated in the High-street, nearly opposite the well-known hostelry, the "Spread Eagle." The ground floor of this building is devoted to the various parish offices, such as Vestry Clerk's Office, Burial Board Office, Vestry-Room, Committee-Rooms, and Tax and Rate Collectors' Offices; all which are approached by the principal entrance, beneath an arcaded carriage drive, which will be closed at night by handsome iron gates and grilles. The public hall is situated upon the first floor. It is capable of seating comfortably 600 persons. Right and left on the landing of the principal staircase, and close to one of the entrances to the hall, are the cloak-rooms and lavatories for ladies and gentlemen. All the doors



NEW TOWNHALL, WANDSWORTH.



NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, GREAT YARMOUTH.



Departure for military service.
Samoiede.

Troika sledge.

Tartar Schoolmaster, with pupils.

A Farm-house.

Beggar

SKETCHES OF POPULAR LIFE IN RUSSIA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

for public use are made to swing so as to open freely outwards; and there are two separate and independent stone staircases, of ample width. Every provision has been made to facilitate the easy escape of the audience, under any alarm of fire. The great hall is separated from the rest of the building by fire-proof construction; and hydrants, fully charged, are placed in commanding positions. A stage is projected from the rear of the building, carried on iron columns, with dressing and retiring rooms, for the use of the professional ladies and gentlemen, approached by a separate entrance at the side. The kitchen and hall-keeper's rooms are at the top of the side portion of the building, with a lift from the basement delivering at each landing of the house staircase, and directly serviceable for supplying diners to the great hall. The front of the building is of red brick and Dumfries stone, with green slates for the roof. The style of architecture is based upon the French Renaissance of the sixteenth century. The large hall has been handsomely decorated, from the original designs of the architect, Mr. George Patrick, of Drummond Chambers, Adelphi, by Mr. Hossouski, of Stanhope-street. The whole building has been constructed by Mr. Parsons, of Wandsworth, the total cost being about £10,000.

PRINCESS HELENA OF WALDECK.

The marriage of our Queen's youngest son, His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, to Princess Helena of Waldeck-Pyrmont, is to be solemnised at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, some time after Easter. The Princess, Helena Frederica Augusta, is the fourth daughter of the Prince of Waldeck and of his wife, Princess Helena of Nassau, daughter of the late and sister of the ex-Duke of Nassau and of the present Queen of Sweden. She was born on Feb. 17, 1861. She has one brother and four sisters, the eldest unmarried. The second was married, in 1877, to Prince William of Wurtemberg, and the third, Emma, three years older than Helena, in 1879, to the King of the Netherlands. Her fourth sister is only eight years old, and her only brother is six. The Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont is a sovereign Prince of the German Empire. The population of the Principality is 54,000. The capital, Arolsen, contains 2500 inhabitants. In 1867 the government of the Principality was committed to Prussia. The Waldeck family have long been connected with that of Nassau, the junior branch of which reigns over Holland. A Prince of Waldeck commanded our Dutch allies at Fontenoy in 1745. The family are described as leading a patriarchal and simple life at the Castle of Arolsen. This place, to which we referred above, is situated on the little River Aar, a tributary of the Weser, twenty miles north of Cassel, where the Emperor Napoleon III. resided, in the Castle of Wilhelmshöhe, when captive after the surrender of Sedan. Waldeck, the larger or main portion of the Principality, lies adjacent to Nassau and Westphalia; it is a country of extensive forests, producing much timber for export, as well as cattle, marble, slate, and mineral ores. Pyrmont is a detached small district, or township, thirty miles north of the Waldeck territory, and thirty-five miles south-west of Hanover. It is included between the dominions of Brunswick and Lippe-Detmold, and has an area of not more than twenty-six square miles, with a population of 7000 or 8000. The town and park are on the banks of the Emmer. The view of Pyrmont, given in one of the Illustrations on our front page, is from a drawing by Dr. Robert Geissler; and those of the Kloster-Allee, or Cloister Avenue, and the Brunnen-Tempel or Spa, are from photographs by F. Heinecke, of Pyrmont. The chalybeate and carbonate waters of this place have long been in repute for medicinal efficacy; they form a considerable article of export trade, and there are ten or twelve places, in the valley here, for drinking these waters. The Principality of Waldeck-Pyrmont, though under Prussian rule, has a feudal Diet of fifteen members, deputies from the nobility, the town burghers, and the present freeholders, who elect one delegate to each House of the Reichsrath, or Federal Assembly of the German Empire, at Berlin. There is a public revenue of £78,000 a year.

PEOPLE OF RUSSIA.

Some further examples of the costume and manner of life prevailing among different classes and races of the population, in the great Russian Empire, are presented in another page of our Artist's Sketches, taken during his sojourn and travels in the country. It was at a period when the approaching war in Turkey caused large demands to be made on the docile and submissive peasantry for the Imperial military service. The first subject here represented is the scene in a rustic family abode, where one of the new recruits, under a whole-sale conscription, having already taken his staff and wallet for the long journey on foot to join the battalion with which he is to be drilled and trained, is about to depart from home, in company with the corporal who has got him in charge. His mournful parents, the mother in an attitude of silent grief, the father with a resigned sadness on his face that is equally touching, await the moment when they will lose sight of their only son, too likely to see him nevermore on earth; for these great Imperial wars are seldom finished with less than half a million of lives of the nation's youthful manhood consumed by slaughter and disease in a twelvemonth's deadly campaigning. A monk or friar, not the parish priest, but the familiar messenger of their religion to this simple household, has called there at once to console the bereaved parents and to bid farewell to one of his believing flock; and he now holds up to the young man's adoration his small picture of the Virgin Mary, with the gilt circle of Divine glory around her head, while extending his hand to receive, in Her name, as a pledge of devout allegiance, the kiss that will be repaid with a solemn benediction. Such is, even at this day, the spirit of the Russian peasantry, without which they would scarcely continue to be the willing instruments, when called upon, of a policy that has demanded enormous sacrifices from popular enthusiasm in the cause of their Church, as well as of Imperial and national aggrandisement. The exterior aspect of a Russian farm-house amid the wintry snows, and in the midst of the monotonous pine-forest, is shown in the next of our Artist's Sketches. We are then presented with one of sledge-travelling at this season, which must be a trying experience when the blasts of bitterly cold wind from Siberia come sweeping over the shelterless side of a hill; but this couple of passengers, with the "troika" driver, have clad themselves for the journey in thick woollens and bearskins, or in overcoats of sheepskin, to keep off the fierce attacks of the weather. One pities the "Beggars," under such an inclement sky, till he gains the needful shelter by his knocking at the closed house-door. The "Samoiède" is a type, evidently selected from the wealthier class, owning their flocks and herds, of that North Asiatic race of the Czar's subjects, who sometimes come for trading purposes to the European side of the Empire. Another Asiatic type is that of the Russian Tartar in the South: we are glad to see the schoolmaster among them.

YARMOUTH MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

These buildings, which now approach their completion, are to be opened in June by the Prince and Princess of Wales. We give an Illustration of their design; the architect is Mr. John B. Pearce, of Surrey-street, Norwich. The whole may be considered as divided into two distinct departments, the municipal and the magisterial. The former consists, on the ground floor, of a central hall, around which are the various rooms appropriated to the borough officials, with cloak-rooms, a hall-keeper's room, and the requisite lavatories and other offices. From the central hall a spacious staircase leads to the assembly room, with a card-room, supper-room, and refreshment buffet, in one suite; and with a smoking-room and gallery for the orchestra easily accessible. The magistrates' department is quite distinct from the municipal, though in communication with it. The entrance to this department is from the east; right and left of this entrance are rooms for the barristers, solicitors, and witnesses. A wide, easy staircase leads from this hall to the courts, which are on the first floor. The courts have separate doors for the public and officials, and every care has been taken to prevent confusion and disorder in the conduct of business. The prisoners for trial in the Petty Sessions Court will be brought up by a direct staircase from the cells to the dock. In the Quarter Sessions Court, where this arrangement is not practicable, a turnkey's lobby, with a private staircase, is provided, accessible from the cells by crossing the hall of this department. There is a Judges' retiring-room connected with the Quarter Sessions Court. Between the courts on the first floor are two spare rooms, one of which, opening into the Petty Sessions Court, will make a convenient dining-room for the magistrates. On the second floor are the Grand Jury and Petty Jury rooms, with a gallery to the Quarter Sessions Court, and entirely cut off from the rest of the building. The hall-keeper's living rooms and kitchen are on this floor, and bed-rooms above. There is a separate entrance to these from Hall-square, on the south side. Beneath this part of the building, in the basement, are the coal-cellar, and the heating apparatus for warming the staircases and corridors by hot water; but the various rooms are warmed by open fire-places. The walls are of brick, faced externally with St. Bees stone; the roof is of green slate; the halls and corridors are floored with mosaic pavement; the staircases are of white Portland stone, with ornamental teak balusters; and the other woodwork is of teak. The contractors for the building are Messrs. J. W. Lacey, of Norwich; the heating apparatus is supplied by Messrs. Barnard, Bishop, and Barnard, of Norwich. The most noticeable feature of decoration is the artistic carving, both internally and externally, with the elaborate modelling of the various ceilings, executed, respectively, by Messrs. Seal, of London; Messrs. John Howard and Sons, of Norwich; and Mr. Cross, of Liverpool.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

I was present on the afternoon of Thursday, January the twelfth instant, at one of the most charmingly original and characteristic entertainments that I can remember ever to have witnessed at Covent Garden. This was the Christmas Treat to poor School-Children given by the proprietors of this Journal. It must be going on for four-and-twenty years since, one bright evening in May, I made one of the vast audience which, within a few minutes of the opening of the doors, filled every seat in the new Royal Italian Opera House, Covent Garden: the stately structure erected at a cost of more than seventy thousand pounds, from the designs of the lamented architect, Edward M. Barry, R.A. Yes; the spectacle in the house reared on the ruins of that other Royal Italian Opera which was burned down at the conclusion of a masquerade given by Professor Anderson, the "Great Wizard of the North," was an extremely grand and brilliant one; still, to my mind, it was very largely surpassed in interest and attractiveness by the sight which I saw on Thursday, the twelfth. The vast auditorium was filled with little school-children, among whom I rejoiced to see my dear little silver-voiced next-door-neighbours-but-one, the children of the Foundling Hospital. The boys had the shiniest morning faces ever seen since Shakspeare wrote the "Seven Ages;" but you may be sure that the schoolboys from the Foundling did not "creep unwillingly" up the staircases of Covent Garden Theatre. On the contrary, I have reason to believe that the shiny-faced Foundling urchins tumbled up and into their places with the greatest alacrity and in the highest glee; while the Foundling girls, in their spruce white pluners, looked delightfully demure and sedate in the front rows of the Grand Tier. I was glad, also, to learn that room had been found for sixteen *petites demoiselles* and their governess, belonging to an admirable and modest charity in Bloomsbury-street, the French Protestant School, the girls in which are all descendants from the Huguenots who fled from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. But there were schools upon schools galore at "the Garden" that Thursday afternoon. The crippled children had not been forgotten; and "Tiny Tim" was present in great force, as were also the deaf and dumb school-children. The last seemed to enjoy the Girards and the harlequinade immensely; and, indeed, the whole performance of the grand Christmas pantomime of "Little Bo-Peep" appeared to afford unmingled enjoyment to the juveniles; and, notwithstanding the monstrous birch rod wielded by the Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe, there were some thousands of little people in the boxes, stalls, and galleries who probably thought the Old Woman's educational establishment to be "Boothia Felix," and the most delightful school in the world. Another surprise and another delight were afforded to them in the interval between the transformation scene and the "comic business" by the seemingly supernatural appearance up a trap-door of a towering trophy of dainties in the shape of whole sacksfull of buns, cakes, and oranges, the gift of kindly confectioners and fruiterers who had heard of the "coming off" of the Children's Treat at Covent Garden; and the distribution of these "goodies" (please to forgive us, Dr. B. W. Richardson) was prefaced by a very pretty, poetical address charmingly spoken by Mrs. Brough, who earnestly advised the children to preserve a lively faith in the existence of Fairyland and the Fairies, and hinted that if they were very good children something in the way of another Christmas treat might be in store for them next year. The address was written by Mr. Horace Lennard, who also, in conjunction with Mr. Gibbons, warmly exerted himself in organising the arrangements of the festival. So ended a glorious afternoon. The papers have all spoken kindly of the School-Children's Treat; and in particular, Mr. Clement Scott, in the columns of a contemporary, has written a most touching and graceful account of the entertainment.

I have seen, at the Globe Theatre, the performance of a very strange, clever, witty play by Mr. Herman Merivale, which was produced for the first time in the metropolis on Saturday, the fourteenth instant. It is called "The Cynic," but when it was performed at Manchester it bore the title, I believe, of "The Modern Faust." "The Cynic" is, I take

it, a wholly inapplicable title. Mr. Merivale knows his Bayle much better than I do, and has read all that the "eternal scribbler" of the "Critical Dictionary" has to say about the Cynics. A better name of this able play would be "The Mephistopheles of Private Life." I have known intimately more than one drawing-room Mephisto; but the very best name of all would be "The Devil is an Ass." Unfortunately, Ben Jonson wrote a very fine comedy with the taking title in question more than two hundred and fifty years ago. Ben's demon is a decided simpleton—an inferior fiend, by name "Pug," who, having a month's holiday, is permitted by his Commanding Officer to inhabit the body of a pickpocket who has just been hanged at Tyburn. "Pug" makes so many blunders that at length his Gloomy Chief loses all patience with the "lubber fiend"; suddenly comes down on him "like a hundred of bricks" (smelling very strongly of brimstone); administers to him a scathing "wiggling," and hands "Pug" over to "Iniquity the Vice," to be relegated to "adamantine chains and penal fire." Mr. Herman Merivale's "Pug" or Mephisto—call him what you will—is a certain Count Lestrangle, an accomplished and unscrupulous adventurer, who comes nobody knows whence, and lives on the fat of the land, nobody knows how. A rich widow named Lady Luscombe is madly in love with him. She cannot marry the Count; or, rather, he will not marry her, because her deceased husband has made a will, under the clauses of which she will lose the whole of her fortune in the event of her marrying again. She makes, nevertheless, an extravagantly improbable bet of ten thousand pounds with Lestrangle, who is to receive that sum if he succeeds in bringing about the elopement, within a certain time, of Daisy Brent, a married lady, with her old sweetheart, Guy Fautit, an Oxford "coach," whom she has jilted in order to marry Mr. Brent for the sake of his money. But Mr. Brent loses his fortune and goes away to India to try and make another, leaving his wife dependent on Lady Luscombe. In order to carry out his scheme Lestrangle disinters the moody and half broken Guy Fautit from the seclusion in which he has buried himself, in the society only of a meerschaum pipe and a brandy bottle. He persuades Guy to shave off his beard, dress like a gentleman, and mingle once more in polite society; and he is aided in his intrigue by a lucky chance; since by the death of a miserly uncle Guy suddenly inherits a fortune of fifty thousand a year. Daisy Brent (who is a very foolish flighty young woman) is as fond of her old flame as ever; and, although she does her best to withstand temptation, is more than once on the extreme verge of elopement. From this, however, she is eventually saved by the death of her husband in India; and of course she marries Guy Fautit. Lestrangle consequently loses his wager. He is threatened with criminal proceedings for intercepting the telegram which conveyed the tidings of the death of Mr. Brent; and is forced to make terms with the enemy by surrendering a packet of letters of a compromising nature written to him by Lady Luscombe, and which he has long held in *terrorem* over that imprudent lady. Ultimately, Count Lestrangle takes a sardonic departure, after the manner of Rabagas, in M. Sardou's play, declaring that he shall seek his fortune in some non-law-abiding country—say in Asia Minor, or in Ireland.

We have here the always entrancing legend of Faust ingeniously paraphrased and represented by Lestrangle in lieu of Mephisto, Guy Fautit as Faust, Daisy Brent as Marguerite, Lady Luscombe as Martha, and a bullying brother of Daisy as Valentine. The play is throughout written with vigour, elegance, scholarship, and wit. It could be scarcely otherwise with a production of one of the authors of "Forget-me-Not." Some of the soliloquies of Lestrangle are slightly too didactic; but the dialogue is almost invariably crisp, nervous, and brilliant. The acting and "make up" of Mr. Hermann Vezin as Count Lestrangle are simply perfect. He is every inch a fiend, and repeatedly reminds us, in manner and appearance, that "the Prince of Darkness is a Gentleman." Miss Marie Litton is an admirable Daisy Brent. In the scene in which she passionately vindicates her conduct to Guy she is really wonderfully fine; but, unhappily, the author has cast the characters in a repulsive and not in an agreeable mould. It is next door to the impossible to sympathise with a Marguerite who talks slang and flirts with all and sundry. Miss Louise Willes is powerful, but a little hard, as Lady Luscombe; and Mr. Arthur Dacre is earnest and manly as Guy Fautit. The action of the play (which is at least an act too long) is hampered by a shallow and ridiculous under-plot, in which are introduced some remarkably idiotic specimens of the "gilded youth" of both sexes of the present day, who talk nonsense and indulge in buffooneries which fail to amuse the audience. From these may be excepted the droll impersonation of a stuttering nobleman, Lord Rosherville, by Mr. David Fisher, sen.; and a humorous, but wholly superfluous, sexton, by Mr. A. Wood. "The Cynic" was luxuriously placed on the stage.

G. A. S.

In commemoration of the 250th performance of "Patience" in London, the 100th in New York, the 167th on tour in England, and the 50th on tour in America, a souvenir programme has been issued by Mr. D'Oyly Carte, proprietor of the Savoy Theatre. It consists of ten clever illustrations of groups of the Savoy Company in the more popular scenes, drawn by J. E. Kelly, inclosed within a handsome coloured cover, designed by W. H. Day.

Among the most rational, and at the same time most astonishing as well as gratifying, entertainments of the present season for two hours of an afternoon, from three to five p.m., must be included the series of readings from Shakspeare, begun on the 17th inst. at Willis's Rooms by Mr. Brandram. He recites entirely from memory; and from that point of view alone his performance is marvellous. But he also becomes ever so many single gentlemen, to say nothing of ladies and other personages, rolled into one, and by means of his voice alone accomplishes Protean feats. In dealing with the more heroic characters he may seem to some of his hearers to lack majesty, fire, and dignity of elocution; but some of his interpretations, especially in the comic parts, are admirable.

The large class which finds amusement in music and the drama will be pleased with two annuals that have just been published—"The Musical Directory and Almanack," issued by Rudall, Carte, and Co.; and "The Era Almanack," conducted by Mr. Edward Ledger. The sketches in the latter are too obviously the work of 'prentice hands to be of value; but the calendar of dramatic events, and the light sketches of theatrical life, particularly those by Mr. G. R. Sims and Mr. G. Edwards (the learned dramatic critic of the *Era*), and the memorabilia of the stage, make "The Era Almanack" very acceptable to playgoers. "The Musical Directory" is principally addressed to the musical trade and profession, to which its review of the past twelvemonth and its multifarious information should be of special service. It may be mentioned that it was in the firm of Rudall, Carte, and Co., publishers of this handbook, that Mr. D'Oyly Carte acquired the business tact which led him to foster the popular native comic operas of Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. W. S. Gilbert.

MUSIC.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

The excellent performances of operas in English instituted by Mr. Rosa entered on a sixth London season on Saturday last, at Her Majesty's Theatre, where two series had before been given, the localities previously occupied by this company having been the Princess's, the Adelphi, and the Lyceum.

We have already given details of the arrangements for the season just begun, and have now to notice the opening performance, which consisted of "Lohengrin," on Saturday evening. It was in February, 1880, that Mr. Rosa produced the English version (by Mr. J. P. Jackson) of Wagner's opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, the cast on that occasion having been almost identical with that of last Saturday.

Having then, and in reference to its performances in Italian at the same establishment, and at the Royal Italian Opera House, spoken in detail of the work, it is only necessary now to remind readers that it is the fourth in the series of Wagner's important stage productions ("Rienzi," "Der Fliegende Holländer," and "Tannhäuser" being its predecessors), and is that in which a greater advance is perceptible than before towards the realisation of those principles of the regeneration of dramatic music which have been still further carried out in his later works. "Lohengrin" was originally produced at Weimar in 1850, and was first heard in England in 1875, at the Royal Italian Opera House, where it was brought out in Italian, having been given in a similar form at Her Majesty's Opera in the same season.

The performance with which Mr. Rosa opened his new season on Saturday evening presented the general efficiency and completeness which have heretofore been characteristic of his management. Miss Julia Gaylord's Elsa, as before, was of high merit, both in its vocal and dramatic aspect. The recital of the dream, the ecstatic welcoming of the mysterious champion knight, the soliloquy in the balcony, and the love passages in the final duet with Lohengrin, were all given with much refined idealism. Miss Josephine Yorke's Ortrud was, again, a display of genuine dramatic power, especially in the great scene with Telramund, and that which follows, with Elsa, at the beginning of the second act. Herr Schott's Lohengrin was another repeated feature in the cast. As before, his best efforts were made in the merely declamatory portions of the music, as in the address to the nobles, the defiance of Telramund, and the putting of Lohengrin's mission of the Holy Grail. The most successful piece of cantabile was the fine melodic passage in the closing love duet, beginning "Breathest thou not with me," which Herr Schott gave with genuine sentimental expression. Mr. Ludwig was again a good representative of the melo-dramatic villain, Telramund, Mr. L. Crotty having, as before, given the music of the Herald with good effect; Mr. H. Pope proving a worthy successor to the former impersonator of the King. The masterly orchestral details (including the imaginative prelude to the opera, and the brilliant and festive introduction to the third act) were splendidly rendered by the fine band, led by Mr. Carrodus. The chorus-singing was generally (but not always) satisfactory; and the stage effects, including magnificent costumes, were all that could be desired. Mr. Randegger conducted with judgment and skill such as he has before evinced in the direction of performances by this company, and otherwise. If the crowded state of the house, and the fact of numbers having in ruin tendered their money at the doors, are to be taken as prognostics, it would appear as if Mr. Rosa had entered on a career of success exceeding his previous experiences in London.

On Monday evening, "The Flying Dutchman" (an English version of Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer") was given. This is the second in the series of Wagner's great stage works, and was produced at Dresden in 1813, having been brought out in Italian during Mr. G. Wood's brief occupancy of Drury Lane Theatre in 1870. It was given in English for the first time by Mr. Carl Rosa's company, at the Lyceum Theatre, in 1876. In Monday's performance the part of the heroine, Senta, was finely rendered—both dramatically and vocally—by Madame Alwina Valleria, this being her first association with the Carl Rosa company. In the delivery of Senta's ballad, in the great duet with the Dutch captain, and in the final scene of Senta's heroic self-sacrifice, Madame Valleria sang and acted with high artistic power, and achieved a great and genuine success. The small part of Mary was well filled by Miss Josephine Yorke; Mr. Packard was the same earnest Erik as before; Mr. Ludwig was a picturesque representative of the mysterious Dutch captain, whose music he declaimed well; Mr. J. W. Turner again gave the steersman's song with good effect; and Mr. H. D'Egville, as Daland (the Norwegian captain), showed promise of becoming a useful member of the company. The orchestral details were finely realised, the chorus-singing was generally good, and the scenic effects were excellent. Mr. Randegger again conducted skilfully.

Of subsequent performances we must speak next week.

Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concert of last week drew a full attendance to St. James's Hall—this being, indeed, the rule at these attractive performances. The first part of the programme consisted entirely of songs and part-songs by Mr. Arthur Sullivan; all so well known that specific detail is unnecessary. They were effectively sung by Miss M. Davies, Mesdames Antoinette Sterling and Isabel Fassett, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Sontley, Signor Feli, and the choristers of the South London Choral Association. Several pieces were encored. This week's concert consisted of a selection of Irish songs and ballads rendered by eminent artists.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society gave the fifth concert of the eleventh season on Wednesday evening, when the programme comprised Dr. Ferdinand Hiller's "Song of Victory," and Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch," with Miss A. Williams, Madame Trebelli, Mr. E. Boyle, Mr. Brereton, and Mr. F. King, as solo vocalists.

Mr. E. Crook (a clever pupil of Mr. Carrodus), gave a violin recital at the Royal Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, with a varied selection of solo and concerted instrumental and vocal music.

The managers of the Royal Victoria Coffee Hall have issued the programme of their third series of Thursday evening ballad concerts. The first concert of this series was given by Mr. Clement Hay on Thursday, under Royal patronage. On Feb. 9 there will be an Irish ballad concert; and on Feb. 16 the pupils of the Royal Academy of Music will give a concert.

At the popular concert of last Saturday afternoon, Mr. Charles Hallé reappeared as solo pianist and played with great effect Weber's sonata in E minor. Mr. Sontley was the vocalist, and Herr Straus again the leading violinist. Mr. Hallé and Herr Straus again appeared at this week's evening concert, at which Madame Isabel Fassett sang with success.

Mr. Sims Reeves begins his series of concerts of operatic, national, and miscellaneous music at St. James's Hall next Tuesday evening with an interesting programme.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Ever since the reopening of Parliament, Paris and a great part of France has been enveloped in a thick fog, which at certain hours of the day almost attains the consistency and rich yellowness of a London fog. Curiously enough, this unusual state of the atmosphere corresponds very closely with the condition of the political situation. Matters are so obscure that nobody ventures to foresee what is in store. The men who make a business of governing the country have a mania for changing everything. M. Paul Bert was anxious to abolish the public prayers that are offered in the churches on the occasion of the meeting of the Chambers; but finding that a Constitutional law positively ordered the celebration of these prayers, M. Bert took his revenge by lengthening by two hours the day's work of the employees in his ministry. General Farre abolished drums in the army, General Camponen meditates the abolition of military bands; meanwhile, he has actually abolished the traditional headgear of the *gendarmes*, the famous cocked hat, that last vestige of the military costume of the First Empire, which the *gendarmes* have worn ever since 1790. Henceforward, this ugly and inconvenient, but always respected, hat will be replaced by a helmet and a shako for the mounted and foot corps respectively, and the *gendarme* will become in the eyes of the country folk identified with the soldier. But this is not all. Yesterday General Camponen announced to the Chamber a series of important bills relative to army organisation and reform.

And, in order to prove his pre-eminence as Prime Minister, M. Gambetta proposes to revise the Constitution itself! Is there any special need of this revision? The question is not easy to answer, and one as regards which the country at large is comparatively indifferent. However, on Saturday last M. Gambetta read a long—very long—statement setting forth the necessity of this revision and explaining the points on which the revision was to bear. The Chamber listened to M. Gambetta, respectfully, perhaps, but coldly. A committee will be appointed on Thursday to examine the Government bill; there will be an immense debate, and in all probability M. Gambetta will make the revision bill a Cabinet question, by the solution of which he will stand or fall.

The proposition of M. Gambetta may be summed up as follows:—"As regards the Senate: suppression of life members; modification of the mode of election; in financial matters the Chamber of Deputies shall have the first and the last word; re-establishment of the *scrutin de liste*; abolition of public prayers at the beginning of each Session." If the Chamber votes this bill, and if the Senate accepts it, the National Assembly—that is to say, the two Chambers united in Congress at the Palace of Versailles, will have to proceed to the revision itself, and to fix upon the text of the new clauses of the Constitutional laws. The proposition of M. Gambetta is, as it were, only a preliminary measure, a sort of preface, although in reality the fate of the revision and of the Cabinet depends on this preface.

It is needless to insist upon the importance of the forthcoming debates and upon the uncertainty of their issue. But in observing the developments of the situation it will always be well to bear in mind the profound indifference of the great majority of the nation. The more one observes the French the more one becomes convinced that for the mass of the population the revolution of 1789 has never taken place; they remain conservative, indifferent, egotistical, and wrapped up in material or frivolous interests. Politics and journalism are speculative careers, like the Stock Exchange. Both the politicians and the journalists work more for their own ends than in the interest of the public, and their manœuvres are rarely interfered with by the influence of public opinion. Indeed, public opinion, as a constant and persistent influence, cannot be said to exist in France; if it did men like Rochefort would be stigmatised. Whereas, as it is, Rochefort may calumniate the Ministers, the diplomatists, M. Roustan, General de Cissey, or anybody else; a jury will refuse to convict him, and the public will look on with a smile, and declare Rochefort to be a *farceur*, a funny man, and there is an end of it.

There has been so much talk about politics this week that there is room for hardly any other topics. The first masked ball was given at the Opera on Saturday. The spectacle was brilliant, if not amusing, and the masks predominated over the black coats. But the company was more mixed than ever, and the costumes were of the most ordinary kind. Decidedly the glory of the opera balls has departed, if it ever existed, except as a legend.

The Census returns for Paris show a total increase of 237,104 in the population as compared with the results of the Census of 1876. The total population of Paris is now 2,225,916. The total population of the department of the Seine is 2,752,810, as compared with 2,410,849 in 1876. These results are necessarily incomplete, owing to the faulty and disagreeable system adopted for taking the Census last December. The greatest increase is in the population of the outlying quarters of the town. The centre is gradually becoming depopulated, like the city of London. In course of time the Parisians will be driven out into the suburbs. Already an important network of metropolitan railways is being planned at the Ministry of Public Works and at the Préfecture of the Seine, and optimists say that in four years' time we shall have elevated railways in Paris.

T. C.

The first Number is issued of "Thrift," a journal of social progress and reform; published by the National Thrift Society, 1, Finsbury-circus, E.C., and by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, Paternoster-row.

There were 2665 births and 1737 deaths registered in London last week, the former having been 80 and the latter 31 below the average in the corresponding period of the last ten years. There were 44 deaths from measles, 38 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, 116 from whooping-cough, 5 from typhus fever, 24 from enteric fever, and 2 from ill-defined forms of continued fever. Attention is drawn by the Registrar-General to the fact that last week there were 21 deaths from smallpox in London, and of these 15 belonged to the south, and 4 to the east group of registration districts. The number of patients in the metropolitan hospitals on Saturday was 504. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer last week was 30.14 in.; the lowest reading was 29.66 in. on Monday morning, and the highest 30.46 in. by the end of the week. The mean temperature was 43.9 deg., being 5.9 above the average in the corresponding week of the twenty years ending 1868. The mean showed an excess on each day of the week. According to the meteorological return, the barometer was on Tuesday higher over our south-eastern counties than it has been for more than forty years, the reading in London in the evening being 30.95 in.; but pressure was inclined to give way in the extreme north and north-east.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Arthur John Smith, of 322, Fulham-road, has executed a small bust of the late Dean Stanley.

A banquet will be given to Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., in the Grosvenor Gallery, on the occasion of the exhibition of his pictures in that building, Sir Coutts Lindsay in the chair.

Ryde Art Exhibition, which was opened in the Townhall on Dec. 29 by Princess Beatrice, was to have closed last Saturday; but, owing to the great success which has attended it and the interest which the exhibits have aroused, the committee have determined to keep it open until the 4th prox.

The council of the Royal Albert Hall have decided to continue the Fine Art Exhibitions held in the galleries of the hall, and it is intended to make them annual. The exhibition for 1882 is now being organised, and will open in May next. The arrangements for the reception of "crowded-out" pictures from the Royal Academy will be the same as last year.

Distributing prizes at Oldham on Monday night in connection with the Science and Art classes, the Hon. E. H. Stanley, M.P., said, in this country we wanted two types of secondary education. One should be the preparation of men for the University, and the other the preparation of men for the responsibilities of manufactures.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is informed that the present value of Mr. Jones's collection of Sèvres porcelain, furniture, pictures, and miscellaneous objects of art bequeathed to the South Kensington Museum is estimated at half a million sterling. Part of these treasures have already been on view. In 1865 Mr. Jones lent to South Kensington Museum his valuable collection of miniatures, which is especially rich in enamels by Petitot, Bordier, and Zincke.

The *Sussex Advertiser* announces that it has been finally decided to open the proposed Fine-Art and Industrial Exhibition at Lewes on Feb. 13. The exhibition promises to be rich in valuable works of art and historical relics. Some rather famous pictures are to be contributed from neighbouring country houses. Moreover, the authorities at South Kensington have promised to do all that they can in support of the exhibition; and an application is to be made to Sir F. Leighton for a loan of the Chantry Bequest Collection. The Lord Lieutenant of Sussex, the Earl of Chichester, will be invited to open the exhibition, in conjunction with the Speaker.

Sir Daniel Macnee, President of the Royal Scottish Academy, died, in Edinburgh, shortly before twelve o'clock on Tuesday night, at the age of seventy-five. In 1829 he was elected a member of the Scottish Academy, and became a favourite portrait-painter, his portrait of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw receiving one of the gold medals at the International Exhibition in Paris in 1855. He was elected President of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1876, and in the same year was knighted, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow. He frequently exhibited in the Royal Academy in London. Sir Daniel Macnee's portrait was given in our Number of May 6, 1876.

There is, we learn from the *Rhyl Journal*, a movement on foot among the artists resident in Wales to establish a society of arts for the Principality. Though a Royal Academy has existed in England many years, and the Scottish and Hibernian academies are old institutions, yet Wales has no kindred society. It is felt that the time has arrived when a Cambrian Academy of Arts should be brought into existence. This, in fact, is already done for the majority of the artists resident in Wales; and those connected with the Principality have agreed to form themselves into a society with the object of holding annual summer exhibitions; and Llandudno has been selected for the purpose.

In a circular issued in aid of an effort to extinguish the balance against the building fund of the Bradford Technical School it is stated that the new building will be formally opened in May or June next by the Prince of Wales. It is the desire of the council to remove the balance before this event. The building is expected to cost, inclusive of site, furniture, and fittings, not less than £25,000, of which about £19,000 has been already subscribed by a number of leading gentlemen of the town, assisted by a munificent donation from the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers of the City of London. A list of the principal subscribers to the fund is appended, and among them are the following:—"The Clothworkers' Company, £3000; Sir H. W. Ripley, £2500; Mr. Henry Mitchell, £2000, and also £1000 in addition, the last two of ten subscriptions of £500 each; Mr. Isaac Holden, £2000; Mr. M. W. Thompson, £1000; Mr. Angus Holden, £1000; Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., £500.

REDUCTIONS OF RENT.

At the Premier's rent-audit, at the Glynne Arms Hotel Hawarden, last week, it was announced that Mr. Gladstone has again decided to remit 10 per cent of the rentals, and that Mr. Stephen Gladstone, Rector of Hawarden, will also remit 10 per cent on his tithes. The audit took place on Tuesday, but, at the special request of the Premier, the dinner was adjourned to Thursday, so that he might attend. The right hon. gentlemen delivered a long speech on agricultural topics, taking a wide view of the question, from the old protectionist days down to the present time, when the farmer had the opportunity of calling to his aid the results of scientific research and invention. A young man named Wilson, of Kettering, was brought up at the Mold Petty Sessions on Monday charged with annoying Mr. Gladstone at the rent-audit dinner. It was shown that when the prisoner had been drinking to excess he became a lunatic, and he was handed over to the care of the relieving officer of the Hawarden Union.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., at his rent-audit at Great Thurlow, Suffolk, returned 25 per cent to his tenants. This is the fourth occasion on which the right hon. gentleman has treated his tenants in this liberal manner.

Mr. Samuel Laing, M.P. for Orkney and Shetland, has considered separately the case of every tenant on his estate of Crook, Orkney, who suffered by the gale of Oct. 20 last, and has allowed abatements from last year's rents varying from 10 per cent to 30 per cent. In some cases these abatements have taken the form of executing tenants' improvements.

In consideration of the depression in business, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury cathedral have remitted 15 per cent of the rent due by their tenants.

The tenants upon the Wentworth estate of Earl Fitzwilliam presented him on Tuesday with an address in recognition of his having remitted rent for the half year ending November last. The presentation took place at his Lordship's residence, Wentworth Woodhouse.

The Marquis Conyngham has remitted 10 per cent of the rents due from his Kentish tenants for the half year just closed, and made a similar reduction in the amounts due from the tithesayers. Earl Sondes has also remitted 10 per cent of the half-yearly rents of his tenants on his estates in Kent. In both cases similar reductions have been made ever since the agricultural depression set in.



A WESTERLY GALE IN THE ORKNEY ISLANDS: BORAY HEAD, HOY.—SEE PAGE 56.



SKETCHES FROM THE NEW PLAY OF "THE SQUIRE," AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

A WESTERLY GALE IN THE ORKNEYS.

"The Old Man of Hoy," to whose acquaintance many of our readers were introduced by Mr. S. Read some time ago, stands in the background of his present drawing, which shows the aspect of a westerly gale beating on Roray Head. The isle of Hoy, twelve miles long and five miles broad, containing the highest hills of the Orkneys, is the most westerly of that archipelago, commanding the entrance from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pentland Firth, directly opposite to Dunnet Head, and in sight of the bay of Thurso, to the south; while to the north it approaches near Stromness, a port of the larger middle island, Pomona, in the Orkney group. Nowhere on the mainland coast, except at Cape Wrath, sixty or seventy miles westward of Hoy, can the turmoil of the elements, in the most infuriated mood of wind and sea raging together, be more impressively beheld and listened to, while the mighty cliffs, rising hundreds of yards overhead, confront with an upright wall of solid rock the full onset of the storm-veered ocean, which vainly lashes their feet and streams over the massive shelves and steps of the projecting lower reef, where the strongest ship would be instantaneously dashed to pieces. But the Old Man of Hoy, sublimely impassive, the stern ancient sentinel ever guarding this tremendous passage of the seas, looks on at the strife of reiterated tempests, as he looks on calmly when all is serene and tranquil, an immovable witness of Nature's changeable temper. It would be too much to say, indeed, that he has nothing to lose by it; for the time will surely come, after a few thousand years more, when the base of that grand rock-pillar shall be undermined by the relentless waves, and will one day topple down headlong into the seething waters beneath. The very cliffs and hills of the island are doomed to be laid low by the same finally irresistible force; that of air and water, continually acting in hostile alliance, with the lapse of time, to overthrow the high places of the earth.

"THE SQUIRE" AT ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

A literary controversy upon the claims to original invention of the plot developed in Mr. Arthur Pinero's new play at St. James's Theatre has been noticed by competent observers in this journal. We have no further remark to offer upon that personal subject; but, as the play has decidedly won a fair degree of public favour, owing both to the merits of its composition and to the fine acting of Mrs. Kendal, of Mr. Kendal, of Mr. Mackintosh, and other performers, our page of sketches will be acceptable to those who have spent an agreeable evening at the theatre. They will be able, without doubt, readily to identify all the leading characters portrayed by our own artist; the heroine, Miss Verity, farming her rural estate with skill and success, and bearing the masculine title of "Squire," by the pleasantness of social repute, among her country friends and neighbours; Lieutenant Thorndyke, her unacknowledged husband, by a secret marriage, but with a darker secret behind, and with a narrow escape from the predicament of bigamy; Gilbert Hythe, the farm-bailiff, dressed rather like a gamekeeper, but devoured by jealousy and just indignation; old rustic Gunnion, who succeeds Gilbert in his employment on the farm, and who has a pretty little daughter; the gipsy maid, Christiana, full of malice; and the Rev. Paul Dormer, parson of the parish, whose part is well sustained by Mr. Hare. The story, which here we have only hinted at, comes unexpectedly to a fortunate end by the death of the first wife; and Lieutenant Thorndyke, after all, was not guilty of deliberate fraud, since he had believed her dead long before he wooed and wedded "the Squire." Readers who may not have an opportunity of seeing this interesting play should compensate themselves by the perusal of Mr. Thomas Hardy's fascinating novel, "Far from the Madding Crowd." A good subject of fiction may be treated, with great public advantage, by two or three different authors, in their different ways, as Shakespeare and the dramatists of all ages have not forbore to do. Mr. Hardy's story will be read and enjoyed, long after the play at the St. James's has given place to another theatrical novelty, but "The Squire" still continues to please a London audience.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Earl of Wharfedale presented the prizes to the Sheffield (Hallamshire) Rifles last Saturday.

The Secretary of State for War is to present the prizes to the Artillery Volunteers at Sheffield to-day (Saturday).

The Council of the National Rifle Association have so far modified the recent decision with respect to the positions to be adopted in volunteer competitions at Wimbledon as to allow competitors to shoot standing, if they like, instead of kneeling.

An official inspection of volunteers connected with the Ambulance Department was made at Guildhall on Wednesday by Surgeon-General Shelton, Army Medical Department, in the presence of the Lord Mayor.

Sir H. Bartle Frere presided yesterday week night at a distribution of prizes to the Wimbledon detachment of the 3rd Surrey Rifle Corps, and, in the course of an address, warmly defended the colonists of South Africa from the charge of want of patriotism or self-sacrifice.

Captain Lord Waldegrave, London Rifle Brigade, made the leading score in the first meeting of the shooting association of that regiment, at the City rifle ranges, Rainham, Essex, last Saturday. About thirty members competed. In his twenty-one rounds, Lord Waldegrave made eleven bull's-eyes, three inners, three magpies, three outers, and a miss; and Private Ridgway, also eleven bull's-eyes, six inners, one magpie, and three outers.

Last Saturday afternoon the Sussex Volunteer Association held their annual meeting at the Brighton Townhall—the president, the Earl of Chichester, Lord Lieutenant, in the chair. The report stated that the deficit of the late secretary, Mr. Verrall, had been covered by the sale of sufficient Consols, and that the operations of the society for the past year had been most successful. At the suggestion of Lieutenant Neves, of the Hastings battery, it was decided to admit the Naval Volunteers; the arm to be used at competitions to be further determined on.

On Tuesday evening the Postmaster-General was present at the distribution of prizes to the 24th (Post Office) Middlesex Rifles; and, after the presentation of the prizes by Lady Turner, Mr. Fawcett addressed the members of the regiment. He said that to no class of persons was the discipline and training of the volunteer service more beneficial than to Post-office servants. Referring to the evil effects of conscription upon the industries and wealth of foreign countries, he said that so long as the volunteer movement flourished there would be no need for a conscription in England.

On Monday the Mayor of Ashton-under-Lyne publicly presented the medalion of the Royal Humane Society to a lad named Edward Wilcox for saving the life of a woman who was drowning.

THE COURT.

The event of the week to her Majesty has been the accession of another granddaughter, the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn having been confined last Sunday. The best reports both of mother and child have since been received daily by the Queen. From Berlin we hear that a great-grandchild will shortly be hailed by her Majesty, when the Princess Royal of Great Britain will be grandmother. It has also been stated that Princess Elizabeth of Hesse Darmstadt (daughter of the lamented Princess Alice of England), who will soon arrive on a visit to the Queen, is the chosen wife of the Grand Duke of Baden. Divine service was attended, as usual, in the private chapel of Windsor Castle on Sunday by her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, the Rev. Canon Prothero officiating. The Queen's dinner party on Monday included Princess Beatrice, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lady Waterpark, the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, the Dowager Countess of Lisburne, Lord Albert Seymour, Major-General Du Plat, and the Master of the Household. The Empress Eugénie, who is for a week or two located at Osborne Cottage, is a frequent companion to the Queen in her daily drives, and, with her suite, often joins the Royal dinner circle. The Hon. Lady Biddulph and the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby have also dined with her Majesty. The Prince of Leiningen, too, has lunched with the Queen.

On learning of the death of Lady Fergusson, at Bombay, her Majesty telegraphed to Sir James Fergusson her condolence with him in his bereavement.

It is reported that early in March her Majesty will pay an unofficial visit to the Continent, coming back previous to the marriage of the Duke of Albany with Princess Hélène of Waldeck. She will journey to Cherbourg in her steam-yacht Victoria and Albert; but whether her destination will be Italy or the south of France is uncertain. The Queen will again travel incognito.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Bradgate Hall was concluded as auspiciously as it began. The shooting throughout was highly successful; and the night before his Royal Highness's departure a brilliant pyrotechnic display was given in the park before some thousands of spectators. The Mayor of Leicester was among the guests entertained at dinner during the Royal visit; and the Prince, through his host and the Mayor, has conveyed his gratification at the heartiness of his reception in the district. His Royal Highness, who returned to town late yesterday week, was present on Saturday morning at a meeting of the members of the General Committee of the British Museum. The Prince, who had previously received Prince Ghika, the Roumanian Minister, who presented his Royal Highness with the Order of the Star of Roumania from King Charles, received on Monday at Marlborough House the Japanese Minister (M. Mori), to convey, through him, the expression of his thanks to the Mikado of Japan for the cordial reception which was given by his Imperial Majesty to Princes Albert Victor and George on the occasion of their recent visit to that country. The same evening the Prince returned to Sandringham, where the Princess and his family had remained, they having been present the previous day at the service at Sandringham church, the Vicar officiating. On Tuesday a grand meet of the West Norfolk Foxhounds took place at Narborough Hall. The Prince and Princess, who were present, were received by Mr. Anthony Hammond, master of the hounds, and a large field. After partaking of refreshments their Royal Highnesses joined in the hunt. A fox was found at the back of the hall, but the scent was soon lost; and a second, found near Westacre, went to earth after a moderate run. There was a heavy fog throughout the day. Other runs have been had during the week.

The Prince's yacht Osborne is required by his Royal Highness earlier this spring than is usual, so that probability attaches to the supposition that the Prince, with the Princess and their daughters, may go out in her to Malta to meet the Royal midshipmen.

It is expected the Prince will be present at this year's Welsh National Eisteddfod meetings at Denbigh, as the guest of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., one of the presidents of the Eisteddfod.

Prince and Princess Christian arrived at Berlin on Tuesday on a visit of several weeks to the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany. Their Royal Highnesses were received by the Emperor and Empress at noon.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who is on an official tour of inspection through the north of Scotland, arrived at Aberdeen on Monday, where he was received by Captain Best, R.N., Commanding Inspector of the Coastguard for the Aberdeen district. His Royal Highness, after inspecting the Don and other stations south of Aberdeen, drove to Stairs Castle, where he passed the night as guest of the Earl of Erroll. On Tuesday the Duke continued his tour along the coast to Peterhead, staying the night at Lord Saltoun's residence, Philorth House. His Royal Highness on Wednesday visited Banff, Portsoy, Cullen, and Buckie, arriving in the evening at Elgin, where he received the freedom of the city. On Thursday he went to Burghead and Forres, and then on to Inverness, where a right good Highland welcome awaited him. The visit will close next week at Lerwick, where the Duke will lay the foundation-stone of the new municipal buildings. The Duchess of Edinburgh and her children are about passing a short time at Cannes. The Duke of Edinburgh has accepted the presidency of the Triennial Bristol Musical Festival, which will be held next October, and it is expected that his Royal Highness and the Duchess will both be present on the occasion.

Princess Louise of Lorne visited the Exhibition of Fine and Decorative Art at the European Galleries, New Bond-street, on Tuesday.

The anouchement of the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn took place at ten minutes past three last Sunday afternoon. Her husband and the Right Hon. Sir W. Vernon Harcourt were present; the medical attendants being Dr. W. S. Playfair and Dr. F. H. Laking. The auspicious event was notified by the firing of the park and town guns; and the Emperor and Empress of Germany sent their congratulations to Prince and Princess Frederic Charles of Prussia on the happy occasion. The Duchess and her infant daughter are going on quite well.

The Queen having placed her yacht at the temporary service of the Duke of Albany, the Victoria and Albert will leave for Flushing on the 28th inst., embarking at that port for England the Prince and Princess of Waldeck, the Duke of Albany, and Princess Hélène. The Royal marriage will take place at Windsor shortly after Easter.

The Duke of Cambridge, left Gloucester House on Monday, on a visit to Colonel Tomline, at Orwell Park, Suffolk, for a few days' shooting. Major-General Tyrwhitt has been offered the post of aide-de-camp to his Royal Highness, in the place of the Hon. James Macdonald, deceased.

Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron von Pawel-Rammingen attended last week the Hon. Mrs. W. Towey Law's private theatricals in the Oak Room at Hampton Court Palace, when the principal scenes in "The Tempest" were performed. Her Royal Highness and her husband left on Saturday for Paris. They visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace on their way through town.

Count and Countess Gleichen and Countess Feodore Gleichen are among the guests visiting Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale at Riddlesworth Hall.

The Empress Eugénie will remain a few weeks at Osborne Cottage, the guest of her Majesty.

The Right Hon. Lord O'Hagan, ex-Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was on Tuesday night invested with the Order of St. Patrick by the Lord Lieutenant, Grand Master of the Order. The ceremony took place at the Viceregal Lodge, in the presence of the knights and a distinguished company. The guests were entertained at a banquet by his Excellency.

Among the recent hunt balls, the Craven and the Shropshire have been very successful. After the latter a meet took place the next morning at Berwick Hall.

The marriage of Mr. Henry Spedding with Lady Jane Stewart, fourth daughter of the late Earl of Galloway, will be celebrated in the second week of next month.

Lord Eskdail, eldest son of the Earl of Dalkeith, and grandson of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, attained his majority on Tuesday. The event was celebrated at Dalkeith, Bowhill, Langholme Lodge, and other ducal estates in Scotland.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

Grants to charitable institutions to an amount of nearly £330 were made at a recent court of the Armourers and Brasiers' Company.

Mr. John Pendlebury, of South Bank, Eccles Old-road, who died on Dec. 1 last, left bequests to charitable institutions in Manchester and Salford to the amount of about £100,000.

His Excellency Count Münster, the German Ambassador, has consented to preside at the annual festival of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, on March 23 next, at Willis's Rooms.

Vice-Chancellor Hall on Tuesday decided that two bequests of two thousand pounds each to the Bishop of London's Fund and the Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Poor of the Metropolis were not rendered invalid by the Statute of Mortmain.

The annual festival to homeless children in connection with Dr. Barnardo's Home for Destitute Children took place on the 12th inst. at the Edinburgh Castle Hall, Burdett-road, in the east end of London. From the street children who assembled Dr. Barnardo selected a number of the most destitute for admission into the homes.

The death of Miss Hamilton, sister of the late Mr. Hamilton, of the firm of Hamilton and Jackson, shipowners in the African trade, has left £16,000 at the disposal of the Liverpool Corporation for distribution among the local charities. Mr. Hamilton bequeathed the money for this purpose, subject to his sister's life interest.

The gentleman mentioned recently by Sir Sydney Waterlow as having contributed £11,000 towards the erection of a convalescent home at Swanley for the patients of St. Bartholomew's Hospital is Mr. Kettlewell, one of the governors of the hospital, and the owner of large estates in Scotland. The home, when erected, will have eighty-five beds, two fifths for females and three fifths for males. It is expected that the home will be ready for occupation early in the summer of 1883.

A meeting of members of the St. John Ambulance Association was held on Monday for the consideration of plans for placing the seventy-five police stations at which litterers are used in telegraphic communication with the hospitals, and for determining upon the best description of wheeled transport. Resolutions in accordance with these objects were passed. The Grocers' Company has granted £25 and the Skinners' Company £5 5s. to the City district of this association.

The annual general meeting of the friends of the Royal Ear Hospital, Frith-street, Soho, was held on the 12th inst. It is one of the oldest and most deserving of special hospitals, and during the sixty-five years it has been established about 100,000 patients have been treated for ear diseases within its walls. During 1881 there were 600 attendances, at which nearly 2300 separate cases received careful treatment. Of these, a large proportion was reported as practically cured, and many more alleviated. At the earnest request of the surgeons, the committee decided on opening the new in-patient department within the next twelvemonth. It was further agreed to open the out-patient department two more days a week, to meet the convenience of the numerous patients.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF ITALY.

At the meeting of the Statistical Society on Monday night—Mr. Jas. Caird presiding—a paper was read by Professor Leone Levi on the Economic Progress of Italy during the last Twenty Years since the Establishment of the Italian Kingdom.

He said secondary instruction had made considerable progress. The franchise was as yet greatly restricted. The rate of taxation in Italy was very high. Land was heavily burdened. The tariff was complicated. The communal and provincial taxes not only added much to the rate of taxation, but greatly aggravated their incidence. Taking the public ordinary revenue of Italy at 49 million pounds, and the communal and provincial at 23 million pounds, or 73 million pounds in all, that gave a proportion of £2 11s. per head; whilst in the United Kingdom, the taxes, public and local, would amount to £2 18s. per head. But in proportion to income, while British taxes amounted to about 10 per cent, the Italian amounted to upwards of 35 per cent. Manufacturing industry was rapidly progressing, both in variety and amount. At the Milan National Industrial Exhibition the clearest evidence was given of the capacity of Italy to produce largely, and of the existence of skill and resources inferior to no other countries. One of the most cheery evidences of progress since the construction of the Italian kingdom was the increase in the amount deposited in the savings banks. In 1860 the total amount deposited was £6,288,000, in 1879 £33,594,000. As a test of the economic results of the formation of the Italian kingdom it was shown that whilst in 1865 the 5 per cent Italian Stock was quoted on the London Stock Exchange at 65½ highest and 63 lowest, in 1881 the highest was 93½ and the lowest 85½. Let Italy succeed in avoiding wars, let her cultivate the arts of peace and commerce, and march in the van of social, moral, and intellectual progress, and she could not fail to become ere long one of the most advancing and influential States—a pledge of tranquillity and strength among the members of the European family.

A discussion followed; and it was stated that Italy, as far as her commerce was concerned, was rapidly improving, especially to the advantage of this country.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

A requiem service for the late Victor Emmanuel was celebrated on Monday in the Pantheon at Rome, in the presence of an immense assemblage, who showed the greatest reverence.

At a banquet to veteran soldiers given last week, Count Biancamano, the Mayor of Rome, declared that the people of Rome would rather see their city perish in ashes than again subjected to Papal domination.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The King of Portugal has been entertaining his Royal guests from Spain with much ceremony. On Thursday week their Spanish and Portuguese Majesties drove in the same state carriage from Belem to the Palace of Pombal, and opened an art-exhibition. At the ceremony, the despatches say, "the clerical element in crimson, violet, and black robes was very conspicuous." On Friday night the Tagus was illuminated. Immense crowds lined the embankment. The Royal party looked on from the Exhibition Palace. On Saturday there was a review; ten thousand men defiled before the Royal tribune in Rocio-square, including a large proportion of marines. On Sunday all four Royal personages came from Belem to Lisbon. Seven state galleys disembarked at the Arsenal; thence carriages were taken to a bull-fight. The accounts say the Portuguese national sport is a prettier pageant and less cruel than that of Spain, the bull's horns being tipped with brass balls. The horses are not gored nor is the bull killed in the ring, as is done at Spanish fights. On Monday morning last the King and Queen of Portugal, with their Royal guests and suite, left for three days' hunting at Villa Vicoza; from which place the Spanish Monarchs will return to Spain by Badajoz.

BELGIUM.

The Brussels season has begun, and promises to be a gay one. Last week the Count and Countess of Flanders gave their first ball, which will be followed by two more on their Royal Highnesses' return from a visit they are paying to the Countess's family at Sigmaringen. There are to be two balls next month; and one after Easter at the Château de Laeken, where last year a splendid fête was given in the Jardin d'Hiver. The prize of 25,000*fr.* given by the King for the best work on moral and political science published within the last five years has been awarded to M. Emile de Laveleye, the eminent professor of the University of Liège, for his work, "La propriété et ses formes primitives."

GERMANY.

The second reading of the motion of Herr Windthorst for the exercise of their ecclesiastical functions by Roman Catholic clergymen without State authorisation was agreed to on the 12th inst. in the German Reichstag by 233 votes against 115. On Monday the Reichstag, after considerable discussion, approved the international convention for guarding against and exterminating the phylloxera; and also, on the first and second reading, the consular treaty between Germany and Greece. At the instance of the Prussian Ministry, Prince Bismarck has, it is said, resolved not to submit the recent Rescript to the German Parliament.

Last Saturday the Prussian Diet was opened in Berlin by a Speech from the Throne read by the Vice-President of the Ministry, Herr Puttkammer. The address referred to the improving state of the national finances, to the forthcoming bills for changes in the fiscal system, and to the further purchase of railways by the State. It was also stated that a bill would be submitted to the Diet for furthering a peaceful arrangement of the religious difficulties. The Upper House on assembling elected the Duke of Ratibor President, Count Arnim-Boitzenburg first Vice-President, and Dr. Beseler second Vice-President, on a second ballot, by 138 votes, 37 being recorded for Count Brühl. In Monday's sitting of the Lower House Dr. Köhler (National Liberal) was elected President. The posts of First and Second Vice-Presidents were conferred upon Herr Stengel and Herr von Heereman. The bill for the settlement of the ecclesiastical question was introduced. A Berlin telegram says that the measure does not appear to give satisfaction in any quarter. It does not go far enough to satisfy the Centre, and makes too many concessions to please the Liberals.

In the Budget which is shortly to be submitted to the Prussian Diet both revenue and expenditure are set down at 33,806,617 marks; or 26,736,201 marks above the figures of last year's estimates. In order to effect this balance the Government will propose a loan to the amount of 4,966,700 marks, which will be mainly devoted to carrying out the economic plans of the Ministry.

The Emperor William has convened a committee of scientific experts to deliberate as to the best way in which Germany could participate in Arctic exploration.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Education Committee of the Upper House of the Reichsrath has terminated its deliberations on the question of the Czech University in Prague, appointing Herr Unger reporter. The committee agreed unanimously to the establishment of the University, and differences of opinion only existed in regard to the details in the creation of the proposed establishment. The majority of the committee recommend that there should be an entirely independent Czech University, while the majority are in favour of adopting the decisions of the Lower House on the subject without modification.

In Monday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet the Minister of Finance defended the proposals of the Budget, and, replying to various observations, he declared that he entirely concurred in the policy of the Premier, and accepted his share of the responsibility for that policy. M. Rohonczy referred to certain proceedings of the Ministry of Communications, and brought several charges against the Secretary of State, M. Hieronimi, and other officials of the Communications Department. The Minister of that department defended M. Hieronimi and the officials under him; and M. Hieronimi refuted several of M. Rohonczy's assertions.

RUSSIA.

So far from any deficit being anticipated this year in Russia, the revenue, according to the official estimates just published, will precisely meet the expenditure. The total revenue is set down at 762,004,512 roubles, and the total expenditure is estimated at the same figure. Considerable reductions are announced in one or two of the Ministries—notably in the War Office—but the Ministry of the Interior figures with an increase of nearly four million roubles.

TURKEY.

The Porte has addressed a note to the Powers pointing out the rights of the Sultan in Egypt, and, in conclusion, demanding an explanation from England and France of the joint declaration recently sent to the Khedive.

Lord Dufferin had an audience of the Sultan last Saturday. Reforms in Armenia were the principal subject considered. His Majesty assured our Ambassador that the question was receiving his constant attention, and that as soon as the scheme of reforms being considered by his Ministers had been approved he would at once order it to be put into execution.

AMERICA.

The defence of Guitau has been opened, the counsel seeking to show that his client, who frequently interrupted him with contradictions, was insane.

A collision occurred on the Hudson River Railroad on Friday last week, which had very disastrous consequences. The train taking many members of the New York Legislature from the capital broke down when near New York, and was run into by a following train. The stoves in the palace cars set fire to the wreck, and several passengers who could not be extricated were burned to death. Eight persons were killed, and others were fatally injured. Among the dead was Senator Wagner, the inventor of the parlour cars.

CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament has been summoned to meet at Ottawa on Feb. 9.

The Ontario Legislature was opened on the 12th inst. The Speech from the Throne gives the outlines of a number of measures, principally of local interest, to be introduced during the Session. It also refers to the grief of the inhabitants of Ontario at the assassination of President Garfield.

The Dominion Artillery Association Prize, open to all Canadian batteries, was won by the Ottawa Field Battery.

New land regulations for Manitoba and the North-West have recently been issued. They do not affect the free grant and pre-emption system in force, but refer mainly to the sale of lands to companies and associations for colonisation purposes.

INDIA AND BURMAH.

The full text of the remonstrance which has been sent by the Viceroy to the King of Burmah on the subject of the monopolies granted by his Majesty has been published. The remonstrance, which is couched in strong terms, states that the Indian Government attaches great importance to unrestricted trade, and points out that this was the chief object which the treaties concluded with the late King were intended to secure. It proceeds to say that if the King of Burmah continues his present policy of granting monopolies the Viceroy will regard the Government of Mandalay as being indifferent to the maintenance of good relations, and the British Government will hold King Theebaw responsible for any diminution of friendship between the two countries. The Viceroy concludes by disclaiming any wish to interfere with the internal affairs, fiscal or otherwise, of Burmah.

The Burmese Envoy, who recently arrived at Rangoon on a mission to the Viceroy, has returned to Mandalay. His mission is regarded as being a farce and an insult to the Indian Government.

The death is announced at Berlin of Herr Manser, the inventor of the rifle bearing his name.

Five more of the crew of the last Arctic exploring-ship Jeannette are reported to have arrived at Jakutsk.

The *Gazette* announces that Lieutenant-Colonel John T. Nicolls O'Brien, C.M.G., has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Heligoland.

The Nice municipality has agreed on a loan of ten millions for a school of art, the rebuilding of the theatre, and other improvements.

A Royal proclamation has been issued declaring the whole of the Act entitled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Law Relating to the Coinage and her Majesty's Mint," to be applicable to, and in force in, her Majesty's colony of Fiji.

Mr. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship *Fortarshire*, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in October last.

There was a decrease in the exports of bread-stuffs from the United States last year as compared with 1880. In 1881 they amounted to 224,000,000 *dols.*, as compared with 276,000,000 in 1880.

The Australian cricketers have telegraphed declining to play at Lord's on the terms proposed by the M.C.C.—£200 per match. Unless some fresh arrangement be made, they will appear only at Lord's against Middlesex, on July 10, 11, and 12.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 28, 1882.

SUNDAY, JAN. 22.	
Third Sunday after Epiphany. Morning Lessons: Isaiah lxii.; Matt. xiii. 1-24. Evening Lessons: Isaiah lxxv. or lxxvi.; Acts xiii. 26. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Marshall; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., the Bishop of St. Albans. St. James's, noon.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Ven. Archdeacon Watkins; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Barry. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Paget. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. C. H. Middleton-Wake, Assistant Chaplain; 7 p.m., Ven. Canon Watkins, Archdeacon of Northumberland.
MONDAY, JAN. 23.	
Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, 1874. London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor J. W. Judd—Are there Coal-fields under London?). British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. Hugh Stannus on the Artistic Treatment of Ironwork). Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Armitage on the Composition of Pictures), and on Thursday.	Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Mr. E. Thomas on Arab Voyages to India in the Ninth Century; and Mr. W. M. Ramsay on Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Phrygia). Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Lectures on the History of the Artistic Treatment of Ironwork). Wattford Orphan Asylum, elections. Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. James Mottram on Bankruptcy Reform).
TUESDAY, JAN. 24.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor M'Candrick on the Mechanism of the Senses). Anthropological Institute, anniversary, 8 p.m. Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.	Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. W. Folkard on the Analysis of Potable Water). Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. J. T. Auld on Law) (four days). Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. R. Saunders on Natal).
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25.	
Conversion of St. Paul. Marriage of the Princess Royal to the Crown Prince of Prussia, 1858. Geological Society, 8 p.m. Hunterian Society, 8 p.m. Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. R. Browne on the Causes and Remedies of Bad Trade).	Dental Surgery Association, anniversary, 8.30 p.m. Zetetical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., on the Gradual Triumph of Law over Brute Force). German Hospital, Dalston; annual court, Cannon-street Hotel, 1 p.m. Albert Hall, Burns anniversary, 7.45 p.m.
THURSDAY, JAN. 26.	
Moon's first quarter, 7.45 a.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. H. N. Mosley on Corals). London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. J. Radcliffe on the Flute—musically illustrated). Philosophical Club, 6.30 p.m. Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.	Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m. Orphan Working School, Cannon-street Hotel, elections. Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m. Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Dr. Thudichum on Recent Researches into the Theory of Living Catagion).
FRIDAY, JAN. 27.	
Browning Society, 8 p.m. Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Reginald S. Poole on the Museum and Libraries of Alexandria, 9 p.m.).	Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m. Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Captain C. O. Browne on an Attack on Ironclads by Artillery).
SATURDAY, JAN. 28.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor E. Pauer on Beethoven). Physical Society, 3 p.m.	Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m. Alexandra Hospital for Children, concert, Steinway Hall, 2.30 p.m.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bennett, George, Master of the Cathedral School, Salisbury; Minor Canon of Salisbury Cathedral.
 Blakeney, W. N., Curate of St. Andrew's, Nottingham; Rector of West Allington, Lincolnshire.
 Bond, W. H., Curate of Beauchamp Roding; Rector of High Ongar.
 Brodick, Alan, Vicar of Godalming; Honorary Canon in Winchester Cathedral.
 Burne, John Butler; Rector of Wasing, Berks.
 Cole, G. W.; Vicar of Beetham, Westmorland.
 Dand, James John; Vicar of Chieveley, Berks.
 Eardley-Wilmot, E. A.; Vicar of St. James's, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
 Eyre, A. C.; Rector of St. John the Baptist's, Gloucester.
 Faithful, James Arthur; Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Scarborough.
 Farrar, H. W.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, the Tyne Mission Ship, South Shields.
 Ford, Edmund Dence; Rector of Pentridge, Dorset.
 Fraser, William, Rector of St. Clement's Longsight, Manchester; Vicar of St. Stephen-by-Saltash, Cornwall.
 Hayward, H. R., Vicar of Cirencester; Rural Dean of Cirencester.
 Hiley, Alfred; Vicar of Walton.
 Jackson, Gerald Henry; Vicar of Titcherington.
 Knight-Bruce, G. W. H., Curate-in-Charge of St. Wendron, Truro; Vicar St. George's, Everton, Liverpool.
 Mayne, William J., Curate of St. Philip and James, Leckhampton; Vicar of Sherbourne-with-Windrush.
 McNeile, H., Curate of Colwich, Staffordshire; Vicar of Belvedere, Kent.
 Meredith, T. E., Incumbent of Burleydown; Rector of Lightfield, Salop.
 Millard, Dr., Vicar of Basingstoke; Honorary Canon in Winchester Cathedral.
 Morton, Henry James; Curate of East and West Harnham, Wilts.
 Noel, H. Anthony, Vicar of St. Stephen-by-Saltash, Cornwall; Rector of St. Clement's, Longsight, Manchester.
 Noel, J. C.; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Trowbridge, Wilts.
 Pigot, J. T., Vicar of Fremington and Rural Dean of Barnstaple; Prebendary of Exeter.
 Prescott, J. P., Curate-in-Charge of Great Alne, Aylesbury; Vicar of Kelly, Cornwall.
 Towers, F. E., Rector of Elmsthorpe, and Vicar of Earl's Shilton, Leicestershire; Rector of Holy Trinity and St. Mary's, Guildford.
 Vernon, W. T., Canon of York, and Rector of Eton; Rural Dean of Beverley.
 Walsh, Walter, Chaplain to the Earl of Devon; Rector of Folkington.
 White, George H., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Heath Town; Vicar of Lawley, near Wellington, Shropshire.
 Wright, George Armitstead; Vicar of Ravenfield.—*Guardian*.

The Clothworkers' Company have voted £100 per annum for five years to the East London Church Fund, specially for church work under the direction of the Bishop of Bedford in the eastern portion of the diocese of London.

A new set of quarter chimneys have been erected in All Saints' Church, Derby, which play upon the whole of the ten bells, the largest being 32 cwt. The whole of the work was carried out by Messrs. Smith, Midland Clock Works, Derby.

Dr. Short, the aged Bishop of Adelaide, the last survivor in active work of the four Bishops consecrated in Westminster Abbey on St. Peter's Day, 1847, has placed his resignation in the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury. His Lordship took an affecting leave of the Diocesan Assembly at the autumn Session.

The Bishop of London has requested the Rural Deans to invite the attendance of two lay delegates from each parish to confer with him as to the feelings of the laity with regard to a diocesan conference, the establishment of which in London, as in nearly every other diocese, the Archdeacon of Middlesex has long warmly advocated.

Encouraged by the Bishop of Lincoln, the Church of England at Nottingham is adopting a scheme to meet the religious wants of the people. Since the borough was enlarged in 1877 the population has increased so rapidly that a fund of £60,000 is about to be established, with which to provide eleven mission churches in the town.

At the council meeting of the London Diocesan Home Mission on the 12th inst. a communication was made by Mr. Holland Burne, of Bath, the executor, that by the will of Mrs. Maria Mary Fussell, who died on the 20th ult., the mission benefits to the amount of £100,000, or thereabouts, of which £60,000 will be available in about a year's time, and the remaining £40,000 will fall in on the deaths of certain annuitants.

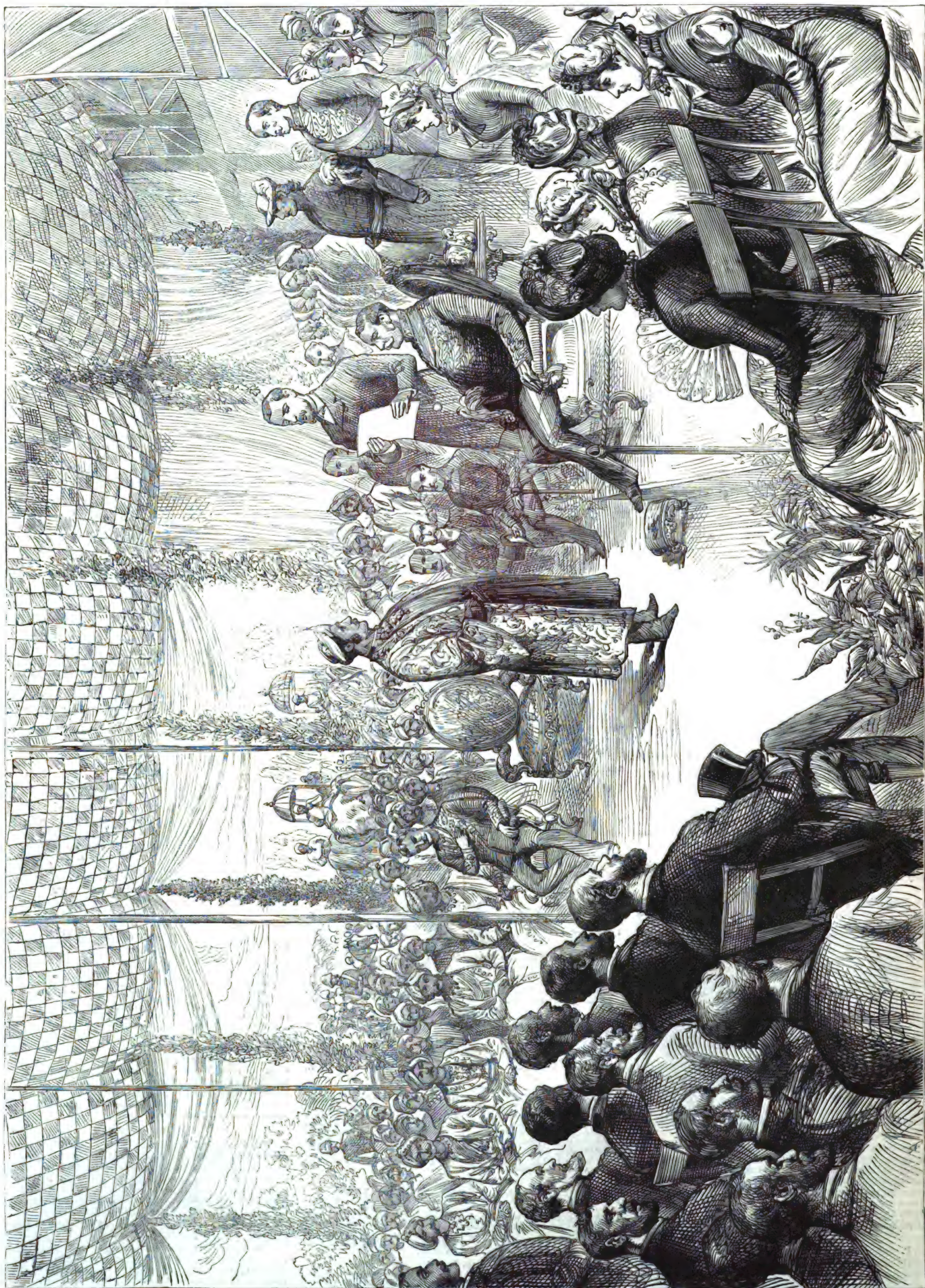
The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and Mr. Sheriff Ogg, went in state on Tuesday to open a fancy fair in the Collyer Memorial Schools, Peckham, in aid of a fund for providing an organ for the Church of St. Luke, Rosemary-street, Camberwell. This church (of which the Rev. J. Cooper Lintott is Vicar) was erected about seven years ago in memory of the late Bishop Wilberforce, in whose diocese (Winchester) the district formerly was.

The organ of St. Peter's Collegiate Church, Wolverhampton, has been rebuilt at a cost of £1000, and was reopened on the 6th inst., the sermon being preached in the morning by Sir J. C. Hawkins, Hon. Canon of St. Albans. At Evensong a new cantata by Mr. A. H. Mann, Mus. B. Oxford, organist of King's College, Cambridge, entitled "Ecce Homo," was performed for the first time by a special choir and orchestra. The dedication was continued on Sunday week, the preachers being Bishop Abraham and the Rev. J. T. Jeffcock, the Rector. The organ was built by Messrs. Willis.

Another effective Munich window, by Mayer and Co., has been fixed in the north transept of St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington. It represents the Communion of Saints, and is in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Wright, of Eridge House, Fulham.—St. Paul's Church, Mainstone, Herefordshire, has received an addition to its painted glass, in a window from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street. The parable of "The Ten Virgins" is the subject of the window, which is the gift of the "Mercer" family, in memory of a lady who died at the age of ninety-four years.—A stained-glass window, to the memory of the late Dr. Humphry Sandwith, C.B., has been placed in the chancel of Thorpe-Salwin Church, near Worksop, by his brother, the Vicar of that parish. The scenes selected are from the Parable of the Good Samaritan, as appropriate to the doctor's well-known benevolent work on fields of battle. The artists are Messrs. Lavers, Barrard, and Westlake.

The Zoological Society in New South Wales, who have successfully introduced trout and perch into that part of Australia, have renewed their efforts to introduce salmon, and have applied for and received from the United States Fish Commission two boxes containing 40,000 ova. These, after great care and trouble being taken with them, have been safely deposited in hatching-boxes at Bowenfels.

A meeting of Convocation of the University of London was held on Tuesday evening, when the debate, adjourned from last May, was resumed on a motion and amendment then brought forward. The former declared that it is desirable that women of the requisite standing should be entitled to become members of Convocation and vote in the election of members of Parliament. The latter simply was, "That female graduates be admitted to Convocation." A long discussion was followed by the withdrawal of the motion and the adoption of the amendment. It was also resolved that there ought to be London University Local Examinations, as well as for the older Universities.



INSTALLATION OF THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN, BENGAL.

THE LATE MR. BERNAL OSBORNE.

The elderly or middle-aged readers of Parliamentary debates have a lively recollection of this gentleman's brisk and trenchant speeches in the House of Commons. His wit, though not of the most finely tempered quality, seldom failed, as Ancient Pistol says, "to make incision;" and, being a two-edged blade, wielded to right and left in the mêlée of debate with little reserve wherever he could hit a palpable blunder or false pretence, it often smote his own party as hard as their opponents. But he was, undoubtedly, an honest Liberal politician, though incapable of persistent combined action with men of diverse convictions and sympathies for a common object of public advantage. He was born in 1812, the son of Mr. Ralph Bernal, formerly M.P. for Rochester, and Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons. He was educated at the Charterhouse and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He held a commission for a time in the 71st Light Infantry, and afterwards in the Royal Fusiliers, and on retiring from the Army entered Parliament for Wycombe in 1841. He subsequently sat for Middlesex, Dover, Liskeard, Nottingham, and Waterford, but retired from Parliament at the general election of 1874. From December, 1852, to February, 1858, he was Secretary to the Admiralty. In 1844 the deceased gentleman married Catharine Isabella, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Osborne, Bart., of Newtown Anner, county Tipperary, and of Kincor, county Waterford, when he assumed the name of Osborne in addition to his patronymic. He was Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace of the counties of Waterford and Tipperary. Mr. Bernal Osborne's death, which took place at Bestwood, Nottinghamshire, the seat of the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, has been recorded in the Obituary of this Journal.

The Portrait we have engraved is one drawn by Count d'Orsay in 1846, when Mr. Ralph Bernal, junior, as he was then called, was still comparatively a young man, and in the fashion of that day.



THE LATE MR. RALPH BERNAL OSBORNE.
FROM A DRAWING BY COUNT D'ORSAY, IN 1846.

THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

The district of Burdwan, which is comprised within the Bengal Presidency, is situated north of Hooghly and Midnapore, south of Beerbhoom, and extends from Bancoorah, on the west, to Nuddes, on the east, all British dominions. Its population much exceeds two millions; and it is one of the most fertile and productive districts of India, yielding abundant crops of rice, sugar, indigo, cotton, silk, oil-seeds, tobacco, and other articles of merchandise, besides coal and iron. The late Maharajah, who inherited enormous riches, though he did not exercise the powers of government, which had been assumed by the East India Company, long before, in virtue of a special treaty, bestowed large sums of money upon founding colleges and schools, and other useful institutions, for the benefit of his people. His son, the present Maharajah, has passed through his minority, and has now entered upon full possession of the estates and revenues of his predecessors. The ceremony of his formal installation, and investiture with the rank and title of Maharajah Dhiraj Bahadur, conferred by the Viceroy of India, was performed in the town of Burdwan, a month ago, by Sir Ashley Eden, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. This scene at

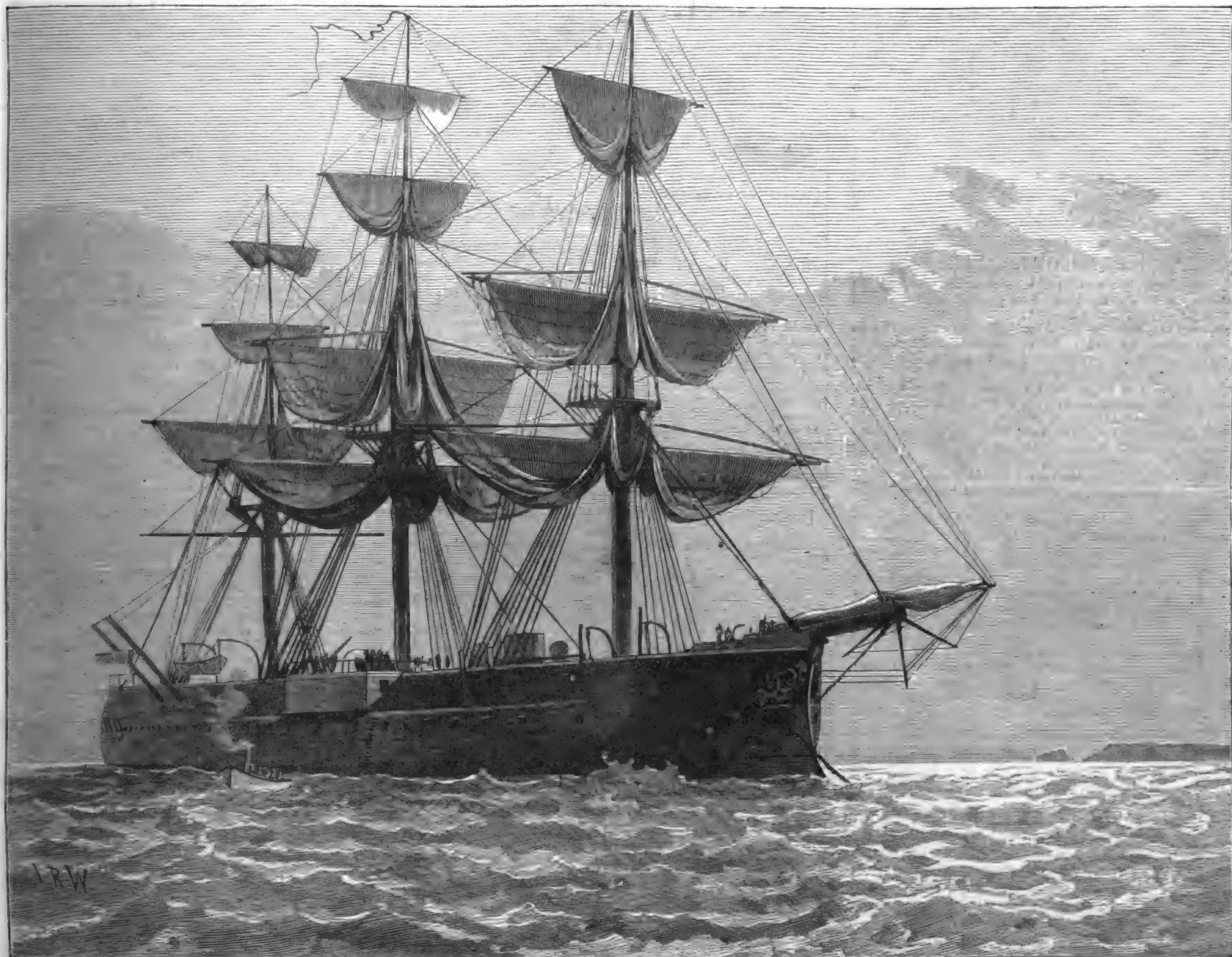
the Durbar or Court held upon the occasion, is shown in our Illustration, from a photograph by Mr. A. J. Caddy, of Calcutta. The Maharajah of Burdwan, who appears standing and listening to the *sunnud*, or patent of nobility, read by Mr. Cockerell, is accompanied by his young friend, the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, sitting next the empty chair. Sir Ashley Eden, who sits in the chair of state on the dais, is attended by his two aides-de-camp and his private secretary; the Commissioner and the magistrate for the district are present, supporting the new Maharajah. In a brief address to the youthful owner of so large an inheritance, Sir Ashley Eden congratulated him upon having received a good English education, and upon being surrounded by those who were his late father's trusted counsellors and friends. He added, "Owing to the custom which has existed for many years in your family, of giving out portions of the estate in what

are known as Putree tenures, your connection with your tenantry, and your interest in their welfare, cannot be so direct and so immediate as it is in estates which are under the direct management of their proprietors; but although this is the case, it is, I feel sure, hardly necessary that I should impress on you that the receipt of a vast inheritance, and the assumption of a high position amongst the nobility of these provinces, entail on you grave duties and deep responsibilities which cannot be ignored. A landholder cannot dispose of his moral responsibility for the welfare of his tenantry by parting with the right of collecting the rents to third parties. I am glad to hear that besides maintaining, on their present footing, the existing charitable and educational establishments, you have taken measures to open a free library at Burdwan; to give a system of works for the supply of pure water to the town of Burdwan, and to provide a suitable building for the school, which is to be raised by your liberality to the status of a college. In addition to these instances of your well-considered liberality, you have subsidised the munificent sum of Rs. 10,000 towards the new hospital at Darjeeling, where you possess considerable property." In conclusion, Sir Ashley Eden again commended the example of the late Maharajah, for whom he had entertained a long and warm friendship; and exhorted his son to worthy conduct. The prescribed "nuzzur," or symbolic gift of feudal homage, was then offered by the young Maharajah; and the complimentary distribution of "uttar" and "pan," or rose-water and betel-nut, among the distinguished company, brought the ceremonial to its close.

EXPLOSION ON BOARD H.M.S. TRIUMPH.

A despatch was received last week at the Admiralty from Rear-Admiral Stirling, Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific Station, reporting an explosion of some "xerotine siccative" on board his flag-ship the *Triumph*, which caused the death of a seaman and two gunners, and wounded seven other men. This disaster occurred off Coquimbo, on the coast of Chili, on Nov. 22, at eight o'clock in the morning. Two men were killed on the spot, and a third died on the following Saturday, while others were terribly burnt. The material which exploded was stowed under the paint-room, contrary to the Admiralty instructions. It appears that a man went there with a light, and it set fire to the inflammable gas rising from the spilled liquid; he was literally blown to pieces. The substance which has thus been the cause of a serious accident is commonly known as "patent driers," which are used in ironclads to prevent corrosion between the double-bottoms. The *Triumph* is an iron steam-ship of 6640 tons, carrying engines of 4890 horse power, with an armament of fourteen guns. Her captain is Captain Albert H. Markham. We give an illustration of the ship.

A meeting of sportsmen in South Notts was held at Nottingham last Saturday to elect a Master of the Hunt in place of Lancelot Rolleston, Watnall Hall, who has retired, after a popular mastership of six years. The Earl of Harrington was unanimously elected to succeed Mr. Rolleston.



H.M.S. TRIUMPH, ON BOARD WHICH THE LATE FATAL EXPLOSION TOOK PLACE.

THE COMING SESSION.

Welcome to many a political gladiator have been the clarion notes of the Opposition heralds, summoning the faithful to the feast which precedes the gathering of the Parliamentary hosts to do wordy battle against each other. The gap made in the foremost rank of the Conservative Party by the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield has not been definitively filled: the crown of leadership has not yet been actually assumed by either the Marquis of Salisbury or Sir Stafford Northcote, who respectively hold the reins of the Conservative Peers and Conservative Commons. With ready tact, Mr. William Henry Smith has invited a distinguished circle of his party "to meet Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Salisbury" at dinner on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 3, Grosvenor-place. As for the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, he has given the signal to his followers in the form of a circular:—

Pynes, Exeter, Jan. 5.
Dear Sir,—As there can be no doubt that, in the present critical state of affairs, the opening of the next Session will be very important, I trust you may be able to be in your place on Tuesday, Feb. 7.—I remain, yours faithfully,
STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

When Parliament does assemble, on the 7th of next month, the first vexed question to demand settlement will probably again be the position of the House of Commons with regard to Mr. Bradlaugh's claim to take his seat as junior member for Northampton. Although the Earl of Derby has recently added the weight of his opinion to that of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, who, with their colleagues, thought it would be most expedient to offer no obstacle to Mr. Bradlaugh's entrance, it is reported that when the hon. member approaches the table to take the oath Sir Stafford Northcote will again move that he be not permitted to do so. Whereupon it is further rumoured that the Government will meet the Opposition motion with the convenient issue of "the previous question." But, this troublesome matter once settled, or left unsettled, we have the authority of the Prime Minister for the statement that "the very first question, I may say, of magnitude that her Majesty's Government will have to deal with in the coming Session must be to endeavour to bring the great legislative instrument, the House of Commons, into a condition satisfactorily to perform its duties." This familiar Ministerial declaration was repeated by Mr. Gladstone in the quiet speech he made to his tenants at the rent-audit dinner in the Glyne Arms, Hawarden, on the 12th inst. What Mr. Sala reasonably wishes us to call "the closure," instead of the *clôture*, will, it is said, be proposed as the Government's remedy for Obstruction. It would certainly be a drastic measure. "Were that matter disposed of," Mr. Gladstone went on to say, "I do not know anything which would stand between us and the endeavour we intend to make to deal with this question of local government, local expenditure, and local taxation." The engrossing subject of the land on this side of St. George's Channel occupied the greater portion of Mr. Gladstone's address. On this point he was studiously moderate. He did not conceal his opinion that farmers would derive vastly more benefit from a genial summer than from the reforms impending: such as the simplification and cheapening of the transfer and descent of land, and the granting of additional security to tenants. It is plain, however, from what Lord Derby lately divulged in his frank, Liberal speech that a Municipal Bill for London will claim precedence of any Ministerial Land Bill next Session.

Irish Home Rule Members are said to be girding up their loins for a resolute attack upon the Government for the incarceration of Mr. Parnell in Kilmainham Jail. Motions of censure have already been drawn up. Meantime, the Irish crusade against English members found vent in a fresh place on Monday, Mr. Slagg meeting with considerable and persistent opposition in Manchester when he (succeeding Mr. Jacob Bright) attempted to address his constituents.

Politics, happily, do not always monopolise the attention of leaders of either party. The public has lately been privileged to learn how readily Sir Stafford Northcote can throw off party cares, and join genially in a ball given to his household at Pynes. On Tuesday Sir Stafford appeared in the pleasant capacity of chairman at an interesting lecture on Canada, delivered brightly by his son, Mr. H. S. Northcote, M.P., in Exeter, where the Northcote family is held in high respect.

THE DEAD OF NIGHT.

Of all expressions, is not this the most expressive? With these words, I think, all weird and ghastly stories should begin: "At the dead of night—"

There is no silence by day like that silence: there is no darkness so utter, no cold so keen, as that of the midnight hour sacred to wandering spirits and burglars. There is nothing so dead as the dead of night.

To walk through a churchyard late on a winter's night, with the church to moonward of you, hiding what feeble light there was, and only allowing it to make faintly visible the white and distant gravestones: this, with the wind rustling the leaves of high and dimly-threatening poplars, would be an excellent test of the "faith in unfaith" of a sceptic. If his pulse did not quicken—and with it his step—he would certainly be a prize sceptic, and have a right to disbelieve in anything he liked.

Even at home, in one's own room, the dead of night is not an easy time to be brave in. Napoleon used to talk of "two a.m. courage"—that which is found in working order when its owner is waked out of his first sleep; and Napoleon no doubt possessed it. But for the run of us, ordinary mortals—can we be sure how we should behave if we woke suddenly and saw, by the glimmering starlight, a burglar ransacking our drawers? Are we quite certain that we should not pretend to be asleep till he was safe off the premises? Not quite, I fear; yet we know the story—a very ghastly one, to my fancy—of the lady who while brushing her hair saw in the looking-glass the reflection of a living eye, that twinkled in a portrait opposite: and who did not start nor shiver, but hummed a tune for a while, then pretended to have mislaid

something, looked for it—and finally went down stairs as if to seek it, summoned the men-servants and secured the robber. (Burglars please note, and do not be caught like this again.)

And it was only a woman who did this. Very likely she suffered for it afterwards—the strain of those few minutes would probably lay up a delicate woman for days. Even so Lady Macbeth ruined her constitution by the mental effort of that hour or two in the ghastliest "dead of night" in which she made her husband a murderer. But the bravery—the "two a.m. courage"—of both ladies is unquestionable.

Indeed—to change sides in my argument—nothing is a greater surprise to their friends than the coolness and decision with which even nervous and timid people often act at some especially trying time. The terrible accident—the fire, or explosion, or what not—which ought to frighten them "out of their lives," does not do anything of the sort, but, instead, makes men of them. Is this because such people—vivid in imagination but weak of limb—are apt to picture to themselves the immediate result of any great shock as a state of feeling altogether new, utterly intolerable; so that when the shock comes, and they find themselves—unless they are in actual bodily pain—really very much the same as before, they are vaguely surprised, and, for the time at all events, much relieved? People make to themselves the strangest exaggerated pictures of evils they have never experienced. Brave soldiers have sometimes fancied, before their first battle, that as soon as "it had begun," they would be sure to run away—overlooking the fact that hardly anything ever does definitely begin; that the scenes of life melt into one another imperceptibly, like the dissolving views at the poor departed Polytechnic.

It is quite curious, that terror of the unknown. To give an instance, entirely apart from the gloom of night—a recollection of happy holidays. Only last vacation, Smith, of Trinity, having heard with almost sceptical admiration of the walking feats of Brown of John's and Jones of Caius, determined to join them in a tour. He had longish legs, but was a sedentary, lazy man; and the twenty miles set down for the first day's travel really frightened him—haunted him, even in his dreams. Yet, when they had once started, he was absurdly relieved, at the end of even the first half mile, to find that twenty-mile walking was only walking after all. It was not some new-fangled mode of locomotion fitted for the legs of giants; like the bourgeois in Molière, he had been walking twenty miles all through his life—by instalments. And so he swung merrily along the hard highway, and actually in his new-found confidence "forced the pace" for the first mile or two—strongly though he felt what the result of his hardihood must be! (It was blisters.)

So it is a sort of revelation of one's own identity, to look at oneself from the outside as a person who has experienced some great shock, such as one reads of in books. You see that it is just the same self that you are accustomed to, subject to the same little worries and petty wants—that when awakened by an explosion you are not suddenly clothed by machinery, but that your garments have to be put on and buttoned (to some extent, if not so completely as usual), and that shirt-studs may be lost even when the house is on fire—although on such an occasion one might not stop to look for them.

Only in the dead of night there may be this great difference—darkness. To be made a blind man for the time—and for a time when one most needs all one's senses—this is a sharp trial of the strongest nerve. Danger in the dark—it is really unlike other danger. You can hardly measure it: you cannot feel sure that you are its master. Read, in a volume of old murders, that one which most fascinated De Quincey: the murderer of Ratcliff—highway was not a man one would fear to meet in the daylight—but clothed in the shadow of night he threw half London into a panic. Darkness made him like a vampire or a were-wolf—a monster all the more horrible because of his humanity.

It is the horror of night that makes it the time for suicides—it is not only the desire to die unseen, but a fascination of the midnight Thames, a dreadful weariness that belongs to the lonely space of a dark mountain-side. There is one way, and only one, of actual escape from this desolation—to something different, whatever that something may be. Then, if ever, courage goes: or despair dresses up in wild rags of daring, that make it look like a brave thing to flee from life. I have said that the change from a vague terror to a definite danger gives courage; and so is the possibility of bringing unmeasured sorrow to a certain end a temptation—to that last act which has been called a coward's bravery.

And yet in these our times—strange result of the specialisation which we call civilisation—there is a dismal army of policemen, printers, firemen, who live only in the night, and sleep by day "more than the wild-cat." It is rather dreadful to think of this weird existence—against nature, we should call it, but for the recollection of those colourless zoophytes which swim in the waters of sunless caves. It must make men unlike their fellows—with reversed feelings, perhaps, in time; unready and helpless in the day, full of the rare two a.m. courage, but quite out of the common two p.m. article. Who ever heard of a night-policeman seeing a ghost? Yet, perhaps, occasionally he does—in the daytime! The glare of the sunlight, the rattle of the streets, the freshness of scents, the warm fullness of the air, must dazzle and weary beings only used to the black, silent, ill-odorous, raw and empty dead of night.

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GENERAL HOME NEWS.

There is to be a fresh competition for the four groups of statuary to be placed on Blackfriars Bridge.

By a majority of one, the London School Board has directed the St. Paul's Industrial School Committee to resume the inquiry into the management of that school.

It is stated that the Incorporated Law Society do not propose to take any steps with regard to the solicitors who have been imprisoned for bribery at elections.

The Governor and Company of the Bank of England have voted £500 towards the Lord Mayor's Fund at the Mansion House for the Defence of Property in Ireland.

The Birmingham Town Council on Tuesday, by 20 votes to 6, decided not to grant the use of the Townhall for an address by Miss Parnell.

The annual soirée of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday evening—Major Shepherd presiding. The annual report was presented and adopted.

At the Mansion House yesterday week the Lady Mayoress entertained a large number of guests at a juvenile ball. More than 1500 children and their friends assembled in the Egyptian Hall, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, the present Champion Sculler of the World, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday. He revisits England to compete with Robert Watson Boyd, the Newcastle-on-Tyne sculler, in a match for five hundred pounds a side and the Championship of the World. This match is to take place on the Tyne on April 3.

An order was made by the Court of Appeal last Saturday to wind up the Haven Gold-Mining Company, formed with a capital of £100,000 to work as a gold-field a piece of land in New Zealand, leased at a small rental by a native chief. The company had been previously the subject of legal proceedings, Vice-Chancellor Bacon having refused a winding-up order.

A public meeting was held in the Manchester Townhall on Tuesday afternoon, under the presidency of the Mayor, for the purpose of promoting a National Conservatoire of Music, on the lines indicated by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Albany, and Prince Christian, on their recent visit to Manchester. A resolution approving of the formation of a National Conservatoire of Music was unanimously adopted.

The new Vestry-hall at Wandsworth, which has been in course of erection for the past two years, will be publicly opened next Tuesday, in the presence of Sir Henry Peck, Bart., M.P., Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bart., M.P., Lord Middleton, and other Surrey noblemen and gentlemen. The building has cost upwards of £13,000, and contains a large number of apartments adapted for the various purposes to which they are intended, the principal room being a large public hall is capable of accommodating about 1000 persons.

A number of gentlemen attended at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday evening on the invitation of Mr. E. H. Johnson, manager of the Edison electric light system, to witness the experimental lighting of the concert-room in anticipation of the forthcoming exhibition. The lamps were hung in festoons between the pillars in the galleries. In the centre of the room a magnificent glass chandelier was hung, and on one of the tables, at which the guests were dining, an épergne of natural flowers was illuminated by one of the lamps being set in their midst. There were in all some 215 lights, each of them of sixteen-candle power, but remarkably steady and soft.

The Moderators and Examiners for the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos have issued the list of candidates who have acquitted themselves so as to deserve mathematical honours. Of the ninety-five competitors, ninety have been approved, including one *agrolat*. The further examination for the Tripos is being held this week. The final list arranged in order of merit as Wranglers, Senior Optimes, and Junior Optimes will be published in the Senate House on Friday, the 27th inst. The Examiners and Moderators for mathematical honours report that the following female students have acquitted themselves so as to deserve mathematical honours—Miss Burstall, Miss Julyan, and Miss Lister, all of Girton.

A congress of teachers of the French language and literature was opened on Thursday week in the large hall of the Merchant Taylor's School, Charterhouse. The meeting on the following day was held at St. Paul's School, St. Paul's-churchyard; and on Saturday the members assembled at the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi. The main object of the congress is the inauguration of the National Society of French Teachers in Great Britain, which has the support of Messieurs Victor Hugo, Léon Gambetta, Challemeil-Lacour, and other eminent Frenchmen. M. Antonio Roche has been elected President of the Executive Committee; and it has been determined to establish a journal to represent the profession. The head masters of English schools will be invited to take part in the next Congress, which will be held at Oxford in January next.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday, when the chair was taken by the Master of the Charterhouse, and a paper "On Biblical proper names, personal and local, illustrated from sources external to Scripture," was read by the Rev. H. G. Tomkins. Communications from Professor Cheyne and others were read, after which a discussion took place, in which the Chairman pointed out the value of the investigations so carefully carried on by the author. Mr. Hormuzd Rassam gave numerous Arab traditions, and cases of the permanence of the early names in the East, and their remarkable significations, instancing the name Babylon, and its meaning. He added that in his recent excavations he had come across a tradition that its ruins contained antediluvian records. That, however, was a question that certainly remained to be proved, but there was no doubt of the value of the records now safe on their way to England; more he would not say. The Rev. Dr. Stern and Mr. Trelawny Saunders followed, the latter pointing out that many names in the early history of the Israelites appeared on Egyptian records, and would seem to be traceable to Hindoo sources. In Palestine and Egypt there was a tradition that civilisation came from the east, and in India that it came from the north-east, therefore the cradle of the human race seemed to lie between.

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SEE "PLAYHOUSES," PAGE 51.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN LEICESTER.

The visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, at Bradgate Park, Leicestershire, came to an end on Friday, last week, the Prince having arrived there on the Monday evening. Bradgate is situated five or six miles north of the town of Leicester, and at an equal distance, or more, to the south of Loughborough; it is within the famous tract of ancient woodland called Charnwood Forest, much of which has been cleared of trees. The Barony of Groby, in this neighbourhood, was held by Sir John Grey, the first husband of Elizabeth Woodville, who afterwards became the Queen of Edward IV. Henry Grey, Lord Grey of Groby, in the reign of King Henry VIII., built the old hall of Bradgate, which was afterwards occupied by the Duke and Duchess of Suffolk, parents of Lady Jane Grey, and she was born here in 1537. The remains of this building, called "Lady Jane Grey's house," consisting of the two towers and the chapel, of brick with stone quoins, are still to be seen in Bradgate Park. Our Artist's Sketches represent these ruins, as well as the modern mansion, in the Elizabethan style, and the entrance to the Park, which has many beautiful features, a fine avenue of Spanish chestnuts, some grand old oaks, and a trout-stream flowing in a rocky bed. The town of Leicester, where the Prince of Wales, on his arrival, received an address of welcome from the Mayor and Corporation, affords the subjects of several of these Sketches. It is a place of great historical antiquity, having been the Roman military station of Ratae, and a portion of the Roman wall is still extant. The gateway and pieces of walls belonging to Leicester Abbey, in which Cardinal Wolsey died, are seen at the north side of the town, on the banks of the small river Soar. The Church of St. Mary de Castro, which is, though not the most ancient, the one of most architectural interest, has a Norman porch, at one side, and Norman chancel, with Early English and later Gothic building in the nave and aisles, and with a lofty tower and spire. St. Nicholas' Church is of greater antiquity, having been constructed of materials taken from the Roman city wall. St. Margaret's, which is of Perpendicular architecture, stands on the site of the ancient Cathedral Church; there was, in Saxon times, a Bishopric of Leicester, now superseded by that of Lincoln. The Townhall was built in Queen Elizabeth's reign; and its Mayor's Parlour, with rare stained-glass windows and carved chimney-piece, is of some antiquarian interest. Our Illustrations of Leicester are from photographs by Mr. Hudson, of that town.

The arrival of the Prince of Wales at Leicester, at five o'clock on Monday evening, by the Midland Railway from London, was made an occasion of public festivity. The streets were decorated and illuminated with much taste, and so was the railway station, which was crowded with spectators, including the Mayor, Corporation, and magistrates of the ancient borough. On the platform were General Burnaby, M.P., Colonel Blewitt, and a guard of honour of one hundred Leicestershire Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Sir Henry Halford. His Royal Highness, on alighting, was received by Lord Stamford, the crowd cheering, and the band playing "God Save the Queen." His Royal Highness and Lord Stamford walked along the platform, the Mayor and the Town Clerk advancing to meet them. The Mayor having presented to his Royal Highness an address of welcome, the Prince handed to the Mayor a written reply, in which he gave hopes that the Prince and Princess of Wales might be able, some time this year, to visit Leicester for the opening of the Abbey Park. The band played "God Save the Prince of Wales" as he entered Lord Stamford's carriage, to drive through the town, where the crowd was extremely enthusiastic. The streets were densely packed, the mounted police finding it difficult to clear a passage. A telegram was dispatched to Bradgate Park, and a large bonfire was lighted on a hill top. The village of Groby had illuminations—the Pool there, forty acres in extent, being surrounded by coloured lights. At Bradgate Hall, the tenantry of Lord Stamford, who had assembled, greeted the Prince with hearty cheers. The next three days were chiefly devoted to shooting in the woods around Bradgate and Groby. The sportsmen were the Prince of Wales, Lord Stamford, Viscount Newport, the Earl of Lathom, Colonel Kenyon Slaney, Lord Ormathwaite, Earl de Grey, Sir F. Johnstone, Mr. Trelawney, Mr. de Lisle, Colonel Teesdale, the Earl of Hardwicke, Mr. Christopher Sykes, Colonel Lloyd, and Lord Forester. Haywood was first shot over and furnished splendid sport, the pheasants rising nicely, owing to the bright sunshine which prevailed in the middle of the day. Homewood, a plantation of great extent, was next entered and furnished excellent shooting, both hares and pheasants being plentiful. This was on the second day. The attendance of spectators was enormous, hundreds of conveyances of all kinds lined the roads, and several thousand people, many of whom had walked several miles, watched the shooting with the keenest interest. On the road from Leicester to Bradgate was one continuous stream of conveyances, and there could not have been less than between five and ten thousand people in the field adjoining the wood where the Royal party was shooting. The fog then became rather dense, and the pheasants refused to rise. The cessation of firing led the people to suppose the sport was over, and in their loyal enthusiasm they advanced, cheering vociferously, and unwittingly prevented the Royal party shooting over the remaining part of the wood. His Royal Highness then left the wood and walked along the road towards the entrance to the private grounds, the crowd cheering tremendously. So great was the enthusiasm that the cheering was heard two miles off. On reaching the private gate Lord Stamford addressed the spectators. He said,—"Ladies and gentlemen, I am instructed by his Royal Highness to thank you for your loyal and hearty reception. I am sorry, however, that the very great crowd has spoilt his Royal Highness's sport. (A voice, 'It's loyalty, my Lord,' and cheers.) I know it is the loyalty of the people; this is the first time his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has paid us a visit, but I hope he will pay us another during the summer. I now call for three hearty British cheers for his Royal Highness (Great cheering). Cheers were afterwards given for Lord Stamford. His Royal Highness then entered the carriage and drove off amid great enthusiasm. The Prince bowed repeatedly in response to the cheers. At night there was a brilliant illumination in the park and grounds; many thousands of brilliantly coloured lamps were placed round the walks with beautiful arrangements on the lawn and among the trees. There was also a splendid display of fireworks, which was witnessed by several thousand people.

Sir John Holker, Q.C., was sworn in as Lord Justice of Appeal before the Lord Chancellor, at his country residence, Blackmoor, Liss, Hants, on Saturday afternoon last; and took his seat in the Court of Appeal, at Lincoln's Inn, on Monday.

Under the special patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales and all the members of the Royal Family, and with the direct sanction of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, a military assault-at-arms and military concert by the combined bands of the Guards, will take place at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 11, in aid of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows.

POETRY.

Enthusiastic persons reside for some time in more or less interesting places abroad, become familiar with and enamoured of the past and present history, aspect, manners and customs, to say nothing about the most famous personages, of those places, and, having in their souls the spirit of poetry, write, it may be an epic, or it may be a drama, such as *Savonarola*: by Alfred Austin (Macmillan and Co.), and expect that the subject which they, in consequence of the atmosphere they have breathed and of the local circumstances of which they have felt the inspiring influence, found so deeply absorbing, will be regarded in the same light by the public in general. Such expectations are very often disappointed; and it will be a matter for felicitation, as well as for surprise, if a disappointment of the kind should not result from the publication of the tragedy in which *Savonarola* is the principal figure. It is doubtful whether that zealous priest, whose character and career are boldly likened by the author of the tragedy to those of the Founder of Christianity, has left behind him a sufficiently world-wide celebrity to make a play of which he is the central personage an object of popular, or even numerous, appreciation. It may be that, as the author asserts, "with one supreme exception, *Savonarola* is the most interesting figure in human story;" but, while the "supreme exception" is treasured up in the minds and hearts of all Christendom, the name of *Savonarola* has made but a feeble impression upon the mass of mankind. *Savonarola* belongs almost entirely to Florentine history; to care much about him it is necessary to be conversant with the situation of Florence at the age in which he lived; and it is doubtful whether even in Florence itself at the present day he is remembered, beyond the circle of refined, cultivated, erudite, enthusiastic strangers that are within the gates, with more than lukewarm feelings whether of gratitude, or of reverence, or of admiration. Even the genius of George Eliot failed to render the story of *Savonarola*, as it is told in "Romola," nearly so popular as that of "Adam Bede" with the British public; and it is to be feared that the tragedy of which *Savonarola* is the hero, whatever may be its excellence as a play, will be scarcely so successful as the novel. Thus much it has seemed needful to say, because the author of the tragedy openly declares that he wrote his play with the intention, nay hope, of having it acted and of helping thereby to uphold the dignity of the English stage. He will certainly not lower that dignity, but it is doubtful whether he will extort much more from an audience than their profound respect. The very care he has taken to be true to the age, the nationality, the localities, the political and clerical parties, and all the historical accessories he depicts will be likely to tell rather against him than for him with spectators and hearers who would prefer for the most part an unreality with which they can sympathise to a reality which they cannot appreciate. It would be different, of course, with the select few who are imbued with the love and veneration for Florence and all that is Florentine which it is the fashion for persons of culture and leisure to profess; and many more than the select few may derive pleasure from a perusal, whatever may be the case with a representation, of a play which does credit to the author as a conceiver of character and an exponent of earnestness and eloquence. There are many situations which would be very striking from a spectacular point of view, but some of them are scarcely in accordance with the spirit of our times; and it is a question whether there is movement enough to carry the business through triumphantly. A reader of the play, however, will be frequently impressed with the felicity of the diction, the vigour of the prophetic and denunciatory addresses, the charm of the softer passages, the happy touches of quiet humour.

Long-winded speeches are the main characteristic of the tragedy entitled *Mary Stuart*: by Algernon Charles Swinburne (Chatto and Windus), with which the author completes the "trilogy" devoted to the tragic history of the Scottish Queen. There are five acts, but, if the truth must be told, there is little dramatic action; the time is principally spent in mouthing, which is a very different thing from dialogues, soliloquies, and addresses, such as lead up naturally and briskly to foreshadowed catastrophe, reveal the secret workings of the heart and the peculiarities of an individuality, and fill the reader's mind, by means of mingled narrative and description, with a clearly conceived array of incidents and with a vision, as it were, of distinct, though immaterial, scenery. There is little or nothing of the majesty or magnificence which reminiscences of Queen Elizabeth and her Court might suggest; little or nothing of the pathetic grace which the picture of Mary, Queen of Scots, in her sorrows and trials, might well exhibit. To make of the two queens little more than two common spiteful women, of whom one falls to cursing like a very drab, when her indignation is roused, and the other prays secretly to man for vengeance, and openly to God for mercy upon her enemies, when she sees no means of escape from death, may be true to nature and to fact, but is certainly not in accordance with the lofty dignity of true poetical tragedy. The author, of course, gives evidence here and there of his excellence in the art of pretty versification; but, on the whole, his blank verse is remarkable for nothing so much as for an affectation of antiquated diction, curious conceits, and difficult, involved constructions; whilst his invective bears a strong resemblance to sheer Billingsgate and his outbursts of indignation or protest to the screamings of an infuriated scold. He may be capable of the depth, breadth, and height required for a grand dramatic composition; but, so far as he has gone at present, his readers will probably consider that his proper place is among the lyric bards, especially among such as are rather impetuous and petulant than powerful and passionate, but melodious, luscious, sibilant, alliterative.

A devotedly loyal attachment, such as a chivalrous subject may feel towards his Queen, seems to have inspired the poem entitled *Ad Reginam*: by George Eric M. Lancaster (David Bogue), wherein the most creditable sentiments are expressed in such musical numbers as were to be expected of him who wrote "Pygmalion in Cyprus," and thereby won general recognition as the possessor of a real poetical instinct. There are three cantos, and in each of them there are stanzas full of fire, tuneful, exhilarating, and eminently patriotic. Added to the longer poem is a collection of sonnets, not many in number, but graceful in execution; and altogether the little volume is likely to be highly appreciated, especially by Scotsmen, to whom the dreadful wrong that was meditated, not so long ago, against the "tartans" will be a more intelligible cause for an exhibition of poetical frenzy than to the ordinary Englishman.

A very neat, quaint little book is that entitled *The Guitar-Player*: by Kenningale Cook, LL.D. (Pickering and Co.), containing the titular and sundry other poems, which testify of the endowments and the acquirements, as regards fancy and style of utterance, characteristic of the Muse's family. The meaning, if any, of the titular poem is not easily discovered; but, as with "Christabel" and "The Ancient Mariner," there is sometimes a singular piquancy about that which is "incomprehensible and without head or tail." The author is hardly careful enough in his language sometimes; he spoils his lines by the introduction of some too familiar, colloquial, almost

vulgar phrase, which produces the effect of bathos. Sometimes he attains considerable success in the manner of Suckling and other minor poets whose simple verse not unfrequently depends for its charm upon a pretty conceit—as, for instance, when he tells his ladylove the reason why he adores her most when she wears the least of ornament: because there is then, or there seems to be, so much more of herself. A simple, obvious idea, no doubt, but pretty enough. And there is more that is better, both of the same and of a different sort.

The dark side of life, the life of the poor and miserable, of those who dwell in sordid places and among sordid cares, is the principal theme, treated with a certain pathos, a somewhat grim irony, and no little command of versification, in *Lays of a Londoner*: by Clement Scott (David Bogue); but heroic actions are also celebrated in the semi-poetical, semi-prosaic, altogether colloquial and familiar fashion for which the verses that appear from time to time in *Punch* are distinguished. Indeed, many of the lays collected in the volume under consideration had previously done duty in the columns of that paper, and their quality has thus a notable voucher. The subjects are, of course, various: the woes of the City clerk, who has to live on a pound a week or less, and yet be "respectable"; the smallpox; the poor little children, who never see the green fields; the heroic conduct of the gallant captain who gives his life-belt to the poor little "stowaway" and takes his chance, which turns out to be a certainty, of drowning, and so on: all incidents drawn from the newspapers of the day, and handled in a rough, off-hand, commonplace way, in the spirit of the late Thomas Hood.

THE OLD CLOTHES EXCHANGE.

In that respectable City business street, Houndsditch, directly opposite St. Mary Axe, is the entrance to a court named "Phil's Buildings." Here, from four to five o'clock daily in the afternoon, may be witnessed a curious scene of bustle and petty traffic, collecting together several hundred dealers in cast-off articles of clothing, who have gone their morning rounds, as we meet them all over London, picking up whatever they can hope to sell for shillings or pence. The court is a place not of wretched aspect, but flanked by decently-built houses, one or two of which are occupied by persons in the trade, whose open doors allow piles of second-hand apparel to be seen in the passages and rooms, with desks or tables for the receipt of custom. Other premises seem to be let as lodgings, and there are no signs of disorder or squalid misery. At the upper end rises a lofty gateway, bearing a twofold inscription, which first advertises the entrance to a public-house bearing a highly distinguished title—not "the Methuselah Arms," but the name and "arms" of a venerable Jewish patriarch in the City of London—and which further announces that it is the portal to the "Clothes Mart and Exchange." Having paid the admission fee of one penny, at the barrier placed across the steps leading up to Phil's Court, the visitor may pass through the iron gates beyond, and find himself in the queer place and company shown in our illustration. To the left is the public-house, which seems to be quietly and properly conducted, and which supplies not only beer and strong drink, but tea and coffee, and a variety of cheap eatables, for the refreshment of the weary people who have trudged through five or ten miles of streets, carrying heavy loads, since the hour when they ought to have had their breakfast. The market-place is a paved space, nearly 100 ft. square, with covered stalls and benches extending its whole length, and with racks or hurdles fixed against the side walls, all convenient enough for the purpose of showing goods for sale. At this hour of High Change, when two or three hundred men and women are assembled here, the pavement, as well as the benches, will be littered over with huge sacks half-empty of their contents, with heaps of old boots and shoes, indiscriminately mingled, with bundles of old umbrellas and parasols, with coats, waistcoats, and trousers more carefully laid out to view, and with shawls, mantles, and other articles of female apparel, while hats and caps are ranged in the upper tier. The avenues between are thronged with poor folk of a class whom we believe to be quite as honest as their neighbours; and who certainly work hard enough to get their living, and render useful service to the poorest class of all, the purchasers of this rejected gear, which is better than no clothing at all. A majority at least of the men engaged in this trade are easily recognised as Jews; and it need scarcely be said that Jews are sober, civil, orderly in their behaviour, and not in the habit of using foul language. The women, of whom a smaller proportion seem to be Jewesses, do not always behave so well. Some of them are apt to be quarrelsome with each other; and one vehement scold, who sees her opposite neighbour, by quiet assiduity, taking up the best of the custom on that side, has begun a course of loud and calumnious vociferation, which fails, however, to win the approval of her hearers. In general, both men and women here show a degree of patience and good temper, which is creditable to those who must already have suffered much fatigue—considering the weight of their sacks and bags—and who are doomed, we fear, often to sad disappointment in being unable to sell what they have brought to market. Some of the women are mothers, and have their little children with them playing about under the stalls. It is true that they are not so neat and clean as one would like to see them; and their dress will frequently be made up of oddly mixed garments from the unsaleable stock-in-trade, such as the remainder of a sealskin jacket, not worth as many pence as it once cost guineas, or a shawl of handsome pattern now degraded to extreme dinginess, thrown over a miserable cotton gown. Their occupation and condition of life, indeed, can scarcely be expected to favour a high standard of æsthetic culture, or particular refinement of manners; but the frequenters of the Clothes Exchange in Houndsditch are possibly not worse, in the essentials of morality, than some highly respectable people at the West End.

Sir Erasmus Wilson, has given £10,000 to the University of Aberdeen for the purpose of endowing a chair of Pathology.

Further trials on a large scale of the asbestos paint, stated to be fire-proof, were carried out last Saturday, in the grounds of the Crystal Palace. The Lord Mayor and a large party, including Captain Shaw, the lessees of the principal theatres, and representatives of Insurance companies were present, on the invitation of the chairman, Mr. J. J. Allport, and the Directors of the Company. The chief experiments consisted of two model theatres, built, the one of ordinary wood and the other of the like wood painted with several coats of asbestos paint. Below the floor, raised from the ground about three feet, were piled shavings and wood, while upon the floor were more shavings and wood. These bonfires were lighted, and the wooden structure was speedily a mass of flames, giving out a scorching heat at a hundred feet away. The bonfires failed to ignite the painted edifice, and more shavings and wood and lighted materials were pitchforked on to it and under it during the whole period of three-quarters of an hour whilst the wood building was blazing.

OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS IN WINTER.

Now, when the winds of Winter are sobbing through the woods, and shivering oaks and elms are glad to hide their naked limbs in the soft snow, how like a dream it seems to think of green-wood trees and flowers and singing birds! But if a dream to us, who, seated by our glowing hearths, can listen complacently to the sough of the wind outside the warm drapery of our windows, how infinitely more dream-like must be those summer days to the little feathered folk whose very existence seems to us bound up in leaves and sunshine! Where now are all those blithe warblers, that in months gone by charmed us with their rapturous bursts of melody? Vast flocks of them, we know, have gone to distant lands, whose palm-fringed shores know not what winter snows or winter winds are like. Not a few took their flight ere yet their sylvan haunts had been touched by Autumn's magic wand; but the great bulk of the birds who have forsaken us winged their way to the South in October's nut-brown month, a few stragglers remaining until November. Many, however, of the birds that sang so sweetly to us in sunnier days are still in our midst: in the cold and cheerless woods, some of them; in the frost-bound hedges, others; and in the nooks and crannies of ivied ruins; and some are wandering disconsolately by stretches of the frozen river, and some on the wild, bleak moor; while others, again, pressed by cold and hunger, forgetting their natural timidity, have ventured close to the habitations of man.

Amongst the birds that, in this inclement month of January, habitually flock around the abodes of man, are, besides the inevitable sparrows and the ever-welcome robin, chaffinches, greenfinches, linnets, goldfinches, and yellow-hammers. Right to our very doors they come when the cold is at its worst, though, when the weather does not press them too hard, they keep, as a rule, to the farmyards and adjacent stacks. Go to any one of the farmsteads that are dotted thickly over all the country side, and we never fail to see a troop of the trustful little creatures we have named, augmented here and there by some stray local residents. Of the finches that invade the farmyards, there is none so common as the gaily dressed little chaffinch, whose white-barred wings at once attract our attention, as well as that pretty reddish-brown breast of his, which he seems to be ever trimming. Though the snow on the fields lies inches deep, he is pert and gay as ever; but we miss the sweet sprightly song that came so incessantly from his small throat in the days of leaves and sunshine. He spends much of the short winter day in the farmyards; though, if the weather be not too severe, the fields have still a resistless charm for him; and when evening closes in upon the frost-bound earth, if there be evergreens or shrubberies at hand, it is there that he will seek his night's repose. It is also amongst the perennial branches of the evergreens and shrubberies surrounding man's habitations that the greenfinch, in company with sparrows, linnets, and thrushes, takes shelter for the night. This pretty finch, by-the-way, is much more noticeable now than in more genial seasons, for, when the trees are clothed in their summer dress, so much does he look like "a brother of the dancing leaves," he is often overlooked; in the farmyard, however, when driven thither by the cold, his plumage of richest green and yellow is seen to advantage. The brilliant little goldfinch, though often seen in the farmyards, prefers the tangled, weed-choked hedges, especially where there is a plentiful sprinkling of thistles and docks; and the same may be said of the linnets, whose numbers are now considerably augmented by their banding themselves with congeners from colder regions. More familiar as a winter visitor to the farmyards is the yellowhammer, whose bright yellow plumage and sprightly ways make him a favourite everywhere.

But of the birds that come close to our dwellings in these opening days of the year, the favourite of all is unquestionably the robin. Other birds may have richer voices, and many are far handsomer; still the redbreast has ever held the first place in our hearts. There is something irresistibly engaging in the way in which he lets us come so very near him. Some natural timidity, of course, he has; but when he looks at us askance with those bright, wistful eyes of his, there seems such trust in us our hearts are touched at once, and we are ready to believe all the sweet tales that have been told of him. Strewing with leaves and flowers the graves of the friendless, and "covering with moss the dead's unclosed eyes," may be sentiments scarcely tenable in this matter-of-fact age; yet many of our poets, Shakespeare himself included, have loved to tell how "the little redbreast teacheth charity." Myths though they be, the pretty things that have been told of Robin, have no doubt helped to make him the privileged bird he is—especially that most touching one of all which tells of him fluttering up to the Cross and drawing one of the thorns from the Saviour's suffering brow, staining thereby for ever afterwards his breast with blood. Setting aside, however, the fictions that have been told of him, in addition to his charming confidence in man, he has another claim upon our affections—his rich, plaintive song. He is a perennial singer; but it is in winter, when nearly all the other birds are silent, that we love best to hear him. It is in winter, too, that his red breast is reddest.

The robin, however, is not the only bird out of whose little heart the music is not crushed by winter snows and frosts. Hopping incessantly from twig to twig, drooping its wings and saucily elevating its mite of a tail, the tiny wren looks so utterly insignificant, we smile at the idea of its being hardy enough to sing in January; but wait until the little thing rests for a moment, and immediately we are lost in wonder that so loud a lay can come from so small a throat. In the long winter nights the wrens manage to keep alive by huddling close together, in bunches of from four or five to a dozen or more, on sheltered boughs and in old nests and holes; presenting to the eye nothing but a shapeless mass of downy feathers. But not all the wrens can keep their spark of life alight; for, alas! after a severe season we find many a frozen bunch of them. There is, however, a still smaller bird than the wren which braves our winters, the gold-crest, that "shadow of a bird," whose entire length is but three and a half inches.

Besides the redbreast and wren, there is one other bird which sings to us in January, and that, too, during those stormy bursts of weather when even Robin's brave little heart fails him. Amid driving snow, and above the howling of the blast, the mistle-thrush, or "storm-cock," may be heard pouring out his loud wild notes, as if in defiance of the storm. A frequenter of our woods and fields in more genial seasons, he now roams from place to place in search of food, congregating at times with the fieldfares, that late in November came to us from the Far North. When the snow is deep, the fieldfares keep to the hedgerows and outskirts of woods and coopes; but when the weather is at all mild, they come in large flocks to the fields, where we find, too, the redwing, another of the thrushes that seek shelter in England during the winter. Our own song-thrush and the blackbird keep pretty close to the hedgerows and to the evergreens and shrubberies that surround country dwellings; but, being solitary in their habits, we see little of them, except at feeding-time in the early morning and evening.

One of the most interesting of the thrushes, in this icy month, is the dipper, or water-ouzel. His haunts are as different from the other thrushes as his personal appearance. He is a bird of the wild. If you wish to have a peep at him, you must go to some deep secluded glen, where a rushing stream dashes headlong down a rocky bed from the bleak uplands. A dumpy little bird is the water-ouzel, reminding us at first of the wren, from his quick jerky movements and his comical little tail; but he is twice the size of our tiny winter songster. He is a solitary little fellow, keeping throughout the year to one special part of the stream he haunts. No matter how deep the snow may lie on the banks of his beloved stream and on the ledges of rock, or how many dripping icicles there may be hanging all around him, there he is, flitting from stone to stone, flitting incessantly his apology for a tail; now stopping to pick up a scrap of food, now diving beneath the waters, that, like himself, are restless ever, now walking in the shallows, now skimming the ice where the water is still, now suddenly disappearing.

In the leafless woods, too, clinging persistently to the place of its birth, we may even yet find many a little feathered thing that seems too frail for aught save everlasting sunshine; and by frozen river banks, and where troubled waves beat on cheerless shores; and on the wild and trackless moor, where we find the gaily-dressed little stonechat. W. OAK RHIND.

ON THE FARM IN WINTER.

When the ground is hard and the frost severe, the winter-work on the farm begins; such as the improvement of roads, the mending of hedges, repairing ricks, loading in the fold, carting soil and hauling tiles, or taking hay and straw to market, together with a general fagoting and lopping in ash-beds, woods, and orchards; for the men are then at work with their "bills," and the kid-pile stacks are rising. With such winter-work come the winter sounds of the chaff and turnip cutter, and the swing of flails—at least in those parts where old modes prevail—and the winter ways, too, of the birds about then—the larks and the fieldfares in the stubbles for warmth, and the blackbirds and thrushes nestled under the hedges; whilst the sparrows and finches, for food, flock to the big barn-doors, and the titmice cling close to the ricks; the rooks and the starlings being in the meadows together, and in the turnip-fields ring-doves and wood-pigeons.

Then, while the cattle are in their covered sheds, and racks are well filled where the sheep are, a sky all leaden or of the coldest blue, looks down on a wide white world, where every tree is a mass of twigs, and each dead leaf is stiffened; and where, as magpies chatter the whole day long, to blue-winged jays that scream, the mistle-thrush answers the robin's song, and the wren, too, keeps them company, for the time has come when the squirrels sleep half their time, and the bats are housed for the winter. When such is the case, and the slightest sound rings through the frosty air sharp and clear, the whole of the winter-work goes by routine; but with such an absence of frost as this winter has shown, that the farmer is able to get on the land, much of it gives place to both ploughing and sowing.

There is one occupation, however, which must go on, be the season quite mild, or severe; and that is the work of the bill men, who have to get it all over before the rise of the sap, that the poles may be harder and stronger. In some places, both lopping and felling begin in December; but in hop-districts where ash-beds—for poles—are most frequently planted, it is not customary to commence until cider-making is over, which—where the apples, by preference, have to be "frosted," that their juice, for the most part, may be thereby retained—is often as late as the middle of January, when the work sets in and goes on with vigour; and that, not only as to ash and hazel, for poles and hetherings, but with oak and poplar, for gate-posts and palings. For the latter purpose, by-the-way, no wood beats poplar, as palings made with it, and painted, last fifty years; and as being a wood which not easily burns—it chars, not blazes—it is useful for flooring in hop-kilns and houses. As oaks, however, are not then felled—as the bark at that time would not strip readily—those cut up, as a rule, are wind-blown ones only, laid low by the gales of winter, when their branches and butts are both chopped up to add to the ash and elm. But as the apple-trees then have to be well trimmed, the bulk of the fagoting comes from the orchards, and it is by far the best for firing, not splitting or flying like oak and ash.

Where, in the winter months, a "fall" is due, the ash-poles, with hackers or axes, are cut off at the butt, and the roots left in the ground; and this may happen each season when the growth is large, and it has been planted for succession; when, having being collected, sorted, "sharped," and dipped in boiling creosote to prevent decay, they are duly stacked till wanted. When poles are thus cut down each year, it adds to woodland beauty; as the butts are soon circled—through light let in—by wild-flowers in abundance, which show by their presence for many a spring, where such winter-work has been.

The Council of Legal Education have awarded to Frederick Mackenzie Maxwell, of Lincoln's Inn, and to William Baxter, of the Inner Temple, studentships in Jurisprudence and Roman Law of 100 guineas each, to continue for two years; and to Thomas Bateman Napier, of the Inner Temple, a studentship in the same subjects of 100 guineas for one year.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

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| <p>BOOTS.
Lays of a Londoner. By Clement Scott.
CHAPMAN AND HALL.
The New Ceylon. Being a Sketch of British North Borneo, or Sabah. Written and Compiled by Joseph Hutton. Maps.
CHAPMAN AND HALL.
Vignettes from Nature. By Grant Allen. Poetical Ingeniousness and Eccentricities. Selected and Edited by W. T. Dobson. Connoisseur's Cookery. A Family Handbook. By Catherine Ryan.
DOUGLAS, EDINBURGH.
Our Mission to the Court of Morocco in 1860. Under Sir John Drummond Hay, K.C.B. By Captain Philip Durham Trotter. Illustrated.
FIELD AND TUBBS.
Bartolozzi and His Works. By Andrew W. Tuer. A Biographical and Descriptive Account of the Life and Career of Francesco Bartolozzi, R.A. Illustrated. With a List of Upwards of 2000 of the Great Engraver's Works.
HATCHARDS.
A Narrative of Personal Experiences and Impressions During a Residence on the Hopfields throughout the Crimean War. By Lady Alicia Blackwood.
HODDER AND STOUTON.
The Acts and Epistles of St. Paul. By the Rev. F. A. Halliwell.
JANZEN.
The Gospel of Christ. By the Right Rev. Dr. Anthony W. Thorold.
LOW AND CO.
The Great Musicians. Edited by Francis Haver-Furcell. By William H. Cummings.
Biographies of the Great Artists—Melomont. By John W. Mollett.
Kerrill. By Miss E. Minor.
The Revolution. By H. A. Taine. Translated by John Durand. Vol. II.</p> | <p>Low's Select Novels—A Gentleman of Leisure. A Novel. By Edgar Fawcett. METRAN.
A Charge Delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Rochester in 1881. By Dr. Anthony W. Thorold. With Map.
OLIPHANT, ANDERSON, AND FERRIS, EDINBURGH.
Bits from Blackberry; or, Bell o' the Bannan. By John Strathmore. With Six Original Illustrations.
REYNOLDS AND CO.
The Shalonski Family. A Tale of the French Invasion of Russia. By Eugene Toot. Translated from the Russian by Charles James Cooke.
RIVINGTONS.
Here and There. Quaint Quotations. Selected by H. L. Sidney Lear.
SATOELL AND CO.
Belcanto. Being Essays on Sundry Aesthetic Questions. By Vernon Lee.
STRAHAN AND CO.
Rural England. By L. G. Seguin. With Illustrations from Designs by J. E. Millais and Others.
TACCHETTI, LEIPZIG.
Of English Literature in the Reign of Victoria. With a Glance at the Past. By Dr. Henry Morley.
TIMESLY BROTHERS.
Read Scripture, Coaches and Coaching. By Captain M. E. Haworth.
WARD, LOCK, AND CO.
Without a Home. By E. P. Roe. 2 vols.
WARREN AND CO.
A Book of Nonsense. By Edward Lear. The Home Book for Young Ladies.
WHITE AND CO.
Two Men and a Maid. A Tale. By Harriet Jay. 8 vols.</p> |
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IMAGINATIVE LITERATURE.

The literature that appeals to the imagination has always received the largest welcome from readers. In one form or another it is a literature that suits all stages of society and all periods of life. A good story is the greatest delight of a child and the pleasure it affords is inexhaustible. In the early years of childhood, a boy or girl may be said, without much exaggeration, to live between the covers of a book. The heroes of fiction are more real to them than the unheroic people whom they meet with day by day, and the author who knows how to minister to the wants of young readers is the veritable King of hearts. He has a place at every fireside, in every school-desk and play-box, and under many a pillow. Well thumbed and shabby his story-book may be, but these tokens of youthful affection show by the most satisfactory of proofs how much the volume is beloved. If the fame of a writer depend upon the number and appreciation of his readers, who is there that can boast a reputation more widely spread than the novelists who, like Marryat and Kingston, Andersen and Jules Verne, "Lewis Carroll" and Mr. Hughes, have produced their choicest work for children and young people?

There are authors, too, of high and far-reaching genius who afford equal delight to old readers and to inexperienced travellers in "the realms of gold." If that beloved writer, Sir Walter Scott, has made, as George Eliot once said, "a chief part in the happiness of many young lives," he has also given exquisite pleasure to men of the widest knowledge and the most cultivated intelligence. It was the greatest poet Germany has produced who called Scott a genius who had not his equal, and added that "Waverley" may be set beside the best works that have ever been written. And what Goethe expressed so warmly has been felt also by men of widely different powers—by James Watt, who loved all stories "as much as any milliner's apprentice of eighteen," while avowing a special admiration of Sir Walter's; by Hawthorne, the most original of American novelists, who is said almost to have worshipped the Waverley Novels; by Dean Stanley, who has praised in no weak words the wisdom as well as the poetical beauty, "the far-seeing toleration and the lofty sense of Christian honour" that breathe through every volume of Scott's romances; and by Keble, who wrote of Scott with the love that a man of such deep concentrated feeling might be supposed to feel for a friend. Walter Scott, by-the-way, who was ever ready to appreciate the genius of others, paid a high tribute to the literary craft of Miss Edgeworth and Miss Ferrier, two novelists who deserve to be better known than they probably are in our day; and the consummate art of Miss Austen won, as it well might, his highest admiration. He could do the big bow-wow style himself, he said, but Jane Austen's delicate style of work was not within his power. In her own peculiar range she is indeed inimitable, and almost deserves the extraordinary praise awarded her by Macaulay. How much he loved those famous novels the readers of his biography know, and they may also remember how his friend Lord Holland would lie tranquilly on his bed, when attacked with gout, while his sister sat by his side reading the same novels, "of which he was never wearied." Jane Austen was the daughter of a country clergyman, and so also was Charlotte Brontë, another writer who in fiction occupies a distinct realm of her own. These are great names in literature, and remind us of one yet greater in intellect than either, albeit less of an artist than Miss Austen and less passionately eloquent than Currer Bell. George Eliot's imagination was but one gift among many, and her novels, despite Mr. Ruskin's disparagement, and far from faultless though they be, deserve to rank with the finest prose specimens of imaginative art. What happy hours do we all owe to writers such as these, whose works, like those of Thackeray and Dickens, Kingsley and Blackmore, stimulate and strengthen the mind instead of enervating it. This, indeed, is the effect of all imaginative work of a high order, an effect of which we are even more conscious when reading poetry than prose.

Poets have a selecter audience than poetical novelists, but the delight they afford is generally keener and more intense. They give us "nobler loves and nobler cares;" they fill our minds with images of beauty and sooth our ears with their music; they make Nature more impressive and life more pregnant with meaning. "Poetry," said Wordsworth, "is the first and last of all knowledge; but these are the words of a poet, who, it may be urged, would naturally magnify his office. Charles James Fox, however, uttered a similar opinion when he called it "the only thing after all." The poets, he used to say, had more truth in them than all the historians and philosophers together; and another well-known statesman, the adviser of William, the early patron of Swift, apparently acknowledged the supremacy of poetry when he expressed his opinion that, "of all the members of mankind that live within the compass of a thousand years, for one man that is born capable of making a great poet, there may be a thousand born capable of making as great generals and Ministers of State as any in story." It would be curious, by-the-way, to note how men whose lot has placed them in the busiest arenas of life have been wont to find rest and relaxation in the society of poets or in the study of poetry. So it is that Southampton's and Pembroke's names are linked to that of Shakespeare, Raleigh's and Sidney's to that of Spenser, while Bolingbroke and Atterbury at once recall the memory of Pope. In our own days a Prime Minister has translated Homer, and another Prime Minister has written more than one volume of criticism on the Iliad and the Odyssey. The greatest of living orators has acknowledged the debt he owes to the poets of his country; and, looking back again to an earlier period, one remembers with no small interest that the chief religious reformer of the eighteenth century, whose labours still exercise a vast influence on our own, commended the study of Spenser to his divinity students. And if John Wesley loved the "Faerie Queene," so also did Lord Chatham, who is said to have been always reading that poem; and the accomplished Lord Somers, who, in the last portrait for which he sat to Sir Godfrey Kneller, desired to be painted with Spenser in his hand.

A long essay might, indeed, be written showing how the practical life of Englishmen has been influenced by imaginative literature. The poets and poetical novelists are "wondrous potentates," whose sway has been universally acknowledged. Carlyle was bold enough to ask his countrymen which of the two they would the sooner give up, India or Shakespeare? and to answer the inquiry in favour of the poet. Happily, we can keep both, and need not, therefore, discuss a question so difficult. Enough if we acknowledge the immeasurable debt we owe to the great masters of song, not only because they awaken in us the sense of harmony and beauty, but because their noble words, listened to in Australia and New Zealand, in Canada and South Africa, as well as in this "dear island," serve to knit together in one body the whole English-speaking race.

We must be free or die, who speak the tongue
That Shakespeare spake; the faith and morals hold
Which Milton held—in everything we are sprung
Of Earth's first blood, have titles manifold.

J. D.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO LEICESTER.

SEE PAGE 66.

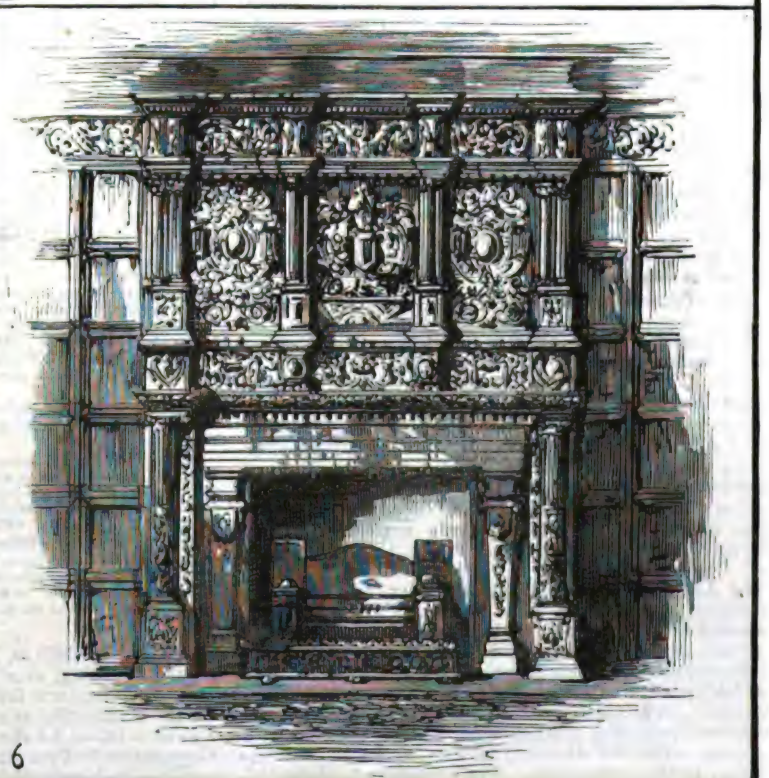
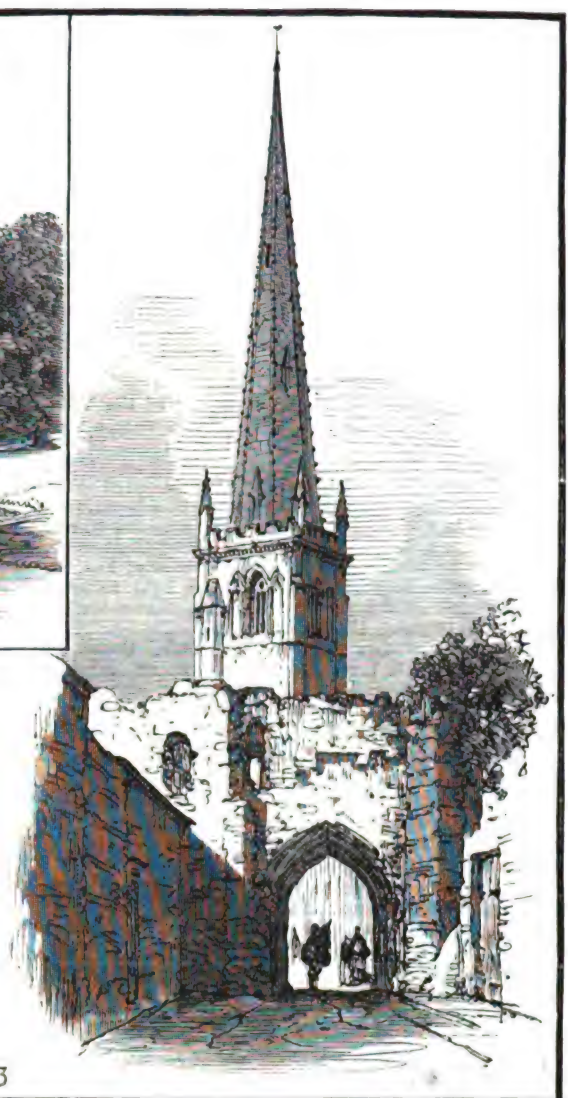


THE PRINCE PASSING THROUGH LEICESTER.



BRADGATE HALL, SEAT OF THE EARL OF STAMFORD AND WARRINGTON. ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO LEICESTER.



1. "Little Matlock," near Entrance to Bradgate Park.
4. Lady Jane Grey's House, Bradgate.

2. Ruins of Leicester Abbey.
5. Old Townhall, Leicester.

3. St. Mary's Church, Leicester.
6. Chimney-piece, Mayor's Parlour.

OBITUARY.

LORD LURGAN, K.P.

The Right Honourable Sir Charles Browlow, Baron Lurgan, of Lurgan, county Armagh, Knight of the Order of St. Patrick, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Armagh, and formerly a Lord in Waiting to the Queen, died on the 16th instant, at Brighton. His Lordship was born April 10, 1831, the eldest son of Charles, first Lord Lurgan (so created in 1839), by Jane, his second wife, fourth daughter of Mr. Roderick Macneill, of Barra, county Inverness, and succeeded to the Peerage at his father's death, April 30, 1847. He served, formerly, in the 43rd Regiment. The ribbon of the Order of St. Patrick was conferred on him in 1864. From 1869 to 1874 he was a Lord in Waiting to the Queen. Lord Lurgan married, June 20, 1853, Hon. Emily Anne Browne, fourth daughter of Lord Kilmaine, and leaves three sons and six daughters. His eldest son and successor, William, now third Lord Lurgan, Lieutenant Grenadier Guards, was born Feb. 11, 1858.

SIR RICHARD MALINS.

The Right Hon. Sir Richard Malins, lately one of the Vice-Chancellors, died at his residence, 57, Lowndes-square, on the 15th inst., aged seventy-seven. He was third son of Mr. William Malins, by his wife, the eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Hunter; was educated at Cambridge, and called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1830. For many years he enjoyed a large practice in the Equity Courts, and attained silk in 1849. In December, 1866, he was appointed a Vice-Chancellor, and in the February following received the honour of knighthood. His Parliamentary career dated from 1852 to 1865, during which period he sat as the Conservative member for Wallingford. He married, in 1831, Susannah, eldest daughter of the Rev. Arthur Farwell, of St. Martin's, Cornhill. Within the present month three of our most eminent Judges—Lush, O'Brien, and Malins—have passed away.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. John Trevor Barkley, C.E., well known for his connection with the development of resources in Turkey, and for his extensive knowledge of Eastern subjects generally.

Mr. John Jones, on the 7th inst., at his residence, 93, Piccadilly, in his 83rd year. He has bequeathed to the nation a large and valuable collection of works of art.

The Dowager Lady Fairbairn, on the 11th inst., at The Vicarage, Waltham St. Lawrence, Berks, aged ninety. Her Ladyship was widow of the eminent engineer, Sir William Fairbairn, F.R.S.

Major A. C. Skynner, late 16th Lancers, on the 4th inst., at Leatherhead, aged eighty-one. He was only son of Captain Skynner, H.E.I.C.S., of Moon Hall and Melmoth Lodge, Cookham, Berks.

The Rev. Berkeley Addison, M.A., Vicar of Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Hon. Canon of Durham, aged sixty-seven. He was educated at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and was Chairman of the Newcastle School Board.

Dr. James Edgcombe, at Upper Norwood, on the 10th inst. He gained distinction in his career at Guy's Hospital, was a member of several learned societies, and a contributor to current medical literature.

Sheriff Hallard, Senior Sheriff-Substitute in the county of Middlesex, in Edinburgh, aged sixty-one. Educated at Edinburgh University, he was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1844, and appointed Sheriff-Substitute in 1852. He was author of several legal treatises.

Mr. Alexander Sim, known as "Captain Sim," on the 9th inst., at 29, Clement's-lane, City, in his ninety-third year. He was employed in the merchant service while a mere child, and for a long period was master of a ship in the Australian trade. Since 1841 he was a member of the Reform Club.

Harriet Maria, Dowager Lady Nightingale, widow of Sir Charles Nightingale, Bart., on the 22nd ult., at Hounslow, aged eighty-one. She was the youngest daughter of Mr. Edward Broughton Foster, of Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey; was married, in 1829, to Sir Charles Nightingale, Bart., of Fort Grange, county Inverness, and was left a widow in 1876.

Mr. John Flint South, F.R.C.S., long senior surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, and twice—viz., in 1851 and 1860—President of the Royal College of Surgeons, on the 8th inst., at Blackheath Park. He filled many important professional positions, and contributed most useful works to surgical literature. Mr. South was brother to the late Sir James South, the Astronomer. He was twice married, and had three daughters.

At the last quarterly meeting of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Mr. Spencer Wells, surgeon to the Queen's household, was appointed Hunterian orator for 1883, when the next Hunterian oration will be given.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday night two valuable papers descriptive of recent journeyings in the interior of Africa were contributed. Sir John Kirk, Consul at Zanzibar, took part in the proceedings.

The rank of Queen's Counsel has been conferred upon the following gentlemen:—Mr. Philip A. Myburgh, Mr. R. Bannatyne Finlay, Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands, Mr. Charles Crompton, Mr. Joseph Addison McLeod, Mr. Pembroke S. Stephens, Mr. F. W. E. Everitt, Mr. Thomas William Snagge, Mr. Herbert Hardy Cozens-Hardy, and Mr. Norris.

At Cardiff on Monday the committee appointed for the purpose of securing in that locality the proposed University College for South Wales met and decided to raise a fund of fifty thousand pounds towards the building fund, and for establishing scholarships. Additional subscriptions amounting to more than three hundred pounds were announced, bringing up the total already promised to about eight thousand pounds.

In our Artist's narrative, last week, of a trip with the Trinity House steam-yacht Vesta to relieve the crews and repair damages of the light-ships, lighthouses and buoys outside the Nore, and on the Essex and North Foreland coasts, it was mentioned that "On reaching the East Ouse gas buoy we found it had gone out." We are requested to say this is not quite accurate. The gas-light had not "gone out;" but the buoy had been run into, and damaged, and knocked out by a passing ship. For the discovery of that ship a reward has been offered in the public press. The apparatus used for this buoy is that of Pintsch's Patent Lighting Company (Limited), New Broad-street, City; and the managing director, Mr. W. B. Rickman, has requested us to give this explanation.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

G A (City Club).—Accept our cordial thanks for your kind attention.

A C (Staines).—Herr Kellner's compositions are always fresh, and frequently very difficult. He seems to be a favourite author with our readers.

A S (Vienna).—You may rely upon it that any contribution you send shall receive early and considerate attention.

G O N (Madras).—Your solution and analysis of No. 1968 are correct. We shall be glad to hear from you regularly.

P R I S T O N (Preston).—We hope you may be induced to change your present resolution. We shall miss you from the ranks of our solvers.

D W I K (Folkestone).—We know of only one English translation of Damiano, that by Sarratt; but there are many translations into French. Apply to the editor of *Le Stratège*, Rue St. Saver, Paris.

W A C.—Solutions may be sent on postal cards.

G W (Southport).—The problem shall be examined. Thanks.

A M (Nottingham).—A capital game, and very acceptable.

H L (Bordeaux).—We shall be pleased to receive further specimens of chess skill in your city.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1975 received from E L G, Cant, A C (Staines), Elgim, H Stebbing, and A Galliard.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1976 received from Loch Goll, Cryptotype, John Tucker, H V G, James Wemyss, Cant, W J Eggleston, A C (Staines), Marion J Glossop (aged fourteen), H Stebbing, and A Galliard.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1977 received from H B, Dr F St, E Loudon, W Biddle, Loch Goll, Bowditch, Sirius, James Dobson, Norman Rumbelow, R H Brooks, H A L S, S Lowndes, E Casella (Paris), M O'Halloran, L Sharwood, E Sharwood, D W Keil, Otto Fuldner (Ghent), A Wignmore, R L Southwell, H Lucas, L L Greenaway, C W Millsom, W Dewse, A M P rter, Ben Nevis, A Karberg, F G Parsloe, H K Awdry, G Seymour, N H Mullen, L Wyman, G S Oldfield, C Warburton, John Balfour, J Hall, Shadforth, W A Clarke, F Johnston, Schmucke, Hereward, David Rowland (Pae), N S Harris, Harry Springthorpe, W Hillier, W J Budman, H Blacklock, R Gray, Alfred Schaup (Vienna), G Edmundson, A Chapman, Smutch, J Humstead, J W W, A C (Staines), W Bygott, Alpha, H Stebbing, L H Goodbody, J P Macdonald, A Galliard, M C Heywood, R Jessop, G W Law, Joseph Ainsworth, M Tipping, and S Bullen.

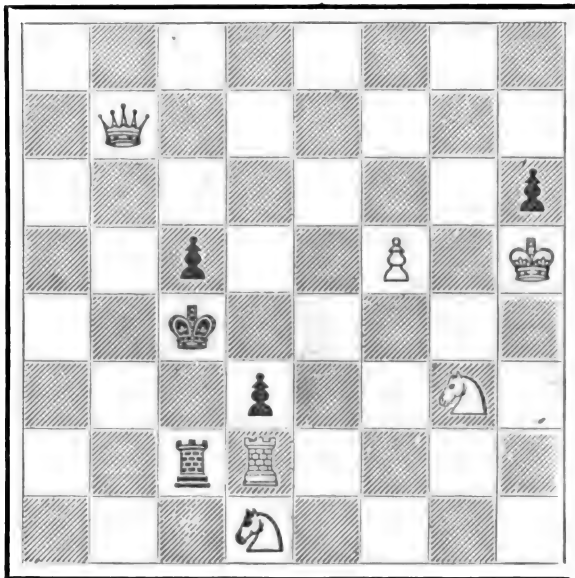
NOTE.—For the information of a number of correspondents, we note here that this problem cannot be solved by 1. R to Q sq. by 1. R to R 7th, by 1. R to R 8th, or by 1. Kt to B 4th. In the first three cases mentioned Black has a good defence in 1. B to K B sq. and in the last, among others, 1. R takes B.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1976.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Q B 2nd. R takes R (ch) *
2. Q takes R (ch). K takes Q
3. Kt to Q B 3rd. Mate.
* If Black play 1. B to Q 7th, White continues with 2. Kt to Q 8th (ch), and mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 1979.
By D. W. CLARK (Barnaul, Siberia).

BLACK.

WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

A smart Skirmish between two members of the Société Philomathique, Bordeaux.

(Two Knights' Defence.)

WHITE (M. G.).	BLACK (Mr. Lee).	WHITE (M. G.).	BLACK (Mr. Lee).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Q to Q 3rd	B to B 4th (ch)
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	15. Kt to Q 4th	Kt to Kt 5th
3. B to B 4th	Kt to B 3rd	16. P to Q B 3rd	Q to R 5th
4. Kt to Kt 5th		17. B to B 4th	

Many players of the present day prefer 4. P to Q 4th—a move which, without incurring risk, leads to an even game.

White has played the opening somewhat feebly, and here he should have dislodged the Kt by 17. P to K R 3rd.

17. R to K 6th
Cleverly played.

18. Q to Q sq
B to B 4th

19. P to Q Kt 4th
Lost time. 19. Kt to Q 2nd, followed by 20. Q Kt to B 3rd, seems to offer his own chance in this position.

20. B takes Q B P
P to K Kt 4th

21. P takes B
R takes B

22. P to K R 3rd
Long delayed, and now too late.

22. R takes R P
and White resigned.

DEATH OF MR. BODEN.

It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of this distinguished English chessplayer, which occurred on the 18th instant, after a brief illness. Mr. Boden's first appearance in the chess arena was in the tournament of provincial players, held in London in 1851, when he carried off the first prize. The publication of his "Popular Introduction to Chess," soon afterwards, brought him prominently before the chess world, but since that time he engaged in few public matches or tournaments. He was, however, always ready to break a lance with the strongest players of our time, and the result of his contests with Horwitz, Harwitz, Buckle, Andersen, and Morphy prove his claim to rank among the great masters of the game. Mr. Boden edited the *British Chess Review*, a periodical brought out in 1854; and from April 24, 1858, to January, 1859, conducted the chess department of the *Field*. The death of a distant relative, from whom he inherited some property, enabled Mr. Boden to devote himself to landscape painting, and in its pursuit he achieved the most gratifying success. Mr. Boden died in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and was interred at Woking on Tuesday last, in the presence of a large number of metropolitan chessplayers.

As we go to press, information comes to hand of the death of Mr. Francis Burden, a well-known London chessplayer, at Belfast, on the 13th inst.

A match of a novel character was played on the 9th inst. at the City of London Chess Club, when a team of the third-class players yielded the odds of Pawn and move to a selected team of the fourth class. Twenty-two competitors engaged in this contest, which, after a well-fought battle, ended in favour of the third class, with a score of seven games to four.

A few years ago the Bermondsey Club was the strongest of all the metropolitan district associations, but lately it has suffered some loss of prestige. On the 12th inst. the disfavour of fortune fell upon our transportive friends rather overwhelmingly in a match against the North London Club, whose representatives scored six games to nil! Oh, what a falling off is there!

University College, Liverpool, was opened last Saturday by a public meeting, over which the Earl of Derby presided. He said the college was founded upon an unsectarian principle, for the community as a whole. A hundred thousand pounds had been raised for the purposes of the institution, which the Corporation had provided with a building, and seven professorships had been endowed with ten thousand pounds each. This college would afford further evidence that commerce and culture are natural allies. Professor Rendall, the principal of the college, gave the inaugural address.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 21, 1875) of Sir Frederick Hutchison Hervey Bathurst, Bart., late of Clarendon Park, Salisbury, who died on Oct. 29 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by Sir Frederick Thomas Arthur Hervey Bathurst, Bart., the son, and Arthur Brooke, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate being over £80,000. The testator gives to his said son his interest in the collieries at Lanchester, Durham, and all his furniture, effects, horses, carriages, farming stock, and crops; his plate, pictures, and certain diamonds are made heirlooms to go with the estates; to his executor, Mr. Brooke, £200; and the residue of the personality between all his children, except his eldest son, and his daughter, Mrs. Augusta Frederica Buckley. He devises all his real estate in the counties of Wilts, Somerset, Devon, and Southampton, or elsewhere, charged with the payment of £10,000 in favour of his younger sons, to the use of his said son Frederick Thomas Arthur Hervey, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to seniority in tail male.

The will (dated Aug. 6, 1872) of Mr. William Atkinson, late of No. 47, Gordon-square, who died on Oct. 31 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Mrs. Mary Ann Atkinson, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate for her own absolute use and benefit. The value of the personal estate amounts to £76,000.

The will (dated July 31, 1878) of Mr. John Paynter, formerly of Shroton House, near Blandford, Dorset, but late of No. 23, Berkeley-square, who died on Nov. 16 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Mrs. Margaret Paynter, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate exceeding in value £67,000. The testator appoints, devises, and bequeaths all his estate and effects, whether real or personal, to his wife absolutely, for her own separate use and benefit. The deceased was formerly a Captain in the Scots Fusilier Guards.

The will (dated Aug. 1, 1878) of Mr. William Law, C.B., late of the Treasury, and of No. 24, Queen's-gate-terrace, Kensington, who died on Oct. 2 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by William Morton Phillips and Henry Jordan Thornhill, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £49,000. The testator, after giving legacies to his executors, godchildren, and servants, leaves the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his wife for life or widowhood; in the event of her marrying again she is to receive a fixed annuity of £500, and then for all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated Nov. 8, 1875), with four codicils (dated Aug. 21, 1878; Jan. 8 and April 7, 1879; and May 27, 1880), of Mr. Henry Goddard Awdry, formerly of Notton Lodge, Lacock, Wilts, but late of Bournemouth, who died on Sept. 15 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Mrs. Mary Edmonds Awdry, the widow, and Jasper Kevick Peck, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £34,000. The testator, subject to the payment of a few legacies, leaves all his property upon trust for his wife for life; at her decease there are legacies to nephews and nieces; and the residue of his property is to go to his children, if any; and, in default of children, to his nephew, James Awdry.

The will (dated March 4, 1880) of the Rev. Henry Boucher, late of Thornhill House, Stalbridge, Dorset, was proved on the 12th ult. by John Du Boulay and Henry Pickett, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £34,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Frances Boucher, certain plate, an annuity of £300, and a life interest in a farm and some land, over and above what is secured to her by settlement; and numerous bequests to relatives, friends, and servants. The residue of his property he gives to the said John Du Boulay.

The will (dated May 20, 1878) of Mr. Thomas Brereton Howard, late of Brereton Hall, Brereton-cum-Smethwick, Cheshire, who died on July 31 last at Portsmouth, was proved on the 13th ult. by Andrew Johnstone, the sole executor, the personal estate exceeding £27,000. The testator gives to Mr. Johnstone £1000; and the residue of his real and personal estate equally between his mother, Mrs. Harriette Howard, and his brother, Clulow Howard.

The will (dated April 28, 1879) of Jemima, Dowager Baroness Dimsdale, late of Essendon Place, Herts, who died on Nov. 4 last at Bath, has been proved by Robert Dimsdale, Baron of the Russian Empire, the son and sole executor, to whom the testatrix gives, devises, and bequeaths all her real and personal estate absolutely. The personality exceeds £9000.

The will (dated June 23 and 26, 1875) of Captain Charles Hutchinson, R.N., late of St. John's Vicarage, Forton, Gosport, who died on Sept. 28 last, has been proved by the Rev. Francis Edmund Hutchinson and the Rev. Charles Pierrepont Hutchinson, the sons, the surviving executors, the personal estate amounting to over £6000. Among other things bequeathed to his eldest son, Francis Edmund, to be held as heirlooms in his family, are a silver-gilt cup presented to one of testator's ancestors by Queen Elizabeth, a folio first edition of the plays of Shakespeare, and two 12mo volumes of old plays published by Nicholls, from which the testator states Shakespeare took six of his.

During the twelve months ending Dec. 31 last the total number of emigrants who left the Mersey for foreign parts was 228,813, being 45,274 more than for the year 1880.

The Council of King's College, London, have elected Mr. W. H. Hudson, M.A., formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Professorship of Mathematics, vacated by the Rev. W. H. Drew.

In a letter written by Mr. Lewis, the able and energetic secretary to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, it appears that in 1879 3690 lives were lost in the inland waters of Great Britain and Ireland; the majority of the deaths occurring in lakes and navigable streams, and, next to these, in canals.

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PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and developing the business of Mr. William Goddard, who, and his predecessors, Messrs. Forster and Smith, have been successfully engaged in trading as West African Merchants for upwards of fifty years; the profitable and increasing trade now opening up on the River Gambia has induced Mr. Goddard to obtain the co-operation of additional capital.

Bathurst, the head-quarters of the business as now carried on, is the chief town of the colony on the Gambia, and the seat of Government. It is within fourteen days' steam of Liverpool, only a few days distant from St. Vincent (Cape de Verde Islands), which is (via Madeira) in telegraphic communication with Europe, and is the healthiest place on the West Coast of Africa. The Mails are carried by the British and African Steam Navigation Company, whose steamers call at Bathurst once in three weeks.

There are numerous factories and trading stations belonging to Mr. Goddard on both sides of the River Gambia, the principal one being at McCarthy's Island—200 miles up—where there is a large and commodious stone-built dwelling-house, offices for agent, wharf, retail store, warehouse, and all the requirements for a large trade.

The River Gambia is navigable as far up as the falls of "Barraconda" (a distance of 400 miles), and an expedition under the command of His Excellency Governor Gouldsbury, C.M.G., the administrator of the colony, has just returned, having succeeded in reaching Timbo, a town hardly inferior to Freetown as a centre of commerce throughout the journey his expedition was well received by the kings and chiefs, who expressed a great desire to trade direct with the English merchants.

This expedition will no doubt be the means of opening and extending the trade for many hundred miles beyond the present limits, thereby providing a new market for imports, and a fresh field from which to draw exports.

The imports consist of Manchester Goods, Iron in bars and pots, Hardware, Gunpowder, Tobacco, Rice, Sugar, Soap, Salt, Provisions, Marine Stores, Crockery, Brass Rods, Wines, Spirits, Swords and Blades, Amber, Coral, Beads, &c.

The exports include Ground Nuts, Hides, Ivory, Beeswax, Cotton, Gold, Kauri, &c. The demand for these products is practically unlimited. Ground Nuts alone over 5,000 tons (valued at over £200,000) having been exported in one year, principally to France and the Continent.

The property which the Company proposes to acquire from Mr. Goddard includes Freetown, and European and other residences, substantially built of brick and stone, and furnished with all modern requirements, extensive warehouses, retail stores, wax-house, with all the necessary appliances for clarifying beeswax, and a fleet of schooners, cutters, and other river craft. These vessels, when in number, are in good working order, and vary from 5 to 300 tons register. There are, in addition, canoes, long-boats, flats, surf-boats, and gigs. They are employed in importing goods, and in collecting and exporting the various products before mentioned. The Company will also acquire the entire goodwill of the business as at present carried on by Mr. Goddard.

The river frontage of the property is very extensive, and a substantial wharf, built this year, allows large steamers and sailing-vessels to unload and load alongside.

The European and native working staff, both in Bathurst and at the various factories and stations on the river, is most efficient, and capable of conducting a very much larger business without any increase of expenditure; and as the business is a going concern, in full working order, the shareholders should have an immediate return for their capital.

The Vendor, Mr. William Goddard, has consented to act as Managing Director at a remuneration to be agreed upon, thus securing to the Company the services of a gentleman who has an experience of West African trade of upwards of thirty years, and who was for seventeen years sole agent for Messrs. Forster and Smith. In connection with the following facts may be interesting:—At the time Mr. Goddard acted as manager for Messrs. Forster and Smith, a considerable capital was employed, and a trade amounting to from £50,000 to £100,000 was done. Since the business came into the hands of the present owner the following gratifying results have been obtained with a small capital:—

1879 and 1880—Amount of Goods sold and bartered £45,515 0 0
Gross Profit upon this trading £31,429 0 0

With the view of extending the trade in the Upper River, the Directors propose to purchase a steamer and steam-launch of light draught, which, in addition to taking up merchandise and bringing down produce, could be profitably employed in towing craft in the river and creeks. The Directors intend to establish a direct trade with the United States and West India, for the purpose of importing Tobacco, Rum, Timber, Shingles, Flour, &c.

The Freehold land, towns lots, dwelling-houses, warehouses, shops, &c., are valued at £21,000; the stock (including Manchester and other goods ready for barter in Freetown) and on the way, and running accounts now due) at £30,000; and the Company have arranged to purchase these, together with the goodwill of the business, for a sum of £20,000.

The Vendor has agreed to accept payment as follows:—£27,000 in cash, and the remainder £23,000—fully paid-up shares of the Company (the greatest number which by the rules of the Stock Exchange he can take), thus showing his confidence in the future success of the Company.

A careful consideration of the figures laid before them justifies the Directors in stating that a remuneration for a substantial reserve fund, a good dividend, may be confidently expected, and it may be added that the Vendor has made arrangements to their satisfaction, enabling him to guarantee a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum for a period of three years.

Application will be made in due course to the London Stock Exchange for an official quotation of the Shares of the Company. The only contracts entered into by the Company are one dated Sept. 14, 1881, and made between William Goddard of the one part, and Henry B. Webb, as Trustee for the Company, of the other part; and another dated Oct. 31, 1881, and made between the Company of the first part, the said William Goddard of the second part, and the said Henry B. Webb of the third part. These Contracts, a statutory declaration that they are the only Contracts entered into by the Company, and copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, may be seen at the Office of the Company.

The Vendor pays all expenses incident to the incorporation and formation of the Company up to the first allotment of shares, with the exception of Brokerage.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained from the Offices of the Company, or from the Bankers, Brokers, or Solicitors.

Applications for Shares must be made on the enclosed form, accompanied by a deposit of 2s. 6d. per share. A less number of shares are allotted than are applied for, the surplus of the deposit will be applied in whole or in part, as the case may be, to the payment of the amount due on allotment. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

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THE COMMITTEE of the JEWS' HOSPITAL and ORPHAN ASYLUM return their best THANKS to the Proprietors of the "Illustrated London News" for their liberality in admitting the children of the institution to the performance of the pantomime at Covent Garden Theatre on Thursday, the 12th inst.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION, PROBATE—TO
ROBERT HALL, of Australia, Shipowner.

TAKE NOTICE, that a Citation has been issued under Seal of the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice, dated the 2nd day of November, 1887, whereby you, Robert Hall, and one Thomas Watkins, are cited to appear within thirty days after the publication of this Notice and accept or refuse probate of the will of Richard Watkins, late of Boulogne-sur-Mer, in the Kingdom of France, gentleman, deceased, of which will you are the executors, or show cause why letters of administration (with the said will annexed) of all and singular the personal estate of the said deceased should not be granted to Anne Watkins, the lawful widow and next of kin of the deceased, with an intimation that in default of your appearing the said letters of administration will be granted to the said Anne Watkins.
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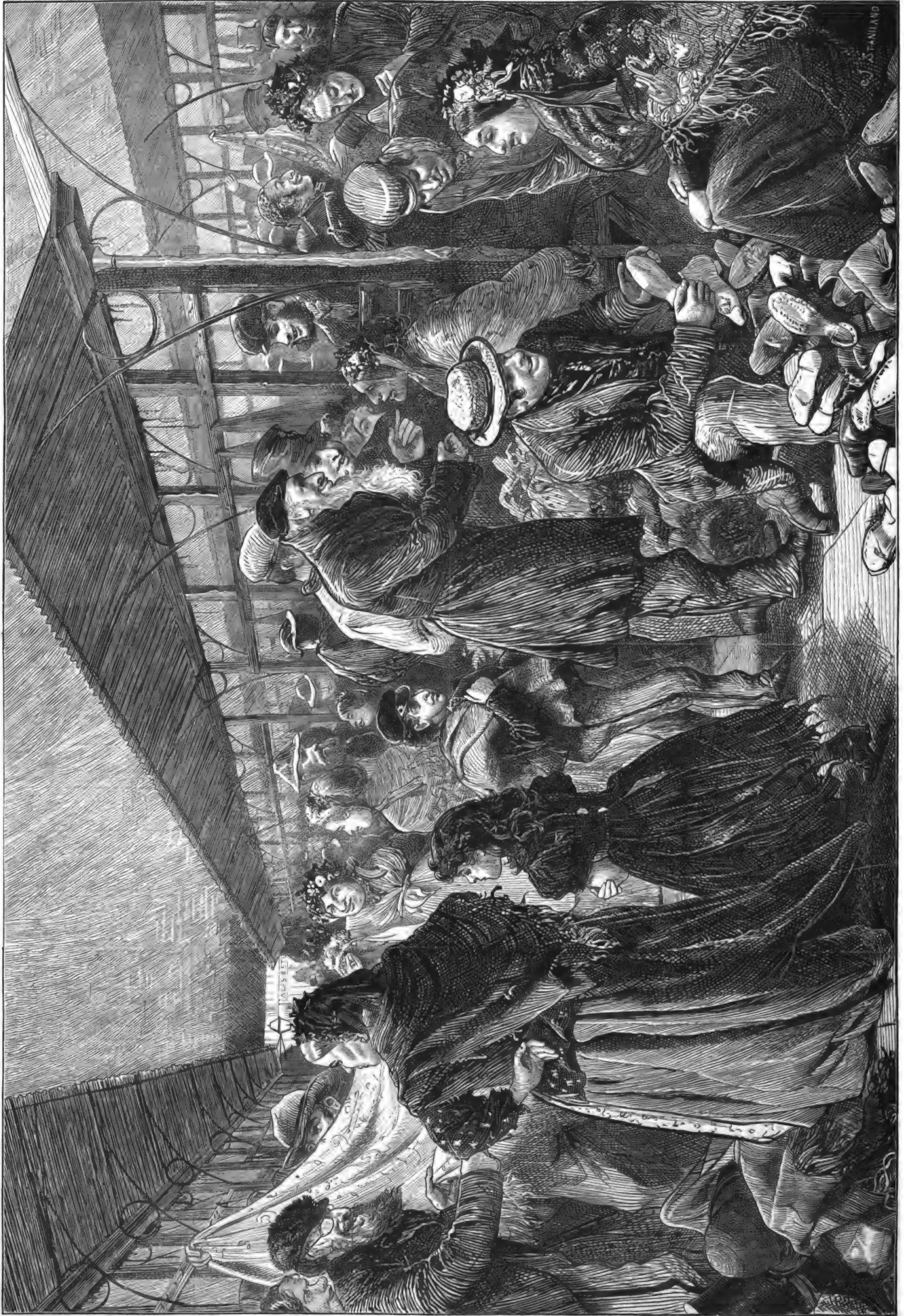
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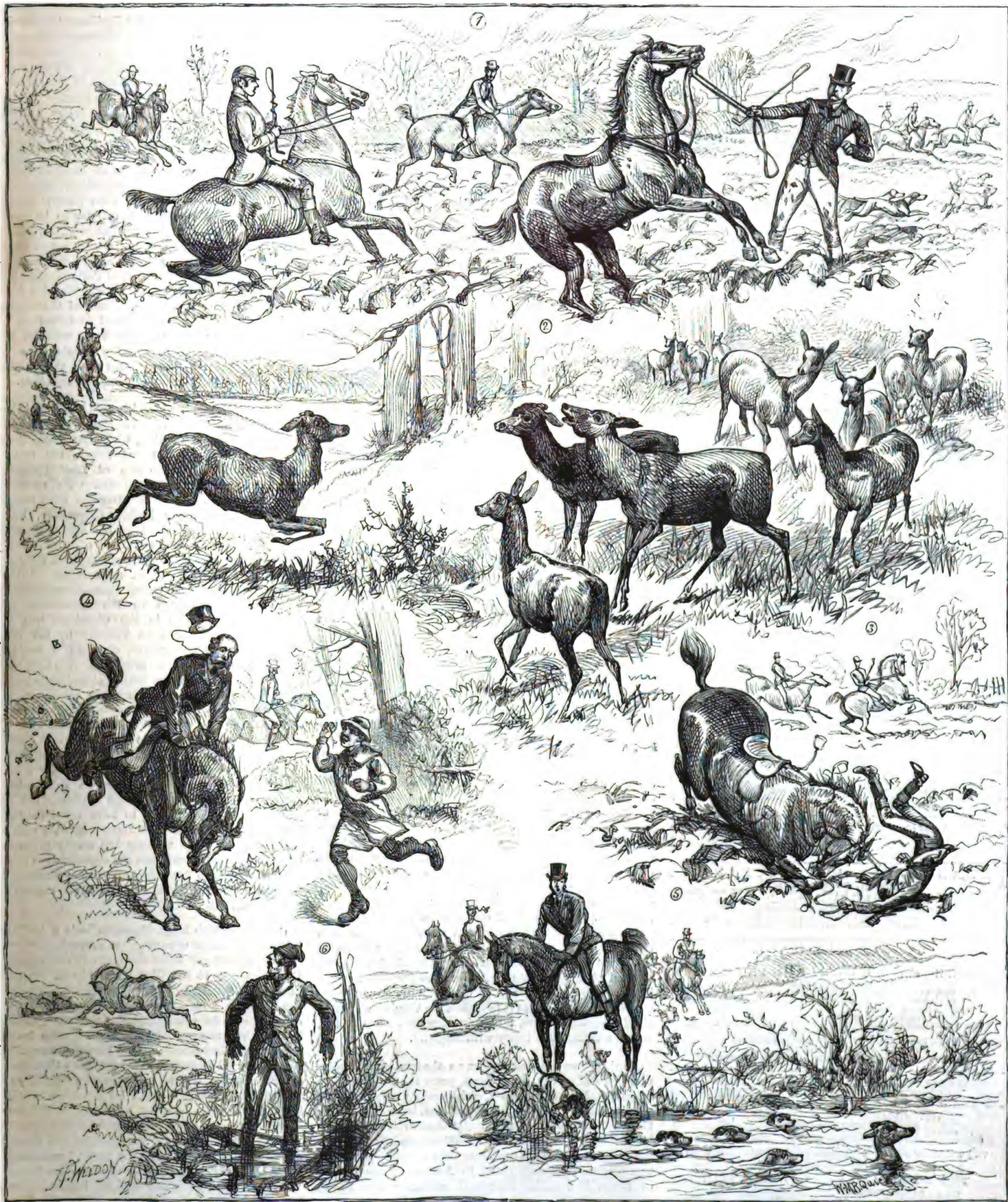
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2230.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



1. Heavy Going.

2. Joining the Herd.

3. An Awkward Spill.

4. "Hold your 'oss, Sir!"

5. A Harbour of Refuge.

6. Rather Unpleasant.

WITH THE ROYAL BUCKHOUNDS: SKETCHES IN THE FIELD.—SEE PAGE 78.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd inst., at St. George's Church, Penang, by the Rev. J. Walker, Colonial Chaplain, Robert Douglas Hewett, of the Perak Civil Service, eldest son of the late Thomas Douglas Hewett, of H.M.'s Indian Navy, to Sophie, second daughter of Leonard Wray, Esq., formerly of Banstead and Walthamstow.—By telegram.

On the 21st inst., at St. Peter's, Kirkley, Suffolk, by the Rev. Henry Joseph Musket, M.A., Rector of Clippesby, Norfolk, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. W. English, M.A., Rector of the parish, Alan Swatman, youngest son of the late Rev. John Collett Reynolds, Rector of Bolton St. Peter's, Suffolk, to Julia Musket, only child of T. W. Etheridge, Esq., of Kirkley, Lowestoft.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd inst., at No. 14, Kensington Palace-Gardens, Helena Louisa Antrobus, second daughter of Edmund E. Antrobus, Esq.

At Rome, on Sunday morning, the 15th inst., Mary Isabel, the beloved wife of Luigi dei Marchesi Vanni-Pasqua, and younger daughter of the late James Lindsey Brougham, Esq., and Mrs. Davison, of Haddesley House, Feby, Yorkshire, aged 35.

On the 22nd inst., after a few days' illness, at his residence, 44, Portland-place, W., Hugh Henry Robertson-Aikman, of Ross and Broomelton, Leamshire, and of New Parks, Leicestershire, in his 63rd year. Friends were kindly accept this intimation.

On the 19th inst., at 5, Chester-place, Hyde Park-square, in his 82nd year, Martin Schlesinger, Esq.

On the 12th inst., at Green Park, Bath, the residence of her son-in-law (Dr. Henry Denning), Charlotte Eliza, widow of the late Major-General Henry Dunn O'Mahon, third daughter of the late James Robertson, Esq., and niece of General Sir Frederick Williams of Kars, Baronet, G.C.B., &c., aged 85 years.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 4.

SUNDAY, JAN. 29.

Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.
Morning Lessons: Job xxvii.; Matt. xvi. 1-11. Evening Lessons: Job xxviii. or xxix.; Acts xvii. 16.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., the Dean of Carlisle.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Ven. Archdeacon Cheetham; 3 p.m., Canon Barry.

MONDAY, JAN. 30.

King Charles I. beheaded, 1649.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. Frederic Harrison on the Real Value of Mechanical Invention to Civilisation).
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Cuthbert E. Peck—Across Iceland by the Springskandr Route).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, JAN. 31.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor McKendrick on the Mechanism of the Senses).
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Analysis of Potable Water).
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1.

Partridge-Shooting ends.
Institute of Chemistry, anniversary, 5 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEB. 2.

Candlemas.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. N. Moseley on Corals).
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. James Sully on the Phenomena and Causation of Dreams).
Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Mr. O. Tepper, Major-General Benson, and Mr. R. D. Fitzgerald).

FRIDAY, FEB. 3.

Full Moon, 5.58 a.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on the Action of Molecules on Radiant Heat).
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Hugh Stannus on the Treatment of Sculpture with Architecture).
Geologists' Association, anniversary and conversazione, 7.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, FEB. 4.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Faurer on Beethoven).

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1882.

The shifting combinations revealed by the kaleidoscope are not more varied than have been the political fluctuations in France during the past week. Almost every day there has been an apparent "crisis," owing to the differences between M. Gambetta and the Chamber of Deputies, aggravated by the Prime Minister's indiscretion and want of tact. The French are a severely logical nation, and in political affairs they have rarely recognised the wisdom and the safety of mutual concessions. They are now learning a lesson which has for several generations been an axiom of English statesmanship. When the Chamber, alarmed at the Premier's attitude and covert threats, chose a committee of thirty-three to report on the revision scheme, nearly every member of which was hostile to the *scrutin de liste*, a conflict seemed inevitable, and a coup d'état not impossible. The most flighty of Paris correspondents, confident as to the course of events although everything was fluctuating, predicted the overthrow of the Government, and the installation by Sunday next of a new Cabinet under M. Ferry or M. de Freycinet, or with all the outside leaders combined. Neither he nor other political prophets reckoned on the controlling influence in such emergencies of President Grévy, nor the impossibility of forming a stable administration with M. Gambetta, the country being still at his back, as leader of the Opposition. When matters had come to a deadlock—when the Committee almost unanimously vindicated the principle of unlimited revision as the inherent right of a Congress composed of the two Chambers, and pointedly condemned the substitution of "a personal will" "for that of the nation"—the retirement of M. Gambetta appeared inevitable. But the word compromise, so familiar when political exigencies have arisen in this country, has been heard and welcomed. A basis of reconciliation seems to have been found in the Premier's proposal of a limited revision of the Constitution, and in the proposal to postpone the *scrutin de liste* so as to satisfy the *amour propre* of the Chamber. If, as is probable, the Gambetta Cabinet should remain in office, it may yet, amongst other things, save the commercial treaty with England.

Serious troubles have arisen on the southern frontier of Austro-Hungary. For three years the two provinces which revolted from Turkey, and thereby precipitated the war between the Czar and the Sultan, have been under the Austrian yoke, and there is abundant evidence that the bureaucratic system imported into Bosnia and Herzegovina has altogether failed to conciliate their mixed populations. The territory virtually ceded to Austria by the Treaty of Berlin had to be conquered, and now has to be reconquered. In an unlucky moment the Vienna Government decided to apply the law of conscription to these half civilised and intractable races. Passive resistance has

been followed by concerted action, and has developed into an insurrectionary movement and a guerilla war in parts of Herzegovina and southern Bosnia, and the chiefs have gone so far as to unfurl the banner of autonomy under the suzerainty of the Sultan. While we hear of desultory conflicts all along the frontier of Montenegro—which little State has been summoned to the aid of its big neighbour—we are better able to estimate the gravity of the occasion by the mobilisation of the Austrian army, and the dispatch of regiment after regiment from the capital to the disaffected districts. A protracted campaign in this difficult, mountainous, and thinly peopled region would seriously impair the prestige of Austria, and might precipitate grave complications. The Montenegrins, despite their Prince, are in sympathy with the insurgents; Russia will hardly observe unmoved the progress of the struggle; Italian sympathies in favour of Austria, notwithstanding King Humbert's late visit to Vienna, are anything but cordial; and the Sultan must view with grim satisfaction the revolt of provinces which are still nominally under his sway.

In less than a fortnight the Parliamentary Session will open, and the extraordinary bitterness, amounting to rancour, of Opposition attacks on the Government fore-shadows a lively political campaign; unless, as Sir W. Harcourt declares, all this clashing of cymbals is mere "sound and fury, signifying nothing." The Home Secretary derides the idea of a dissolution ventilated by opponents who, amid all their clamour, deprecate the return of the Conservatives to power while Ireland remains in its present critical condition. If, however, such violent diatribes as those of Lord Lytton, Lord Randolph Churchill, and, worst of all, the *Quarterly Review*, are to have any effect on public opinion, the question will arise—how is the country to be governed? Either the Opposition should deal with Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues in a spirit of fair play, and co-operate in carrying out such reforms as are necessary to the dignity, and even the existence, of Parliamentary Government, or they should candidly declare that, her Majesty's Ministers having lost the confidence of the country, the Conservative leaders are prepared to take their places. The legitimate outcome of the fierce criticism and invectives of recent recess speeches should be a vote of no-confidence in the Government; but these tactics the Conservative press, for obvious reasons, repudiate.

Intense interest has been felt as to the issue of the great political struggle in the North Riding of Yorkshire. In that important electoral division, which has a constituency of more than twenty thousand voters, the seat which became vacant by the death of Lord Helmsley has for three weeks been contested with extraordinary vigour. On the side of Mr. Dawnay were ranged not only the Conservative landed proprietors, but Lord Zetland, the Duke of Cleveland, and Earl Grey, who have been, nominally at least, adherents of the Liberal party, but are alarmed at the prospect of land reform. His opponent, Mr. Rowlandson, an occupier of the soil, has been essentially the tenant farmers' candidate, though he was well supported by the commercial interests that have their centre in the Cleveland iron district. The conflict terminated on Tuesday by the return of Mr. Dawnay, who, however, obtained a majority by only 386 votes upon a gross poll of 15,884 electors. Considering the enormous territorial influence brought to bear in favour of the Conservative candidate, that for more than fifty years the representation of the North Riding has been divided between the two parties, and that one Liberal sits for the constituency, the Conservatives have little reason for congratulation in holding the contested seat by so slender a majority. Their victory—if victory it can be called—has been dearly bought. To a large extent, the farmers of the North Riding seem to have voted for their own interests, regardless of their former alliance with a party that has given them nothing but empty promises; and should the Government have the opportunity of bringing forward measures for their relief, this ominous breach between the Tory landlords and their tenants will be further widened.

"Under which King, Bezonian"—is a familiar quotation that comes uppermost in surveying the prospects of the Opposition. Some days ago it was reported that the difficulty as to the dual leadership of the party had been adroitly solved by Mr. W. H. Smith. The late First Lord of the Admiralty had, it was announced, made arrangements for a banquet at his residence, at which the leading Conservatives of both Houses were invited "to meet Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Salisbury." Hence it was inferred by keen-witted politicians that the priority of the right hon. baronet had been semi-officially acknowledged, and that henceforth his Lordship would "ride behind." Hardly, however, were congratulations on this happy solution of a perplexing problem exhausted, than it was intimated that the grand banquet had shrunk to the dimensions of "a small dinner party," composed of the members of the late Cabinet who may be then in town, "to meet Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote." This careful reversal of the two distinguished names has an evident purpose. The public are still free to choose between them.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

A journey last Saturday to Messrs. Williams and Norgate's, in Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, and the expenditure of a few shillings placed me in possession of a genuine and highly interesting Curiosity of Literature. What do you say to a Turkish Ambassador at a great Court in Frangistan translating into the tongue of the Hellenes a poem written by an Italian Ghaour in the fourteenth century? Such is the ΔΑΝΤΕ Ο ΑΔΗΣ ΜΗΤΑΦΡΑΣΙΣ ΚΟΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ ΜΟΡΣΟΥΡΟΥ: otherwise Dante's Inferno, translated into Greek verse by Musurus Pasha, D.C.L. To be sure, the distinguished Ottoman diplomatist is a Christian Greek, born at Constantinople of Cretan parents; and is a master not only of his vernacular Romaic, but of the language and literature of ancient Hellas. Yet it is strange, passing strange, to read in lieu of one's familiar "Nel mezzo del cammin," &c.,

Ἐν τῷ μέσῳ τῆς τριβῆς τοῦ βίου τούτου.

(Of course, one went at once to the "crack" passages, such as "E li parenti miei furon Lombardi" (Musurus, for the sake of quantity, translates "Lombardi" by the more mediæval than Attic Λογγοβάρδοι). I cannot quote the passage in its entirety for fear of the wrath of the compositors; yet I may entreat them to set up in Greek type the Pasha's rendering of

La ciate ogni speranza, voi ch' entrate.

It is

Ἄφεσ πᾶς εἰς τὴν πύσαν ἔλπειδα.

Musurus' "Hades" will be, doubtless, carefully picked to pieces by our Academic Hellenists—the pages have delicious broad margins for the scribbling of notes and queries upon—but I prefer to regard the work as a curiosity indirectly bearing on the Eastern Question; and I will place the Inferno of the deathless Alighieri, translated by Musurus Pasha, lovingly on a shelf, side by side with the strangest edition of Dante in the original that I have yet acquired. The text is founded on a manuscript of the Fourteenth Century, with the commentary of Guiniforti delli Bargigi, and an introduction by the advocate G. Zacheroni, who published the work in exile at Marseilles in 1838, and prefixed to it a sardonic dedication to Pope Gregory XVI. "To you, Holy Father," writes the rancorous *avvocato*, "do I inscribe this edition of a poem descriptive of a region in which the Ghibelline has placed so many of your predecessors."

Mem.: The Holy Inquisition, aided by the Papal gendarmes, had seized a consignment of early copies of the Inferno, which the *Avvocato* Zacheroni had sent to Rome.

From Greek and Italian verse to Mr. Oscar Wilde the transition is very easy indeed. The *New York Herald* is full of delicious details of the reception in the Empire City of "the tall and æsthetic young man," as the *Herald* reporter calls Mr. Wilde. He has breakfasted with Miss Kate Field, President of the Co-operative Dress Association; and Miss Clara Morris, the celebrated American actress; and a few special guests, posed "while this uncommon young man" "ground the edge of his keen appetite." I should have dearly liked to see them "posing." And a certain Gloomy Chieftain (by the name of B.) should have been hidden in a horseman's coat, behind a screen, as Johnson was at Mr. Cave's dinner party, to mark the play made with the Blue Point oysters and the tender loin steaks.

Later in the afternoon Mr. Oscar Wilde "robed himself" to dine with Mr. "Sam" Ward at the residence of that genial millionaire in Clinton-place. I would sooner they had dined at the Brevoort House, or Delmonico's, or at Pinard's in East Fourteenth-street, or, especially, at a rare old restaurant (in Lafayette-place, I think), whither "Uncle Sam" took us one night, and gave us some old madeira, half a glass of which produced at once in my mind the persuasion that I was the Adelantado of the Seven Cities, and that I had a galleon of my own, aden solely with quicksilver and pieces of eight, coming from Vera Cruz, and due, on the morrow morning, at Sandy Hook.

The hospitable board of the most accomplished Amphitryon on the American continent was "graced with a mammoth bed of flowers: the central part being composed of lilies of the valley." Two spotless "calin" lilies, tied together with a crimson satin ribbon, were placed by the side of Mr. Oscar Wilde's plate. "The flowers were the gift of the female admirers of the æsthetic young man." This is an extremely odd world.

The guests invited to meet "Our Mr. O. W." were very choice. The company included the Hon. William M. Evarts, one of the ablest lawyers in the Union and some time Secretary of State; Mr. Sidney Webster, a nephew of the late Daniel Webster, Mr. William H. Hurlburt of the *New York World*, the King of American Journalists, a deep scholar and bright wit; Mr. W. R. Travers, a wealthy *dilettante*, I believe, and Mr. Stephen Massett, otherwise "Jeems Pipes of Pipesville." A rare gathering; but it wanted, say, "Heliogabalus and Jack the Painter" to make it complete.

The wines were as surprising as the guests. "The poet and æsthetic commented upon the excellence of the Prince John Van Buren Malmsbury Madeira, which is the special pride of the host." I remember the late Mr. John Van Buren very well. He was the son of Mr. Martin Van Buren, Eighth President of the United States. His name is enshrined in one of the very earliest of the so-called "nigger" ditties—a song called "Zip Coon," which is nearly contemporary with "Jim Crow." The burden haunts me:—

Maan Van Buren die berry soon,
De berry next President will be Zip Coon.

John Van Buren was a very handsome man, of strikingly aristocratic mien and manners. He was known in fashionable New York Society as "Prince" John, for the reason that, being a sojourner in England in the first year of her Majesty's reign, he had had the honour, at a ball at Buckingham Palace, of dancing with the youthful Queen of England. The Americans are an extremely odd people.

Says Mister *Punch* with respect to the "Clôture," "Object to it because it is French? So is Premier. But if we want good, forcible, colloquial English, why not call it 'the Shut-Up?'" Aye, jester; but there is no such noun substantive as "the shut-up," which is so much ungrammatical slang. It is true that we call the head of the Cabinet indifferently the "Premier" or the "Prime Minister;" but the French have no such term as "Premier" in their political vocabulary. M. Gambetta is, or was (for there is no knowing what may happen in France by the time this sheet goes to press), "Premier Ministre" or "Président du Conseil des Ministres." Were he spoken of as "le Premier" there would be a roar of laughter. People would be thinking of a "jeune premier" at the Vaudeville. "Premier" and "Prime," as we use them, are more Old Norman than modern French words. Thus, "premier Baron," "prime warden," "primogeniture."

Did King Charles II. (who never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one) really make the remark that "English Bishops were not like the Bishops of other countries, because they were not at the head of their profession"? Such an ostensible quotation from the *dicta* of the Merry Monarch was made the other day by the Rev. Dr. Belcher at a public meeting held to protest against the continued imprisonment of an obstinate Ritualist clergyman. Dr. Belcher's statement moved the audience to "laughter and cheers." If the Second Charles really made the observation attributed to him, he was guilty of, for once, an extremely foolish utterance. Nor Bishops, nor Archbishops, nor Cardinals in Catholic countries can be said to be at "the head of their profession," seeing that the Head of that profession is the Pope.

On the other hand, here is a well-authenticated anecdote about an obstinate Bishop which I find in Elmes' "Memoirs of the Life and Works of Sir Christopher Wren." The great architect had an uncle, Dr. Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely and Registrar of the Order of the Garter, who having, as a staunch Royalist, incurred the displeasure of the Long Parliament, was immured in the Tower for nearly twenty years. Not long before the death of Oliver Cromwell that Prince went to dine with his son-in-law, Claypole; and at his table Oliver found young Mr. Wren, already famous for his attainments in the mathematics. After some little time, the Lord Protector, fixing his eyes on Mr. Wren, said, "You have an uncle who has long been confined in the Tower." "He has so, Sir," replied young Mr. Wren; "but he bears his afflictions with great patience and resignation." "He may come out if he will," pursued Oliver. "Will your Highness permit me to tell him this from your own mouth?" asked Wren. "Yes, you may," answered Oliver. And then he went away.

But when the overjoyed nephew related to his uncle the particulars of this interview, the good but obstinate Bishop replied, "with warm indignation, that it was not the first time he had received the like intimation from that miscreant; but he disclaimed the terms proposed for his enlargement, which were a mean acknowledgment of his favour and an abject submission to his detestable tyranny."

To the columns of a daily contemporary Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne contributes a fine piece of poetic frenzy on the Persecution of the Jews in Russia. I note in Mr. Swinburne's "cascading" lines these words, "by lying tongues adored." I was not aware till I read the Swinburnian effusion that adoration was an articulate performance. I always thought that it was one of attitude and gesture expressive of love, reverence, and worship. The position of "adoration" is minutely described by Mr. Anthony Rich in his "Dictionary of Roman and Greek Antiquities." The body was slightly inclined forward and the knees half bent, while the right hand gently touched the object (say, the altar of the goddess) which was adored. The left hand was raised to the mouth and kissed, while it was waved in the direction of the venerated object. The movements in what the learned Rich terms the "pantomime" of adoration are exactly figured in a woodcut taken from Gorkæus, in which a warrior is represented mutely adoring a statue of Victory.

Mem.: "Lying mouths" would be quite admissible, since the Latin word *adoratio* is derived from *ad os*.

Everybody remembers the famous assertion of a right to "the Pursuit of Happiness" contained in the American Declaration of Independence. That renowned composition would seem to have been "running in the heads" of the framers of a remarkable resolution unanimously adopted at an Anti-Liquor Traffic meeting recently held at the Townhall, Kensington. The meeting were of opinion that

The promised Government measure of reform will be vitally defective unless it confers on the localities a complete local option with regard to the discontinuance of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, in order that they may, if so minded, come into possession of those blessings of a social, moral, educational, industrial, and pecuniary nature which are enjoyed by places where no sale of intoxicating liquors is at present permitted.

If Kensington form a part of the Borough of Chelsea, the "old Court Suburb" already possesses, so it strikes me, a large number of blessings of a "social, moral, educational, industrial, and pecuniary nature." With the blessings of Kensington Palace, the Royal Albert Hall and Memorial, the National Training Schools for Music and for Cookery, the South Kensington Museum and the Gardens of the Horticultural Society, to say nothing of the Brompton Oratory and the excellent Victorian and Elizabethan Schools in Sloane-street, South-Western London would appear to be exceptionally "blessed;" and as for "pecuniary" beatitude, only think of the millionaires who dwell in the Cromwell-road and at Prince's-gate!

There is another institution also in the south-west, wholly beneficial, and thoroughly meriting the best of good words. This is the Evening College for Women, in Queen-street, Brompton, a school established by that admirably useful association the Women's Education Union, of which H.R.H.

Princess Louise is president. The College, of which Mrs. K. Thornbury is superintendent, and Miss Louisa Brough secretary, gives systematic teaching in evening classes to women employed during the day. There is a circulating library open to members at the trifling charge of sixpence a term: there is a reading-room; there are free lectures; and the evening students may obtain tea and coffee and other light refreshments. The minimum age for admission is fifteen years.

Is it not better that working women (especially the young ones) should frequent the Brompton Evening College than that they should amuse themselves during their brief intervals of leisure by reading the "Penny Awfuls," or poring over the revolting assize and police cases which form the staple of our weekly newspapers. No doubt unthinking people may sneer at the idea of a sempstress or a shopwoman taking lessons in "Composition, Elocution, English History, Literature, and Geography." Let the sneerers sneer, and may the Brompton Evening College for Women prosper!

When Napoleon the Great was told that Greuze had died in poverty at the Louvre, in which huge edifice the French Government formerly gave lodging—but not board—to a certain number of distinguished artists, he exclaimed, "Why did he not come to me? I would have filled his 'Cruche Cassée' with gold." I was reminded of this anecdote while looking over the very sumptuous art book (published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.), "The Great Historic Galleries of England," carefully and lovingly edited by Lord Ronald Gower, F.S.A. The volume just published comprises, among its splendid illustrations, which are executed by the Woodbury process, a copy of Greuze's exquisite "Girl with Doves," from the Hertford House collection. Lord Ronald tells us that the "Girl with Doves" was executed expressly for a Mr. Wilkinson, who paid the painter 5400 francs (say, £180) for it. In 1823 the picture was bought by M. Nieuwenhuys for 245 guineas. Jean Baptiste Greuze was not yet "up" in the market. The work then passed into the hands of Mr. W. Wells, of Redleaf; and at his sale in 1848 it was bought by the late Marquis of Hertford for £787 10s. At the present day it would probably fetch twice that amount. Thrice, possibly. Jean Baptiste Greuze is very much "up" in the market, indeed. At the San Donato sale Greuze's "Broken Eggs" realised no less than 5010 guineas. Poor man!

Another handsome contribution to Art-bibliography which I have before me is "Bartolozzi and his Works," by Andrew W. Tuer (2 vols. London: Field and Tuer), being a copiously illustrated biographical and descriptive account of the life and career of the famous Italian engraver-Academician. The work comprises a *catalogue raisonné* of upwards of two thousand of Bartolozzi's engraver's prints—the most extensive record of his work yet compiled. The "getting up" of the work is as luxurious as it is tasteful; and it is dedicated to her Majesty the Queen. Among the plates are two exquisite impressions of the well-known "St. James's" and "St. Giles's Beauties" after Benwell; and on the frontispiece of either volume is a delicious little vignette of "Love and Fortune" after Cipriani, with the epigraph "Sous leurs heureuses mains le cuivre devient or." "Why Certainly?" as Mr. Coghlan's "Colonel" would say: still, engraved copper-plates have had, time and again, the most disastrous of destinies. It is a matter of history that the heirs of the illustrious Jacques Callot sent scores of his most magnificent etched plates to the coppersmiths to be hammered into pots, kettles, and stew-pans.

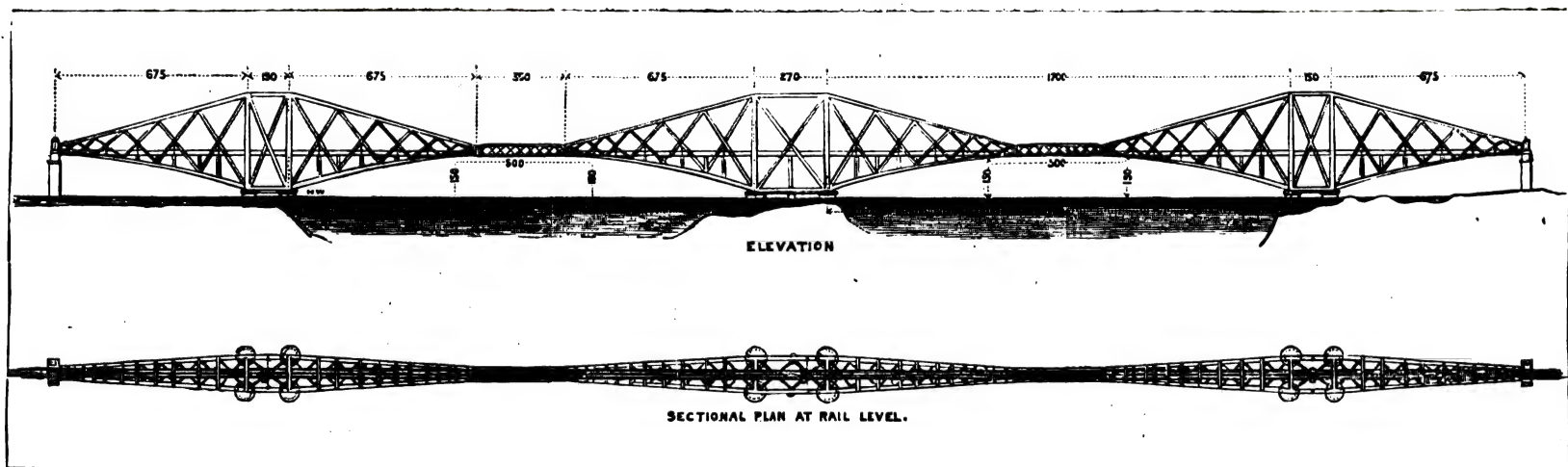
In his sketch of "Bartolozzi's family," which supplements the biography of the engraver, Mr. Tuer tells us that Bartolozzi had a brother named Gaetano, whose eldest daughter, Lucy Elizabeth, married Armand Vestris, a dancer at the King's Theatre, and the grandson of the renowned Vestris, "who was designated by the Parisians 'le Dieu de la Danse.'" It would be more strictly accurate to say that the grand-paternal Vestris, who was one of the most conceited of mankind, was fond of declaring, in a strong southern accent, "Moi, je suis le Dieu de la Danse." He asked such extravagant terms once in entering into a re-engagement at the Opera that the *gentilhomme de la chambre* charged with the direction of the Académie Royale curtly told the rapacious dancer that the annual salary which he demanded exceeded the income which the King allowed his Marshals. "Under those circumstances," replied the unabashed Vestris, "I should advise his Majesty to make his Marshals dance—if they can."

Madame Vestris's younger sister, Josephine, "married a Mr. Anderson, a singer, and appeared to have dropped into the obscurity of private life." I remember Miss Anderson well. She was an extremely pretty woman and a charming singer, and I saw her perform in a burlesque extravaganza at the opening of the old Princess's Theatre, under the Maddox management in 1842-3. Her husband was a well-known "sporting character," and something more. He was a most skilful and refined miniature-painter.

On Wednesday, the eighteenth instant, there were grand doings at the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, of which H.R.H. Princess Louise is Patron, and in the prosperity of which she takes the warmest personal interest; frequently visiting the Hospital, which is in the Queen's-road, Chelsea, and cheering the poor little sick folk by her gracious presence and kindly sympathy. The Hospital has also had, since 1876, a Convalescent Home for Children at Churchfields, Margate. On the afternoon of the 18th Princess Louise went to the merciful institution at Chelsea to witness a Christmas-Tree celebration, and to distribute gifts to the nurses. Each and all the children had a toy and kind words from Royal hands and lips, and the Princess spent two hours at the pleasant *fête*. Mr. George Grossmith kindly gave a little musical entertainment; and the nurses were indebted to Mr. W. S. Gilbert for some very pretty gifts. G. A. S.



PROPOSED RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE FORTH.—SEE PAGE 78.



ELEVATION AND SECTIONAL PLAN OF THE FORTH BRIDGE.

THE LAST MAORI TROUBLE IN NEW ZEALAND.

We have received from correspondents in Taranaki, or New Plymouth, on the west coast of the North Island, the only part of New Zealand still containing Maori tribes imperfectly reconciled to British rule, a number of sketches illustrative of the last difficulty with the natives. It will, in all probability, be the very last that is likely to demand even the show of a considerable military force; since it has been promptly settled, by the resolute action of the Colonial Government, happily without any fighting, but with the complete submission of those who had seemed to cherish a rebellious spirit in opposition to lawful authority. The relative position of the "Maori" and the "Pakeha," as the native and the European races are called in the Maori language, has been entirely reversed by the progress of colonisation, since the era of the former obstinate wars between them. Throughout the whole extent of the islands constituting New Zealand, North and South, the total number of Maori people scarcely exceeds 42,000 or 43,000, while the aggregate of English colonists is about ten times that number. And of the Maori population only a small part, less than one quarter, belongs to those tribes which have preferred as yet to dwell in seclusion, under their own chiefs, beyond the pale of the Colonial settlements, in the interior and western districts of the North Island. The greater part of the Maori nation has long since become fully accustomed to the administration of British laws, and to the use of property, industry, and trade in accordance with the customs of their white fellow-citizens. The chiefs, who are extensive landowners, are quite eager, in Auckland and in Napier or Hawke's Bay, to get their estates surveyed and put up for sale or lease, of course to their own profit; and they solicit, as a favour, the making of a road by the Colonial Government, which will add to the value of their lands. It is only among some of the Taranaki tribes, in a condition



TE WHITI, THE MAORI PROPHET.

of barbarous ignorance and superstition, that a few chiefs and priests have been able to keep up a sullen feeling of passive hostility; and by methods similar to those of the Irish Land League, strengthened with vague prophecies of a miraculous interposition, have obstructed the colonial settlement in that territory.

Two years ago, in January, 1880, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the claims and grievances of the natives in regard to land. The Commissioners proposed (and the proposal was sanctioned by Parliament) setting aside 260,000 acres as a native settlement, on condition that its occupiers should loyally accept the Government proposals and act according to law. Some of the natives who accepted these terms have already received Crown grants of land. The chief named Te Whiti and his family rejected the terms and refused to listen to explanation, declining even the invitation of the Governor to a friendly interview or to listen to the proposals made by a Minister in person. Month after month large assemblies of natives were held at Parihaka, to the neglect of agriculture and the fomenting of dissatisfaction. The speeches of Te Whiti roused angry feelings and open resistance to law; fences were built on lands not set apart for the natives, and an intention was shown of defending the fences when their removal was ordered by the Government. Apprehensions of danger were excited among the settlers by the threatening language of Te Whiti and the attitude of his followers, compelling the Government to maintain a large constabulary force. The time had come when the offers of the Government must be accepted or refused once for all, and the settlers receive a guarantee that they may live on their land in security and peace. Te Whiti and his followers had now to decide whether they will accept the Parihaka block, with other specified reserves, or for ever forfeit all claim and title to these lands. The Government Proclamation formally stated that fourteen days' grace will be allowed, after which these offers will be withdrawn, unless within that time

NEW ZEALAND SKETCHES: NATIVE TROUBLES IN TARANAKI.



1. Camp of the Armed Constabulary, Rohatu.
2. Road through Waimate Plains (confiscated land).
3. Mount Egmont, from Oeo, Waimate Plains.
4. Memorial to Miss Dobie, Murdered by a Maori.

5. Colonial Rifle Volunteers.
6. St. Andrew's Church, Cambridge, Waikato.
7. Telegraph Station, Pungarehu Camp.
- 8, 9, 10. Maori Head-dresses of Huia Feathers.

11. Armed Constabulary.
12. Taranaki Mounted Rifles at Revolver Practice.
13. Maori, Old Style and New Style.
14. Maori going to Te Whiti's Meeting at Parihaka.

Te Whiti and his followers signify their acceptance of them and their willingness to submit to the law and the Queen and to bring their claims before the Commissioners. In conclusion, the natives were urged to forsake Te Whiti and obey the law.

The execution of measures to enforce this proclamation was undertaken by the Hon. Mr. Bryce, Minister of Native Affairs, accompanied by two other members of the New Zealand Government, the Hon. Mr. Rolleston and the Hon. Mr. Atkinson. They collected in Taranaki, at the beginning of November, a force of Armed Constabulary and Volunteer Riflemen, exceeding two thousand, which nearly equalled the number of all the Maoris in the tribes adhering to Te Whiti, assembling in the "pah" or fortified village of Parihaka. It should be understood that of all this multitude, gathered by the summons of the Maori Prophet, who was reputed a great politician as well as an orator, the large majority did not belong to the district, and could have no concern of ownership or occupation with the disputed neighbouring lands. They were malcontents of distant parts, or rash youths who were duped into the belief that Te Whiti intended to head an insurrection, and that they would have a chance of fighting. Mr. Bryce therefore began by issuing notices to all persons belonging to other than Parihaka tribes, that they should forthwith return to their homes. Having fixed head-quarters at Pungarehu, with the Armed Constabulary and the Taranaki Mounted Volunteers and Rifle Volunteers, under command of Colonel Roberts, he waited for the Volunteer contingents of other Provinces, from Auckland, the Thames, Wellington, Wanganui, Canterbury, Nelson, and Marlborough, collected at the Rahotu camp, to the west of Parihaka. It cannot be said that these Colonial military preparations were needless or useless; since they may have caused Te Whiti to decline a hopeless conflict. But it is now manifest that the Maori Prophet had no idea of fighting. Mr. Bryce, however, resolved to arrest Te Whiti, in the midst of the Maori assembly at Parihaka, and to take him prisoner.

On the morning of Nov. 5, two bodies of troops from Pungarehu and from Rahotu, 1700 in all, formed a junction, under the general command of Colonel Roberts, and advanced to Parihaka, where they were inspected, and then marched into the Maori pah. The Armed Constabulary entered first, while the main body was made up in the following way:—On the left flank were the Nelson and Thames Volunteers, under the command of Major Pitt, and on the right flank the Canterbury and Marlborough Volunteers, the centre being occupied by the Wellington and Thames Naval brigades. The entrance into Parihaka was made at nine o'clock. Te Whiti declined to make any answer to the Proclamation, and the Riot Act was read. The Maoris all seemed in good spirits, and assumed an air of indifference to the whole of the proceedings. At the end of one hour, allowed by law to elapse after reading the Riot Act, the word was given to the forces to close in on the *marae*, the meeting-place where the prophet generally delivers his speeches, and where the natives were congregated together. This having been done, Major Tuke went up to Te Whiti and took him prisoner. The chief gave himself up without any resistance, and the Maoris remained passive. Tohu, the war-chief, was arrested soon after; and, still later, Hiroki, the alleged murderer of McLean, a Government surveyor on the Waimate Plains, in 1878, was taken into custody. In none of these cases was any resistance offered by the Maoris. The Volunteers were well placed in the advance, and means were adopted with the view of quelling any attempt at violence on the part of the Maoris. Te Whiti and Tohu were sent to New Plymouth for trial in charge of a strong escort.

The native settlement at Parihaka has been broken up and dismantled, a quantity of arms and ammunition being seized. All the natives who were strangers to the place have been dispersed without resistance, and perfect quiet now prevails in the district. The volunteers have been released from service, but the constabulary remain on duty. The making of roads in the Waimate plains has been commenced.

Our Illustrations of the colonial troops and their encampments, and of the Maori people, are from sketches by the Rev. Philip Walsh, of Waitara, Taranaki; the portrait of Te Whiti, from a drawing by Mr. W. Gordon, of Taranaki. The monument erected over the grave of Miss Dobie, the victim of an atrocious crime, in November, 1880, is shown in one of the sketches. This memorial of the unfortunate young lady, whose deplorable fate excited the greatest horror and bitter indignation, both in New Zealand and in England, has been generously erected by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Armed Constabulary.

We give an illustration also of a more hopeful and gratifying subject—St. Andrew's Church, at Cambridge, in the Upper Waikato district of Auckland, New Zealand, of which the Rev. W. N. Willis is the incumbent. The foundation-stone was laid by Governor Sir Arthur Gordon, in January, last year; and the Bishop consecrated the church in August. It is a substantial building, in the Early English style, of the best Kauri timber, and has cost £2400. Cambridge is a rising little town, of 1200 inhabitants, on the Upper Waikato river, above one hundred miles south of the city of Auckland.

THE RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE FORTH.

We give some Illustrations of the engineers' design, approved by the Board of Trade on Dec. 9, for the construction of the great railway bridge over the Forth, which will place England and the southern part of Scotland in much nearer communication with Fife, Perthshire, Aberdeenshire, and the eastern Scottish Highlands. The present design for this work, by Mr. John Fowler, C.E., and Mr. B. Baker, C.E., 2, Queen's-square, Westminster, is quite different from that of the late Sir Thomas Bouch, who had previously constructed the unfortunate Tay Bridge at Dundee. The leading feature of Bouch's design for the Forth Bridge was that it was a suspension bridge, or rather a combination of two double suspension bridges, hung on piers carried to the extraordinary height of 596 ft. in the middle and of 584 ft. at the ends. It was deemed necessary to adopt this principle on account of the extraordinary length of span required by the unusual breadth of deep water that has to be traversed. It should be explained that on each side of the island of Inchgarvie there is a deep valley some 1600 ft. broad. The depth on the north side is 210 ft., and that on the south side is 180 ft., below the water level. These broad and deep depressions in the river bed, which must be crossed at a single span, constitute the great engineering difficulty of the undertaking. In other respects, the conditions are even less exacting than those in the case of the Tay bridge. The breadth of the river is less, and over the rest of the channel the depth of water is only 30 ft., and very secure and workable foundations can be obtained. Sir Thomas Bouch, as we have said, adopted the plan of suspension bridges. Messrs. Fowler and Baker, now engineers of the Forth bridge, have departed from this plan, and propose to cross the deep valleys by two huge steel girder bridges of 1700 ft. span. There will be two adjacent spans, each 675 ft., on the return sides of the girders to the nearest piers; and between the piers, in comparatively shallow water, there will be eighteen openings of 150 ft.

each. The joint span of the two girder bridges, taken in one, would cross the whole width of Hyde Park, from Piccadilly to the Marble Arch. The under side of the girders will be arched. Their depth will be no less than 340 ft. at the piers, and it will gradually diminish towards the centre, where it will be about 50 ft. This minimum depth of 50 ft. will be continued for about 500 ft. in length, so that there will be a clear headway of 150 ft. above high-water level for that space in the centre of each opening. Another striking peculiarity of the design is that the sides of the bridges will not be perpendicular throughout, but will be inclined inwards at a considerable angle for some distance from each pier. At the piers, the two main girders will be 120 ft. apart at the bottom, and only 50 ft. apart at the top. The difference between the upper and the lower sections gradually diminishes towards the centre, where the distance between the two girders is narrowed to 25 ft. both at top and at bottom. This form has been adopted in order to enable the structure to resist the pressure of the wind. It is believed that if the bridge were constructed on this plan it would be in a condition, even if loaded with a couple of 900-tons trains, to withstand the enormous pressure of 112 lb. to the square foot without a bolt or a rivet being loosened. As Sir Thomas Bouch believed that he had met the utmost exigencies of the case in providing against a wind-pressure of only 10 lb. to the square foot, some idea may be formed of the superiority that is claimed for the new design. The adoption of steel instead of iron as the material of construction will add greatly to the strength of the structure, while diminishing its weight. The lower members of the girders and the struts which bind them together will be steel tubes varying from 12 ft. to 5 ft. in diameter. The amount of steel to be used in the structure is estimated at 50,000 tons; and the cost of the whole work, including the connecting lines of railway, will be £1,600,000. It will be four times the size of any bridge ever yet built. The bridge is not to be the work of the North British Railway only. Three great English companies—the North-Eastern, the Great Northern, and the Midland—have an interest in the stupendous undertaking; and the consulting engineers of these companies have approved the design which has been briefly described. The fact that these companies have interested themselves in this project may be taken as an index of the importance that is attached to it. The development of the commerce of the east of Scotland depends essentially on the practical annihilation of the estuaries of the Forth and the Tay; and with the reconstruction of the Tay bridge and the construction of the Forth bridge, both now within sight, that important end will have been successfully attained.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

There was a great crowd at the Haymarket on Thursday, the 19th inst., to witness the revival of the late Mr. Robertson's comedy of "Ours," with an exceptionally interesting *dramatis personæ*. The stalls and private boxes of the house, which under the Bancroft leaseholdship have become so tastefully splendid in construction and decoration, were filled by those ladies and gentlemen of high social standing, literary and artistic eminence, or general intellectual culture, whom you are at liberty to call the "Upper Five Hundred," or "la Crème de la Crème," or "la Fine Fleur;" but who in the *argot* of the Theatrical World are brutally but comprehensively styled "First Nighters." It was literally "a first night" to me; for a double pleasure was in store for me. I was about to witness that which I felt certain would be the very clever performance of an accomplished troupe of actors and actresses; and it so chanced that I had never seen "Ours" played before. Neither in town nor in country. The Robertsonian comedies were, I take it, mainly produced between the years 1865 and 1868, inclusive; and during those years, as also during the two preceding, I was almost continuously abroad in America, the West Indies, Mexico, Algeria, Spain, Italy, and the Tyrol, gazing upon certain Dramas framed on a somewhat larger scale than Mr. Robertson's light and pleasant conceits are devised, and including some "highly startling effects," involving the expenditure of many millions of pounds sterling (the American Tragedy alone cost Four Hundred Millions), and not unfrequently presenting tableaux of real Battle, real Murder, and real Sudden Death.

I thought "Ours," at the Haymarket, a very pleasing, and, in the third act, a very sprightly performance. The roly-poly pudding making and leg of mutton roasting scene in the Crimean hut, interpreted by two such finished artists as Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, was really irresistibly droll; and, although I fancy that I have seen the "Playing at Soldiers" episode before (in the sawdust of a circus, if I remember aright), the sprightliness, archness, and vivacity of the always delightful Mrs. Bancroft, and the grace and refinement of Mrs. Langtry, were to me the source of much comfort and joy. The first act I could not help thinking rather cold and dull. You will remember that Mr. Dombey Senior, passing his second honeymoon in Paris, made a similar complaint of the aspect of the gay Lutetia; and it may be that it is the present writer, and not the first act of "Ours," that is dull and cold. But the second act is full of dramatic vigour and bustle, and brightens one up wonderfully. Rarely, perhaps, has there been a more affecting piece of "staginess" than the departure of the invisible troops for the Crimea to the sound of drums and fifes, the cheering of the crowd, and the strains of "God Save the Queen." This triumphant display brought the curtain down on the second act amidst a display of tremendous enthusiasm on the part of the audience; and the scene, moreover, gave Mrs. Langtry the opportunity of exhibiting emotionally dramatic qualities which, as Miss Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer," she had not been called upon to make manifest. The conclusion of "Ours," although everybody except the much-enduring Russian Prince Perovsky is made happy—although Blanche Haye marries Angus MacAlister, and Hugh Chalcot pairs off with Mary Netley, and Sir Alexander and Lady Shendryn are reconciled after their long and bitter estrangement, strikes me as being artistically somewhat lame and impotent, for the reason that it is quite within the domain of probability that on the very night of these happy proceedings Sir Alexander Shendryn and Angus MacAlister may get knocked on the head in the trenches, or captured in a Russian sortie, in which case Prince Perovsky would be no longer in "doleful dumps," but would be master of the situation in resuming his suit for the hand of Blanche Haye. Supposing some playwright were to attempt to dramatise Mr. Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," and that he were to make his drama conclude with the Duchess of Richmond's ball and the marching away of the troops to Quatre Bras. For aught that the audience could tell, it might be Rawdon Crawley or William Dobbin, and not George Osborne, who was destined, three nights afterwards, to be lying on the plateau of Mont St. Jean, dead, with a bullet through his heart. That would not be good art, I conceive. The end of a play should be like not a stage in, but the end of a journey; not the renewal, but the definitive taking up of a bill of exchange.

The Mary Netley of Mrs. Bancroft was, of course, altogether enchanting. It excited the admiration even of that immensely aged and tremendously-laden-with-experience philosopher, the dramatic critic of the *Times*, who was "laid on" to notice "Ours" instead of the gay and festive youth who wrote such wonderful things about Mrs. Langtry as Miss Hardcastle as to make even the white hairs of our venerable friend the *Saturday Review* to stand on end. Much of the dialogue in "Ours" either lacks point, or it has grown old-fashioned. Mrs. Bancroft is inimitable and unsurpassed in emphasis, in the art of putting things clearly and forcibly, and in bringing out all the brilliance which is latent in an apparently obscure utterance. When the Koh-i-noor was first exhibited in this country most people thought it a rather ugly and misty looking mass. But when the '51 World's Fair was over, some cunning lapidaries from Amsterdam took the Koh-i-noor in hand, and by skilful manipulation, while slightly reducing the great gem in size, brought out, in fullest glory, its unrivalled sparkle. Mrs. Bancroft is a dramatic lapidary; and it is only a pity that she cannot always find a Koh-i-noor that will bear cutting. Mr. Bancroft, as the seemingly cynical, but really manly and kind-hearted Hugh Chalcot, was very funny in the hut scene; but I liked him much better in his quiet and more sarcastic moods. Mr. Arthur Cecil looked and talked like a Russian gentleman in plain clothes, but failed altogether to remind me of a Russian general in full uniform. Mr. Pinero made a great deal of the henpecked and unjustly suspected Sir Alexander Shendryn; and Miss Le Thiere was a really admirable Lady Shendryn, notwithstanding the embarrassing circumstance peculiar to the "Robertsonian comedies" that some of the characters are frequently left on the stage without anything whatever to do while the other characters talk. Miss Le Thiere was often left *sofa*, "sitting celibate, like a fly in the heart of an apple." She would have been in better case had she been Queen Dido sitting at her palace gate; for she could at least have "darned her worsted hose," and "sighed as she drew the needle through." Mr. Conway made very good love as Angus MacAlister; Mr. C. Brookfield rendered very aptly the somewhat crude humours of that very much married man, Sergeant Jones; and Mr. Smedley was very graceful and earnest in the not overwhelming part of Captain Samprey.

To my mind, the Blanche Haye of Mrs. Langtry was a most charming performance. I liked her much better in Blanche than I had done in Miss Hardcastle, because I still obstinately persist in believing that she will discover ere long that her real forte is in the character of heroines of genteel comedy who do not travesty themselves as barmaids, and that through genteel comedy she will ascend to the highest rôles of the romantic drama. I unfeignedly believe that she will succeed, because in her every word, gesture, and movement, I see intelligence, perseverance, and volition. And I have faith in volition. I believe that by means of Strong Will a person not physically or mentally incapacitated for a particular pursuit will eventually succeed in the vocation to obtaining excellence in which he or she has set himself or herself with all his or her soul and strength. I do not believe in failure—accidents, of course, always excepted—in the case of those who work hard, indefatigably, and hopefully; and I know, myself, that but for Strong Will I should be at this day a most lamentable and ignominious failure. G. A. S.

WITH THE ROYAL BUCKHOUNDS.

The scene represented in a drawing by Mr. R. C. Woodville, which appears in our large Engraving, is a "Meet of the Royal Buckhounds;" and the Sketches that fill our front page set forth, in a playful humour, some of the incidents likely to occur among London sportsmen, who are not all equally skilful riders across country, though many of them are doubtless well up to the ordinary performances of the field. The nearness to town, within an hour's railway journey, of the usual places of meeting for the Queen's pack, in Berkshire and in Buckinghamshire, with the general supposition that this kind of chase does not exact such a critical display of bold and sharp riding as the crack sport of foxhunting, may probably tempt a greater number of second-rate equestrians, mounted on quiet horses which are scarcely accustomed to much leaping, into the train which follows her Majesty's buckhounds, under the direction of the Earl of Cork. It is, nevertheless, a dignified and somewhat aristocratic recreation, with a flavour of historical antiquity, like the Emperor Napoleon III.'s famous *chasse* in the Forest of Fontainebleau; and, while the animal that is pursued—not to be killed, but to be caught alive and replaced in the cart, to be hunted again another day—is one of the noblest beasts of ventry, the hounds, which are kept by Mr. Frank Goodall in the Ascot Heath Kennels, are among the finest of the canine species. A series of illustrations of those kennels was presented in this Journal two years ago. The deer, stags, and hinds, to the number of twenty or thirty couple, are preserved in the Swinley Plantation, near the Ascot side of Windsor Park. Some of the old ones have been hunted seven or eight years, and seem to understand it as well as the hounds do; their horns are cropped, to prevent their killing the dogs when they turn at bay.

THE MUSICAL WORKS OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

These works have just been issued in a very handsome volume by Messrs. Metzler and Co., of Great Marlborough-street. We have previously drawn attention to the (then forthcoming) work, the publication of which we have now to notice. Few if any, readers will require to be told that Prince Albert was a man of many and varied accomplishments, among which, music was a favourite pursuit with him. He not only performed on the pianoforte and the organ, but had also a talent for composition, the evidences of which are offered by this volume, which has been brought out by permission of her Majesty. Its contents comprise forty pieces, consisting of solo and choral movements, secular and sacred, and closing with a melody for the violin; all with a pianoforte accompaniment. The vocal music is mostly to German text, in some instances (church services, anthem, &c.) to English words; and in one case, the "Invocazione all' Armonia," to Italian. The work is edited by Mr. W. G. Gusina, master of her Majesty's band, and forms an interesting proof of the intellectual and artistic recreations of the accomplished Prince whose life offered an honourable example to Royalty. The music, generally, is distinguished by that tone of earnest and serious thought that was characteristic of the mind of the illustrious composer.

Lord Derby has become a life member and vice-president of the National Health Society.

Our Portrait of the late Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company, of Regent-street and Chancery; and that of the late Dr. James Edgewood, from one by Messrs. H. and R. Stiles, of Hammersmith-road and High-street, Kensington.

MUSIC.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

The performances of opera in English at Her Majesty's Theatre are maintained with the spirit and variety that have characterised the previous seasons of this company; indeed, the present series (the sixth) bids fair to surpass in interest those which have preceded it. As previously said, the scheme includes four operas of Wagner's, two of which—"Lohengrin" and "The Flying Dutchman"—have already been given, as noticed by us; repetitions of these and of "Rienzi" being promised, besides the production of "Tannhäuser" in English—the scheme also including the first hearing of English versions of Balfe's "Pittore e Duca" ("The Painter of Antwerp") and Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini." Balfe's opera was announced for this (Saturday) evening, and must therefore be noticed by us next week. The proceedings since our last record included the first and second appearances of Miss La Rue, who, as Lazarillo, in Wallace's "Maritana," made a highly favourable impression, although under the influence of considerable nervousness. Afterwards, as Frederic, in "Mignon," the young lady greatly enhanced her success. Her voice is of pure quality, her intonation and phrasing are good, her appearance is prepossessing, and her stage action anything but that of a novice, although she is young and inexperienced. Miss La Rue gave the music of the character now referred to with brightness of vocalisation and refinement of manner, and she will probably confirm her success in her promised appearance in the still more arduous part of Carmen. The performance of "Mignon" now alluded to included Mr. B. McGuckin's first assumption (in London) of the character of Wilhelm Meister, in which he obtained a well-deserved success. He sang the music—especially the farewell to Mignon in the first act, and the Romance in the last act—in excellent cantabile style; and was greatly applauded in those and other instances. Of the high merit of Miss Julia Gaylord's Mignon and Miss G. Burns's Filina, it is unnecessary to say more than that they were fully equal to former representations; Mr. Crotty's Lothario, Mr. G. H. Betjemann's Gurno, and Mr. C. Lyall's Lactes, having been as satisfactory as on previous occasions. The "Bohemian Girl," with a familiar cast, was given on Saturday evening. Mr. John Lew replaced Mr. Randegger on those occasions.

The first morning performance took place on Saturday, when "Lohengrin" was the opera. Repetition performances were announced for Monday and Tuesday, and Balfe's opera (as already said) for to-night (Saturday), having been postponed from Wednesday.

This week's Monday Popular Concert included the first performance here of an octet for stringed instruments by the Norwegian composer Johann Svendsen, of whose music we have had previous occasion to speak in terms of praise as being among the best of contemporary productions. The work now referred to consists of four divisions, each containing passages of interest, but all wrought out with a diffuseness and fragmentary effect that induce weariness before the close of a composition occupying nearly an hour in performance. There are occasional touches of northern romanticism that are interesting, particularly in the last movement, which is, in every respect, by far the best portion. It was excellently rendered by Herr Straus, MM. L. Ries, Wiener, A. Gibson, Hollander, Zerbin, Pezzé, and Piat. Mlle. Krebs, who was the pianist, played with much effect two of Mendelssohn's "lieder ohne worte" (adding a third for the encore), and one of the same composer's "Sieben charakterstücke." Miss Santley sang, with much refinement, Gounod's "Blanche colombe," Schubert's "Hark, hark, the lark," and Mr. Sullivan's "Orpheus with his lute." Other items of the programme call for no specific mention.

The Guildhall Orchestral Society gave a concert at the Mansion House on Saturday afternoon, when both the vocal and instrumental performances testified to the great progress made by the institution since its recent foundation. Mr. Weist Hill, conductor of the concerts, and Principal of the Guildhall School of Music, has proved his worthiness of each position by the excellent results already obtained.

The programme of the concert of the Borough of Hackney Choral Association, given at Shoreditch Townhall on Monday evening, comprised Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion," Schubert's "Song of Miriam," Schumann's "Requiem for Mignon," and other pieces.

Mr. Sims Reeves gave the first of his series of concerts of operatic, national, and miscellaneous music at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when the eminent tenor sang, with his wonted fine artistic taste, "My Pretty Jane" and "The Bay of Biscay," although suffering from temporary throat ailment, for which an apology was made. His reception was enthusiastic. Madame Marie Roze, Mr. Herbert Reeves, and other well-known vocalists contributed to a varied programme, which included fine performances by the members of the Achromic Union, Mr. Lazarus (clarinet), Mr. H. Nicholson (hute), Mr. Malsch (oboe), Mr. Mann (horn), and Mr. Wotton (bassoon), with Mr. S. Naylor at the pianoforte. The second concert of the series is to take place on Feb. 7.

Burns's birthday was celebrated by attractive concerts, of a national character, at the Royal Albert Hall and St. James's Hall, on Wednesday evening.

The scheme of the seventieth season of the Philharmonic Society comprises some features of special interest, performances being promised of Rubinstein's "Paradise Lost," a choral ode by Brahms, and his new pianoforte concerto. Liszt's symphonic piece, "Hungaria," a new pianoforte concerto by Sgambati; and new orchestral works by Mr. F. Corder, Mr. C. V. Stanford; besides standard compositions of the great masters. The first concert takes place on Feb. 9, the dates of the others being Feb. 23, March 9 and 23, April 27, and May 11. Mr. W. G. Cousins holds the office of conductor, as heretofore, and the rule so beneficially established last season, of having at least two rehearsals for each concert, will again be followed.

The essential features of the programmes for this year's Birmingham Festival are already decided on. The performances open on Tuesday morning, Aug. 29, with "Elijah," the evening concert bringing forward Sir J. Benedict's new cantata, "Graziella." On the next morning Gounod's oratorio "The Redemption" will be produced for the first time. The work was specially commissioned for Birmingham, and is intended by the composer to be worthy of his great renown. The Wednesday evening's concert will include Mr. A. R. Gaul's cantata "The Holy City" and Mr. C. V. Stanford's orchestral serenade, both new works; another novelty, special to the festival, being Herr Gade's cantata "Psyche" to be produced at the Thursday evening's concert, on the morning of which day "The Messiah" will be given. On Friday Cherubini's Mass in C, Mozart's G minor symphony, Brahms's "Triumphlied," and Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" will be performed; and in the evening Gounod's oratorio will be repeated. The co-operation of Madame Albani in this work will be a feature in its performance.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

One of the toys of the New-Year's season, invented by some ingenious manufacturer *au courant* with the tendencies of the time, was "Le Stock-Exchange," further qualified as a "Jeu de Bourse pour grands et petits enfants." We are living in an age of progress indeed. In 1865 Monsieur Benoiton, in Sardou's famous comedy of Imperial manners, had not, it is true, reached such a degree of cynicism in the education of his worthy son, the precocious Fanfan; but still he had begun to open up the path. "Why did France," asks M. Benoiton, "linger so long in the embarrassments of military glory? Because our children were brought up to play with little leaden soldiers and little drums and little guns." In the education of Fanfan, M. Benoiton did not follow this method. No! He gave him, first of all, a little pair of scales, to teach him to weigh things well; a little telescope, to enable him to see a long way ahead; a little compass, so that he might always know which way the wind was blowing; and, finally, a little safe, in order that he might learn that order and economy are the essential bases of morality! The education of Fanfan was, perhaps, preferable to that fostered by such toys as "Le Stock-Exchange." Fanfan would have bought Rentes, but he would have avoided Union Générale like poison. The fabulous rise in this stock within the past year has turned many heads, and endless stories have been told about humble folk who were blacking boots one week and riding in their carriages the next. Thanks to the Conservative and clerical interests and influences to which the Union Générale owed its origin, and thanks to the confidence inspired by the report that the expelled Jesuits had put into it immense sums of money realised by the sale of their property in France, the shares of this bank tempted people who had never before thought of speculating. Cupidity was encouraged by religion and patriotism. Well, at last the bladder has burst. On Thursday there was a terrible panic on the Bourses of Paris and Lyons, and at the present moment hundreds of people are ruined and thousands have received a lesson that will, perhaps, teach them that steady industry is a surer road to fortune than speculation. The panic raged fiercely on Thursday and Friday; it appears, indeed, to have been for the moment one of the most violent on record, and it is certainly one of the most widely spread, for the frenzy of speculation had gained even the severe salons of the Faubourg Saint-Germain, and almost in every social gathering the *argot* of the Bourse had dethroned conversation. Now the panic is at an end, some big bankers have formed a syndicate to save the honour of the Paris market and to pocket the millions that financial power managers to glean even out of disaster. Union Générale shares, quoted 2399 before the panic, have fallen to 1000.

The political crisis has been almost as fertile in surprises as the panic on the Bourse. The words *coup d'Etat* have been pronounced, and M. Gambetta and his projects continue to occupy the gazetteers and the public. The Committee of thirty-three appointed by the Chamber to report upon M. Gambetta's proposition of revision finished their labours on Monday, and M. Andrieux read the report to the Chamber. The Committee declared it to be their opinion that the Congress was all-powerful, and that the Chambers could not limit the questions which it is to discuss. But the most curious part of the report was a direct attack upon the Government *apropos* of the *Scrutin de Liste*, and a severe personal reference to M. Gambetta, against whom the opposition is growing in solidity. The debate was fixed for Thursday, so that it is quite possible that by the time these lines are in print France may have another new Ministry.

But enough of politics and finance. Let us turn our attention to the things that help to make life agreeable—literature and art. The gaudy red cloth bindings of the New-Year books have at length disappeared from the shop-windows, and the smart yellow-covered volumes of fiction have once more made their appearance. Amongst the novelties must be noticed a new novel by Edmond de Goncourt, called "La Faustin," a study of womanhood and of modern Parisian life. La Faustin is a great actress, the leading *tragicomienne* of the Comédie-Française. In short, as far as the temperament and similarity of the woman are concerned, La Faustin is Rachel. The book is written with that exquisite delicacy and research of style and that curiously vivid and profound observation that characterise the work of the author of "Renée Maupérin" and "Manette Salomon." "La Faustin," both in style and in the treatment of the subject, has a certain distinction, an elegance, a surety and justness of touch that show a master's hand.

I have in a previous letter spoken of the great success that Kate Greenaway's picture-books have obtained in Paris. With the exception of Frère Lénfant de Metz, and other second-rate men, few French artists in modern times have been tempted by child-life. I note the fact in passing *apropos* of the first batch of a series of lithographs which M. Charles Serret has just had printed by Lemerac and Co., under the title of "Petites Filles et Bébés de France." M. Serret draws children's heads with singular charm. He is a real artist. Kate Greenaway seems to me to have but one note, and in all her work there is a certain affectation of mediævalism. M. Serret, in his lithographs, draws the modern child with more regard for the nature of the child than for oddities or prettinesses of costume. There is one of the lithographs representing three little folk overtaken by an April shower, a marvel of grace, and rendered with a perfect sentiment of child-life. These lithographs are in folio size, and in order to render them worthy to figure in the choicest collections only comparatively few copies have been printed.

The death of the art-critic and historian, Charles Blanc, has already been noticed in this journal. The blow for his brother, Louis Blanc, has been terrible. The affection that united these two men was well known; it has been immortalized in the "Corsican Brothers." There is, however, another legend, whose authenticity I will not guarantee, which illustrates this phenomenon. Charles Blanc, it must be stated, was a man of ordinary stature, while Louis is scarcely to be distinguished from a boy except by the sub-cutaneous wrinkles that line his face. Charles was two years younger than Louis, and the legend says that, being placed in a boarding-school where the food was not over abundant, Louis, as the elder brother, feeling it his duty to watch over his junior, used to give him half his rations; and so Charles waxed a fine man, while Louis remained stunted in his growth, and became, with Thiers, Napoleon, Julius Caesar, and Saint Paul, an example of the physical littleness of great men. For the past two years Louis Blanc has been suffering from an incurable malady. He was unable to follow his brother's funeral on foot, and now his condition has become so alarming that he has been removed from Paris into the country, where he lies in a dangerous state. Louis Blanc is now over seventy years of age.

T. C.

The subsidence of land in the Cheshire salt districts continues to excite considerable alarm.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty visited the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn at Bagshot Park last Saturday. Leaving Osborne at half-past nine in the morning, the Queen crossed in the Alberta to Stokes Bay, where she travelled by special train on the South-Western Railway to Bagshot, where the Duke of Connaught met her Majesty at the station, and drove with her to his house. The Queen lunched, and returned by the same route to Trinity Pier, East Cowes, arriving at Osborne between five and six. Princess Beatrice passed the day with the Empress Eugénie at Osborne Cottage. Her Majesty and the Princess attended Divine service, as usual, performed at Osborne by the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng, Vicar of South Kensington, who dined with the Queen the same day. The Royal dinner party on Monday included the Empress Eugénie, Princess Beatrice, Lady Abercromby, the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, Madame d'Arcos, the Duc de Bassano, Paron de Corvisart, Captain Thomson, Major-General Du Plat, and the Master of the Household; Mrs. Bigge and Mlle. Corvisart being invited to join the Royal circle in the drawing-room. On Tuesday the Empress Eugénie, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited the Royal Victoria Hospital, at Netley, having crossed over in her Majesty's yacht Alberta, Captain Thomson. The Marquis of Hartington, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby and Captain and Mrs. Bigge have dined with her Majesty. The usual daily out-of-door exercise has been taken by the Queen, the Empress Eugénie frequently accompanying her Majesty and Princess Beatrice. Lady Abercromby has succeeded Lady Waterpark as Lady in Waiting.

Mr. William Patrick Andrew, of St. Bernard's, and of Charlesfield, Midlothian, has been knighted.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have been entertaining a small party at Sandringham; the Prince of Leiningen and Viscount and Viscountess Sydney being of the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone were prevented accepting their Royal Highnesses' invitation. Among the amusements enjoyed by the Royal party were some good days' hunting; the last being with the West Norfolk hounds at Harpley. One evening Mr. J. L. Toole and his company gave a successful performance; the pieces played being the "Steeplechase," "Our Clerks," and "Ici on Parle Français." Mr. Toole and his company were subsequently entertained at supper, and the Prince, who was present, after drinking Mr. Toole's health and thanking him and his company for the pleasure they had given the Princess and his guests, complimented the manager upon the satisfactory carrying out of the arrangements in converting the bowling-saloon into a theatre. Their Royal Highnesses' party broke up last Saturday, when the Prince of Leiningen and the other guests left. The Prince and Princess, with their daughters, attended Divine service on Sunday at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, the Rector and the Dean of Westminster officiating. On Monday his Royal Highness went on a visit to Mr. Sykes, M.P., at Brantingham Thorpe, for a week's hunting and shooting. Tuesday was passed shooting through Lord Londesborough's covers, the Royal party having tea with Mrs. Wilson at Warter Priory.

Feb. 17 is appointed for the Honourable Artillery Company's ball, at which the Prince and Princess will be present.

The mails for her Majesty's ships *Bacchante* (on board which are the Prince's sons) and the *Cleopatra* are ordered to be sent to Suez, to care of her Britannic Majesty's Consul, via Brindisi.

The Duke of Edinburgh, on his visit to Inverness, inspected the Coastguard station and the Naval Reserve; formally opened the new Townhall, which has been erected at the cost of £12,000; lunched with the Provost at his residence; inspected the Brilliant training-ship; and, finally, received at the Townhall an address and the freedom of the city. Inverness was en fête, the inhabitants generally turning out to welcome the Royal visitor. In the evening the town and river were brilliant with illuminations, the Duke driving out to witness them. He left on a further tour of inspection—first to Wick, where he passed the night, yesterday week, at Ackershill Tower, the seat of Mr. Duff Dunbar, on Sinclair's Bay; and left the next morning by special train for Thurso, where he laid the foundation-stone of the Dunbar Hospital. After the naval inspection his Royal Highness returned to Wick, and subsequently went off in the *Lively* for the Orkneys, a gale being looked for. The Duke landed at Kirkwall on Sunday night; and the next morning, after making his inspection, received the freedom of the burgh. On Tuesday his Royal Highness landed at Lerwick, in the Shetlands, where some 400 of the Naval Reserve were drawn up in line between Fort Charlotte and the Custom House pier. Commander Lecocq conducted the Duke to the north gate of the fort, whence he proceeded to the parade-ground and inspected the Reserve, afterwards examining the armoury and buildings, and also laid the foundation-stone for a new Townhall; an enthusiastic reception was accorded him. The *Lively* left for Stornoway, a hearty welcome being given his Royal Highness at Lewis and at other stations where inspections have been made.

Princess Louise of Lorne distributed the gifts at the juvenile festival to the children of the Victoria Hospital for Children, Chelsea, a few days since, when a song of welcome to her Royal Highness, written for the occasion, was sung by the little inmates. An illuminated Christmas-tree, plentifully filled, was in each ward.

The convalescence of the Duchess of Connaught having so favourably advanced, and her infant daughter being well, the bulletin ceased last Saturday. The Duke of Connaught has been elected President of the Court of Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital.

The Duke of Albany is gazetted a Colonel in the Army.

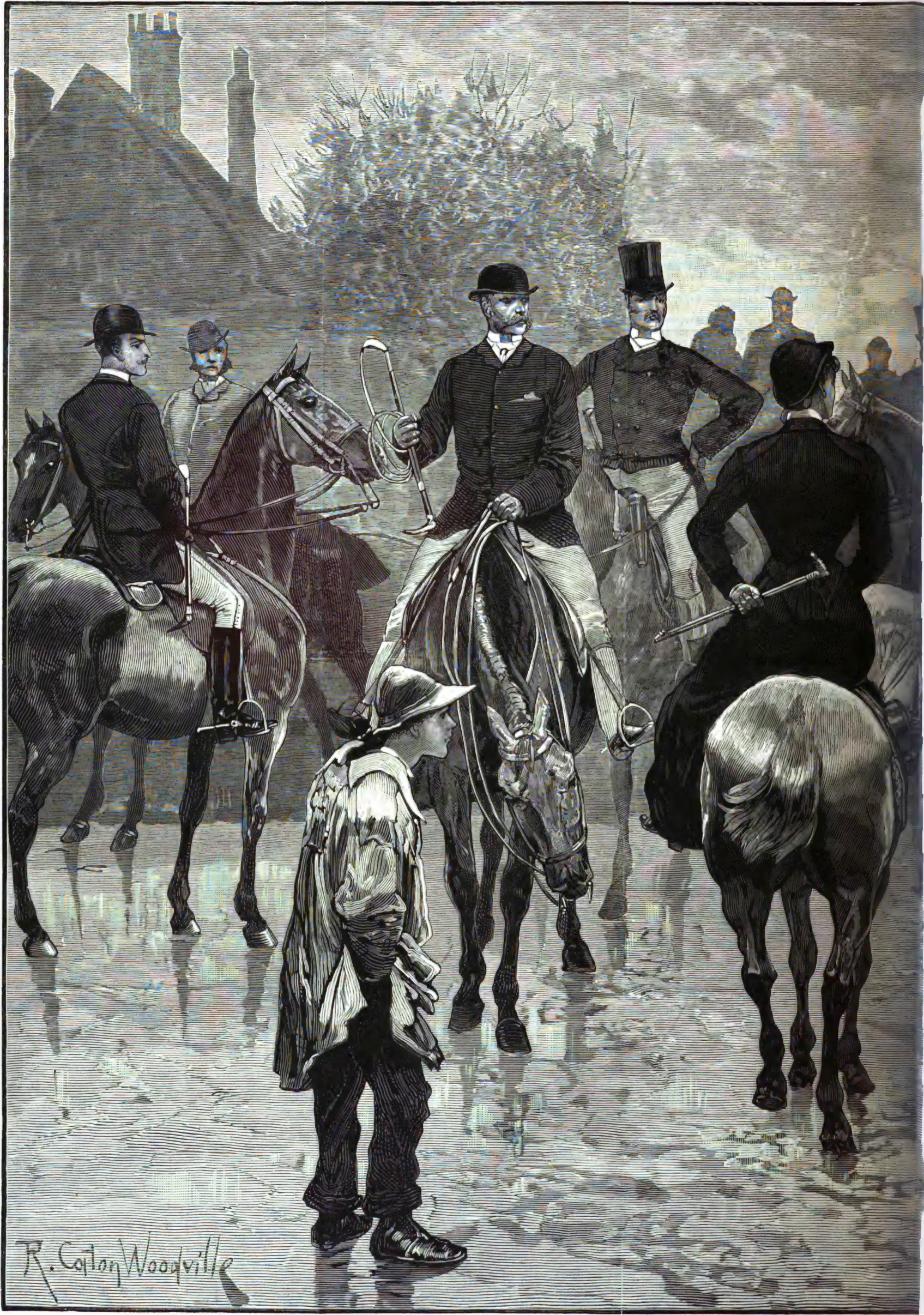
The Empress of Austria starts for England on the 2nd prox., travelling via Calais and Dover.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Stanley Byng, assistant private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, nephew of Viscount Torrington, was married to Alice Arabella, second daughter of Mr. James Jameson, of Airfield, in the county of Dublin, at St. Mary's Church, Donnybrook, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Canon Ryder. Lord William Compton was best man.

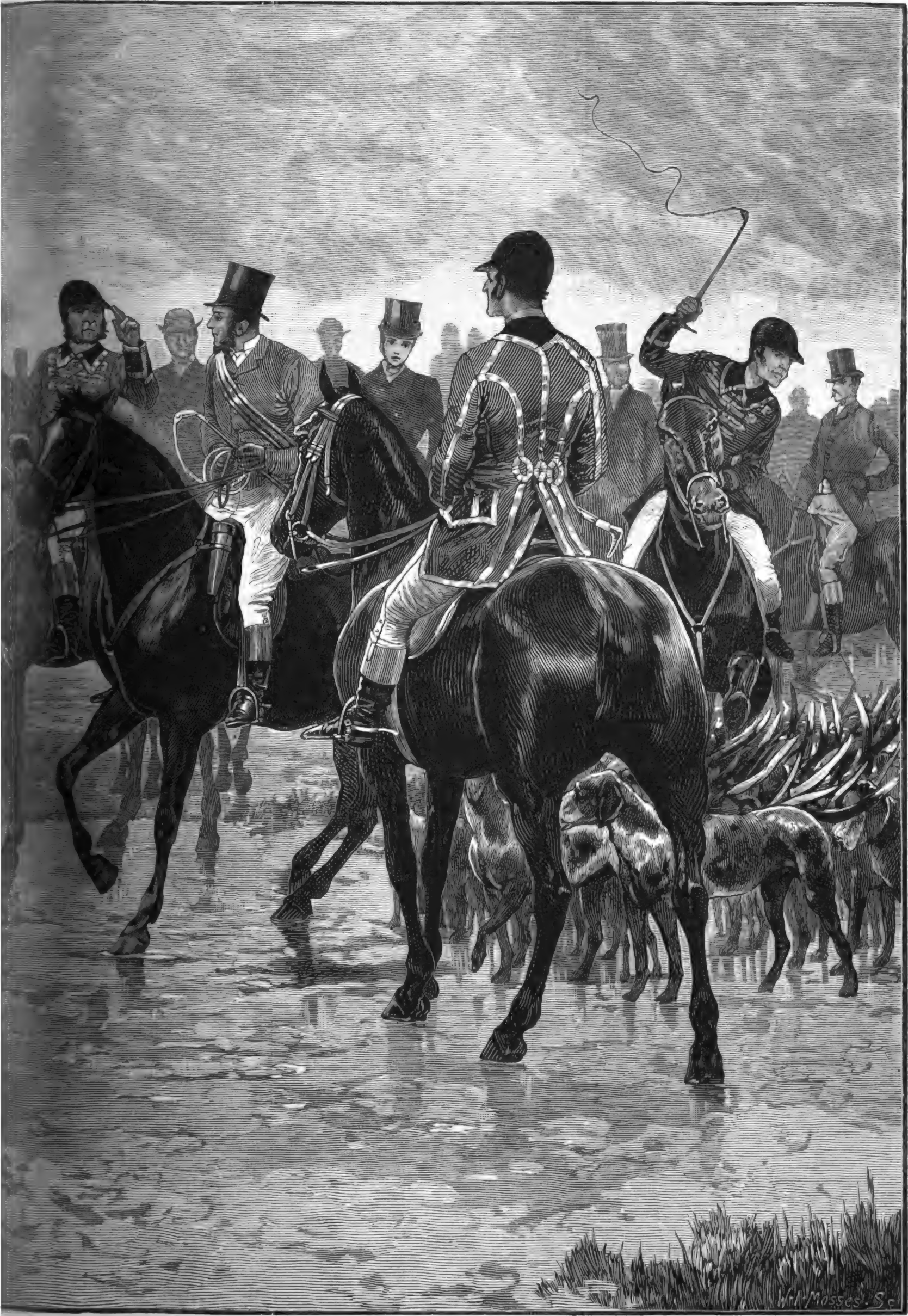
The marriage of Mr. Charles W. L. Scott with Lady Agnes Tollemache is fixed to take place early next month; and that between Mr. Chandos Pole, Radbourne Hall, Derbyshire, and Miss Violet Denison, daughter of Mr. W. and the Hon. Mrs. Beckett Denison, will take place early in March.

Mr. D. R. Shearer, from Bradford Grammar School, has been elected to the vacant mathematical scholarship at New College, Oxford University.

The King of Italy has conferred the order of Commander of the Royal Order of the Crown of Italy upon Mr. R. Richardson-Gardner, M.P. This distinction has been conferred as a token of gratitude for the interest and care taken by him in behalf of the members of the Milan Blind Institution during the visit that they paid to London.



A MEET OF TH



FOX HOUNDS.
1892.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bathurst, William Jesse, to be Rector of St. John's, Horslydown.
Baumgartner, Henry Aigerson; Vicar of Nettlebed, Oxon.
Bennett, William, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Gt. Heath; Vicar of Stixwold.
Pond, George; Perpetual Curate of Farnworth.
Bowden-Smith, Frederick Hermann; Rector of Weston Patrick.
Bowring, Edgar F.; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Sharnley Green.
Burows, Leonard Francis; Rector of Linsington.
Bury, William; Rector of Harleston.
Cramer, H. G.; Curate of Great Gransden; Rector of Little Staughton.
Doughty, Thomas; Curate of Walditch, Dorset.
Edwards, David; Rector of Nash-cum-Upton, Pembroke.
Feuwick, J. B.; Rural Dean of South Division of Andover.
Finney, W. H.; Rector of Spexhall, Norfolk; Rector of Holy Trinity, Rusholme.
Garforth, J.; Rector of Holy Trinity, Rusholme; Rector of Spexhall, near Halesworth, Norfolk.
Hall, E. G.; Curate of St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace; Vicar of St. Silas's, Pentonville.
Hamilton, George Henry Manners; Vicar of Tandridge.
Hargrove, Joseph; Rector of Silsoe.
Herber, Samuel Asher; Rector of North Lew and Ashbury.
Hilliard, E. S.; Assistant-Curate of St. Mary's, Reading; Organist, Secretary of the Additional Curates Society for the Metropolitan District.
Holhouse, Arthur Carsten; Vicar of Heilidon, Northamptonshire.
Horton, J. H.; Rector of West Heslerton.
Ireland, William Milton, Vicar of Holybourne; Vicar of Whaddon.
Jones, F. E. Lloyd, Chaplain of Newgate; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Halifax.
Kinglake, Frederick Charles; Rector of West Monkton.
Lush, Vicar-General; Incumbent of St. Peter's, Hamilton, and Archdeacon of the Waikato, New Zealand.
Maister, Archibald A.; Curate of Powerscourt-cum-West Milton, Dorset.
McDougall, F. T.; late Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak; Vicar of Milford.
Margesson, Reginald W.; Rector of Blendworth.
Mason, E. R.; Prebendary of Tachbrook in Lichfield Cathedral.
Mathews, Henry Staverton; Rural Dean of Alton.
Monteath, R. R.; Vicar of Studley St. John, North Wilts.
Nutt, B.; Chaplain of the Royal Isle of Wight Infirmary, Ryde.
Phillips, J. W. H.; Rector of Little Wymetham and Curate of Rushbrook.
Prescott, Isaac Philip, late Vicar of Priors Marston, Warwickshire, and for some time Rector of Willingale Doe and Shellow, Essex; Rector of Kelly, Devon.
Russell, Henry Patrick; Rector of St. Mary, Tavy.
Schmid, Theophilus F.; Curate of Fownhope; Vicar of Little Dewchurch.
Spanow, John Beridge; Rector of Algarth with Foadyke.
Stephenson, John Joseph; Vicar of St. Saviour's, Champion-hill.
Stringer, Thomas; Vicar of Christ Church, Portadown.
Terry, Stephen; Rector of Lusham.
Waller, George; Rector of St. John's, Stamford.
Warner, Charles; Prebendary of Moreton Magna, in Hereford Cathedral.
Wheeler, A. W.; Vicar of Christ Church, Sayers-common, Hurstpierpoint.

A gold repenter, which has cost nearly £70, has been bought, by a number of small subscriptions, for the Bishop of St. Albans, in order to replace that which had been stolen from his Lordship while he was staying last month at Cassiobury.

An elegant marble tablet has been erected in St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, to the memory of Major Geddes, 53rd Shropshire Regiment (who died Oct. 31, 1881), by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of his company.

The annual pastoral of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has been issued. Speaking of local and diocesan subjects, he recounts that ten churches have been built, or are in course of building, or of enlargement, or renovation, or improvement.

Yesterday week the foundation-stone of St. Barnabas Church, New Sutton, was laid by the Earl of Egmont. The portion of the church which is now being proceeded with, the chancel and the nave, is intended to accommodate about 300 persons, and will cost from £2500 to £2600. When wholly completed the church will hold 500 persons.

A tablet, in Carrara marble, was erected in the nave of Canterbury Cathedral on Tuesday, to perpetuate the memory of Lieutenant and Adjutant G. A. Colvill, Lieutenant T. F. C. Armstrong, Sergeant and Orderly Room-Clerk S. Julian, and twelve rank and file, who died while serving with the 1st Battalion 3rd East Kent Regiment (The Buffs) in the campaign in the Malay Peninsula; also in memory of Captain H. J. M. Williams, Lieutenant B. E. Mason, Second Lieutenant C. E. Mason, Second Lieutenant G. R. J. Evelyn, and twenty-seven rank and file, who fell while serving with the 2nd Battalion 3rd East Kent Regiment (The Buffs) in the Zulu war. The monument has been subscribed for by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment.

The Bishop of Durham has issued a pastoral letter on the co-operation of laymen in Church work. His Lordship has decided to license lay readers to work under the authority of parochial clergymen, with the object of enlisting the zeal of earnest laymen who either have independent means or are earning their livelihood by hand or brain, but are desirous of helping in Church work for love of that work without payment. The Bishop hopes that by this means parish priests may be able to check the tendency towards Congregationalism which appears to threaten a real danger to the Church of England. Clergymen in charge of populous or straggling parishes are tempted to concentrate time and energy on their congregations to the neglect of the wider interests of their parishes. His Lordship proposes to admit lay readers to their office by an appropriate service in his episcopal chapel or elsewhere, as most convenient.

The ancient Church of St. Nicholas, Stretton, was reopened on the 19th inst., after a careful restoration, at a cost of upwards of £1600, about £100 of which has yet to be collected. Mr. Fowler, of Louth, was the architect, and Mr. Halliday, of Greatham, the contractor. The sermon at the reopening was preached by the Archdeacon of Oakham, the prayers being read by the Rector, the Rev. Edward Bradley (who is known in the literary world as "Cuthbert Bede"). Four memorial windows, by Clayton and Bell, have been placed in the church. The expenses of the restoration have been chiefly defrayed by liberal subscriptions from Lord and Lady Aveland, Baroness Willoughby de Eresby, the Hon. Miss H. D. Willoughby, the Hon. Mrs. Tryon, Lord and Lady Francis Cecil, W. Cunliffe Brooks, M.P., Caroline Duchess Dowager of Cleveland, W. Hancocks, Miss Hancocks, H. P. Woodward, W. Bradley, and others. About £80 was collected at the reopening service, which was followed by a lunch, given by the Rector and Mrs. Bradley, in the school-room.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Henry Woods, painter, and Mr. G. F. Bodley, architect, have been elected Associates of the Royal Academy.

The Lord Mayor has granted the use of the Egyptian Hall on Feb. 28 next for a conversazione for the purpose of promoting the interests of the City of London Society of Artists, and exhibiting sketches and works of art to be balloted for among the Fellows and subscribers to the society.

The *Sussex Advertiser* announces that the Lord Lieutenant of Sussex, the Earl of Chichester, has consented to preside at the opening of the Lewes Fine-Art Exhibition on the 13th proximo. The Speaker apprehends that his presence will be required in the House of Commons.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, in distributing the Science and Art prizes in Glasgow, alluded to the fact that he was a fellow-student in Glasgow with David Livingstone, Sir Joseph Hooker, Sir Andrew Ramsay, of the Geological Survey, and other men who had risen to eminence.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Electoral Reform Bill, as amended by the Senate, without discussion.

GERMANY.

On the 20th inst. the Court festivities of the season were ushered in by the holding of a Chapter of the Black Eagle.

In yesterday week's sitting of the German Parliament Clause 1 of the Bill relative to the incorporation of Hamburg in the Zollverein was adopted, in accordance with the proposals of the committee, the House previously rejecting an amendment to this clause, moved by Herr Haenel, for the purpose of reserving the rights of the city of Hamburg. The discussion of the bill was continued next day. Clause 2, which authorises a grant of 40,000,000 marks from the Imperial funds to defray the expenses of the incorporation, was adopted by 171 votes against 102; and the remainder of the bill was agreed to without modification, together with the resolution moved by the committee.

In the German Parliament on Tuesday a debate took place on the Royal Rescript of the 4th inst. Prince Bismarck, in defending it, said that the formula, "The King reigns but does not govern," did not apply in Prussia, and was in contradiction with her institutions. In the Ministry the King commanded, and the Ministers obeyed. A tumult ensued, when the Prince said that no one could charge him with cowardice, and the uproar increased when, advancing towards the Extreme Left, he exclaimed in a loud voice: "The untruthfulness of your statements that I am a coward should make you blush to the roots of your hair." Professor Haenel, by whom the debate had been introduced, said he had made no allusion involving a charge of cowardice. He could only assume, therefore, that the Prince required such an assertion for the basis of his remarks, and had himself drawn that interpretation. Prince Bismarck replied that he could not accept the reproach. The accusation that he had sought the cover of the King's name in order to escape responsibility was a charge of cowardice. Correspondents in describing the scene say it was such as probably had never before been witnessed in the German Parliament.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Education Committee of the Upper Chamber of Austria has reported in favour of radical modifications in the scheme for the Prague University. The alterations are altogether favourable to the German element, recommending among other things that all Czech students should, on entering the service of the State, pass an examination in German.

In the Upper House on Tuesday the Government presented a bill for amending some of the provisions of the Elementary Schools Law. The bill, in its preamble, declares that the object of elementary schools is to give religious and moral education; and it goes on to provide that, after completing their sixth year of schooling, children may, under certain circumstances, be partially relieved from further attendance. The House afterwards adopted provisionally the commercial convention with France.

On Monday, in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, M. Tisza, the Minister President, replied to the interpellation of M. Helty with regard to the disturbances in Southern Dalmatia. The Minister's statement was loudly applauded, and the House resolved to take formal note of his declarations.

RUSSIA.

The 19th inst. was the 10th of the Epiphany. The usual ceremony of blessing the water of the Neva in front of the Winter Palace was performed by the High Priest, in the presence of several members of the Imperial family. The Grand Duke Vladimir represented the Emperor on this occasion. Within the Palace all the military standards were sprinkled with holy water before a large number of officers.

The *Golos* reappeared on the 18th inst. after nearly six months' suspension, having been pardoned a week or two before the expiration of the penal term.

The boys who took part in the anti-Jewish riots in Warsaw have been severely flogged in the presence of the chief of police, their parents, and the representatives of the press. The older rioters will be tried by court-martial.

It appears from the report of the Relief Committee appointed after the recent outrages at Warsaw that the total number of victims was not less than 10,000, and of these the list of families completely ruined exceeds 900.

AMERICA.

Mr. Scoville concluded his arguments for the defence yesterday. Guiteau addressed the Court last Saturday from a seat in the witness-box. He contended that he was insane when he shot President Garfield. At one part of his speech he appeared to break down; he began to sob, and for a few seconds buried his face in his handkerchief. He soon recovered his composure, and with much effect gave a description of the circumstances attending his crime. He began the proceedings on Monday by saying that he was receiving hundreds of letters, many from ladies. He thanked the ladies of America for the many tender letters they had sent him. He also told Mr. Porter that if he misinterpreted the law he would interrupt freely. Mr. Porter, who was unwell, then began his closing address. Alluding to his physical infirmity as owing to his labour in the case, and referring to Guiteau's warning, he said that the whole trial had been conducted at the convenience of the prisoner and his counsel. He described the prisoner in strong language and analyzed his conduct. Guiteau occasionally interrupted him; and finally Mr. Scoville said that Mr. Porter was misrepresenting the testimony. This caused a controversy between the counsel. Mr. Porter spoke for three hours. Then, complaining of illness, his argument was suspended till Tuesday.

A strong feeling is being manifested throughout the country against the continuance of polygamy in Utah, and meetings in favour of its suppression have been held in several of the principal cities. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has reported a bill for the suppression of polygamy, and depriving polygamists of their rights of citizenship.

The Legislature of Iowa have elected the Republican candidates, Messrs. James F. Wilson, and J. W. McDill, as United States Senators for that State.

The total number of immigrants who arrived in the United States last year is officially estimated at 719,000.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne landed at Halifax on Saturday, after having had a stormy passage from England. He suffered but little from sea-sickness. A very large number of persons, including the principal civil and military officials, greeted his Excellency on his arrival, and a salute of nineteen guns was fired from the citadel. A guard of honour from the 19th Regiment escorted him to the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor. After dinner the Marquis left by special train for Ottawa.

The Provincial Council of Nova Scotia was opened at Halifax on Thursday week by the Hon. Adams G. Archibald, the Lieutenant-Governor, who, in his speech on the occasion, referred to the prosperous condition of the province.

The Legislature of British Columbia has been summoned to meet on the 23rd of next month.

AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., the Agent-General for New South Wales, has received a telegram from Sydney notifying that the Government of New South Wales have issued a proclamation prohibiting the introduction of horned cattle and sheep, fodder and fittings, into the colony from any place other than the Australian and New Zealand colonies, cattle or sheep shipped prior to the notification excepted.

The Royal Society of New South Wales, whose official house is in Elizabeth-street, Sydney, have offered a series of eight prizes, of £25 each, for the best essays on subjects relating to the aborigines, the mineral wealth, botany, climate, agriculture, water supply, and so forth, of that country. The competition is not confined to members or to residents in Australia. Four of the series of papers are to be sent in not later than Sept. 30, 1882; the remainder by Aug. 31, 1883.

In a cricket-match between the English Eleven and Eleven of New South Wales, played at Sydney, the English team were victorious by sixty-eight runs.

INDIA.

A Chapter of the Star of India was held at Calcutta on Tuesday for the investiture of Sir James Gordon, Sir Lepel Griffin, and the Nawab of Bhawalpore.

The Earl of Ilchester and the Earl of Durham were present at a fancy ball given on the last day of 1881 by the Governor of Bombay. Lord and Lady Lawrence have been staying with the Lieutenant-Governor at Lahore.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The state of affairs in Basutoland is disquieting. The chief Masupha persists in his refusal to restore the cattle taken from the loyal Basutos. Letsea, the Basuto paramount chief, has occupied the famous stronghold Thaba Bosigo. It is believed that this has been the result of an arrangement with Masupha, who was in occupation.

M. Louis Blanc is seriously ill, and has been ordered by his physicians to leave Paris for the country.

Madame Montauban, widow of General Count de Palikao, of the Chinese Summer Palace celebrity, died on Monday, aged eighty.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that Mr. Arthur E. Havelock, C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the West Africa Settlements, is to be also her Majesty's Consul for the Republic of Liberia.

The Serbian Skuptschina was opened on Sunday by Prince Milan, who, in his speech from the Throne, referred to the cordial relations existing between the Principality and the European Powers, and spoke of the measures for internal reform to be shortly presented.

The Roumanian Senate and Chamber of Deputies re-assembled on Monday after the recess. M. Rosetti, the Minister of the Interior, announced in the Chamber that he had resigned office. M. Theodore Bratiano, the elder brother of M. John Bratiano, the Premier, died on Sunday.

Information has been received at Bombay confirming the rumour of a plot to assassinate the Prime Minister of Nepal. Twenty-one of the conspirators had been summarily executed. Fearing the outbreak of disturbances in Nepal, the British outposts at Segowlia had been strengthened.

Traces of Lieutenant De Long and his missing companions of the *Jeannette* have been found by searchers who have gone in an easterly direction from the mouth of the Lena. In places marked by cairns have been found a ship's log and several instruments, as well as some of the Lieutenant's letters.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains the following:—The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Philippo, Esq. (Chief Justice of Gibraltar), to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong-Kong; Hugh Riley Semper, Esq. (a Puisne Judge of the Colony of British Guiana), to be the Chief Justice of Gibraltar; and Francis Fleming, Esq. (Attorney-General of Barbados), to be a Puisne Judge of the Colony of British Guiana.

GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi once more, after twenty-two years, went over—er, rather, was taken—to Naples on Saturday last.

A description in the *Daily News* says:—"Garibaldi lies stretched in a half-sitting posture in an invalid chair, wrapped in a fawn-coloured mantle. Around him, in attitudes of evident solicitude, stand his wife, his sons, the physicians, and some young ladies. A parasol is held over his head, for the sun is hot. Little Manlio, whose golden locks, flowing down to his shoulders, are surmounted by a high-crowned, soft felt hat, looks about him with evident interest. Menotti advances and bows repeatedly in answer to the continued cheering. It is a short but all too noisy quarter of an hour for an invalid. He is about to be transferred from the steamer. We see the face of the aged hero—alas! more aged than the actual number of his years warrants. He lies immovable. He cannot turn his head. In his left hand he holds a white handkerchief, which he sometimes feebly moves in answer to the affectionate cheers. His countenance wears the waxen tint of confirmed sickness, and his eyes are cavernous. There is no sign of the emotion he must feel at again seeing Naples, returning as an invalid to seek health where he was once so strong a help. He is carried up the steps of the villa and disappears, while the cheering continues unceasingly. The Syndic, on welcoming Garibaldi in the name of the city of Naples, received the following reply:—"Naples is not only most beautiful, but also good and generous. I arrive here rather indisposed. I require rest and quiet. Pray tell the Neapolitans that I want no demonstrations, no visits, no visits at all—not even of my personal friends." He repeated these words, and to-day his wish is placarded everywhere."

It appears that, as soon as it was known that Garibaldi was worse than usual in health, the Esploratore, paddle-wheel despatch-boat, the fastest in the Italian navy, was sent to Capri, and physicians having advised his removal to Naples, this was carried out with every possible tenderness.

A consultation has been held by seven of the most eminent physicians of Naples, who all approved of the treatment adopted by Garibaldi's physician, and praised his courage in removing the General from Capri.

Mr. Gilbey, of Elsenham Hall, Essex, chairman of the Horse Show Committee, writes to say that through the aid of the press the committee appointed by the council of the English Cart-Horse Society, of which the Hon. Edward Coles is the president and the Earl of Powis is vice-president, have been successful in raising the necessary funds for the show to take place at the Agricultural Hall, London, on Feb. 28 and two following days. The list contains fourteen classes, with valuable money prizes; also three champion cups of the value of eighty guineas, including one cup given by the Lord Mayor of London. From the increasing interest taken in the old "shire-bred" English cart-horse, there is every prospect of a very large entry.





BEG!

FROM THE PICTURE BY E. K. JOHNSON, EXHIBITED IN MR. M'LEAN'S GALLERY, HAYMARKET.

THE COMING SESSION.

London looks less empty. No allusion is intended to the Fog, which has filled town with gloom for many a dull day, but to the sure signs that the end of the Recess is close at hand. Regent-street and a few other West-End thoroughfares are daily becoming more animated; the Clubs are less deserted; and the demand is increasing for the best places in the principal theatres. Besides, did not Mr. Gladstone and his leading colleagues on Tuesday quit their bright, salubrious country seats for sooty London, there to hold council together by the gaslight rendered indispensable?

Whilst the metropolis has complained of the blinding and choking mantle of Cimmerian darkness thrown over it (and, may be, has cried out, not without cause, in these days of scientific discoveries, when the Fairy Queen Electricity bids fair at length to shine in all her effulgence), the political outlook at home has not grown perceptibly clearer. Though Earl Granville, in inviting the Liberal peers to assemble on Feb. 7, thought it was sufficient to intimate that "important business will be proceeded with," the Prime Minister felt called upon, in requesting his followers to assemble on the same day in the House of Commons, to emphatically warn hon. members that "matters of pressing interest will at the earliest practicable date be submitted." These pressing matters—the most expedient way of dealing with Obstruction and the Bradlaugh difficulty—have, doubtless, engaged the attention of Ministers at the series of Cabinet Councils now being held in Downing-street. But the solutions offered outside this charmed circle differ as greatly as Liberals differ from Conservatives.

Good selections have been made in the persons of the Earl of Fingall and Lord Wenlock to respectively move and second the Address in the House of Lords. In the Lower House, the Premier's choice could not fall on a better new member than Lord Ebrington to discharge the graceful duty of paraphrasing with point the Queen's Speech.

Undue stress, it appears, was laid upon the simple fact that Mr. W. H. Smith had invited his colleagues in the late Cabinet "to meet Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote"—named the second time in accordance with Sir Bernard Burke's table of precedence—on Feb. 4 at dinner. The Conservative Leaders in the Lords and Commons will, as usual, entertain their chief supporters at separate banquets on the eve of the Session; and will learn the heads of her Majesty's Speech as early as the Premier's lieutenants will.

Meantime, the unorthodox member for Northampton has announced to his congregation at the Hall of Science that he has duly received Mr. Gladstone's formal circular regarding the opening of the Session, and that "he intended to be in his place, if he could, on Feb. 7." No stronger inducement than this could be offered to ensure the attendance in their places of the Fourth Party, or rather, Party of Four, at least.

The smart and courageous, if flippant, Commander of this redoubtable Party of Four—to compare which with the "three tailors of Tooley-street" there is an irresistible temptation—has been stigmatised by Sir William Harcourt, in company with another active member of the quartet, as "the pea-shooters and pop-guns of Woodstock." The pellets Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Lytton, and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff vigorously discharged at Woodstock, on the 19th inst., may have been found sufficiently stinging by the Home Secretary to justify this figure of speech. Be this as it may, the policy of the Government both at home and abroad was assailed with great vivacity by the late Viceroy of India and the two liveliest members of the Fourth Party, whose animation has certainly done something to relieve the speeches of the Recess and the Session from monotony and tedium, for which small mercy the Liberal Leaders do not, however, appear to be sufficiently grateful.

The Ministers whose public utterances call for passing notice have spoken without disclosing anything we did not know before. Wordy as ever, Mr. Childers at Pontefract on the 19th inst. succeeded in satisfying his constituents; but his complacent speech hardly served to restore confidence in the complicated Army system, which the Secretary for War is endeavouring to reform in a piecemeal and seemingly inadequate fashion. At Knottingley, the following evening, Mr. Childers repeated the Ministerial commonplaces with regard to the pacification of Ireland, and Obstruction in Parliament; and conveyed the scarcely novel news that bills dealing with County Government and Bankruptcy would probably be introduced in the coming Session. The Secretary for War made up for past neglect of the Volunteers at Sheffield on Saturday. Laudation of Ministerial intentions, and sweeping censure of Conservative criticisms, chiefly characterised the addresses which Sir Henry James and Sir William Harcourt delivered last Saturday, at Burton-on-Trent, on the not very apropos occasion of Mr. Bass's presentation of an Institute to the town. The proximity of the date, indeed, to the polling day for the North Riding election in all probability prompted the speakers to impart much of an electioneering tone to their speeches, and to animadvert with especial bitterness on Earl Grey's letter to the electors—who have returned the Conservative candidate after all.

Amusing has it been to contrast the confident ring of these Government speeches with the pointed attacks upon the Ministry, both with regard to what has been done in Ireland and in Afghanistan, by Mr. E. Stanhope at York, Mr. Gibson at Edinburgh, and Mr. James Lowther at Batley, on the 19th inst. Vary the language as they might, the same sentiment ran through each of these Conservative deliverances, which may be paraphrased in the old lines, save that the True Blue colours are held to be spotless:—

We have many faults, Lib'ls have but two:
There's nothing right they say, and nothing right they do!

Which sentiment was not by any means indorsed, we need hardly say, by the two zealous junior members of the Ministry who spoke on Monday and Tuesday—Mr. Trevelyan at Bury; and the Solicitor-General at the conference of the National Liberal Federation, held at Nottingham.

The thief who, in the month of September last, removed from the house of Mr. John Derby Allcroft, at Lancaster-gate, the well-known picture by Cooper of "The Monarch of the Meadows," has at length been traced. David Atkins, Camden Town, a dealer in secondhand books, was arrested on Monday night with the picture in his possession, and, after evidence of the identity of the work had been tendered at the Marylebone Police Court on Tuesday, Mr. De Rutzen ordered a remand.

The Duke of Manchester presided on Tuesday evening at the Royal Colonial Institute, when a paper on Natal was read by Mr. J. R. Saunders, who instanced facts to show that Sir Bartle Frere was in no way responsible for the Zulu war, and urged that the colonists might be safely trusted to govern the country and take care of the natives. Sir B. Pine, who had been recalled after quelling a rebellion, said he would leave his case to history; and Sir Bartle Frere, after saying that he would leave the past to be dealt with by the future, expressed the opinion that the colonist would treat the natives well, and ought to be trusted with the government of the territory.

The Extra Supplement.

"BEG!"

With a pretty, childish, feminine grace of pleasant wilfulness and caprice, that is delightfully natural, this young person, in Mr. E. K. Johnson's picture, at once tempts and defies the greedy pug-dog, her especial pet, to snatch a morsel of food which she holds on a level with her own head. She has a sweet little face; and the air of vigorous determination, both in her countenance and in her gesture, promises a fine development of womanhood some ten years hence, when she may have lovers, one or several, to be teased by playing with their feelings in a more indirect and diplomatic way. But the time is not yet come, for which, perhaps, in the unconscious exercise of a social prerogative of her sex, this girl is already most innocently practising and trying her hand. The four-footed follower, adoring his mistress, and grateful for every caress or kind word she will give him, still keeps an eager eye upon the main chance of a substantial gift, which he vainly hopes to get without the trouble of raising his fore-paws in the attitude of mimic supplication. She does quite right to teach him to "beg;" for it will be a pretty trick to make him perform in the drawing-room, to amuse her Mamma's visitors; and this accomplishment will add to his value in the esteem of the whole family.

IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant on Tuesday last received the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin, who presented a memorial for the release of Mr. Parnell, M.P., and the other "suspects." His Excellency declined to enter into any discussion as to the wisdom of the Legislature in passing the Coercion Acts, or respecting the conduct of the Government, and intimated that in existing circumstances it was impossible for the Executive to comply with the prayer of the memorial.

Mr. Forster the same day received a deputation on the subject of the working of the Intermediate Education (Ireland) Act. It was admitted that the Act had proved a success; but it was explained that more money was wanted. The Chief Secretary, having remarked that the deputation would more appropriately have appealed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that to yield to the request of the deputation would lead to the endowment of secondary as well as primary education in the three kingdoms; and to this he was opposed.

Messrs. Parnell, O'Kelly, and O'Brien, having completed their terms of imprisonment, have received formal notice of a further remand for three months. Miss Reynolds, a lady Land Leaguer, was yesterday week discharged from Cork Prison, her term of imprisonment having expired. Four lady Land Leaguers have been liberated from Limerick Jail. Miss M'Cormack, a lady Land Leaguer at Tulla, has been sent to prison for a month for refusing to find bail for her good behaviour.

The Marchioness of Queensberry has addressed a long letter to Irishmen strongly condemning the present agitation. She is especially severe on the lady Land Leaguers. "I am glad," she writes, "that the line is so clearly drawn between the 'ladies' and the women of Ireland. Woman's mission in society is a pure, a holy, and a regenerating one; and as an Irishwoman I rejoice that the women of Ireland leave the platform, the scenes of strife and outrage, to the undisputed possession of the 'ladies.' The latter, happily, do not seem to be very numerous, and though they may enjoy the patronage of Dr. Croke and Dr. Nulty, they succeed only in making much noise and bringing ridicule on themselves and their cause, whatever it is."

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. McCabe) has issued a pastoral, in which he says that much has already been done to redress the long-standing wrongs of the Irish people, and that time and the power of honest public opinion will gradually but surely destroy the last vestige of unjust laws, and expresses a hope that the people may not listen to the open or secret abettors of violence or to the counsellors of extravagant expectations.

It is stated that there are now nearly 70,000 applications for the fixing of a fair rent entered in the Irish Land Court, and it is thought that several more Sub-Commissioners will be appointed. At present the total number of cases disposed of each week all over the country is only about 350.

A case containing 10,000 copies of *United Ireland*, intended for circulation in various parts of Ireland, was seized in Dublin on Saturday. It had arrived by steamer from Liverpool.

A conference of the tenant farmers of Ulster was held yesterday week at Belfast. Resolutions were passed in favour of an extension of the principles embodied in the Land Act in favour of the tenants. Among the speakers was Mr. C. Russell, M.P., who maintained that the judgment of the Chief Land Commissioners in the appeal on the previous Wednesday was in harmony with the intentions of the House of Commons. He expressed a hope that the Government would be able to throw open the prison gates.

Two further outrages, in each of which a process-server was the victim, are reported from Ireland. In one case death resulted, Thomas Abram having been fatally shot in his own dwelling at Graylagh on Sunday night, and in the other a man named Neligan was so beaten with sticks and stones, near Skibbereen, that his life was in danger.

A magazine belonging to Mr. Hogan, the Limerick agent under the Explosives Act, was broken into on Sunday night, and six hundred pounds weight of dynamite stolen. The store is near the Ballinacurry Police Barracks. Arrests have been made in connection with the robbery, and several more farmers have been lodged in prison under the Coercion Act.

The revelations of "Captain Moonlight" have caused some stir. Jeremiah and James Twohig, two of the thirty men arrested for the "Moonlight" raids near Cork, were tried in that city on Monday. Connell, the so-called "Captain Moonlight," who has turned informer, gave evidence, describing the plans for the attacks upon certain houses, and said he had been engaged in over twenty similar raids. He produced a copy of an oath which the members of the band took, and said that the orders for the midnight attacks were given in writing. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald said if Connell's evidence might be trusted Fenianism was rife in the country, and was carried on under the cloak of the Land League. The men were sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

After this trial, it may be taken for granted that the informer in "Arrah-na-Pogue" will be received with particularly warm hooting on the revival of Mr. Boucicault's popular drama in Dublin next week.

There were 2629 births and 1700 deaths registered in London last week, the former having been 128 and the latter 139 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Twenty deaths from smallpox were registered during the week.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Rintoul, late Major half-pay 16th Lancers, and formerly of the 4th Dragoon Guards, has been appointed Deputy-Lieutenant for the Tower Hamlets.

The Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament were on Tuesday duly complied with in respect of the Central Metropolitan Railway Bill.

We learn from the *Sussex Advertiser* that it is now settled that the next show of the Royal Counties (Hants and Berks) Agricultural Society is to be held at Brighton next June.

The first general meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce was held (by permission of the Lord Mayor) in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House on Wednesday, Mr. C. Magniac, M.P., president, in the chair.

The Albert Medal of the second class has been conferred upon Frederick Jagers, a South Shields boatman. He had distinguished himself by gallant efforts to save life at two wrecks at South Shields in October and November last.

Another extensive robbery of jewellery is recorded, about £1000 worth of valuables having been stolen on Monday night from the trap of a wholesale jeweller which was standing outside the shop of a customer in Tottenham-court-road.

Thomas Butler, the pointsman whose unfortunate error led to the disastrous collision at the Desford Junction in October last, was tried at the Leicester Assizes on Tuesday for manslaughter, and acquitted.

A billiard-match for a stake of £1000 was finished on the 19th inst., John Roberts beating Cook by 1658 points in a game of 5000 up. Several marvellously good breaks were made by the winner.

The Postmaster-General has, it is stated, decided to introduce a bill into Parliament next Session to raise the minimum annual savings bank deposit for any one person from £30 to £100, and the total deposit from £150 to £300.

Acceding to the request conveyed in an influentially-signed memorial, the Lord Mayor has convened a public meeting next Wednesday, in the Mansion House, to give expression to opinion respecting the persecution of Jews in Russia.

A new Townhall was opened at Penny Stratford on Monday. The event was celebrated by a public dinner, at which Sir Philip Duncombe, of Brickhill Manor, presided. The event was further commemorated by a dinner to the poor and aged.

Mr. Joseph Fardale, Chief of Police, Leicester, has been appointed Chief Constable of Birmingham, in the place of Major Bond. There were ninety-two applications, the appointment being worth £700 per annum.

Lord Lytton on Tuesday opened a free public library at St. Albans, and in the course of his remarks drew attention to the benefits which were to be gained by a study of its contents, with especial reference to the literature of imagination.

The building which has lately been erected in the London Hospital grounds for the accommodation of the students was formally opened on Tuesday by Mr. W. J. Thompson, the chairman of the College Board.

The combined Leicestershire Hunt Ball is to take place at the County Assembly Rooms, at Leicester, on Feb. 9, under the patronage of the Duke of Rutland, Earl Ferrers, and the masters of the other five packs hunting within the county, viz.:—The Atherstone, Billesden, Cottesmore, Pychley, and Quorn. The gathering is expected to be most brilliant.

The Lord Mayor presided yesterday week over a meeting of the executive committee of the Mansion House Fund for the Defence of Property in Ireland. A report from the commissioner, Mr. Kavanagh, M.P., was submitted, in which an outline was given of the recent successful efforts of the association to defeat the machinations of the Land League for the prevention of the payment of rent. The defence fund amounts to £17,000.

The annual meeting of the South Wales Institute of Engineers was held at Cardiff on the 19th inst. Mr. Edward Williams, of Middlesbrough, was elected President for the ensuing year. A discussion took place on a paper by Mr. Thomas Canning, giving an account of experiments upon coal-mines. The writer attributed several explosions, including that at Risca in 1880, when 120 lives were lost, to lightning, and suggested as a remedy the use of conductors.

A large company of ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom were Sir Henry Peck, M.P., and Lady Peck, Sir Trevor Lawrence, M.P., and most of the principal inhabitants of the district, assembled on Tuesday evening in the new Townhall at Wandsworth for the purpose of assisting at its inauguration. The building, which is situated at the east end of High-street, and has been executed from the designs of Mr. G. Patrick, is in the Renaissance style. The task of formally opening the building was performed by Sir Henry Peck in an appropriate speech, after which the company were entertained with a concert, under the direction of Mr. R. Sparke Distin.

Sir E. Watkin, M.P., presiding at the half-yearly meeting of the South-Eastern Railway, referred to the works in connection with the Channel Tunnel, and to the formation of an independent company for carrying out the experiments. It had been agreed that the Channel Tunnel Company should give the South-Eastern £20,000 of fully-paid-up shares, besides covering the expense of the foreshore and the necessary land works, so that the shareholding interest of the railway company in the tunnel would be secured without any risk. Sir Edward Watkin, accompanied by Sir Garnet Wolseley and several of the directors of the South Eastern Railway Company, paid a visit last Saturday to the Channel Tunnel works. The party was understood to be perfectly satisfied with the progress the work is making.

Mr. G. W. P. Bentinck, M.P. for West Norfolk, has, in consequence of the depressed condition of agriculture, made a return of 20 per cent on the rents of his tenants. He has also, as has been his custom for several years past, given £200 for the purchase of warm clothing and coals for the poor of Marshland, a district in which he holds extensive property. Mr. Henry Chaplin, M.P., has returned to his tenants on the Blankney estate 10 per cent on their rents for the past half year; and to the tenants on the Louth and Tathwell estates, who have suffered more seriously, 29 per cent, besides returns to a considerable amount in special cases.—Captain Jarvis, Doddington Hall, Lincoln, has returned 10 per cent to his Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire tenants on their half-year's rents.

Mr. Bourke, M.P., yesterday week explained to a large meeting of Turkish bondholders the arrangement he has made in their interest at Constantinople. A resolution was at once submitted approving of the scheme, and thanking Mr. Bourke. This was supported by a representative of the Belgian bondholders. Mr. Nelson, chairman of the committee of holders of Nine per Cent Treasury Bonds, criticised the arrangement, and moved an amendment disapproving of it, and appointing a committee to devise a new scheme. This was supported on a show of hands by only four persons, and the original motion was declared to have been carried unanimously.

FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE LATE EMPRESS OF CHINA.

FROM SKETCHES BY MRS. ALBERT E. PIRKIS, BRITISH LEGATION, PEKIN.—SEE PAGE 86.



1. Sedan Chair containing Sacred Tablet for the Temple of Ancestors. 2. Imperial Umbrella. 3. Mounted Spearmen. 4. Soldiers. 5. Policemen, with whips, to keep back the crowd.



THE LATE DR. JAMES EDGCOME.

THE LATE DR. EDGCOME.

Dr. James Edgcome, who died at Upper Norwood on the 10th inst., was born at Penryn on March 17, 1806, and was educated at Truro Grammar School. He became eventually a student at Guy's Hospital, and was a pupil of the late Sir Astley Cooper, the eminent surgeon. He became an L.S.A. in 1827, and M.R.S.C. in 1828; and was surgical prizeman and gold medallist of his year. After going through the medical schools in Paris he settled in the North of England, and practised for many years in Newcastle-on-Tyne. While there he devoted special attention to the various outbreaks of cholera which occurred in England during the first half of the present century, and in 1831 was appointed Government Commissioner to inquire into the first appearance of that epidemic in Sunderland. He subsequently graduated as Doctor of Medicine at St. Andrew's University, and for the last twenty years resided in London, where he had a considerable consulting practice. He was a large contributor to the medical literature of his time, and was especially known as an able speaker, a terse and vigorous writer, and a brilliant conversationalist.



THE LATE VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR R. MALINS.

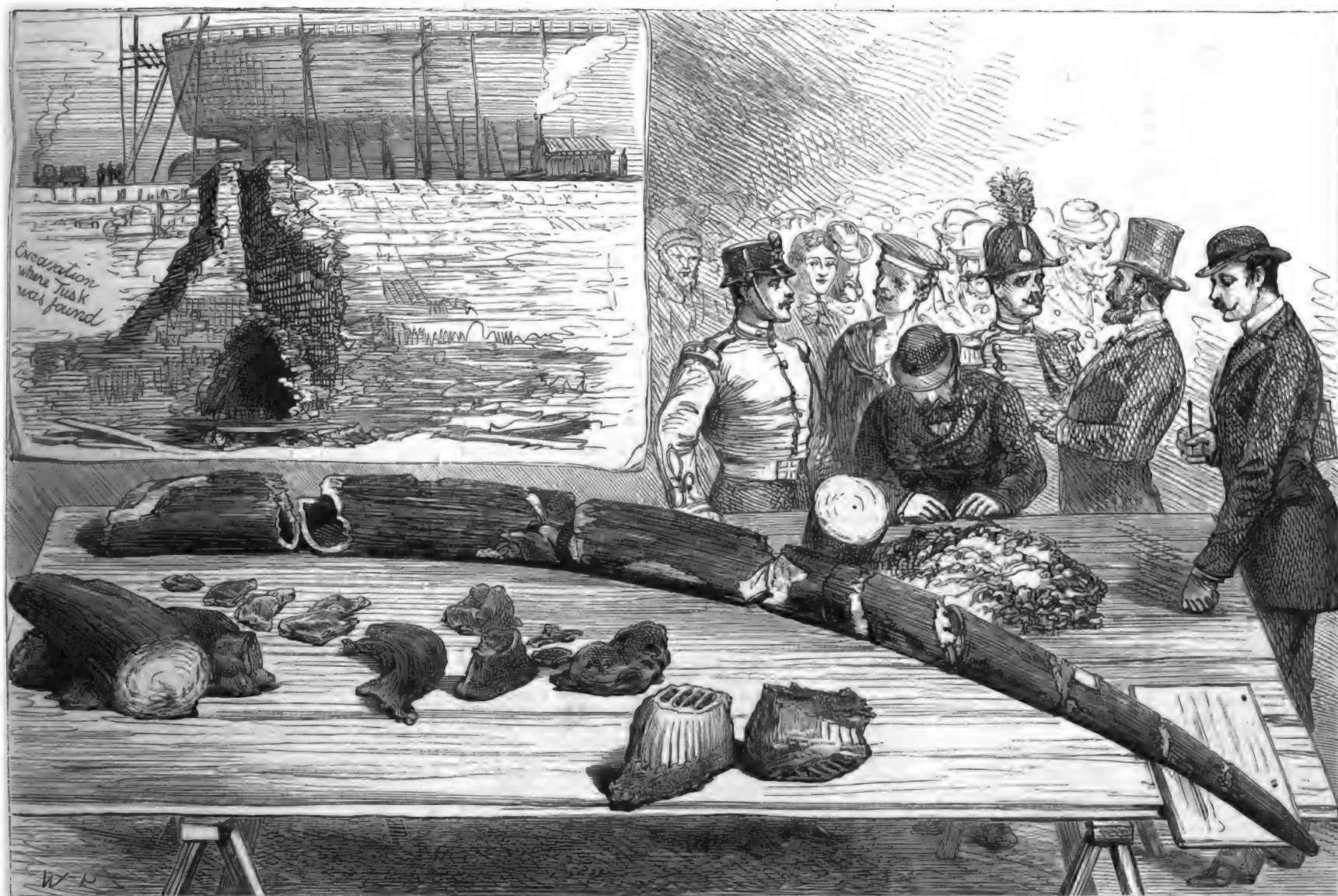
THE LATE SIR RICHARD MALINS.

The death of this esteemed lawyer, a retired Vice-Chancellor, and sometime member of the House of Commons, was recently announced. Sir Richard Malins was born at Evesham in 1805, the third son of the late Mr. William Malins, of Ailston, Warwickshire, and Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Hunter, of Pershore, Worcestershire. He was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and graduated in 1827 in mathematical honours, being sixth junior optime in the same tripos in which Professor de Morgan and Mr. Baron Cleasby were wranglers, and Professor B. H. Kennedy was a senior classic. He entered at the Inner Temple in 1825, before leaving Cambridge, but was not called by the Honourable Society till 1830. From the first Mr. Malins sought practice as a conveyancer, having chambers in Fig Tree-court, Temple, afterwards in New-square, Lincoln's-inn, and in Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn. His business as an equity draftsman ultimately took an extensive development, which justified him in assuming the silk gown in 1849, and in the same year he finally adopted Lincoln's-inn as his own inn, being admitted (*ad eundem*) a

barrister, and immediately afterwards a bencher of that society. In July, 1852, he was first returned for Wallingford, in the Conservative interest; he was re-elected in March, 1857, but lost his seat at the general election in July, 1865. In December of that year he succeeded Sir R. T. Kindersley in the post of Vice-Chancellor, and was knighted in the following month. He retired from the Bench a few months ago. Sir Richard married, in 1831, Susanna, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Arthur Farwell.

DISCOVERY OF FOSSIL REMAINS AT LEGHORN.

We have received from Lieutenant-Colonel H. Robley, of the Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders, two sketches to illustrate an interesting geological discovery made on Dec. 20 at Leghorn, in Tuscany. This took place at the docks of Messrs. Orlando Brothers, who are building the Lepanto, Italian iron-clad (a sister ship to the Duilio), as shown on the slips, with a steamer parallel to her ready for launching. In digging the channel for the latter purpose many huge bones were found by



DISCOVERY OF FOSSIL REMAINS AT LEGHORN, TUSCANY.

the workmen excavating; then some enormous cylindrical pieces were found, and these were not carefully removed, as they were supposed to be part of a pine tree embedded in the mud. Soon afterwards they found two huge molar teeth, in perfect preservation; more pieces of bone, and then another fragment of a tusk, which was very difficult to extricate. The sketch shows the excavation made to draw out the long tusk. This was at a depth of about twelve feet under the level of the sea, the strata being formed first by a sea deposit, then by what is called here "Panchina;" further down blueish-grey clay, yellow sand, peat, and shells; some of the shells being of very rare species. The tusk is almost certainly identified as belonging to the *Elephas antiquus*, of the quaternary period, of which it is rare to find samples in perfect preservation. Its dimensions were ascertained as follows:—Length of tusk, as it is, 11 ft. 6 in.; weight, 3 cwt.; diameter, 1 foot. The exterior colour is reddish brown; the ivory when cut is very pale and soapy. The tusk has a very slight curvature, and was supposed at first to be that of a mastodon; but all indications point to its belonging to the *Elephas antiquus*, or meridionalis, probably to the first-named, as it is larger than any specimen yet found. The molars are very heavy. It is supposed that these remains were carried down by some stream in prehistoric times; for, as yet, other parts have not been discovered. The eminent geologist, Professor Meneghini, Rector of the University at Pisa, has examined these remains, and attaches the greatest importance to this discovery of the quaternary period.

FUNERAL OF A CHINESE EMPRESS.

We have to thank a lady correspondent at Pekin, Mrs. Albert Pirks, of the British Legation there, for the sketches of the ceremonial procession attending the funeral of the deceased "Empress of the East," Tung-tai-hou, one of the two Dowager Empresses who were Regents during the minority of the present Emperor of China. The proper official name of this Imperial lady, who was forty-five years of age when she died, was Hsiao-Hsiao-cheng-hsien-hwang-hou. Mrs. Pirks writes us the following account of the funeral, which took place early in November:—"Before the tomb was closed on her mortal remains enshrined in their magnificent coffin, the tablet which had been prepared for the Temple of Ancestors was brought to be inscribed. The Viceroy, Li-hung-chang, wrote the Chinese inscription; and the Chief Secretary, Pau-chien, wrote the Man-chu inscription of the deceased's name. Just before the door of the tomb is closed for ever, it is supposed the soul of the deceased imparts some of its life to the tablets in presence of the coffin. By the writing of the name (it is thought) is also conveyed an influence which would subsequently render the tablet a genuine representative of the dead in its place in the Temple of Ancestors. It was conveyed back to Pekin with this idea, in a long procession of high officials and various attendants, which arrived outside the east gate of the city on Nov. 12. The Emperor went out to meet it and returned the same day; but the tablet remained outside the city walls until the 13th. The road through the eastern part of the city was prepared, as for the Emperor, by levelling and by spreading yellow earth, and banners were placed at intervals, and matting and blue cloth put up where any streets crossed, to guard the tablet from the view of the people. A notice had been sent to all the Legations requesting all foreigners to refrain from going into the streets through which the procession would pass in going to and returning from the Tung-ling, or Eastern Imperial Tombs. It seemed quite impossible to get a chance of seeing it from a shop window, or for a lady to venture in the streets, which were cleared and guarded by soldiers. Finding, however, that the tablet would pass over the Pei-yu-ho-chiao, a bridge within sight of the extreme north-east corner of the British Legation, we mounted to the roof of a cow-house at dawn of day, and, after waiting patiently till nearly ten o'clock, we were rewarded by a sight of the procession.

"First came a number of officials in their Sedan chairs, each with a large mounted retinue, all hurrying to the palace; then a number of mounted military mandarins acting as escort, in Court dress, with the usual heraldic embroidery. Then, in complete silence, came the Imperial umbrella, flag, and sedan-chair (containing the tablet), all of a most lovely yellow satin. The chair was carried by eight bearers, in crimson dresses with yellow spots; it was followed by more mandarins, and by a very effective troop of spearmen, wearing yellow jackets with black sleeves, and carrying long lances. On arriving at the Temple of Ancestors, which is within the principal south gate of the palace, on the east side, the tablet was met by some of the Ministers of State and the Princes. It was placed by a member of the Imperial family near the tablet of the Emperor Hsien-feng, on the east side, in the shrine prepared for it. Opposite to it, on the west, is the spot where the tablet of the present Empress Regent will be placed after her death. Both will in this way share in the sacrifices which are offered to all the Emperors twice a year and on other special occasions, when announcements are made of events important to the Imperial family, accompanied by the prescribed offerings."

EDUCATION.

Resolutions in favour of the Public Libraries Act were adopted at a crowded public meeting held at Twickenham on Monday evening and attended by representatives of all classes.

The Grammar School at Crewkerne, founded in 1499 by John de Combe, has been rebuilt at considerable cost, and has this week been formally reopened by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord Bridport, as Warden of the School, attending on the occasion. The contractor was Mr. Trevena, of Plymouth.

A lecture was given at the Bedford College, York-place, on the 18th inst., at the beginning of Lent Term, by Mr. James C. Morison, to a large audience. The subject of the lecture was the higher education of women, considered in relation to women's rights and women's duties.

Highbury Athenæum, a handsome stone building in the Italian style of architecture, intended for concerts, entertainments, and public meetings, was formally opened on Monday night. An inauguration conversation, numerous and fashionably attended, was held in the great hall. The proceedings opened with an address by the chairman, Mr. Charles Horsley, C.E., F.G.S. The musical portion of the programme consisted of selections, vocal and instrumental, from the works of Hérold, Mendelssohn, Bizet, Bishop, Haydn, Sullivan, and other popular composers.

The industrial school scandal was further discussed at the London School Board on Thursday week. A letter from Mr. Scrutton, stating that he intended to bring the matter before a law court, was referred to the special committee of inquiry, with an instruction to suspend further proceedings pending the result of the action. In the course of the debate it was mentioned that Mr. Scrutton had commenced an action for libel against Miss Helen Taylor. The estimates for the year were presented, showing that £679,595 will be required. The debate on the proposed sale of the training-ship *Shattisbury* was resumed and concluded. The proposal was rejected by a large majority.

THE NORTH RIDING ELECTION.

The contest for the Parliamentary representation of the North Riding of Yorkshire has during the past fortnight been watched by all politicians in England with a great deal of eager interest. The nomination took place at York, on Thursday last week, when the Hon. Cuthbert Guy Darnley (Conservative), of Baldersby Park, Thirsk, was nominated by Sir William Worsley, and seconded by Sir Frederick Milner. Mr. Samuel Rowlandson (Liberal), farmer, of Newton Morrell, was proposed by the Right Hon. John Charles Dundas, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Gill. Both candidates afterwards addressed large meetings in the cattle market of York; but meetings of their respective partisans have been held from day to day, through two or three weeks of canvassing and public discussion, in many of the market towns. The North Riding is of great extent, nearly a hundred miles across from west to east; and, while the moorland districts are very thinly and sparsely peopled, the constituency includes Middlesbrough-on-Tees, South Stockton, and the Cleveland iron and coal district. There are, in all, about 20,000 electors on the register, comprising a variety of classes; but the appeal on both sides, in the present instance, seems to have been addressed more particularly to the agriculturists. Mr. Rowlandson, who is a small landowner, but renting a thousand acres near Richmond, under two landlords, stood up for the claims of the tenant farmers of this country to reforms in the laws regarding compensation for improvements of an estate, with security for tenants' capital so invested, and abolition of the power of distraining for rent; as well as control over local taxation by the establishment of elective County Boards, and other measures advocated by the Liberal party. On the other hand, Mr. Guy Darnley, brother of Lord Downe, a considerable North Yorkshire landowner, aided by the Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P., the Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., Mr. G. Lane Fox, and other leading Conservatives, denounced the principles of the "Farmers' Alliance," as injurious to the agricultural tenant not less than unjust to the proprietor of the soil. The North Yorkshire rural interest being chiefly pastoral, nothing could be gained there by talking of the reimposition of a small fixed duty on foreign corn; and Mr. Lowther's recent suggestion to that effect seems to have done the Conservatives more harm than good. Several great landed proprietors and peers, the Earl of Zetland, Lord Wharfedale, Earl Grey, Lord Bolton, and Lord Downe, having expressed their favourable inclination to the Conservative candidate, or their dislike of the present Liberal Government, the influence of feudal and aristocratic connections was on the side of Mr. Darnley. The Liberal cause was actively maintained among the middle and working classes, both in the rural districts, the dales of the moorland country, and in the industrial towns of the Lower Tees. Mr. Bolckow, the great ironmaster of Middlesbrough, Mr. Joseph Pease, of Darlington, Mr. Arthur Pease, M.P., Sir H. Meysey-Thompson, Mr. Isaac Lothian Bell, Mr. George Howard, M.P. for East Cumberland, Mr. Milbank, M.P. for the North Riding, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., and other distinguished Liberals of the North of England, have spared no cost or personal efforts to carry this election. Several of the wealthy men of both parties, Lord Zetland, Mr. Green Howard, and Mr. Bolckow made contributions of £1000, and many others gave £500, to the expenses of the contest, while hundreds of private carriages were lent for the conveyance of voters. The Liberal colour was yellow, the Conservative was blue; and there was a profuse display of these colours in flags and garlands, and in the ribbons and rosettes worn by enthusiastic partisans, both men and women. The polling in the several districts took place on Tuesday last. The result was declared at York Castle on Wednesday afternoon, as follows—Darnley, 8135; Rowlandson, 7749. The Hon. Guy Darnley is therefore elected, by a majority of 386 votes.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The Duke of Connaught has fixed Feb. 15 for the dinner, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on behalf of the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, Oxford-street.

Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany) will preside at the sixty-seventh anniversary festival of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, which will take place at the Freemasons' Tavern on Feb. 23.

Lady John Manners, who takes a warm interest in the temperance movement, assisted at the opening of the Dysart Coffee Tavern in the Market-place at Grantham on Wednesday.

Under the presidency of Lord Leigh, the annual meeting of the supporters of the Midland Counties Hospital for Incurables has been held at Leamington. The report, which was unanimously adopted, states that all the debt has been liquidated, and that there is a balance remaining of £138. There are twenty patients in the home, of whom five are entirely free, the remainder contributing from half a guinea to a guinea per week.

At a meeting on Monday of ladies and gentlemen connected with the operations of the Charity Organisation Society it was agreed, after some discussion, that a special committee on convalescent work should undertake the duty of making arrangements for the boarding out in the country of children in a delicate state of health. It was also resolved that further hospital accommodation was needed for men and boys of the better class, and for consumptive and infectious cases.—On the same day the Home Secretary made a non-political speech, the occasion being the annual meeting of the Derby Charity Organisation Society, the purpose and operations of which he warmly commended. He said that charity was one of the greatest of human graces, but, like other things, it was capable of being abused, and when it ran to waste it produced more evils than it cured. It was the object of these organisations to direct charity into the proper channels, in order that, like a beneficent stream, it might fertilise and not destroy.

At the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Monday morning, the annual meeting of the governors of and subscribers to the London Orphan Asylum, as well as the election of candidates to its benefits, was held. Mr. Arthur Haddon Capel (treasurer) occupied the chair. In the report submitted by the board of management, and which was read and adopted, it was stated that the asylum has been sixty-eight years in existence. During the year ninety children were admitted to the benefits of the home: of these eighty were admitted by election, eight by purchase, and two by presentation. In the course of the year ninety-seven children left. With those that day elected there are 535 under the protection of the asylum. Satisfactory reference was made to the educational status of the children. Contained in the document, amongst other pleasing statements, was the following:—"The demand for boys and girls from the institution to fill suitable situations on leaving is as large as ever."

The building fund of the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen and Refuge has reached £506. Two of the subscribers have promised £50 each. The amount required to rebuild the premises, which are very old and unsafe, is about £2000. The building will be proceeded with this summer if £1000 should be forthcoming by the end of March. The refuge will be

enlarged to do more work of a permanent character. This institution may fairly claim to be not only the original soup-kitchen but also the father of the Shoeblack Brigades, as in 1847 it started men cleaning boots in the streets, permission having been obtained from Sir Richard Mayne for them to be allowed to do so. It was visited in 1848 by the Prince Consort, who commended its utility and economy, and gave a generous donation. Its first general report, of 214 pages, was largely distributed throughout the country and aroused public attention to the condition of the poor at that period; and it has for thirty-five years furnished succour and timely aid to the varying wants of the needy. Last year 165,000 meals were given and 115 tons of coals.

CENTENARY OF THE PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

In this era of Thrift and Providence, the Centenary of one of our foremost Insurance Societies is an event well worthy of comment. The recent fatal fire in London, and the extensive conflagrations of late in Glasgow, Bristol, and other commercial centres have only too forcibly reminded us of the risks the community daily runs from one element of danger only. In the metropolis we confide in our fire brigade, with its fifty principal stations and its 500 men, involving an annual expenditure in money approaching £100,000 (of which the fire offices contribute about a fourth), and of water no less than twenty millions of gallons; yet here in London we have from 1500 to 2000 fires every year. Fresh in our recollection still is the great fire in Tooley-street, at which Braidwood, the valuable superintendent of the Fire Brigade, lost his life, and the fire-offices lost from £2,000,000 to £3,000,000. Thus the world has warning of what fire can effect; while, on the other hand, it is encouraged by seeing what fire-offices can do. The usefulness of such institutions is apparent enough, and had its witnesses before we were born. By one company, in 1807, £200,000 was paid for loss by a fire which occurred in the island of St. Thomas, West Indies. In 1842, by the same company, £216,000 was paid to recoup the claimants of the Hamburg fire of that year; and again, in 1846, the same company discharged its obligations caused by the fire at St. John's, Newfoundland, amounting to £114,500. More recently we find the same company bearing its share of the Tooley-street fire, amounting to £130,000, of the Chicago fire nearly £100,000, and of the Boston fire £50,000. We have spoken generally of fire insurance, but have, in conclusion, adverted to the experience of one well-known and successful company—the Phoenix. This company it was which, in 1791, suffered by the great fire in Ratcliffe, and which involved it in a greater loss than had previously fallen on any fire-office. It was apprehended by some that such a commercial venture as the Phoenix then was would flinch from further contact with the flames. Far from being dismayed by this event, however, its proprietors were stimulated to fresh contributions; and from the occurrence of this conflagration dates the remarkable prosperity of this company, which revived, as from its ashes, invigorated and improved. It is this Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, which, at the close of a hundred years, after paying upwards of £13,000,000 in losses and satisfactory dividends to its proprietors, has just celebrated its centenary, and survives to afford protection from the flames that fostered its growth.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Rain in 24 hours.	Rain in 10 a.m. to next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.				
Jan. 15	30.085	41.0	37.8	90	10	43.1	38.0	SSW.	120	0.010	
16	30.046	39.6	35.5	86	10	47.0	37.9	SSW.	99	0.000	
17	30.002	32.6	31.7	97	10	39.0	32.0	SSW. W.	110	0.010	
18	30.017	32.0	31.3	98	10	37.8	29.9	W.S.W.	71	0.005	
19	30.047	36.9	35.5	95	10	39.5	32.4	WNW. S.W. S.	63	0.000	
20	30.071	36.8	34.2	88	10	41.3	36.1	S. S.W. W.S.W.	74	0.000	
21	30.086	36.5	32.5	87	4	41.5	32.3	N.W. N. W. S.W.	69	0.000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.045	30.033	30.013	30.041	30.009	30.032	30.031
Temperature of Air	37.7	32.0	31.6	31.6	31.2	30.9	30.1
Temperature of Evaporation	38.0	41.2	31.9	31.4	35.0	30.0	31.7
Direction of Wind	SSW.	SSW.	SSW.	W.	WNW.	SSW.	W.S.W.

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W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

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ELECTION SKETCHES IN THE NORTH RIDING.—SEE PAGE 86

ROYAL VISIT TO SHETLAND.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, has this week been making an official visit to the Shetland Isles. He arrived on Tuesday morning at Lerwick, in H.M.S. Lively, a despatch vessel, and inspected the local Coastguard and seamen of the Royal Naval Reserve, under the orders of Commander Le Cocq. He afterwards received an address of welcome from the Corporation of Lerwick, and laid the first stone of the new Townhall and Municipal Buildings; after which he was entertained with a luncheon in the County Hall, where Major Cameron presided over a numerous company of guests.

We present a series of Illustrations of the Shetland Isles, from photographs by Messrs. G. W. Wilson and Co., of Aberdeen. "Pray, Sir, where is Shetland?" a general officer is reported to have asked, on being introduced at a party in London some years ago to a young gentleman from that remote corner of Great Britain. Shetland is so seldom heard of and so little known that it may not be altogether unnecessary to give the young gentleman's answer. "Shetland is the name given to a group of islands about 150 miles north of Britain." Orkney and Shetland, which form one Scotch county returning a member to Parliament, were given in pledge for the dowry of Princess Margaret of Denmark on her marriage to James III. of Scotland. Previous to that, Orkney and Shetland were

ruled by the Scandinavian sea-kings. As Karl Blind, in an article in the *Nineteenth Century* on the discovery of Odinic songs in Shetland, says:—"To this day the Shetlanders, lying midway between Norway and Scotland, look upon themselves as a people quite apart. In character and traditions a good deal of their Scandinavian origin still clings to them." The natives insist that they are not Scotch, but Shetlanders. Ethnologists who have visited Shetland generally agree that the natives are mainly Scandinavian. Dr. Beddoe says, "The Shetlanders come nearer to the English than to the Scotch in figure and features, and even in the colour of their hair." Shetland consists of about a hundred islands, the largest being sixty miles long and forty-eight broad at the widest part.

Only about thirty of the islands are inhabited, some of them being mere rocks. Shetland, the Ultima Thule of the Latin classics, lies in the same latitude as St. Petersburg and a part of Greenland, so far north indeed that during part of the summer there is no darkness, and you may read your newspaper at midnight; while, in winter, the Aurora Borealis may often be seen. Yet Shetland, owing to the Gulf Stream, which sweeps round its shores, is by no means a land of frost and snow. The climate is as mild as that of some parts of Britain further south. M. Biot, the well-known French philosopher, who lived for several months in one of the islands, Unst, says of Shetland—"If there were only trees and sun, no residence could be more pleasant; but if there were trees and sun, everybody would wish to go thither, and peace would exist no longer." Except a few which have been carefully planted and tended in gardens and private grounds, there are absolutely no trees in Shetland. To a native of "sunny France" like M. Biot, Shetland may have seemed sunless, but Englishmen would not find matters much worse than at home in that respect. Everybody has heard of Shetland hosiery and Shetland ponies. The making of hosiery is the only manufacture in the islands. It is carried on by the women, who knit with their own hands the real Shetland shawls, gloves, and socks. The men are generally fishermen or sailors. Large quantities of fish are caught round the coasts and exported to Ireland and Spain. Strange to say, few of the Shetlanders can swim, though they are accustomed to the sea from childhood, and not only men and boys row boats from island to island, but women also. So expert, indeed, are the Shetland women at the oar that they have, on at least one occasion, challenged a boat's crew from a man-of-war to a race, and left the male competitors far behind.

We give a view of Lerwick, the capital of Shetland, the most northern town in Great Britain, and, as our Illustration shows, a quaint town, too, standing partly in the water. The town is built of grey stone, and stands on Bressay Sound, a fine natural harbour, which in summer is sometimes crowded with Dutch fishing-vessels of antiquated build, and is visited in spring by the Arctic whalers, who call to obtain hardy Shetlanders for the whale hunting, or "fishing," as it is called. Instead of spending their wages when paid off at Liverpool and other ports, the Shetland sailors generally go home for part of the winter and drill with the Naval Reserve, "keeping Yule" in jovial style. In summer steamers run twice a week between Lerwick and Aberdeen, and once a week in winter; but the Lerwick people have often to wait much longer than a week for letters from the south, as the sea is frequently too rough for vessels to reach the islands. Lerwick has a few handsome buildings, and is well supplied with places of worship, at which the Lerwick ladies make a great display, on Sunday, of the finery for which their knitting is usually bartered. Fort Charlotte, from which the view is taken, and which therefore does not appear, stands at the north end of the town. At the south end there is a handsome school, built and endowed at the expense of the late Mr. Arthur Anderson, chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-Ship Company, who was a native of Shetland.

Bressay Lighthouse, which stands on the south end of the island of Bressay, serves to guide ships into Lerwick harbour or Bressay Sound. Near the lighthouse is the Cave of Bressay, or the Orkneyman's Cave, as it is sometimes called. This cave is wide enough at the entrance to admit several boats at a time, and a single one can penetrate to a considerable distance, the cavern becoming narrower as you proceed, till at last a beach is reached. From the roof of the cavern numerous stalactites hang, many of them assuming most fantastic shapes. The cavern is quite dark, and the smallest noise resounds like thunder. The report of a pistol is enough to deafen you. Emerging from the cave of Bressay, and rounding the Bard, the point in which Bressay terminates in the south, you pass some fantastic forms of rocky scenery and reach the Island of Noss.

The Holm of Noss, one of the places which strangers to Shetland are generally shown, is a small islet 160 ft. high, precipitous on all sides, and separated from the Island of Noss by a distance of 65 ft., which used to be traversed by a "cradle" swung on ropes, a cragsman having succeeded in scaling the cliffs of the Holm and establishing communication. The Holm and cliffs are full of sea-fowl. If you fire a gun the air is darkened by a cloud of them. Not far from the Holm is the Noup of the Noss, a bluff precipice rising 577 ft. out of the sea. The late Dr. James Copland, a well-known London physician, who wrote the "Dictionary of Medicine," was born in Noss.

The fishermen's huts at Stennis must not be mistaken for the regular residences of the Shetland fishermen. These huts, or "ledges" as they are generally called, are merely used by boats' crews for a short time in the summer, during the "haaf" or deep-sea fishing, which is carried on by open boats, each manned by six men, and carrying from 4000 to 6000 fathoms of line, with 1000 to 1200 hooks baited by small fish. The hooks are sunk close to the bottom, in water varying in depth from fifty to one hundred fathoms; and after resting for about two hours, the men "haul" their lines, from 12 cwt. to 15 cwt. being reckoned a fairly good haul. The fish are split open, dried on the beach in the sun, salted, and packed for export. The "haaf" fishing is exceedingly dangerous. Last summer many boats were lost, with their crews, and numerous women and children deprived of their bread-winners. A fund was opened at the Mansion House, London, for the relief of the consequent distress, and was liberally contributed to, as it deserved to be, for the Shetland fisheries are a nursery of sailors, and many of the best seamen to be found in English ships are supplied by Shetland.

Fitful Head is a bold precipice rising out of the sea to a great height. Although it is supposed that it was Foulca which Agricola saw from Orkney when he explained "Despecta est et Thule," Fitful Head is generally the part of Shetland first seen on approaching the islands by the mail-steamers from the south. Readers of Sir Walter Scott's novel the "Pirate," most of whose scenes are laid in Shetland, will remember Fitful Head as the residence of Norna the Reim-kennor, who was on such intimate terms with the clerk of the weather as to be able, according to popular belief, to obtain fair or foul winds for seamen. Muness Castle, in the island of Unst, the most northern of the Shetland group, is represented in our next Illustration, or rather the ruins of Muness Castle, for only ruins are left. This castle was, as an inscription over the door tells us, built in 1598. On a tablet in beautifully raised letters are the lines—

List ye to know this building quha began?
Laurence the Bruce, he was the worthy man,
Quha earnestlie his airts and asprying prayis,
To help and not to hurt this wark alwayis.

This injunction has not been paid much attention to, for some of the finely carved stones of the castle appear to have been used for building cottages and walls close at hand. Lawrence the Bruce, it may be added, was a Perthshire gentleman, who is said to have removed to Shetland in consequence of having slain a neighbour. To the antiquarian, Unst is perhaps the most interesting of all the Shetland Islands. Even before the time of the Norseman, Unst appears to have been a place of importance. The remains of what appear to be Druidical circles are to be seen there. In Unst

the "Great Ting," or Parliament of Shetland, is said to have met before Tingwall, near Lerwick, became the meeting place. On a conical-shaped rock, rising nearly 200 ft. out of the sea off the coast of Unst, stands the Muckle Flugga lighthouse, the tower of which had to be raised 50 ft. above the rock—that is to say, 250 ft. above the sea, to render the light safe from the fury of the waves. This fact will serve to give some idea of the force of the sea there. Communication between the rock and Unst is frequently impossible, and the light-keepers' lives must be rather monotonous. A visitor, describing their quarters, mentions that the walls are papered by pictures from the *Illustrated London News*.

Scalloway Castle is represented in another of our Illustrations. Scalloway is a small town, on the west coast of Shetland, distant about four miles from Lerwick, and stands on a bay studded with numerous islands. Patrick Stuart, who in 1595 succeeded his father, Robert Stuart, illegitimate son of James V. of Scotland, as Earl of Orkney and Shetland, built Scalloway Castle, or rather compelled the poor Shetlanders to build it for him. For some time he oppressed and robbed the people with impunity, till he gave offence to the Bishop, who had him brought to Edinburgh, where he was executed. The rents of Shetland were subsequently farmed by various Scotchmen from the Crown. The memory of Patrick Stuart and of the rapacity of other Scots may perhaps account to some extent for the Shetlanders' anxiety to have it understood that Shetlanders are not Scotchmen. Be this as it may, Scalloway Castle serves to preserve the evil memory of Patrick Stuart. Before Lerwick became the capital, courts of justice, or perhaps it would be safer to say law, used to be held in Scalloway Castle, and not far off was the place of execution. In "Shetland Historical and Descriptive," by the late Dr. Robert Cowie, it is stated that so late as the beginning of the last century, women were burnt for witchcraft at Scalloway.

Sumburgh Head, the southern extremity of the mainland, or largest island of Shetland, is shown in our last Illustration. To readers of the "Pirate," Sumburgh Head is classic ground. It was on Sumburgh Head that Cleveland, the pirate, was wrecked; and close at hand are still to be seen the ruins of Jarlshoff. On the top of Sumburgh Head stands a good lighthouse, which sailors have much reason to be thankful for. Between Sumburgh Head and Fair Isle, where the commander of the Spanish Armada was wrecked, there is the formidable "Sumburgh Roost," in which the attentions of the steward are often as indispensable to passengers as Sumburgh Lighthouse is to the sailors.

NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, INVERNESS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, going to the north of Scotland, last week, on Admiralty service, to inspect the Coast Guard and Naval Reserve stations, visited the town of Inverness, and opened the new Municipal Buildings, to the satisfaction of the loyal Provost and burghesses. This handsome edifice with a frontage of seventy-three feet, shown in our Illustration, is of the decorated Gothic style of architecture, and has been erected at a cost of £14,000. Of that large sum, £4000 was paid for certain old and dilapidated buildings, previously existing at the back of the old Townhall, the site upon which the present structure is built. A liberal bequest of £5000, by the late Mr. Duncan Grant, of Bught, was the first occasion of the magistrates and burghesses discovering the old Townhall was not suitable to the present age. It was just at the principal entrance that the famous "Clachnacuddin," or "Stone of Tubs," used to stand; so called from the traditional fact that on this stone women rested their water buckets, when conveying to their homes water from the river, about 150 yards distant. This stone is now placed under the sink of the Forbes Memorial Fountain, in the same manner as the old Coronation Stone, removed from Scoone Palace, now rests under the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey.

All architects resident in the burgh were invited to submit plans; but those of Mr. William Lawrie were selected for the Municipal Buildings. The Forbes Memorial Fountain originated in the bequest of £500 by the late Dr. Forbes, a citizen of Inverness. It has been erected in the centre of the paved square immediately in front of the principal entrance to the new Townhall.

THE SAILOR PRINCES IN THE EAST.

The Illustration represents the Flying Squadron, consisting of the Inconstant, the flag-ship of Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam; the Bacchante, having on board their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales; the Tourmaline, Carysfort, and Cleopatra. The ships are passing through the Inland Sea of Japan—sometimes called the Mediterranean of the East—between Kōbe and Yokohama. This route was chosen in preference to the direct way to Shanghai, in order to give their Royal Highnesses an opportunity of seeing the exquisite scenery of the picturesque Inland Sea. Nothing can exceed the beautiful verdure of the hills; for the industry of the Japanese does not leave a spot uncultivated. The steep rocks are cut in terraces, some not broader than steps, just wide enough for the growth of cabbages. The passage between these hills was so winding and tortuous, and the navigation among the innumerable islands so difficult, that the ships had to anchor every night, and they took three days to clear the defile from Kōbe to Simonosaki. Our Illustration is from a sketch by Lieutenant Percy Scott, R.N., of H.M.S. Inconstant.

Another Illustration gives a view of the environs of Colombo, in the British Asiatic island of Ceylon, where the Sailor Princes of Wales and Great Britain will presently be greeted with a loyal welcome. Colombo will henceforth supersede Galle as the port of rendezvous for the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ships, going to and from India, China, and Australia. It is the British official capital of Ceylon, and a place of much commercial importance, especially for the export of coffee from the neighbouring plantations. The whole population, including both the native and the European town, is estimated at 120,000, whose dwellings extend four miles along the seacoast. The older part of the European town was built by the Dutch or by the Portuguese, former possessors of Ceylon. Many of the people in Colombo are Tamils, or Southern Indians, Moors, Malays, Banyans, or Parsees, besides the native Cinghalese. There is a railway from Colombo up to Kandy, the ancient native capital, and to Gampola and Newera Ellia, in the coffee districts.

The receptions of the Lady Mayoress (Mrs. Ellis) began on Tuesday, from three to five, and will be continued every succeeding Tuesday during the same hours until further notice. On Feb. 16 a ball will be given at the Mansion House; and on the 28th an art conversation, in connection with the City of London Society of Artists, of which the Lord Mayor is the president. On March 3 the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will entertain the Masters of the City Companies at dinner at the Mansion House; and on the 15th the leading bankers and merchants of the City, including the governor and directors of the Bank of England.

VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE DRILL.

The official inspection of a Volunteer class, of which the members have completed a course of instruction in ambulance duties, took place last week in Guildhall, the Lord Mayor presiding and presenting the certificates awarded to those who had proved themselves efficient. The class, who mustered above ninety men in all, were put through the stretcher drill and field-dressing exercises by Surgeon R. T. Daniell, M.D., of the 2nd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers. Major-General Higginson, C.B., arrived to witness a subsequent drill. The class was inspected by the president of the organisation, Surgeon-General Shelton, Army Medical Department, with whom were Brigade-Surgeon Kidd, Surgeon-Major Don, Surgeon-Major A. Clarke, and others of the Army Medical Department, Captain Pringle, Staff officer, and Lieutenant M'Kay, of the Army Hospital Corps, and Lieutenant A. MacIure, jun., of the London Scottish, the honorary secretary of the Volunteer Ambulance Department. A squad of men having been told off to act as wounded, the class treated them for such injuries as the instructor directed, and soon there was a long row of red-coated Volunteers extended on mats with heads and faces bandaged, tourniquets on the arms or thighs, or in other ways treated as if their wounds had been attended to on the field. At the word of command some were gently laid upon regular stretchers, others placed on improvised stretchers, formed by throwing a great-coat over a couple of rifles, and a few were carried in the arms of their comrades. At the conclusion of the drill Surgeon-General Shelton gave an account of the work which had been done, and bore testimony to the value of the services performed by the Volunteer Ambulance Department at the Windsor and Edinburgh reviews. The Volunteer Ambulance Department, which was originated in 1876 as "The Volunteer Sick Bearers' Association," has, under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge, and with the friendly assistance of the heads of the Army Medical Department, now been officially recognised by the War Office. Members of the Volunteer force who join the classes are instructed in ambulance duties and the proper treatment of wounded in the field, in accordance with the practice prescribed in the official Redbooks of instruction and the system adopted by the Army Hospital Corps at Aldershot, so that in case of emergency they would be able to work with the regulars. Since the classes of instruction commenced over 1200 men have been enrolled in London alone, and 845 of these have attended the requisite number of lectures and drills, and entitled themselves to certificates of proficiency. In the provinces a large number of men have been under instruction, and over 470 certificates have been granted, bringing the total number of efficient to 1315. Allowing two men to a company, however, it is calculated that about 5000 men of the Volunteer forces should be available and competent to undertake this duty. It should be observed that this movement has been carried on without any pecuniary help from the Government.

HOSPITAL AMBULANCE.

An ambulance-waggon built on very ingenious principles has been presented to the London Hospital, Mile-end-road, by Mr. James H. Crossman, of the firm of Mann, Crossman, and Paulin, deputy chairman of the hospital. The inventor is Dr. Benjamin Howard, of New York, who has had a large experience, both in America and in Europe, of ambulance requirements, and the builder is Mr. J. U. Burt, Swinton-street, Gray's-inn-road. The vehicle stands about 5 ft. 10 in. in height by 6 ft. 6 in. in width from the outside. It weighs about 6 cwt., and is able to turn exactly in its own length. When a sufferer has to be placed in the ordinary kind of ambulance, he has to be lifted at least four feet from the ground, a thing which he dreads extremely, and four or five men have to be employed to raise him. By Dr. Howard's plan that painful process is entirely avoided. The floor of the waggon being only about fifteen inches from the ground and a falling leaf provided, which serves as a step, the patient, once laid upon the stretcher, may be put in and taken out with great ease, and without the infliction of any pain whatever. The stretcher rests on a tramway with springs, independent of those of the car itself, and may, with its burden, be pushed forward and drawn back again with one hand. The risk of jolting is guarded against by the very easy springs on which the vehicle is hung and by indiarubber tires with which the wheels are covered. Besides the stretcher already mentioned, there is room within the car for another, which can be suspended, and by an ingenious economy of space a seat within is provided for a surgeon or other person in charge of the patients. A box under the driver's seat may be used for holding medicines and surgical instruments. The donor proposes the establishment of a hospital and ambulance service throughout London, to be worked by communication between the hospitals and the police stations on the same plan as the fire brigade system is worked. New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and all the great cities of America have their ambulance services, while London is absolutely without proper means of removal in case of disease or accident, and is mainly dependent on the four-wheeled cab, which inflicts a vast amount of needless pain upon the sufferers.

MR. JUSTICE KAY ON BUBBLE COMPANIES.

Mr. Justice Kay, in making an order to wind up the La Conception Gold-Mining Company (Limited), said:—"How the British people can be induced to subscribe to such bubble companies as this certainly exceeds my conception altogether. The company was formed, not for the purpose of purchasing Châteaux en L'Espagne, but for purchasing a mining company. The directors found that they were unable to buy the property, and then at a meeting of shareholders it was decided that either a mining company must be purchased or else the company must be wound up. More money was wanted, and then they set about the purchase of another property. That property they found they could not acquire, and then more money was asked from the credulous public in order, I suppose, to pay the expenses of winding-up and to equalise the calls on the shareholders. I do not want to encourage actions against directors or to induce people to throw good money after bad; but I think this is a case in which it is clear that there should be a winding-up without delay, as delay means great expense, and that the carriage of the winding-up should be given to the person who is likely to carry it on in the interests of the shareholders. Mr. Leaf holds 500 shares, and he appears to be in the position of a bona-fide shareholder; and I think the best thing to do is to make a compulsory order on both petitions, with the usual order as to costs, and a reference to chambers appointing a liquidator."

Rear-Admiral William Graham, C.B., succeeds Rear-Admiral John D. M'Crea, as Admiral Superintendent at Malta.

Mr. W. C. Mulvey has been appointed secretary to the City of London Liberal Association, in the place of Mr. Sidney Smith, retired.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

MECHANISM OF THE SENSES.

Dr. John G. McKendrick, F.R.S.E., the newly-elected Fulmerian Professor of Physiology, gave the first of a course of eleven lectures on the Mechanism of the Senses on Tuesday, the 17th instant. In his introductory remarks he commented on the general conditions of sensory impressions, and classified the organs of the nervous system into central organs, peripheral or terminal organs, and nerves. He then described the minute structure of a nerve, and illustrated its functions engaged in the transmission of sensations to the central organ, the brain. The apparatus, which is very simple in the lower forms of life, were shown to be very complex in man and the higher animals. The element of time in all sensory operations was alluded to, and various modes of estimating it were demonstrated. In the living body muscular fibre is made to contract by a change which takes place in a motor nerve which is distributed to it. This change, again, is effected only by the activity of the central nervous organ with which the motor nerve is connected. Finally, allusion was made to the general structure of the various terminals in the tongue, nose, skin, eye, and ear. The lecture was fully illustrated by diagrams and experimental apparatus.

CORALS AND THEIR ALLIES.

Professor H. N. Moseley, F.R.S., gave the first of a course of four lectures on Corals on Thursday, the 19th inst. He began by noticing the prevalent error, found even in books of travel, educational works, and examination papers, which regards corals as analogous to honeycomb and as built up by insects. The term "coral" cannot now be applied scientifically to any group of animals, unless it be confined to the Madreporia. At present this term covers all Coelenterata possessing a continuous calcareous skeleton, and these do not form a natural group. After explaining the general range of the Coelenterata, and the essential differences between Anthozoa, or sea anemones, and their allies, and the Hydrozoa, or jelly-fish, and their allies, to both which some corals belong, the Professor began a detailed account of the Zoantharia division of Anthozoan corals—viz., the Madreporia, or ordinary reef-corals, which in essential structure are closely allied to sea anemones. Of these last the anatomical structure was exhibited, in accordance with recent discoveries, including the well-developed nervous system described by the brothers Hertwig. This was followed by a description of the exact relations of hard skeleton of the Madreporia with the soft tissues of the body; and the development of a Madreporia was traced from the egg. Diagrams were also exhibited, showing the remarkable differences in the arrangement of the principal longitudinal muscles with regard to the mesenteries in various Anthozoa, such as the Madreporia and Alcyonaria. The Professor stated that the departures from a radial symmetry are so complex in the Anthozoa that it is impossible at present to form any scheme on which their genetic history and evolution can be accounted for. Light, no doubt, will be thrown on the subject by extended investigations. The lecture was illustrated by a series of photographs magnified and projected on the screen by electric light.

COMETS.

Dr. William Huggins, F.R.S., gave the first Friday evening discourse of the season on the 20th inst. He began by remarking that though comets are not now regarded as portents, yet, in some respects, they are still great mysteries. There is no consensus of opinion as to their nature. Within a few years much new knowledge has been obtained by the spectroscopic, and from investigation of the identity of orbits of comets and of showers of shooting stars. Dr. Huggins then proceeded to distinguish between known truth and speculation. The form and appearance of different comets were shown on the screen, and photographs by Janssen and Common of the comet of June, 1881. The results of spectroscopic research were then described, showing that carbon, combined with hydrogen, exists in the cometary matter. The photograph of the bright comet of June, 1881, taken by the lecturer, extended our knowledge by showing that a nitrogen compound of carbon, probably cyanogen, was probably present, and also proved that the continuous spectrum was really due to reflected solar light. Meteorites were next considered; and it was shown that in most meteorites gases are occluded, which, if set free by heat, might present a spectrum similar to that of comets. Several hypothetical views were then considered in connection with the question whether the sun's heat were sufficient to cause the self-light of comets. The material view of the tails of comets was discussed in connection with an assumed solar repulsive force; and the lecturer mentioned the growing feeling that the phenomena of comets are electrical in their character. Finally, he referred to the alternative theory of Professors Wright and Johnston Stoney, who do not consider the bright lines in cometary spectra to indicate heated matter, but suppose the hydro-carbon gas to be opaque in these parts of the spectrum, and so to reflect to us the solar light falling on the cometary matter, giving in this way a spectrum of bright lines.

BEETHOVEN.

Professor Ernst Pauer gave the first of a course of four lectures on Ludwig van Beethoven on Saturday last, the 21st instant. In a characteristic biographical sketch he adverted to the composer's birth, at Bonn, Dec. 17, 1770, his early predilection for music and his precocious manifestation of genius, which induced his mercenary dissipated father to urge on his musical education with cruel harshness. His first lessons received from his father included the works of Mozart, Haydn, Bach, and Clementi, which were ever after his favourites. One of his early masters was Neefe, who greatly influenced his future character. His first compositions were nine variations on Dressler's march in C minor and three sonatas. His school instruction was very elementary. He obtained a valuable friend and patron in Count Waldstein, and his social position was bettered by his becoming organist to the Court, and his acquaintance with the Breuning family. He went to Vienna, where music was highly favoured, in 1787, and finally settled there in 1792. Here he met with the brilliant Mozart and the courtly Haydn, with whom he greatly differed in character and appearance. His life was saddened by disappointments in love, and by his deafness, which he bore with heroic resignation. The influence of this calamity appears in his music, which is essentially subjective, while that of other composers is cosmopolitan in character. He died calmly, on March 25, 1827. The beautiful illustrations on the pianoforte were the Moonlight sonata, composed under the influence of his love for Giulietta Guicciardi, and the grand sonata in C major, dedicated to Count Waldstein.

Professor Tyndall will give a discourse on the Action of Molecules, free and constrained, on Radiant Heat, at the next Friday evening meeting, on Feb. 3.

Practice for the University Boat-Race has begun on the Cam; and on Monday the Oxford crew began, being coached by Mr. Kindersley over the short course to Ilfey.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Arctic exploration, perhaps more usefully directed to surveying the northern coasts and islands, both of Asia and America, than to the romantic enterprise of reaching the Pole, has of late years been tolerably active. When the Swedish scientific expedition, conducted by Professor Nordenskiöld, having circumnavigated the whole of the Eastern Continent, returned to Europe in the spring of 1880, we gave some account of its geographical achievement, with a few illustrations of the festive welcome at Stockholm. Baron Nordenskiöld's complete narrative of *The Voyage of the Vega Round Asia and Europe*, translated into English by Mr. Alexander Leslie, fills two volumes now published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. Their interest is not lessened by the more recent news of the perils and hardships that have been endured in those seas by the American expedition of the Jeannette, sent forth by Mr. J. Gordon Bennett, of New York, with a view to explore the Siberian Arctic shores from the opposite direction. Nordenskiöld had already, before sailing in the Vega, on his last and greatest voyage, which he commenced in July, 1878, performed in 1875 and 1876 two important feats of nautical enterprise, crossing the Kara Sea to the mouth of the great Yenisei river, and proving that there was a possibility of commercial traffic. Those voyages have been related in another volume; but half the first volume of the present work is acceptably employed in a very instructive historical review of all the preceding attempts and advances, during three centuries past, towards the opening of "the North-East Passage." In these successive efforts of English, Dutch, Russian, and Norwegian mariners to solve a difficult but still fascinating problem, was gained our acquaintance with Nova Zembla, more correctly written "Novaya Zemlya," and with the gulfs and inlets of the Siberian coast. The air of romance, with all the substantial reality, belonging to such ancient stories of remote adventure, is set off here by the reproduction of quaint old charts and queer woodcut pictures, copied from books of another age. We are thus prepared to follow with an accumulated interest the voyage of the Vega and her consort, the Lena, when, on Aug. 16, 1878, they reached Cape Chelyuskin, the most northerly promontory of Asia, longitude 103 degrees East of Greenwich, latitude 77 deg. 36 min. above the Equator. The small steam-vessel called the Lena was soon afterwards sent up the river of the same name; while two others of the squadron, likewise for purposes of mercantile experiment or inquiry, were dispatched to the Yenisei. The Vega, a steamer of 300 tons burden and sixty-horse engine power, specially fortified to endure the contact with ice, commanded by Lieutenant Palander, of the Swedish Royal Navy, under the direction of Professor Nordenskiöld, proceeded eastward to emerge into the Pacific, at Behring's Strait, on July 20, 1879. From the end of September to the beginning of July, she was frozen up in Kolyutachin Bay, within two degrees of longitude of the East Cape of Siberia; but it seems to be certain that, but for the accidents of the season and weather, or had the steamer got there a few days sooner, she could easily have entered the Pacific before the navigation was closed by winter. The personal experiences of the officers and crew during their long detention on that distant shore, about two hundred miles to the inside of Behring's Strait, will be read with interest, of course, but cannot be so painfully exciting as those hereafter to be told of the shipwrecked Americans from the unfortunate Jeannette. This work is, nevertheless, one of great value to the world of science, and perhaps to that of commerce, by the large amount of accurate information that is supplied concerning all the easterly portion of Siberia, its land, climate, products, and people. Everything previously ascertained by earlier parties, mostly Russian, upon the above matters, is carefully brought into view, making, with Nordenskiöld's own records of observations by himself and his staff, a very complete account of the entire subject. The volumes are furnished with several good maps, and with a great variety of wood engravings. They conclude, after the pleasant descriptions of visits to Japan, China, and Ceylon, on the homeward route, with that of the congratulations offered to Professor Nordenskiöld and his comrades in several European capitals, and, still better, of his welcome home in Sweden.

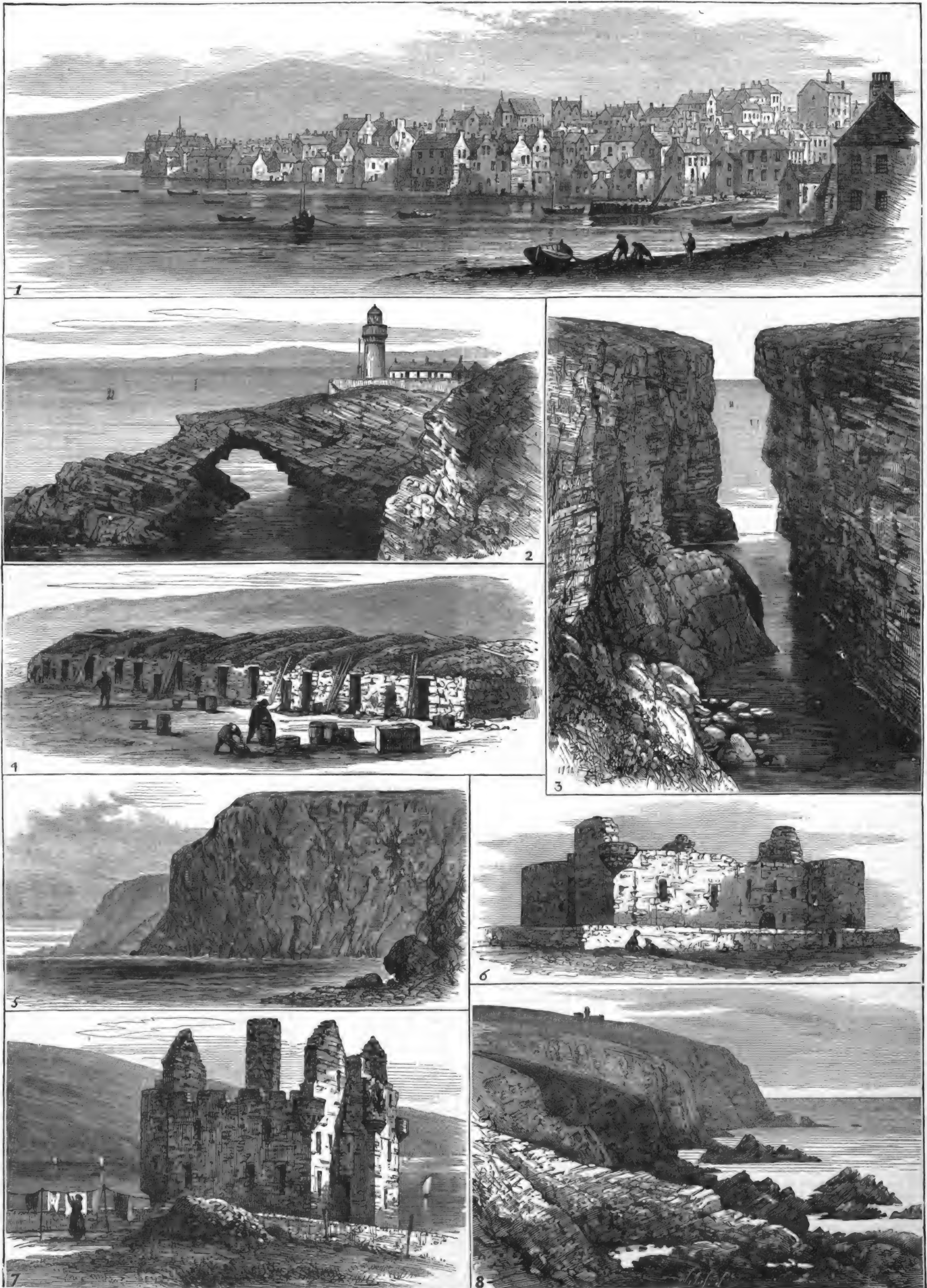
We are invited, again, to a journey *Through Siberia*, in two volumes by Mr. Henry Lansdell, who visited all the principal Russian towns and stations, traversing the whole of that vast territory from west to east, in the months of June, July, August, and September, 1879. His book, published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., deals more particularly with the social and administrative conditions of those Asiatic provinces of the Russian Empire. He went on a special errand of religious philanthropy, which reminds us of John Howard, who ended his life in Russia, having gone thither to examine the state of the prisons, with a benevolent endeavour to improve their management, and to mitigate the sufferings of those confined in them. Mr. Lansdell, like Howard, had devoted his spare time, for some years before, as a volunteer agent of Christian charity and humanity, to labours of this kind in different countries of Europe, usually taking with him, for distribution, a store of Bibles and tracts in the languages required. We see no reason to doubt that his mission was performed in a manner to yield salutary fruits, as it was not undertaken in a presumptuous or censorious spirit; and it should be satisfactory to learn that many of the distressing accounts of cruelties inflicted upon prisoners in Siberia are grossly exaggerated, if not altogether fictitious. Compulsory exile, attended in the case of heinous criminals with penal servitude, can nowhere be otherwise than painful. This is the latest authentic description of Siberia, by an English traveller across its breadth of 8000 miles, from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific coast, visiting Tiumen, Tobolsk, with the Obi, Tomsk, Barnaul, Krasnoyarsk, on the Yenisei, Ispravnik, Kansk, Alexandrevsky, Irkutsk, the Lena, Yakutsk, Lake Baikal, Troitzkosavsk, and the frontier town of Kiakhta. We can promise the readers of Mr. Lansdell's book a great deal of entertainment, combined with instruction, in the survey of such an immense field of topography, natural history, and ethnology, and in the plentiful anecdotes of wayside experience and casual observation. It must not be supposed that the author has come forward with an undertaking to be the political apologist of the Russian Government. He does not enter into any question relating to the justice of its sentences of transportation to Siberia, or to the merits of its rule either in Europe or in Asia. Two score or three score persons, among those transported in the course of a twelvemonth, are condemned for political offences. The number yearly sent off is from 17,000 to 20,000, the bulk of whom are pauper ne'er-do-well vagrants, who are expected to earn their livelihood in Siberian colonisation. About 8000 of the above number, when they reach their destination, are allowed personal freedom, and these often have their families with them. The climate, within the settled zone of territory, is probably not less salubrious than that of the North-West Territory of Canada; while the industrial resources of Siberia, mineral as well as agricultural, seem capable of supporting a large population. On the whole, Mr. Lansdell considers that

the treatment of Russian convicts there is not worse than in the penal establishments of the principal States of Europe. His statements are characterised by an imposing air of precision, and are fortified by official statistics, which claim due attention from those candidly disposed to investigate the subject.

Still rambling about within the huge compass of the Russian Empire, we accompany Mr. Edward Rae through *The White Sea Peninsula*, which means Russian Lapland and Karelia; but who has ever before heard of Karelia? It is the country east of Finland, to the White Sea, opposite the Gulf of Archangel. This volume (published by Mr. Murray) is a well-timed complement, or companion descriptive piece, to that of "Siberia in Europe," by Mr. Seebohm, the ornithologist, which we lately noticed with approval. Mr. Edward Rae and "the Doctor," constituting what they called "the Expedition," in the summer of last year arrived at Kola, which is on the banks of a river and fjord opening to the Arctic Ocean, a hundred and fifty miles beyond Vardoe and the Varanger-fjord of Norway. Then, hiring a small steam-boat, with a Russian crew, they circumnavigated the great eastern peninsula of Lapland, examining its seacoast; but, crossing the White Sea to the Karelian shore, turned again due north, up the Gulf of Kandalaks, and traversed the breadth of the peninsula, overland and by the inland lakes, to return to Kola, whence they had started. They visited the rich island monastery of Solovetzk, already described by Mr. Hepworth Dixon, and the heterodox town of Kem, inhabited by hardy fishermen who are "Old Believers." These Karelians are a simple, honest, strict, and sober people; "among twenty thousand poor, hard-living peasants," says the author, "apart from unlawful wood-cutting, there are three crimes annually; and of these one theft; drunkenness does not exist among them. Peaceable, domestic, and forgiving, mixed with the Russians, they have lost their energy and independence." They are a branch of the Finnish nation, but scarcely 15,000 in number; while the Russians in their country are 17,600, and the Lapps are some 2000. The country, in its natural scenery, climate, and products, seems to resemble Swedish Lapland, of which many tourists have given an account. Mr. Edward Rae and his travelling comrade got so far as Novaya Zemlya. He writes in a lively, easy, pleasant style, and his book is furnished with many woodcuts and a few etchings, which add to its attractive character.

Two very agreeable volumes, entitled *A Lady's Cruise in a French Man-of-War*, by Miss C. F. Gordon Cumming, are published by W. Blackwood and Sons. It is not long ago since we noticed Miss Gordon Cumming's "At Home in Fiji," but it seems that book was far from exhausting the store of knowledge which she has brought home with her from the Pacific Islands. While in Fiji a French Roman Catholic Bishop appeared, who was making a round of his diocese, and as his "See" might have been truly written "Sea," he had a French man-of-war to take him about among the isles to visit the places under his charge. Miss Gordon Cumming received an invitation from Monseigneur Eloi, as well as from the captain, to be one of the party, and thus to have the advantage of further experiences in the region. The result has now appeared under the title of "A Cruise in a French Man-of-War," and as the author is, at the same time, an artist, we have the advantage of her pencil, which she has employed to bring home representations of the wonderful scenery she saw. From reading, we have all a vague notion that some of the isles of the Pacific are so beautiful in their aspect, so lovely and genial in their climate, that they well merit the reputation of being the real earthly paradise; but it is doubtful if any book has yet appeared which conveys this idea so completely as Miss Gordon Cumming's two volumes. Though the isles may be Edens, man is, as at first, the Old Adam who dwells upon them. This book tells us of the fierce tribal wars, combined with cannibalism and other dark deeds, which were practised by the natives; of their strange gods, of fish, eels, sharks, centipedes, feathers, rags, and other living and inanimate things to which they paid worship. The appearance of the first missionaries on this uninviting field, and the history of their peaceful contests, often ending to them with an opposite result, in death and martyrdom, with their triumphs at last,—all this is told, and it reads more like a romance than a plain true tale. There are now schools and colleges, with a supply of native preachers, and a few pages of the book are devoted to some of their curious renderings of Scripture, and adaptations to native ideas. So many of the South Sea customs resemble those of the primitive Jews, that these people realise them much more vividly than we do, living in Europe under such changed conditions. "The sling and stone," "The smooth stone of the brook," the "arrows . . . the poison whereof drinketh up my spirit," and other phrases, exactly suit what everyone is familiar with in the Pacific. Saul encamped under a tree, "having his spear in his hand," would pass anywhere as a description of an old South Sea Chief. Again, the words, "The trumpeters stood before the King," come home to them, for a native King has men beside him with perforated shells, through which they blow a deafening blast in honour of a Chief, or to rally warriors in time of war. A widow must marry the brother of her deceased husband, which is according to the old Mosaic law, and relics of this custom may be found among many primitive races. A future political importance is likely to be in store for the South Sea Islands, which is to be realised when the Panama Canal becomes a reality. This the French have foreseen, and have been already acting in anticipation of it by annexing territory among the islands, and securing coaling stations, so that they may have a centre to attract the future trade of the Pacific, and thus acquire for themselves the lion's share. They are already very strong in Tahiti, where everything is French. When M. Lesseps has pierced his second isthmus this will be on the high road from Europe to Australia, and the trade with the Pacific Isles will then become quite a different matter from what it is at present. Miss Gordon Cumming arrived at Papeete, the capital of Tahiti, about a week after Queen Pomare's death, and had afterwards the good luck to accompany the new Monarch and the French Admiral, in a grand ceremonial round of his territory, where she saw the natives en fête, of which she gives a very good account. The sacred drink, called "kava" in Tahiti, and "yangona" in Fiji (the presentation of it to our young sailor Princes formed an illustration in this Paper lately), is often alluded to by Miss Gordon Cumming. In her former book its preparation is described; the process is not known to most people, or it is doubtful if they would venture on tasting. The "yangona" has to be chewed by young women, whose comrades sing wild melodies and clap their hands. The root is afterwards put into water, and then the fluid strained, which is the sacred drink. Dr. Macgregor had six ounces of the root chewed in the usual manner, and on weighing it afterwards, found its weight had increased almost threefold by the process. This statement requires no comment. The whole book is not only interesting and instructive, but, at the same time, most delightful reading.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S VISIT TO THE SHETLAND ISLES.
FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY MESSRS. G. W. WILSON AND CO., ABERDEEN.—SEE PAGE 89.



1. Lerwick, from Fort Charlotte.
5. Fittful Head.

2. Bressay Lighthouse.
6. Muness Castle, Unst.

3. The Holm 'of Noes.
7. Scalloway Castle.

4. Fishermen's huts, Stennis.
8. Sumburgh Head.



NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, INVERNESS, OPENED BY THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—SEE PAGE 90.



THE SAILOR PRINCES IN JAPAN: THE FLYING SQUADRON PASSING THROUGH THE NARROWS OF THE INLAND SEA.—SEE PAGE 90.

OBITUARY.

SIR W. R. HOLMES.

Sir William Richard Holmes, of the Manor House, Kilrea, county Londonderry, died at Yewhurst, Belvedere, Kent, on the 19th inst. He was born Feb. 21, 1821, the son of Mr. William Henry Holmes, of Kilrea, by Harriet Margaret, his wife, daughter of Mr. Richard Brant, of Westhill, Wands-worth. Entering the diplomatic service, he was successively Acting Vice-Consul at Samsoon, in the Black Sea, in 1846, and Vice-Consul at Batoum. Subsequently he held appointments at Diarbekir, again at Samsoon, and at Monastir. In 1860 he was appointed Consul for Bosnia, and he was twice—in 1861 and again in 1875—British Delegate to the European Commission for the Pacification of the Herzegovina. He was knighted in 1877. Sir William married, in 1847, Adela Louisa, daughter of Mr. P. P. Zohrab, of Malta.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. Daniel Puseley, better known by his nom de plume of "Frank Foster," last week, in his sixty-eighth year.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Messiter, formerly commanding the 28th Foot, on the 13th inst., at Woodton Lodge, Highweek, aged eighty-four.

Mr. William Miller, aged eighty-six, at Sheffield. He was an honorary member of the Scottish Academy, and was largely employed at the engraving of Turner's pictures.

Mr. William Caruthers Little, M.P. for the county of Simcoe, third son of the late Mr. John Little, of Pitchcombe House, Gloucestershire, on the 31st ult., at Allandale, near Barrie, Canada, aged sixty-one.

General Charles Grant, C.B., late of the Bengal Horse Artillery, at Cheltenham. He entered the Army in 1819, and served in the Burmese war of 1825-6, the campaign in Afghanistan in 1839-40, the Gwalior campaign of 1843, and the Punjab campaigns of 1845-6 and 1849.

Mr. Henry Child, for many years solicitor to the Incorporated Society of Licensed Victuallers, and to several benevolent institutions. Mr. Child, who was in his eightieth year, was admitted as a solicitor in 1837, and shortly afterwards began business in partnership with the late Alderman Wise, who was Lord Mayor in 1858.

The Rev. Michael Gibbs, Vicar of Christ Church, Newgate-street, and Treasurer and Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 19th inst. He was the eldest surviving son of the late Alderman Michael Gibbs, Lord Mayor of London 1844-5, and filled many public offices in connection with Church work in the City. Since the revival of Convocation he has been elected their Proctor by the clergy of the Archdeaconry of London.

Mr. John Linnell, the eminent artist, at his residence at Redhill, at a very advanced age. He was born in 1792, and exhibited at the Royal Academy so far back as 1807, obtaining a medal in that year for drawing from life; and two years later the fifty guineas prize, at the British Institution, for landscape. He was also noted as a portrait-painter. His portrait will be given in our next Number.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Wollaston, late 8th Bengal Light Cavalry, and Superintendent in the East India Company's Stud Department, on the 13th inst., at Bury St. Edmunds, aged seventy-five. He was a younger brother of the late Major Frederick Wollaston, of Shenton Hall, Staffordshire, and a descendant of the very ancient family of Wollaston, of Perton, traceable back to the time of King Edward III.

Captain Green (the last surviving military officer present at Lord Nelson's funeral), at Buckden, on the 5th inst., aged ninety-four. He entered the Army, in the 21st Fusiliers, in 1804, served in Sicily, and was with the army of occupation of Paris. In 1832 he was appointed Gentleman Usher to William IV., and was continued, since 1837, in the household of her Majesty. It is curious that he died in the very same room and bed in which he was born.

Mr. James Wyatt, of Bryn Gwynant, in the county of Carnarvon, J.P. and D.L., F.G.S., on the 16th inst., in his eighty-seventh year. He was a younger son of Mr. Benjamin Wyatt, of Lime Grove, Bangor, North Wales, by Sarah, his wife (married 110 years ago), daughter of Mr. William Forde, of Burton, in the county of Stafford, and was married, Sept. 11, 1821, to Anne Jane, second daughter of Mr. John Ainsworth, of Preston, by whom he leaves four sons and three daughters. Of the former, the eldest is Lieut.-Col. J. H. Wyatt, C.B.

Mr. Harry John Burrow, on the 21st inst., at Blomfield-road, Maida-vale, at the age of thirty-five. In him decorative art has lost one of its ablest practitioners. In every thing pertaining to mediæval armour he was a recognised judge, and possessed himself a collection, limited in extent, but very choice in quality. Mr. Burrow, among other subjects, designed the east window of Kilmarnock Church, the "Piers Plowman" of Clebury Mortimer Church. Among his works, also, were the reredos in opaque glass at Berkhamsted, and the pictures on its walls. The Townhall of Plymouth, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, and the cathedral at Bristol, are also beholden to him for the more artistic portions of their decorations.

Last year the number of emigrants leaving Great Britain for Canada was 34,249, an increase of more than 5000 over that of the preceding year.

The subscriptions to the fund which is being raised with the object of erecting a memorial, at Reading, to the officers and men of the 66th (Berkshire) Regiment who fell in the Afghan campaign have reached the sum of £1000.

As was expected, the arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada showed a very large increase in comparison with the preceding week, particularly in fresh meat, which was the largest arrival for some weeks past; there being 119 cattle, 710 sheep, 8987 quarters of beef, 1800 carcasses of mutton, and 102 hogs.

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CHESS.

CROQ (Durham).—We require the full name and address of a correspondent before examining his contributions. Your problem shall be examined if you will comply with that rule.

T F S H.—If Black play 1. K takes Kt in reply to 1. B to E 3rd White continues with 2. B to Kt 2nd (ch), and 3. Q takes Kt. Mate.

W H C (Poplar).—Thanks. Can you not arrange to furnish us with reports of your club matches during the week in which they are played?

C B C (Bath).—Correct, as usual. We are glad to hear from you again. Many thanks for your kind wishes.

Alpha.—You are right in your surmise, and the author proposes to embody the conception in another form.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS No. 1973 and 1974 received from Va, U.S.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1976 received from G S Wood, John Perkins, W H Greenbrook, Ethen, H J Grant, Captain Paul Storr and Count Herbert Nieberg, J Estlin, and F W Humphries.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1977 received from Vander Haeghen (Brussels), E G Butler, C S Wood, T A Cottman, E J Winter Wood, C R O Q (Durham), Emmie, C B Carlon, B C M S, John Perkins, Harry Bristow, and Emile Frau.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1978 received from H B Cant, Penelope, Vander Haeghen (Brussels), Bosworth, A Young (Holland), James Dobson, E J Winter Wood, J F Macdonald, C S Wood, R H Brooks, J A Green, C Warburton, G Seymour, M O'Halloran, D W Kell, H Lucas, Harry Springthorpe, H Reeve, A Wignore, G S O'Neil, W Hillier, E Casella (Paris), T H Holdron, B Lowndes, L Sharrowood, E Sharrowood, R Gray, A W Scrutton, A Harper, C W Wilson, F Ferris, H H Noyes, G W Law, L L Greenaway, L Wyman, W Dewae, L Falcon (Antwerp), R Jessop, Joseph Ainsworth, R T Kemp, B R Wood, W J Rudman, Ben Nevis, G Frobbrooke, Otto Fulder (Ghent), H Blacklock, Jupiter Junior, R Twiddell, H K Awdry, E J London, Alpha, John Perkins, E J Lines, Sudbury (Suffolk), Norman Rumblelow, H A L S, Holstein, Shadforth, Emmie, Charles A Muller, Dr F St, J N N, J Hall, M O Heywood, Harry Bristow, J W W, Smutch, Sirius, and J J N.

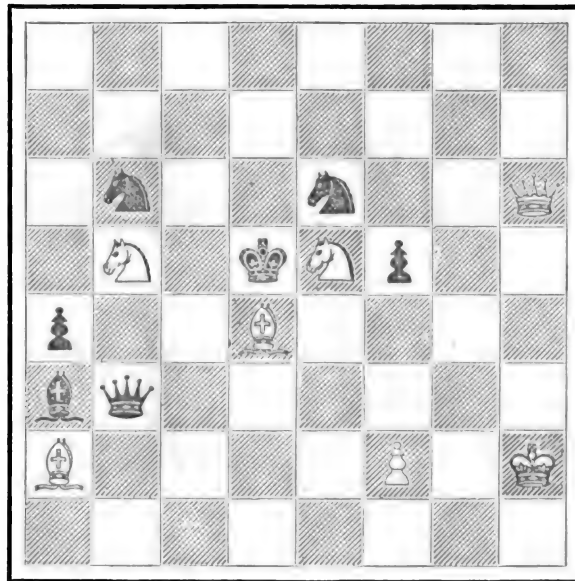
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1977.

WHITE.
1. R to Q R sq
2. Mates accordingly.

BLACK.
Any move

PROBLEM No. 1980.
By E. N. FRANKENSTEIN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE LATE MR. BODEN.

The death of Mr. Boden has cast a gloom over metropolitan chess circles, in which, from his gracious manners and unfailing good humour, the deceased gentleman was universally esteemed. We should, last week, have appended to our notice of Mr. Boden's career a specimen of his style of play, but the brief interval between his death and the preparation of this column for the press deprived us of the opportunity. In selecting the game which follows, we have had more regard for the brilliancy of combination which characterised his attack than for the more solid qualities of patience and fertile resource he displayed in defence. Although second player in this game, it will be seen how quickly the Master wrests the attack from the adversary, and conducts the game to a brilliant termination. Mr. Boden's adversary on this occasion was Herr Schulder.

(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Herr S.)	BLACK (Mr. Boden).	WHITE (Herr S.)	BLACK (Mr. Boden).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	9. P to K B 4th	B to Q 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	10. B to K 3rd	Castles
3. P to Q B 3rd	P to K B 4th	11. Kt to Q 2nd	R to K sq
4. B to B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	12. Q to B 3rd	B to K B 4th
5. P to Q 4th	P takes K P	13. Castles (Q R)	P to Q 4th
6. P takes K P	P takes Kt	14. B takes Q P	Q takes P (ch)
7. P takes Kt	Q takes P	15. P takes Q	B to R 6th.
8. P takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd		Mate.

When a young man, Mr. Boden gave much attention to the composition of problems, and in later life often expressed the opinion that intelligent study of them is helpful to young players in exercising their powers of combination. His compositions, of which very few have been published, have all the characteristics of the style in vogue before the advent of Kling and Beyer. They have a closer affinity to actual play than is usually found in the problems of the present day, and are consequently less subtle and profound alike in conception and construction. Mr. Boden's first published problem appeared in this column on July 3, 1847, and, as it conveys a very useful practical lesson, and is probably new to many of our readers, we reproduce it here:—

White: K at Q B 3rd; Q at K B 2nd. (Two pieces.)
Black: K at K R 7th; P at K Kt 7th. (Two pieces.)
White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE LATE MR. BURDEN.

A brief paragraph in our last Issue announced the death of Mr. Francis Burden, a gentleman who held a conspicuous place in London chess circles for many years. It is a curious as well as melancholy coincidence that Mr. Burden died on the same day that ended the career of his intimate friend, Boden. Mr. Burden was born in Belfast in 1829, and was educated to the profession of a civil engineer. In that capacity he visited Venezuela, some fifteen years ago, and there contracted a disease of the lungs, from which he never permanently recovered. Although not in the first rank of chess-players, Mr. Burden was always a dangerous adversary for any "first-rate," and his contests with Andersen, Buckle, Barnes, Boden, Wormald—all, alas! passed masters of chess—in the good old days of the "Divan in the Strand," are remarkable examples of brilliant play. Mr. Burden had a singularly many-sided mind. He was an excellent scholar, chemist, and mathematician, and was reckoned among the best whist-players of the "Junior Portland." He was also above amateur force in billiards, and wrote on all these subjects with force and precision. For some years past Mr. Burden's delicate health obliged him to withdraw from the practice of the arts in which he was so accomplished, and from the society of his many friends in London. For these facts we are indebted to Mr. Charles Mossop.

A match between the Alexandra and Shaftesbury clubs was played at Poplar on the 11th inst.; eight a side, and it resulted in a draw.

The Chessplayers' Chronicle of last week contained a proposal from Herr Steinits to play Herren Zukertort and Hoffer in consultation, a match of eleven games, yielding the allies the odds of two. The boldness of the challenge is somewhat qualified by an offer to take the same odds, if the recipients of this defiance think fit to give them. Whatever way such a match may be arranged, its result cannot fail to edify the chess world.

A third edition of Mr. Cook's "Synopsis of the Openings" has just been published by Mr. Morgan, 23, Great Queen-street. The addition of new variations in the open games and a more extended notice of what are called irregular openings, has called for a considerable enlargement of the original work, which has now grown into a goodly volume of 140 pages. We have not space here to refer to the openings in detail, but we can confidently recommend this little book to all students of chess desirous of becoming acquainted with the latest discoveries in the theory of the game.

La Vie Moderne, a new Parisian illustrated journal, commenced a series of chess articles on the 21st inst., under the direction of one of the ablest chess analysts of the present day, M. Rosenthal. The column will be devoted to problems, games, and news of the chess world, and the support of many Continental experts has already been secured in aid of the new enterprise. M. Rosenthal opens the campaign with two games amply, but judiciously, annotated, and a fine problem by M. Kondeik, of Prague. Among the items of news, we note that another tourney is being arranged at the Café de la Régence, for a prize of one hundred francs, offered by the proprietors of that establishment.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 6, 1879), together with a codicil (dated Oct. 11, 1879), of Colonel Joicey, M.P., D.L., late of Newton Hall, near Stocksfield-on-Tyne, in the county of Northumberland, member of Parliament for North Durham, was proved in the principal registry on Jan. 17 inst. by James Joicey, Esq., of Orchard House, Gateshead, the nephew of the deceased, and Charles Henry Ewen, of Blyth, in the county of Northumberland, engineer, the executors therein named; the personal effects, after deducting sums comprised in various settlements, being sworn under £678,900. The testator appoints the said James Joicey and Charles Henry Ewen, executors and trustees, and also appoints them and his wife, Rosandra Joicey, during her widowhood, guardians of his infant children. After confirming the settlements made in favour of his late brother James Joicey, and upon his wife in contemplation of and subsequent to his marriage, the testator bequeaths to his wife such annual sum as, together with the income under the two settlements already made upon her, shall amount to the annual sum of £5000 during her widowhood, and in the event of her second marriage to the sum of £1000. The testator bequeaths to his wife an immediate legacy of £2000, and all trinkets, jewels, ornaments of the person and paraphernalia worn or used by her during his lifetime, together with the housekeeping stores and provisions about the mansion house of Newton Hall. Testator devises his mansion house, grounds, and park of Newton Hall, with the offices and appurtenances, to his trustees, to the use of his wife during her widowhood. He also bequeaths to his wife during her widowhood the use and enjoyment of all his furniture, plate, china, glass, books, linen, prints, pictures, and other articles of domestic use and enjoyment at Newton Hall during her widowhood, and afterwards directs certain portions thereof to be held as heirlooms with his Newton Hall estate. Testator bequeaths to his sister Jane Joicey an annuity of £300, and to his sister Mrs. Humble an annuity of £200. He recites that his late brother and himself, having made certain settlements upon or for the benefit of the children of their sister Ann Humble, and of the children of their brother, James Joicey, he makes no further provision for them by his will. Testator devises all his real estate to trustees upon trust, after the death or second marriage of his wife, as to his Newton Hall estate, his Stelling Hall estate, and his other real estates in Northumberland, on the north side of the river Tyne, to the use of his eldest daughter and her issue male, with remainders to and amongst his three other daughters. To each of his three other daughters testator bequeaths the sum of £50,000 upon trust for herself and her children, with limitations amongst them; and, subject thereto, he bequeaths all the residue of his real and personal estate upon the trusts in his will declared in favour of his four daughters and their issue. By his codicil testator bequeaths to each of his trustees, so long as they shall hold the office and discharge the duties, the annual sum of £100.

The will and codicil (both dated June 28, 1881) of Mr. James Lake, J.P., late of Newlands Teynham, Kent, who died on Oct. 15 last, were proved on the 12th inst. by Robert Lake, Richard Knight, and Benjamin Greene Lake, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £50,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Canterbury; £5000 upon trust for each of his nieces, Mrs. Elizabeth Grayling and Mrs. Hinton; and legacies and annuities to nephews, nieces, indoor and outdoor servants, and others. Chekes Court estate he devises upon trust for his nephew William Lake for life, then for his wife for life, and on the death of the survivor for his children, except his son William, already provided for by his grandfather. His executor Mr. Robert Lake is to have the option of purchasing the Newlands estate at one fourth less than the value to be fixed by valuation. As to the residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves one third to certain of the descendants of his late sister Mrs. Prentiss, one third to the children of his late sister Mrs. Denne, and one third (less £100) to the children of his sister Mrs. Robert Lake. The deceased was one of the first directors of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

The will (dated Sept. 16, 1879) of Mr. William Reynolds Anstice, late of Ironbridge, Salop, ironmaster, who died on July 28 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by John Arthur Anstice and Richard Edmund Anstice, the nephews, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £44,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Helen Anstice, £1000, with power to appoint to herself any further sum up to £1500, and his wines, jewellery, horses and carriages; the residue of his property is to be held upon trust for his wife for life; at her death annuities are given to his wife's sister, and to an old servant, and legacies to his sister, nephews, and nieces. The ultimate residue he gives to his four nephews, Robert Henry Anstice, John Arthur Anstice, Richard Edmund Anstice, and William Anstice.

The will (dated Dec. 3, 1878), with two codicils (dated June 18 and Oct. 29, 1881), of Mr. John Bird, late of Holly Lodge, Brook-green, Hammersmith, who died on Nov. 3 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Mrs. Ellen Mary Bird, the widow, Thomas Lawrence Read, and Arthur Bird, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £30,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500 and all his furniture and household effects, and a complimentary legacy to his executor, Mr. Read. A large number of freehold and leasehold houses are distributed specifically among his sons and daughters. The residue of his real and personal property is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his sons, as she shall appoint.

The will (dated Oct. 8, 1878), with a codicil (dated Oct. 13, 1881), of Mr. Edward Cushee, late of Verandah Cottage, No. 294, Holloway-road, who died on Oct. 23 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by William Hollingsworth, William Hollingsworth, jun., Ambrose James Dixon, and John Layton, the executors, the personal estate amounting to a little more than £12,500. The testator bequeaths £1000 Consols to the Great Northern Hospital; £1000 Consols to the Drinking Fountain Association for the purpose of erecting five drinking fountains and five troughs in the parish of Islington; £500 Consols each to the Master Boot and Shoe Makers' Provident Benevolent Institution, the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Institution, the Metropolitan Benefit Societies' Asylum, Balls-pond, the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road, the Aged Pilgrims' Society Asylum, Hornsey-lane, the Alexandra Orphanage, Hornsey-lane, the London Hospital, Whitechapel, and the Industrial Home and Boys' School, Copenhagen-street; and £300 like stock to the North London Nursing Association, Camden-road.

The will (dated Nov. 3, 1881) of Mr. James Henry Deakin, J.P., late of No. 3, Queensberry-place, South Kensington, barrister-at-law, who died on Nov. 8 last, at Werrington Park, Cornwall, was proved on the 28th ult. by John Deakin and Edward Deakin, the brothers, and Samuel Goodwin, the executors, the personal estate being over £6000. The testator leaves £100 to his wife, Mrs. Jane Deakin, and the residue of his estate, real and personal, upon trust for her for life, and then for all his children. The deceased was, from July, 1874, to February, 1877, M.P. for Launceston, in the Conservative interest.

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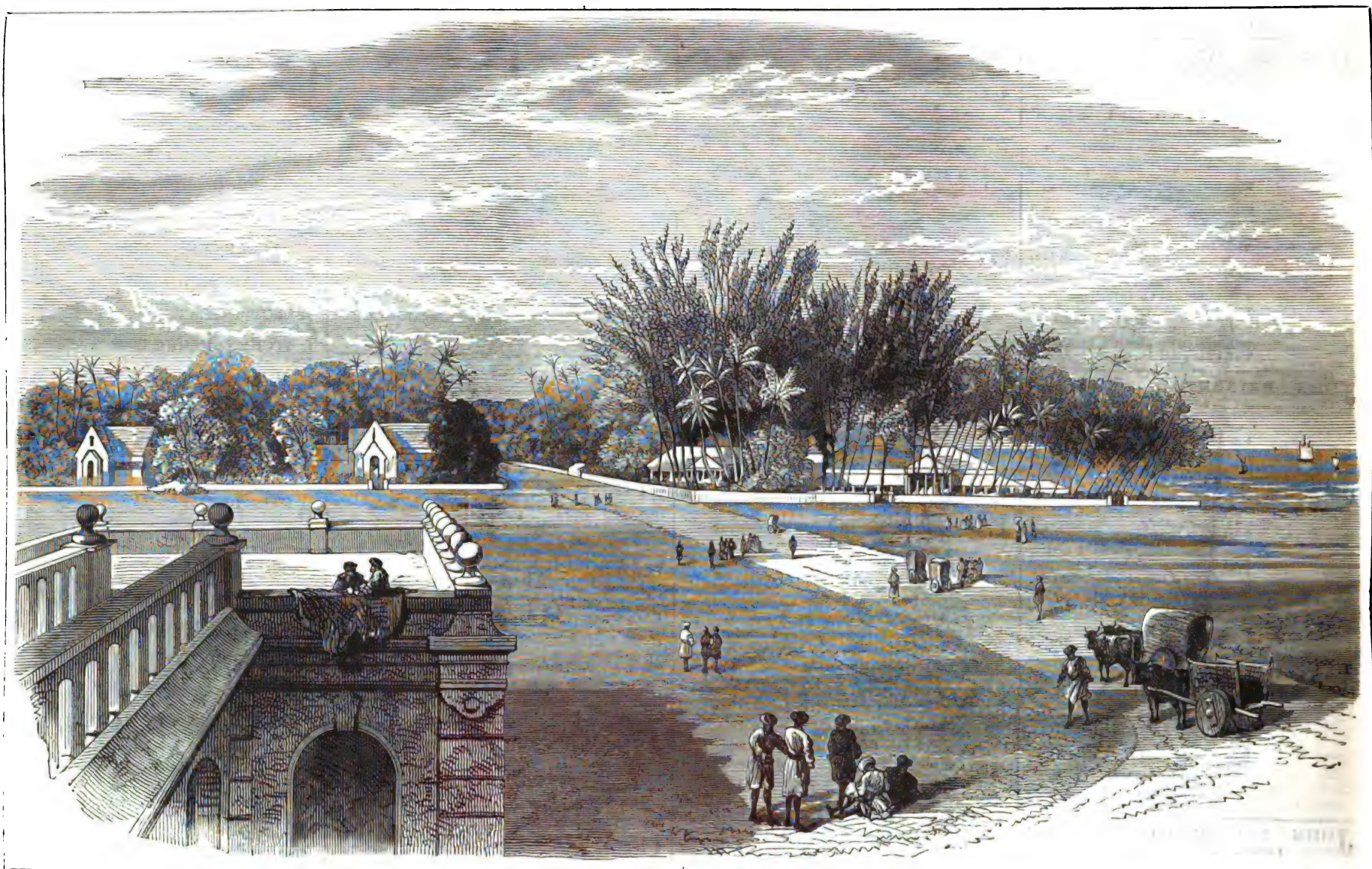
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ENVIRONS OF COLOMBO.—SEE PAGE 90.



1. Field Dressing. 2. Lifting Wounded. 3. Carrying Wounded. 4. Stretcher Drill. 5. Lifting Stretchers. 6. Inspecting Wounded. 7. Presenting Certificates.

VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE DRILL AT GUILDHALL.—SEE PAGE 90.

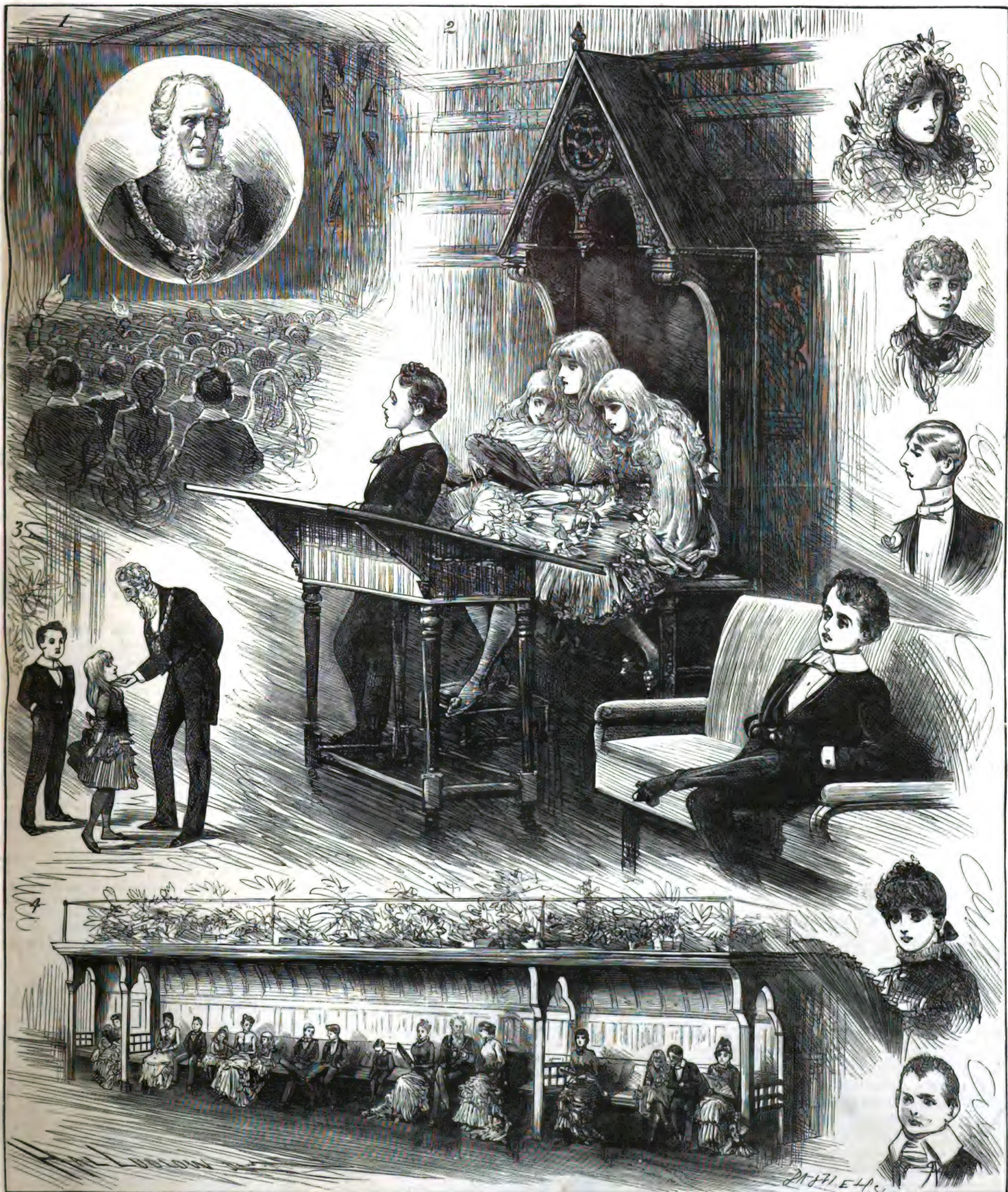
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS ^{SIXPENCE.}
By Post, 6d.



1. Dissolving Views: The Mayor's Portrait.

2. Unusual occupants of the Mayor's chair.

3. "Well, my dear, what's your name?"

4. Spectators of the Dance.

SKETCHES AT THE MAYOR'S JUVENILE BALL AT THE MANCHESTER TOWNHALL.—SEE PAGE 102.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"They've got 'em on!"—the boxing-gloves, the fencers' masks, the quarter-staves, the rapiers, all ready for "the carte and the tierce, and the reason demonstrative." This is "writ figurative," as Artemus Ward would have said. I really mean that in the February number of *Temple Bar* (a magazine for which I have an enduring fondness: seeing that it is one of my own children) there is a furious *polemos* going on between Miss Frances Power Cobbe, Lady Shelley, and the anonymous writer of a very clever article on the late Mr. E. J. Trelawny, which appeared in a recent number of "the Bar." The questions at issue are Lord Byron's club foot, and the ashes of Shelley's heart. The Byron business is, as Miss Cobbe very aptly says, a "horrid one;" so, for the details of the story I must refer you to the current issue of T.B. As regards the poet of the "Revolt of Islam," Lady Shelley writes (in the third person, and with the disdainful dignity of the Prophet Mahomet addressing a blackbeetle) to stigmatise as "an atrocious falsehood" some statement made about Shelley's heart.

Mem.: The writer of the impugned article on Mr. Trelawny sums up his reply to her Ladyship's complaint with a general observation that people who live in glass houses should not throw stones. The gentleman is, colloquially, a little behind the age. The most modern version of the proverb is (I think I have pointed this out before) "that Photographers oughtn't to shy bricks."

Why on earth cannot people leave poor Byron's foot and Shelley's heart alone? In this most unseemly controversy Mr. E. J. Trelawny is branded as a shameless teller of fibs; and the names of Mrs. Shelley, Mrs. Williams, Leigh Hunt, and the late Mr. George Finlay, author of the "History of Modern Greece," are all dragged in, *à tort et à travers*. Does it matter, at this time of day, whether the Bard of Childe Harold was a centipede or a *cul-de-jatte*? Whether he was a Briareus or a twin brother of Miss Biffin? Who troubles himself now about Pope's stays and Scarron's hump, and Heine's paralysis, and Rogers's *tête de mort*?

But with Miss Frances Power Cobbe I would have one little word, and I would pluck one very small crow. What does the lady mean by saying that Byron saw through "the sham patriotism and mercenary schemes of his Greek allies"? The Greek leaders with whom Lord Byron came in contact at Missolonghi squabbled and wrangled among themselves a good deal; and Byron did his best to reconcile their jealousies and cross-purposes. But to taunt these gallant men with being sham patriots and mercenary schemers is wickedly and cruelly unjust. They were all fighting with bowstrings round their necks. Does Miss Cobbe mean to imply that they were only pretending to war with the Turks for the purpose of swindling an English nobleman and embezzling the proceeds of the Greek Loan? That would have been sham patriotism and mercenary scheming with a vengeance. Hear what Macaulay says of the Greeks of 'twenty-four:—

All the vices which oppression generates, the abject vices which it generates in those who submit to it, the ferocious vices which it generates in those who struggle against it, had deformed the character of that miserable race. The valour which had won the great battle of human civilisation, which had saved Europe, which had subjugated Asia, lingered only among pirates and robbers. . . . On a sudden this degraded people had risen on their oppressors. Discouraged or betrayed by the surrounding potentates, they had found in themselves something of that which might well supply the place of all foreign assistance, something of the energy of their fathers.—"Critical and Historical Essays," p. 146.

A capital omicron disastrously dropped out of the name of Dante in the genitive case, in that little paragraph about Musurus Pasha's translation of the "Inferno" into Greek verse. In another "Echo," the world-famed Brevoort House at New York became the "Brevoort" House. Ladies and gentlemen—Hellenic scholars at Lake Memphremagog, American readers at Kalamazoo—it was all in consequence of the Fog. All dwellers in Central London must be shuddering, now, at the remembrance of the Egyptian darkness which overspread the streets between six and seven p.m. on Wednesday; which entered the houses and blurred the sheen of the gas; dimmed your spectacles, and incited you to cough and sneeze while you were correcting your proofs. I am parcel blind, at the best of times, and generally, when I am reading for press, mistake an r for a v, and a p for a q: but on this occasion the compositors and readers had promised to do their very best for me. If a blunder crept in, it was myself and the Fog, and not they, who were to blame.

I noted the other day, in that most interesting and most melancholy book, "The Correspondence and Table Talk of Benjamin Robert Haydon," the following:

X—made his fortune by those two children in L—Cathedral. One day, calling on him, I was shown into his work-room, and on a table I saw a design for those very children by Stothard. I could swear to it. . . . A friend of mine was at a lock-up house to be bail for another. While he was there in walked Stothard, arrested by his coal merchant for a bill of £34. He was on his way to the Academy as Visitor when this happened. My friend went up to him and said, "I know you: what can I do?" and got Stothard out in time to attend to his duties. X—was then drinking champagne at luncheon, had employment for life, and will leave a large fortune at his death—all in consequence of Stothard's genius; while the possessor of the powers by which X—rises is arrested by a coal merchant, and escapes into the Academy as librarian to eke out a living.

Some allowance must be made for the normally embittered feelings of the unjustly neglected and disappointed Haydon (we should have had no Schools of Design in England but for his persistent and continuously snubbed efforts); but the story of the arrest of Stothard at the suit of a coal merchant is plain matter of fact. Stothard lived to be nearly eighty years of age. He was a painter of genius and capacity; as a book-illustrator he was astonishingly prolific, and the engravings from his drawings "run into thousands." Those engravings are fetching very large prices, just now.

Turn from this somewhat dismal picture to the magnificent panorama of the British Royal Academician as he is, published by the British and Foreign Artists' Association and by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, and of which work the three first sections are now before me. They comprise exhaustive biographies of Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., Mr. John Everett Millais, R.A., and Mr. Hubert Herkomer, A.R.A. Other biographies are to follow of Mr. G. F. Watts, Sir John Gilbert, Mr. Alma Tadema, Mr. E. Burne Jones, Mr. J. C. Hook; and, among foreign masters, of MM. Meissonnier, Gérôme, Israels, Menzel, Makart, Gallait, Baudry, and Piloty. The work is edited by M. F. G. Dumas, the well-known editor of the Illustrated Catalogue of the Paris Salon.

But it is not only sumptuous paper and print, splendid etchings after the works of the three painters named, and fac-similes of original drawings by them, that surprise me. I am much more astounded by the elaborate wood engravings representing the exterior and the interior of the palaces—they are nothing less—in which the British Royal Academician as he is, condescends to dwell. Sir Frederick Leighton seems to inhabit a mansion partaking in its architecture and decoration in about equal proportions of the characteristics of the Alhambra at Granada and the Alcazar at Seville, with just a savour of the Farnesina at Rome and the House of Pansa at Pompeii. The palace occupied by Mr. Millais is a mélange of the Pompeian, the Renaissance, and the Early English styles; while Mr. Hubert Herkomer, to judge from the wood-cut, lives in a Gothic *Schloss*, grand enough for Rudolph of Hapsburg. Well, Raffaello kept the state of a prince, and twenty gentlemen rode in the train of Rubens. Stothard and Wilson, Barry and Morland, Hilton and Harlow were born in the Middle Period, when painters were nearly as poor as authors.

A writer in some Tory publication has been accusing Mr. Gladstone of "coining" the compound word "blood-guiltiness." Of course a clergyman was immediately to the front with a letter to the papers pointing out that "Deliver me from blood-guiltiness" occurs in the Fifty-First Psalm. But here comes the curious part of the matter. There is only one citation of "blood-guiltiness" in the Bible. In Shakespeare "blood-guiltiness" makes no appearance; but "blood-guiltiness" does occur in Spenser, in the nineteenth stanza of the seventh canto of "The Faerie Queene":—

"Me list not," said the Elfin Knight, "I leave
Thing offered till I know it well be gott;
Ne wote I but thou didst these goods bereave
From rightful owner by unrighteous lott,
Or that blood-guiltiness or guile them blott."

I am not a collector of old Bibles. But it might be worth the while of those who are so fortunate as to possess English translations anterior to the Authorised Version (which was not published until 1611, thirteen years after the death of Spenser) to make inquiry after "blood-guiltiness." It must be remembered that the Authorised Version of the Old Testament was rendered directly from the Hebrew, whereas most of the older translations were mainly taken from the Latin Vulgate.

The beautiful Mrs. Langtry is not the only actress who in that which was practically a first professional appearance (for the "Stoops to Conquer" *matinée*, in aid of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, was only a *coup d'essai* so far as Mrs. Langtry was concerned) has charmed a London audience by going through the military exercise on the stage. In the year 1750 the famous Amazon Hannah Snell, who had served the King both by sea and land, and had more than once been severely wounded in action, was persuaded to try her fortune as a public performer. She had a handsome person and a good voice, and she obtained an engagement at the Royalty Theatre in Wellclose-square, where she appeared in the character of Bill Bobstay, a sailor. She also represented Firelock, a soldier; and in the last-named character "went through the manual and platoon exercise in a most masterly and perfect manner."

But the heroic Hannah did not long continue to cultivate the Thespian art. In consideration of the gallantry which she had exhibited at the siege of Pondicherry, a comfortable pension was settled on her by the Government, and she gracefully retired into private life. I am sorry (for the sake of the æsthetic and the romantic) to add that the English Joan of Arc opened a public-house by the sign of "The Female Warrior," at Wapping, and that she eventually married a respectable carpenter.

That estimable section of the Anglican clergy the Curates have formed an Alliance, the object of which is to agitate for fixity of tenure and an amelioration of the diocesan status of the unbefitted clergy. To put the matter more plainly, there some five thousand curates, assisting rectors and vicars in parochial work and receiving for the same salaries ranging between one hundred and one hundred and fifty pounds per annum. Then there are about five thousand more curates "unattached"; but a very large proportion of these, I should say, must be assistant masters in schools. The "attached" curates plead that they are liable to dismissal at the capricious will of their employers, and that they ought, in justice, to be irremovable, and to be paid not directly by the incumbent but out of a diocesan fund. The Alliance held a very numerous meeting in Clerkenwell parish vestry-room on Friday week, and a few days afterwards the *Times* gave the Alliance a leading article, in which a liberal allowance of buckets of cold water was administered to the "ecclesiastical hirelings," as Jeremy Collier bitterly complains that the curates of his time were called.

The term "Curate" has been strangely perverted from its original meaning. At first Curate signified any ecclesiastic having a care of souls; and "curate" was, indeed, a convertible word with "parson." The Clown in "Twelfth Night" (act iv. sc. 2), who pretends to be "Sir Topas the Curate," broadly asserts that he is "Master Parson." As regards the estimable Curates of the Alliance, I am afraid that they will have to wait a long time before they attain fixity of tenure and improved diocesan status.

Musical criticism is no attribute of mine; still I may be permitted to hint that the author of the libretto of "Moro, the Painter of Antwerp," the opera by the late Michael William Balfe, just produced for the first time in England at Her Majesty's Theatre, under the auspices of Mr. Carl Rosa, has done a signal service to the cause of biography. Art critics and historians have for many generations made desperate efforts to discover something definite about the life of Antonio Moro, known in this country as Sir Anthony More. He came over with Philip of Spain, and was knighted by Queen Mary Fire-the-Faggot. Antonio Moro's superb work is patent to all connoisseurs in art; but the man himself has hitherto been a mystery. Nearly all that was known about him was to the effect that he was born at Utrecht, in Holland, and that he was a pupil of Jan van Schoonvel, and, like his master, a citizen of the world. He worked in Flanders, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and England, and died at Antwerp. One of the encyclopædias says that he was known as "the Chevalier de Moor," from the number of decorations conferred upon him by foreign sovereigns.

I have only mentioned this most mysterious Moro for the reason that his Imaginary Biography presented in Balfe's opera gives me the opportunity of saying a word about the most graceful, the most melodious, and, to a great extent, the most ungratefully treated of modern English composers. As regards fortune, nearly all the composers of merit during the last generation were the neediest of men. While Rossini and Donizetti were making fortunes in Italy, and Auber, Adolphe Adam, and Halévy were gathering riches in France, Sir Henry Bishop, Balfe, Vincent Wallace, Crouch, Edward Loder, George Linley, and many more whom I could name, in England, just lived from hand to mouth. The author of the delightful "Mountain Sylph" reverted to his normal calling as a music-master. The author of the "Village Coquette" and inventor of a system which has done wonders to popularise part-singing in England found a tardy recognition of his worth by being appointed, some ten years since, Musical Inspector for the United Kingdom by the Committee of Council on Education. For the rest the State did nothing whatever—stay, late in life Henry Bishop was knighted: an honour which to one in his position was in harmony with the supposititious case put by Oliver Goldsmith (after Tom Brown) of presenting a pair of ruffles to a person who had no shirt.

Balfe, it is true, died in dignified competence; but I want to know why the bust, or, at least, the medallion portrait of the gifted Irishman, is not to be seen in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey? It should be in the Abbey itself; but, as an instalment of justice, the Cloisters might serve. When a distinguished architect dies, there is rarely any demur to the proposal not only to give him a monument but to inter his remains in Westminster Abbey. I will not go so far as a very eminent painter, a friend of mine, who vehemently denies to architects the right of sepulture in the National Wall-hall, on the ground that not once in five hundred years does an architect originate anything; but continues, from century to century, to copy what his predecessors have done before him; but I maintain that Michael William Balfe was distinctly an original and creative genius, and that his memory is entitled to the highest honours that could be paid to it by the State.

Mem.: One fine morning in the summer of 1866 I walked, in the rear of the Italian army, into the city of Rovigo, in the Dominio Veneto, the Austrian garrison having just previously walked out from the other extremity of the town. The citizens of enfranchised Rovigo forthwith went stark staring mad with joy; the windows were *imbandierate*; everybody embraced everybody; the wildest excesses in the way of lemonade and three-furling cigars were indulged in at the *cafés*, and a grand gala performance was hastily organised at the opera-house, which had been closed for I know not how many years, during the hateful domination of the Tedeschi.

The performance itself was not of a very superior class. I forget the name of the opera; but, if I remember aright, the *Prima Donna assoluta* was at least fifty, and had no voice to speak of; the *basso profondo* was as hoarse as a raven; and the tenor had a wooden leg. But the Opera-House at Rovigo is a very handsome theatre, and, illuminated *a giorno*, and crowded with people dressed in their Sunday best, it looked splendid. I was in the pit, and, standing up, as the entire company sang Garibaldi's Hymn, I noticed that the front of the grand tier of boxes was decorated with a series of oval medallions bearing the names of famous composers. I spelt them all out—Handel, Mozart, Gluck, Rossini, Bellini, Verdi, Weber, Mendelssohn, Auber, Donizetti, Meyerbeer, Cherubini, Flotow, Balfe—ah! the poor man was alive then; but no such honour had been paid him in his own country.

Are our American cousins really in danger, owing to the abnormal mildness (as yet, my friends, as yet), of an Ice Famine next summer? The latest reports of the ice harvest are slightly more reassuring than those which last came to hand. A *New York Herald* reporter has recently "interviewed" an extensive dealer in the frigid commodity, and has been assured that, from the State of Maine, at least, the supply of ice will be unlimited. On Bartlett Lake, which is on the line of the Portland and Rochester Railroad, the ice is stated to be ten inches thick. On the other hand, the Kennebec river is only "shelled over," and not fit for "cutting." It is probable, in any case, that the apprehended scarcity of an article which the Americans could easily but utterly refuse to go without will lead to extensive "cornering" on the part of the ice companies, and that the price of ice will be largely enhanced. There is not the slightest reason why the American people should gulp down about three quarters of a pint of iced-water apiece before breakfast all the year round; but they *will* do it, and "they all do it;" and there is no use in endeavouring to dissuade them from the deleterious practice.

G. A. S.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST AT THE RYDE ART TREASURES EXHIBITION.

SEE PAGE 102.

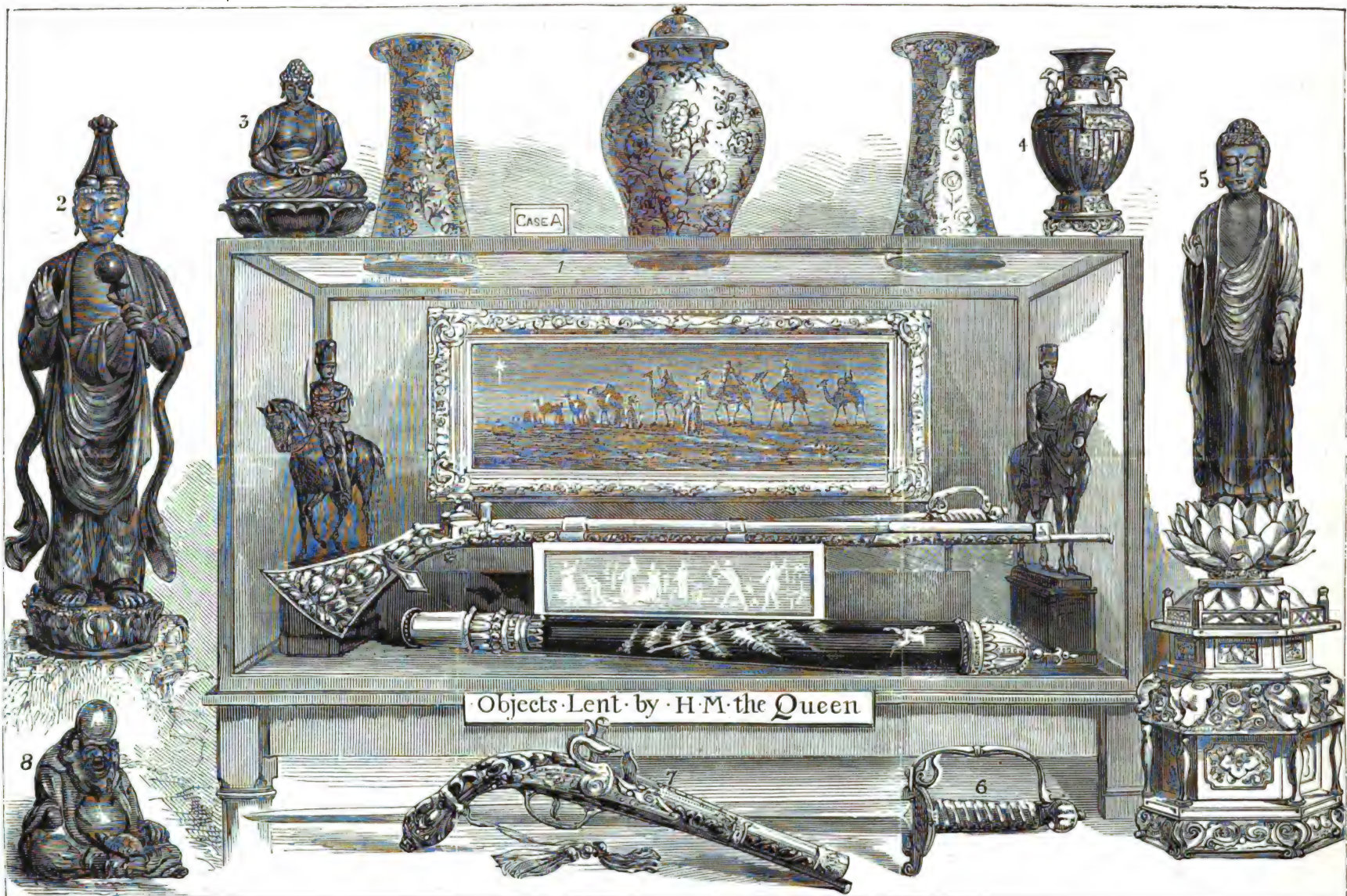


1. Gold Enamelled Ewer.

2. and 4. Flaxman Vases and old Wedgwood.

3. Homeric Vase, old Wedgwood.

5. Gold tankard, repoussé, Centaurs fighting.

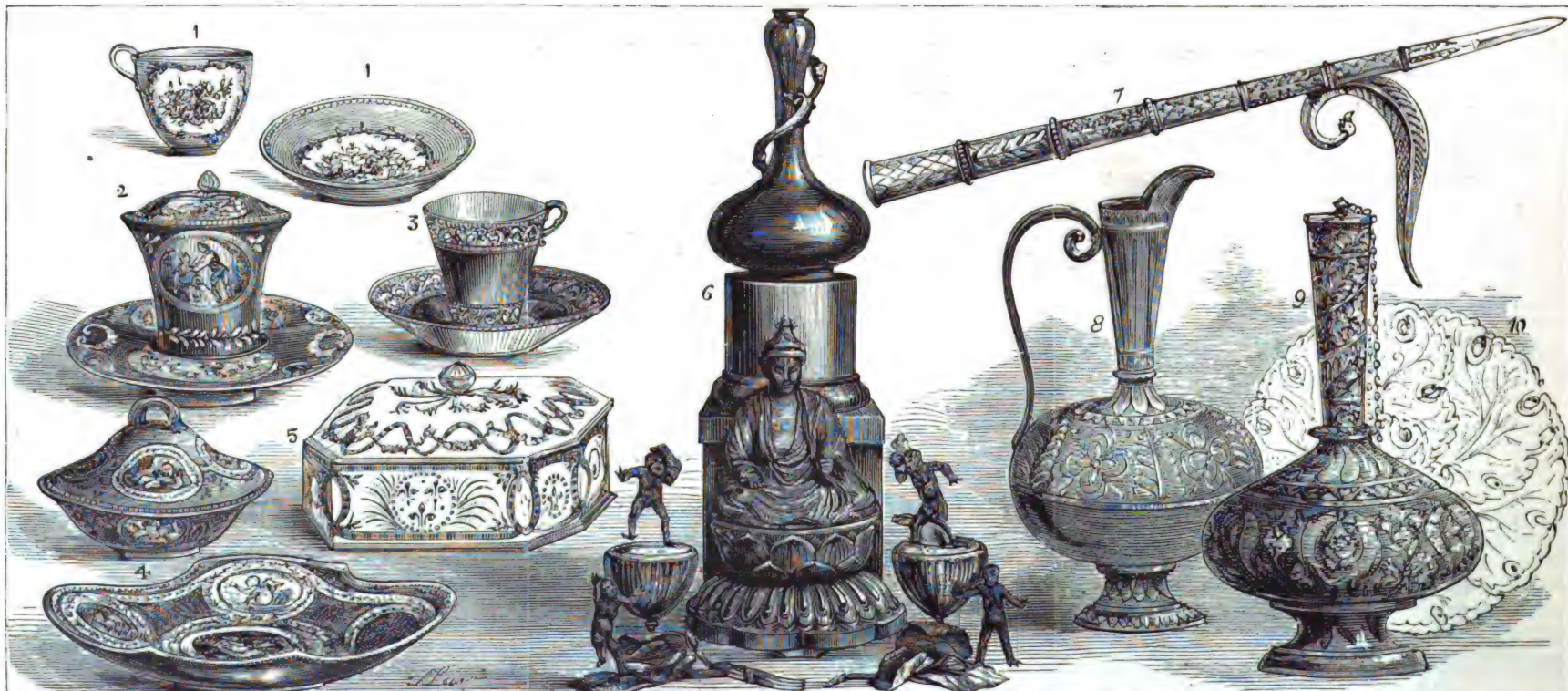


1. Case of objects from Windsor Castle.
6. Buddha preaching, wooden gilt statue.

2. Chinese bronze figure, Padma-Pani.
8. Sword of Charles I.

3. Indian bronze figure, Buddha in contemplation.
7. Tunisian pistol, coral and silver mounted.

4. Very ancient Vase from Summer Palace, Pekin.
5. Japanese bronze, Fukurokijin, God of Longevity.



1. Sèvres china, Rose du Barri cup and saucer.
4. Rose du Barri cup and saucer, "gros bleu."
7. Elephant goad, iron and gold damascened.

2. Rose du Barri scent box and cover.
5. Rose du Barri ecuelle, cover and stand.
8. Vase of black clay from Cutch

3. Rose du Barri ecuelle, cover and stand, bleu du Roi.
6. Bronze trophy, Japanese.
9. Vase inlaid with silver.
10. Fig-leaf salver, Sealkote.

PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

MY MAIDEN AUNT.

I had often heard tell of my aunt Wiggins, but I was about eight years old before I was permitted to admire that lively, amiable person in the flesh and bones. I say bones because when she first hugged me I thought her slightly angular. She was then past thirty-five, and several years older than my mother, though she was a spinster, and seemed by all accounts likely to remain so, to her unfeigned regret. Her Christian name was Charlotte, but as our good aunt still hoped to catch a husband, she used for social purposes a name more euphonious than the one by which she had been baptised, and called herself, on her cards, *Miss Pulcheria Wiggins*.

This was not the only little piece of affectation that revealed the human nature overlying her excellent qualities, for the good soul wore shoes and stays which pinched her, and thereby made her nose red—to obviate which inconvenience she made a free use of pearl powder and cosmetics. Her style of dressing was always juvenile, and her features frequently assumed the girlish giggle of innocence. She generally spoke to gentlemen with her eyes cast down, and reddened if they looked at her. Then she pretended to be exceedingly timid, and squealed if she saw a mouse, a frog, or a cockroach. She declared that she would die at once from fright if a spider presumed to crawl on any part of her person.

Now boys are keen detectors of affectation; and one day while Aunt Sally was seated alone, as she thought, in the garden, I saw her stoop and curiously pick up a stag-beetle, which, having examined with all the interest of an expert entomologist, she allowed to roam on the palm of her hand, showing all the while not the slightest sign of fear. From that day, and for a long time afterwards, I set down my aunt as a humbug; and I grieve to say that I took to playing pranks by way of making her insincerity manifest to other observers besides myself. Thus, when old Colonel Brockdown took to paying a shy kind of court to her, he being, as I knew, an admirer of the soft graces in woman, I used to regale this warrior with startling accounts of how my brave aunt had once tackled a large rat alone in her bedroom, and had finally whisked him out by the tail from a hole in which he had taken refuge, and handed him over to the justice of the domestic cat, together with even more remarkable examples of her prowess. These unblushing fibs must have produced some commotion in the Colonel; for I can never forget how he stared whilst I related them to him with the grave volubility of boyhood. However, they must have convinced him that my Aunt Wiggins was not to be trusted with; and when one hot summer afternoon he was coyly reproached by my aunt for being "a gay deceiver," he turned very red, and offered her his hand, heart, &c., on the spot.

"Oh, Colonel Brockdown, you surely can't be in earnest!" exclaimed poor Aunt Sally, becoming almost violet in her turn.

"Pon my soul, Pulcheria, never more earnest in my life, my dear," stuttered the Colonel. And he gallantly took her hand.

"And you are really not trifling with me? Do you know how old I am?" faltered Aunt Sally, raising her eyes to his.



"Pon my soul, Pulcheria, never more earnest in my life, my dear," stuttered the Colonel. And he gallantly took her hand.

this time; for it was not in her nature to be untruthful at such a critical juncture of her life.

"If you were ninety, my dear, you would still be to me what you are—that is, the dearest creature living," vowed the Colonel, upon whom the story of the rat sternly punished for trespass had evidently produced a forcible impression; and he raised my Aunt Sally's fingers to his lips.

So the pair were engaged; but the marriage did not come off somehow, though for what reason I never exactly knew—I have suspected that Aunt Sally discovered in her admirer some signs of advancing decrepitude which bade fair to reduce her duties as a wife to those of a sick-room attendant; and under the circumstances it may have occurred to her that the gallant Colonel had not been exactly in his right mind when he made his proposal. Anyhow, the fulfilling of the engagement was adjourned without there being actually a break-off, and in the meantime Colonel Brockdown died suddenly, and was buried under a beautiful tomb, upon which Aunt Wiggins laid a wreath of violets, emblems of constancy. Being a shrewd lady, however, and not yet despairing of getting settled for life, she gave up wearing her engagement-ring, and removed the Colonel's portrait from the locket round her neck, thus proclaiming to the world that she was still open to eligible offers.

I am unable to say whether any more came. Whilst Aunt Wiggins was staying with us at Brighton, where we then resided, she seemed to me to spend a good deal of her time in amusements and much of her money in dress. She was for ever trying on some new thing, and wore costumes which I used to hear amply discussed and sometimes admired by the lady visitors who came to call on my mother. Towards my brother and me Aunt Sally was always kind, in a patronising way. She took us to Mutton's, the confectioner's, that we might fill ourselves with tarts at odd moments not always well-timed; and she gave us nice presents on our birthdays. Now and then she administered small "tips;" and she was always ready to say a word in our behalf when we pleaded for a half-holiday. But all this she did without much cordiality, and as though from a mere sense of duty; perhaps because she was conscious that we regarded her in a ridiculous light, for the reasons above indicated. Our little sister Maggie was the only one of the family whom Aunt Sally really petted; and at one time she did so much to spoil this child by tricking her out in finery and encouraging her to bubble nonsense that Maggie became objectionable to us from giving herself airs. We called her a "little sneak," too, because she used to go telling tales to our aunt about all our boyish delinquencies, and, in particular, about the way in which we used to mimic her—Auntie—as regards her mincing gait and simpering modes of speech. It ought to have struck me then—as it does now—that it was a magnanimous thing in the character of Aunt Sally that, although she listened to Maggie's tales, she never took advantage of them to get us punished. Once, and once only, was I made to feel the effects of a sudden outburst of Aunt Sally's long pent-up wrath. Having a talent for caricature, I had drawn a portrait of this long-suffering relative, with a nose of abnormal length, which I coloured a deep vermilion. Aunt Sally found the drawing, tore it up, and treated me immediately to half a dozen such hearty slaps on the face that I sat down roaring and holding my swollen cheeks for a whole hour afterwards. I may remark incidentally that my talent as a caricaturist somewhat declined after this.

Aunt Sally had come on her first visit to us to spend a fortnight at Brighton, and she remained three months. We saw her again in the following year, and then once more, before the time of the great transformation which suddenly occurred in her when I was about ten.

A heavy calamity had fallen on our family. Never mind what it was, for the theme is a painful one to write about; but Aunt Sally, who had hitherto come to our house as a guest, now arrived as a comforter. On a cold, cheerless, winter day she alighted at our door dressed all in black; and what a change there was in her! I could scarcely realise it. All her juvenility of look, all her affectation of manner were gone. Her hair was streaked with grey; her attire was that of an elderly lady, and her voice had the quiet tone of sense and gentle firmness. No more did my brother and I feel inclined to laugh at Aunt Sally. She took, in a manner, the control of our household, for our mother had fallen ill, and during several weeks she acted as our governess. My brother and I submitted to her rule very easily when we found how judicious it was; but not so little Maggie, who by no means appreciated the change that had come over her aunt. Maggie wanted to be spoiled, and would not learn lessons. Mere kindness would not do for her now after the sweet food of indulgence with which she had been regaled before; and poor Aunt Sally had a difficult task in taming the little rebel. But she did succeed at length; and when the day came for the breaking up of our little family, consequent on my brother and myself being sent to school, I know we all felt the better and the happier for the weeks that our aunt had spent amongst us.

Aunt Sally continued to be our Providence during all the period of my boyhood. She did not live under our roof; but her house in London—whither we had removed from Brighton—was not far from ours, and I always saw her during my holidays. She had quite taken up with the ways of old ladyhood by the time she was forty. Her cozy house contained a pet cat, a pug, a sleek butler, and some rosy housemaids. The tables in the drawing-room and dining-room were always adorned with fresh-cut flowers, and in winter a delicious soft warmth pervaded every chamber and all the passages. Seated in her luxurious boudoir, with a pile of the newest books on a table beside her, my aunt used to spend one half of her leisure time in reading and the other half in making tapestry. She was one of the dearest workers I have ever seen; but though her fingers moved so busily, her tongue always spoke now in slow thoughtful accents. She had a very sweet smile, the sweeter from its having become so rare. Her habitual expression was serene, but grave—very grave at times. She had embraced some new tenets, both religious and social, and had become both a fervent Ritualist and a warm advocate for the reform of sundry social abuses connected with women, children, and four-footed animals. A home for lost dogs which was instituted at Clapham bore her name; she endowed a whole ward in a hospital; and chartered a steamer for the conveyance of a thousand once-drowned but now repentant chambermaids to Newfoundland. But a still wider exercise of her benevolence was seen when she supplied a mutinous Vicar with the means of defying his Bishop, and stoutly supported that ecclesiastic in three disastrous lawsuits, which resulted in his being eventually inhibited.

I happened to be taking afternoon tea with my aunt on the day when this Vicar—Mr. Phebble—by name—came to announce the decree which the House of Lords had thundered against him. I was an Oxonian then, and could see at a glance that "the combative Phebble," as we used to call him at college, stood evidently in much greater fear of my aunt than he did of his Bishop. "What are we to do now, Miss Wiggins?" he asked, with some trepidation in his voice and fearful respect in his demeanour.

"Do, Mr. Phebble?" echoed my aunt, fixing her calm, grave eyes on him. "Why, we must help you to set up a new church of your own."

"But I should be in schism, Miss Wiggins."

"Schism from error, Mr. Phebble. If ten thousand pounds can assist you they shall be forthcoming."

"Ten thousand is a large sum," faltered the jaded Vicar, who looked now like a limp fish wriggling on a golden hook.

"No sum is too large for the assertion of truth, Mr. Phebble," answered my aunt, slightly knitting her brows; and to my deep disgust I presently saw her write out a cheque, which she described as a first instalment.

From all this it will be seen that my Aunt Sally had money. I had reason to know it, for she paid all my expenses at Oxford, and gave me a very liberal allowance of pocket-money besides—subject, however, to the condition that I did not get into debt. At the end of every term, when I waited upon her to pay my respects, she used to clasp one of my hands in hers, and, looking me earnestly in the face, say—"You owe nothing, Harry?"

"Nothing, aunt," I used to reply.

"You are a good boy, then. Never incur debts, for they would make you the slave of other men and debase your nature." After which little sermon the kind-hearted lady would slip into my hand an envelope containing a draught more than ample to cover all my next term's expenses.

I naturally entertained much gratitude and respect for my aunt, nor were my feelings lessened by the expectation that I was to become her heir. She had told me this in express terms, and had bidden me choose a career, according to my taste, in the full reliance that she would furnish whatever sums were necessary to start me fairly and keep me floating. Unfortunately, Aunt Sally's splendid largesses towards the lost dogs, the penitent chambermaids, and the mutinous Mr. Phebble ended by straitening her resources, so that, as I subsequently discovered, she took to speculation chiefly for my sake. One fine day, some honest South American State, whose scrip she had been tempted to buy, turned bankrupt, and the shock of this ruin gave my poor aunt a death-blow. I was hastily summoned to her bedside, and found her crying, in her last moments, from grief and remorse. She actually thought it binding upon her to beg my pardon!

"Oh, my poor boy!" she wailed. "How have I lured you! Can you ever forgive me?"

"Forgive you for what, Auntie—for having been my benefactress?"

"I doubt whether I have been your benefactress, Harry," she said, shaking her head. "I ought not to have beguiled you with false hopes. What can I leave you now?"

"You will leave me your example to follow—the example of your great goodness, Auntie. And I shall be rich indeed if I can become as good as you." This was all I could say; but it cheered her, and she pressed my hand.

I felt then, and I have felt ever since, that my Aunt had done more for me than if she had bequeathed to me all the bank-notes which she had distributed between Mr. Phebble, the chambermaids, and those worthy lost dogs, who I am sure mourned for her in their own way when she died.

THE MAYOR OF MANCHESTER'S JUVENILE BALL.

Mr. Alderman Baker, now in his second year of office as Mayor of Manchester, has repeated the successful entertainment of a Children's Ball, given in the noble Townhall of that city. We present a few Sketches, by Mr. T. N. Storer, illustrating the scenes at this pleasant gathering of happy young people, which was on Friday evening, the 20th inst. As was remarked last year upon a similar occasion, the Townhall is well suited to such a purpose. The large room, when not crowded, is well adapted for dancing, while the richly furnished state apartments afford all other accommodation needed. The guests numbered between five hundred and six hundred, most of whom reached the hall about six o'clock. As they arrived they were shown to the banqueting-room, where tea was served. They passed to the large room, where, at half-past six, they were formally presented to the Mayor and Mayoress. Dancing began immediately afterwards, to the music of Mr. J. L. Goodwin's band, Mr. W. Webster officiating as master of the ceremonies. The programme was as follows:—Quadrille, "La Fille du Tambour Major;" Valse, "Chantilly;" Polka, "Pyramiden;" Lancers, "Pirates of Penzance;" Schottische, "Highland;" "La Tempête;" Quadrille, "H.M.S. Pinafore;" Valse, "Con Amore;" Scotch Reel, "Highland;" Lancers, "Silver Wedding;" Schottische, "Highland;" Valse, "Telephonic;" Quadrille, "Cloches de Corneville;" Polka, "Tric-Trac;" "Sir Roger de Coverley." The dancers, generally, formed sets for the first quadrille of themselves; and where the services of Mr. Webster were needed, he had a very easy task. The first introductions over, the children entered very heartily into the dancing, which they appeared to enjoy thoroughly. It was understood that the guests should be between ten and fifteen years of age, but neither limit had been strictly observed. There seemed, however, to be fewer children below ten than at the former balls. The dresses of the girls showed the improvements which have of late years been introduced into the attire of children of the female sex. Both in the shape and the combination of colours, they were generally of a very tasteful and pleasing character. White and the lighter colours largely predominated; and these formed a very agreeable contrast to the sober black or dark brown worn by the boys. Besides the dances, there was much to interest the children. In the Council Chamber Mr. W. B. Wood, Urmoston, gave several times during the evening a magic lantern exhibition, which, as may be supposed, always secured a good audience. Some pictures of the history of Dick Whittington were very well received, but the guests showed a marked preference for comic scenes, at which they laughed with great heartiness. The Mayor's Parlour was occupied by Whatman's Royal Eagle Marionettes, supplied by Mr. Whaite, of the German Fair, which also proved highly popular. One of the scenes was laid in front of the Mayor's private residence, Old Trafford, a picture of which upon canvas had been specially prepared. The antics of the wheel balancer, the Indian juggler, the great contortionist, and Old Mother Shipton, were followed by the children with very keen interest. There was no lack of refreshments for the children, nor was there any disinclination on the part of the guests to avail themselves of the good things spread before them. The dance programmes, printed by Messrs. Blacklock and Co., were of artistic design and workmanship. Carriages were ordered for a quarter before eleven. A number of grown-up ladies and gentlemen had been invited by the Mayor to witness the proceedings. The Greek Archbishop of Corfu, who is on a visit to Manchester, was present with his suite; and the costume of that Eastern Church prelate was conspicuously observed among the figures at the Juvenile Ball. The local newspapers, describing this entertainment, give full lists of the names of the children invited.

THE MANCHESTER CALICO BALL.

The British calico-printers, represented by an Executive Committee of gentlemen connected with many leading firms in and around Manchester, have successfully carried out the scheme of a unique entertainment, to show the artistic value of their particular industry. A grand public ball, at which it was the rule that all the ladies' costumes should be of British printed calico, took place at the Manchester Townhall, on Wednesday week. Twelve hundred tickets were sold to eager purchasers, the profits of which went to the Warehousemen and Clerks' Orphan Schools. The arrangements made by the Executive Committee, of which Mr. Henry Heap was chairman, Mr. W. T. Hesketh hon. treasurer, and Mr. F. Nicholson hon. secretary, seem to have been judicious and convenient. The dancing was, of course, in the large hall, while the reception-room and the Mayor's parlour were used for a promenade, and supper was provided in the Mayor's banqueting-room; there were also several buffets for refreshments in the corridors. A concert was given in the Mayor's parlour, in the intervals of dancing. We take from the *Manchester Guardian* the following comments upon this interesting display of local taste and gaiety:—

"The ball was a ball with a purpose, the purpose being that of showing 'the variety and perfection to which the important art of calico-printing has arrived,' and on the whole it was certainly attained. Great progress has been made in the art of finishing as well as in that of printing, since good Mrs. Peel did the first Lancashire calendering for her husband with a flat iron, and her little daughter Annie brought in the sprig of parsley from the 'garden of herbs' attached to the little cottage outside Blackburn, to make one of the earliest Lancashire patterns. The great effort of the calico-printer now is to produce designs which cannot be rivalled by the loom. Stripes and similar stiff designs may be woven, but delicate shading and elaborate botanical patterns, naturally or conventionally treated, though they may to some extent be produced by the Jacquard loom, are quite beyond the ordinary weaver's appliances; and the printer has an obvious advantage over even the Jacquard loom, in regard to the delicate blending of colours, and, in fact, the imitation of nature herself. In this respect there is still a wide field before the calico-printer, and one in which he is likely, from the nature of things, to attain an excellence which cannot be rivalled in its peculiar effects by the results of any other process. Some very charming imitations of natural flowers were exhibited last night. Poppies, ox-eyed daisies, bachelors' buttons, forget-me-nots, lilies of the valley, violets, and such familiar friends, were reproduced with remarkable fidelity, particularly in the cretonne dresses worn; indeed, one lady, whose skirt seemed to constitute a kind of dado arrangement, seemed literally to be moving in a wildly luxuriant flower-garden. But there is still much to be done in this direction. Among the most remarkable of the dresses worn last night were those satteen cloths with a gloss and softness to the eye resembling that of the most beautiful—and at the same time most costly—of all textile materials, and with delicately printed or embossed patterns. It was difficult to believe at first that these were not actually brocaded textures. Others there were which rivalled in delicacy of shade and shimmer the costly moiré antique so largely worn by our great-grandmothers. The designs were, as a rule, small and delicate; but, now and then, a bolder and larger one was seen; and if any lady wanted to be 'aesthetic' in calico, there was not the slightest difficulty in being so. The ball-room was as pretty a sight, as various and delicate in colour, as it could have been if every lady present had disdained anything less sumptuous than silk and satin. Indeed, the variety of colour was actually greater, all sorts of harmonious browns and russets and pale yellows being added to the tones of cream colour, pale pink, and blue which make up the scheme of colour in an ordinary ball-room. The variety of colour and design was indeed enormous. Many of the great printing firms had printed new patterns specially for the occasion; but even without this the variety of admirable designs now in existence is well calculated to astonish anyone not well acquainted with the trade."

THE RYDE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.

It was a happy thought of the managers of the Ryde School of Science and Art to pay off their debt by bringing together, on loan, the beautiful and curious objects contained in this delightful exhibition. The committee met with a prompt and generous response to their appeal. Pictures and works of art of great value were speedily collected. Her Majesty the Queen sent a case of interesting objects from Windsor Castle. Among the contributors are Lord Tweedmouth, Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., General Sir Samuel Browne, General Abbott, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, Mr. A. de Rothschild, Mr. F. Davis, Mr. E. Emanuel, and many of the neighbouring gentry of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

The gallery of paintings alone is worthy a journey from London to see. Lord Tweedmouth has sent his two exquisite Gainsboroughs, "The Timber-Wagon" and "A Wooded Landscape;" the latter is tender and deep, with a glowing evening colour. Mr. Henley Grose-Smith, of Harley-street, contributes a grand Vandyke, which is a group of portraits of Charles I., Queen Henrietta Maria, and their two eldest children. Mr. F. Davis, of Apley Rise, Ryde, lends a powerful Hogarth, "A Conversation at Wanstead House," an early picture, painted for Lord Chesterfield. The faces in this are all portraits; it is one of the few pictures of Hogarth's that have never been engraved. Another picture, "Arthur Atherley in his Eton Montem Dress," by Sir Thomas Lawrence, is surprising as a powerful work. The pictures by Dutch artists, and those by Reynolds, Lely, Romney, and Morland, would attract notice in any gallery. In water-colours, we would call attention to the works of an artist too seldom seen—W. Cook, of Plymouth, who died just as he was maturing into an enchanting landscape and seascapist painter. He is represented here in small but exquisite studies. David Cox, Prout, Copley Fielding, and E. W. Cooke, R.A., are favourably represented.

The body of the great hall contains treasures of such variety that we cannot enumerate them. There are cases of miniatures, of Wedgwood ware, of Sèvres porcelain, Worcester, Chelsea, and Dresden china; others of goldsmiths' work, Indian damascened and brass wares; ornaments in silver, ivory, and boxwood; embroidery, arms, Oriental bronzes, Indian and Japanese, and enamels. These form a thoroughly educational art-museum. It may give an idea of the intrinsic value of many of these loans, to state that the committee have felt it right to insure some of these cases against fire at £10,000 each.

One of the most interesting cases is that containing a collection of forty-three miniatures, by Richard Cosway, R.A., the property of Mr. E. Joseph. They include those of "the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire," of the Princess Charlotte, of Mrs. Robinson ("Perdita"), of Elizabeth Farren, Countess of Derby, and many others. Cosway painted in a refined, lucid, fascinating style, leading us to regret the loss of an art which photography has nearly destroyed.

The three vases shown in the top of our page of Illustrations are of blue, white, green and white Wedgwood ware. The designs were supplied by Flaxman. The Homeric vase in the centre is the largest and finest in existence. The two smaller vases represent "Wine" and "Water." "Wine" is a satyr holding the horns of a ram's head, with festoons of vine-leaves; and "Water" is a merman, with a dolphin's head and festoons of lily-leaves. No. 1 is a gold enamelled ewer and dish, known as the Briot model. It was made by Charles Duron, of Paris, who gave ten years of his life to this masterpiece; it cost 150,000fr., or £6000. It is lent by Mr. C. Davis, of Pall-mall. No. 5 is a large silver-gilt tankard repoussé, of centaurs fighting (old German, seventeenth century), lent by Mr. H. L. Bischoffsheim.

In the centre of the page is shown the case of objects lent by her Majesty. The picture is by Henry Warren, "The Star in the East," from Osborne. Beneath are a flint gun and pistols (Tunisian), mounted in silver and corals, the favourite war-club of Thakombau, ex-King of Fiji, two statuettes by Boehm, a plaque of Sèvres ware, and the sword of Charles I., left at Weston, the seat of Sir Richard Halford, on the night before the battle of Naseby. The bronzes, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, and 6, shown at the bottom of the page, are lent by Mr. Emanuel, of Portsea. Mr. Emanuel also exhibits, in another case, portrait medallions of Duncan, Keppel, Queen Anne, Franklin, and a Napoleonic series of great beauty. The end of the hall is artistically adorned with Beauvais tapestries and ebony cabinets from India and Germany; one from Goa belonged to Vasco de Gama; with a very curious old triptych, Flemish (fourteenth century), lent by Mr. Charles Salter, a Koran stand, an Egyptian drum, the two State swords of the King of Ashantee, from Coomassie, and the Afghan and other Oriental arms lent by Sir Henry Daly. In front of the platform is a case of old Sèvres china, lent by Mr. F. Davis. No. 7 is an iron and gold damascened elephant-goat, lent by Sir Henry Daly, who also sends the vase and ewer, in porous black clay, from Kutch, Western India, showing a most curious and difficult art of pottery, inlaid with silver wire. Behind is a beautiful semi-stand, with fig-leaves of Sealkote work.

In conclusion, we must add that the exhibition has been chiefly promoted by Mr. Barrow, Mayor of Ryde; Mr. F. Davis, of Apley Rise; and most efficiently by the honorary secretary of the Ryde School of Art, Mr. R. J. Cornwell Jones, who has been the heart and soul of this most successful exhibition.

MUSIC.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

"Moro, or the Painter of Antwerp," was produced at Her Majesty's Theatre on Saturday evening, having been postponed from the previous Wednesday. The work was composed in 1856, some fourteen years before Balfe's death, and when he was in the plenitude of his powers. "Pittore e Duca" (its original title) was brought out at Trieste in the year just specified, during the Carnival there, and had remained in manuscript until its production here on Saturday. The Italian libretto is by Signor Piave, the English version having been skilfully adapted by Mr. W. A. Barrett. The plot is of a romantic kind, the scene being laid in the Netherlands when under the sway of Spain and the government of the tyrannical Duke of Alva. The character of the Painter is also historical, being that of Antonio Moro, pictures by whom are in several European galleries as well as our own, he having been employed by the English Court, and knighted as Sir Antony More. The prominent events of the drama are: the mutual love of Moro and Olivia Campana, a young lady of noble family whom he has rescued from drowning, her union with Count Aramburga—a member of the Council—having been enforced as a means of averting punishment from her father in consequence of his having offended the Spanish authorities by favouring the independence of the Netherlands; Olivia's retreat to a convent, and her supposed death; the condemnation of the whole community—in which she takes refuge—for alleged conspiracy against the State; the commission given by the Duke to Moro to paint the portrait of one of the Nuns whose beauty has captivated the former—the disclosure of her features leading to the painter's recognition of the supposed deceased Olivia; the jealousy and rage of the Duke and the artist, a mortal encounter being prevented by the sudden arrival of Ambassadors bearing authority for the recall of Alva, whose fall, and the death of the husband of Olivia, clear the way for the union of the latter and the Painter, who is summoned on a professional visit to the Court of England.

The opera is preceded by a martial orchestral prelude, which leads to the opening chorus of the prologue, in which introductory portion of the opera occurs an effective quartet for Olivia, Moro, the Duke, and Orsini; the most noticeable pieces in the first act being a pleasing romance, "Is it, then, in vain?" for Moro; a bright chorus of students; an effective aria for Olivia, "As by the river straying;" and a spirited finale, including a melodious duet for Olivia and the Duke ("In misfortune and in sorrow"). In act ii. we have some of the best music of the opera, particularly the aria, "Farewell, ye thoughts of joy," for Moro (encored); the romance, "Bold Knight," for the Duke (encored); the smoothly-written chorus of Judges; and a well-sustained finale, comprising important solo passages for Olivia and Moro, and culminating in a brilliant choral and orchestral climax. The third act opens with a bright chorus of sailors, preceded by an animated orchestral prelude. Some very pleasing and tuneful ballet music follows, and the chorus of sailors is resumed, the effect of the whole being very spirited. Of the pieces for solo voices in this division of the work are: a well-written duet for the two lovers ("Sweetly the sunny past")—which was greatly applauded; a recitative and air for Olivia (which was omitted on account of Madame Valleria being under the influence of a cold); a well-contrasted trio for the three principal characters, in which are some bright solo passages for Olivia; and a brief finale with effective bravura phrases for the same character.

The music throughout is in the light Italian style, and is distinguished by that fluent melodiousness which was characteristic of Balfe's best period; and the opera stands in agreeable contrast to his latest works, in which he essayed a grandiose style that was opposed to the natural tendency of his genius. Several of the pieces above specified will doubtless become popular, and there is little question that many full audiences will be attracted to hear "Moro."

The performance was generally excellent. Madame Valleria, although suffering from a cold, sang and acted as Olivia with much power, and with genuine success; great praise being due to her appearance, under such disadvantage, in her desire not to cause a second postponement of the production of the opera. Mr. B. McGuckin, as Moro, has enhanced his position both by his singing and acting, in which latter respect he displayed marked improvement. Mr. L. Crotty as the Duke sang excellently; and, had he put a little more energy and dignity into his acting, he would have left nothing to desire. The cast was efficiently completed by Miss G. Warwick as Ines (the Superior of the Convent), Mr. D. Thomas as Vargas (the Duke's Secretary), and Mr. H. D'Eville as Orsini (the Italian Ambassador). The orchestral and choral performance was highly

satisfactory, and the scenery, costumes, and ballet arrangements were excellent. Mr. Carl Rosa conducted.

During last week, Mr. B. Davies met with a very favourable reception in his first appearance—as Thaddeus—in Balfe's "Bohemian Girl." Of this promising young tenor we shall no doubt soon have occasion to speak again.

Miss La Rue—whose two successful appearances we have already recorded—scarcely maintained the good impression then made, by her performance, on Thursday week, in the title-character of "Carmen," the part being as yet too arduous for so young and inexperienced—albeit meritorious—an artist. Miss Gaylord's Michaela was, as heretofore, a special feature in the performance referred to, other features of which call for no specific mention. Repetitions of operas previously given were announced for this week; the second representation of "Moro" having been promised for Thursday.

Messrs. Jones and Barber announce that they have made arrangements with Mr. Carl Rosa for a performance at the Alexandra Palace this (Saturday) evening of Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" by the artists of Her Majesty's Theatre.

Madame Norman-Néruda made her first appearance this season at the popular concert of Saturday afternoon, when the accomplished violinist played with her well-known skill and refinement Rust's sonata in D minor and the leading parts of Mendelssohn's quintet in B flat and Beethoven's serenade trio in D. Miss Emma Barnett played, with great success, Beethoven's pianoforte solo sonata in D major (from op. 10); and Miss C. Elliott rendered some vocal pieces with much refinement. At the concert of Monday evening Madame Néruda was again the leading violinist, her solo performances having been in a prelude, romance, and scherzo by Franz Ries (for violin with pianoforte accompaniment). These pieces (given for the first time here) were well received, the scherzo having been encored. Miss Spencer Jones was the vocalist, and Miss A. Zimmermann the solo pianist.

Mr. E. H. Thorne (pianist) gave the first of two concerts (at the Royal Academy of Music) on Monday evening, with a varied programme of vocal and instrumental pieces.

Mr. H. Holmes (the eminent violinist) began a new series of his "Musical Evenings" at the Royal Academy of Music on Wednesday, the quartet party being completed by Mr. A. Gibson (second violin), Mr. A. Burnett (viola), and Mr. E. Howell (violinello), Madame Haas being the solo pianist. The dates of the remaining concerts are March 1, 8, 15, and 29.

The artists at the Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, on Wednesday, were Madame Sherrington, Miss Mary Davies, Madame Antoinette Sterling and Miss Damian, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Sautley, Mr. Maybrick and Mr. Oswald; the South London Choral Association, under the direction of Mr. L. C. Venables; Mr. Sidney Naylor conducting.

Mr. D'Arcy Ferris gave the ballad concert at the Royal Victoria Hall, Waterloo-road, on Thursday last; that of Thursday next (Irish ballads) will be given by Mr. Clement Hoey, the Prince and Princess of Wales honouring it with their presence. The fifth concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society's fiftieth season took place yesterday (Friday) evening, when the programme consisted of Gounod's "Messe Solennelle," Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," and Handel's coronation anthem, "Zadok the Priest."

Mr. Frederick Burgess's annual benefit at St. James's Hall on Tuesday was a great success. The concert of vocal and instrumental music with which the proceedings began was of more than ordinary attraction; the ranks of the minstrels being strengthened for the occasion by several other musicians of approved skill. In the miscellaneous entertainment which followed the concert Miss Farren and Messrs. J. Ryder, T. Swinbourne, H. Paulton, Lionel Brough, H. Wulsham, and other popular artists took part, contributing songs, recitations, and readings with excellent effect.

Mr. Sims Reeves's second concert of operatic, national, and miscellaneous music will take place at St. James's Hall, next Tuesday evening; on which occasion he will give a selection from Macfarren's "Robin Hood." He will be most ably supported.

The Philharmonic Society is to open its seventieth season next Thursday evening.

The most glowing accounts reach us from Cincinnati and St. Louis of the American successes of Madame Adeline Patti. In operatic selections, and especially in "The Messiah," at the first-named place, her splendid performances have been greeted with enthusiasm by crowded audiences.

Sir Michael Costa was seized with a paralytic fit on Sunday afternoon, but was somewhat better on Tuesday morning.

Sir Edmund Beckett on Tuesday presided at a general court of the governors of King's College, at which a resolution was passed sanctioning the provisions of a bill which is to be introduced into Parliament for amending the constitution of the College.

Mr. Justice Kay on Saturday last described as "a shocking state of things" the swallowing up of an estate in costs. An action was instituted in a case of *Meyrick v. James*, in 1874, for the administration of the estate of a person who died in 1846. There was a sum of £709 in Consols, another sum of £136 on deposit, and another sum of £8. The only debt against the estate was a sum of £49. The money in Court, the above sum of £853, was not sufficient to pay the costs of the proceedings, which have been going on since 1874. His Lordship directed that there should be a very careful taxation of costs, and refused to give liberty to apply in chambers, but ordered that any application should be made in Court, as he wished the Court to keep its hands over the money until he saw what the costs were.

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PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

"Have we a Ministry to-night?" asks Madame de Léry in Musset's "Caprice." "Strange kind of ins, your Ministries. One goes in and goes out without quite knowing why. It is a procession of puppets." As everybody anticipated, M. Gambetta fell last Thursday; but he fell gallantly, face to the enemy, who applauded his bearing, and so much did he seem to have the best of the situation that the Chamber which defeated him is ashamed of its exploit. In all probability the present Chamber will not last long, and a dissolution may be expected, perhaps, at no distant date. At present we have a new Ministry, consisting of M. de Freycinet, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Léon Say, Finance; M. Jules Ferry, Public Instruction; General Billot, War; M. Jauréguiberry, Marine; M. Goblet, Interior; M. Humbert, Justice; M. Vayro, Public Works; M. Cocheret, Posts and Telegraphs; M. Tirard, Commerce; M. de Mahy, Agriculture.

The Ministry of Art has been suppressed once more, and the department annexed to the Ministry of Public Instruction. The new Ministry is, in fact, the "Grand Ministry" without the head, the triumvirate—Say, de Freycinet, Ferry—having mainly contributed to constitute the "grandeur" of the combination of M. Gambetta that was so much talked about two months ago. Naturally, no sooner had the new Cabinet been formed than people have begun to predict its fall and to call it names. The fact of its comprising six senators has won for it the name of "Ministère du Sénat." As for its policy, it will be:—No revision; indefinite adjournment of the conversion of Rentes; abandonment of the scheme for the State purchase of the railways; and the conclusion of the treaties of commerce in course of negotiation.

After all, the fall of one Ministry and the creation of another has not been the topic that has been most eagerly discussed during the feverish week that has just passed. The great event has been the drawing of the Algerian lottery, and next to that in interest has been the crash on the Bourse. After all, the drawing of the lottery was equivalent to a crash—the crash of the Bank of Hope! How many dreams have been built on the hypothetical possession of the grand prize of 500,000fr. And out of five millions of tickets only one drew the prize! But, happily, hope is inexhaustible. Those who have lost in this lottery have two more in prospect—the lottery of Tours, to be drawn in February, and the lottery of the "Orphelinat des Arts," to be drawn in May. What a blessed country France is! *Toujours de l'espérance!* The ex-Queen Isabella, faithful to the habits of her country, always takes a ticket in every lottery, saying, "You must never shut the door against fortune," especially, one might add, when it costs only twenty sous to leave the door open.

But what a strange week it has been! What a succession of events that even the most cynical cannot conceive without at the same time realising more or less the strange dramas or comedies that lurk behind. The very cries of the boulevard yesterday, for instance, were half tragic, half comic. "Demandez la liste officielle de la loterie Algérienne!" piped out one hawker.—"Just out! The sudden death of poor Léon Gambetta!"—"Le Soir! The latest news! Arrest of M. Bontoux!"—"La France! La France! the new Cabinet! Suspension of payments by the Union Générale! Demandez la France!"—"Cours de la Bourse et de la Banque!"—and the scraps of conversation that one caught on the lips of the passers! . . . "Yes, it appears that when she heard the news, Madame Bontoux had an attack of hot fever and tried to throw herself out of the window . . ."

"Saint Victor! Ah! *Mon cher*, all his pictures were not worth 5000fr., and they sold for more than 80,000fr. It is absurd! These grand sales at the Hôtel Dronot . . ." "What is all this illumination for? Century of Auber . . ."

"Before six months we shall see Marie Heilbron on the stage again. It appears that her husband, la Panouse, is cleaned out. Oh! M. le Vicomte was in the Union Générale, up to his eyes . . ." "Poor Gil Pères! What an excellent comedian he was! Ah! those were the glorious days of the Palais-Royal. When is the funeral? . . . Wednesday morning, at the private asylum at Vanves . . ." "Zola! Zola! no, he is done for. His *Pot-Bouille* is absurd . . . dull, stupid, untrue. *Que voulez-vous?* A man who has never lived, never seen any kind of life . . . and then he goes and buries himself at Méden, a wretched village of 300 inhabitants, and professes to study Parisian society from nature! *Farceur!*" . . .

"A terrible liquidation! How are we going to get our margins?" . . . A Babel of disaster, scandal, bad news, disappointment, despair! It is true that the famous Union Générale has suspended payment. It is true that the monthly settling day will be terrible, and that the speculative market has received a blow from which it will not easily recover. At Lyons, where the speculation has been universal, the disaster will be much greater than it is at Paris. Nevertheless, the public credit remains unimpaired, and the accession to office of M. Léon Say has been the signal for a rise in Rentes and of a good tendency on solid stocks.

As I mentioned above, the new Cabinet intends to hasten the conclusion of the new commercial treaties. Yesterday the Chamber of Deputies by an imposing majority voted the continuance of the existing treaties till May 15; and to-day the bill was passed in the Senate. The Chamber has voted a grant of 6,000,000fr. for the expenses of the expeditionary force in Tunis during this month and March. M. de Freycinet has explained the political programme of his Cabinet. Peace at home and abroad will be, he says, the basis of its policy. The new laws respecting the press and the right of public meeting will be applied in a liberal sense. The revision of the Constitution will be postponed until the expiration of the present Legislature. The powers of the Justices of the Peace will be enlarged, and the number of tribunals diminished. Compulsory service in the army will be reduced to three years. With regard to Public Instruction the Ministry will continue the work already begun. The Cabinet has no intention of converting the Rente, or purchasing the railways, or of issuing new Rentes. Nothing will be neglected in order to arrive at a definitive solution of the question of the Customs tariff.

Last Sunday M. Jules Grévy entered upon the fourth year of his presidency of the Republic. In France three years is a long time, particularly under the régime of the Republic, which M. Naguet once defined with terrible naïveté as *le provisoire perpétuel*.

T. C.

On Monday morning last the premières danseuses and ladies of the ballet engaged at Covent Garden Theatre presented Mr. Henri Devienne, the ballet master, with a handsome set of diamond studs as a token of their esteem.

Sir Harlinge Giffard, Q.C.; M.P., gave on Monday his opening address as president of the Birmingham Law Students Society. The proceedings took place at the Grand Hotel, and were attended by a number of barristers and the leading members of the legal profession in the district.



SKETCHES AT THE CALICO PRINTERS' BALL AT THE MANCHESTER TOWNHALL.—SEE PAGE 102.



SKETCHES FROM "OURS," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

The Extra Supplement.

THE LATE MR. JOHN LINNELL.

By the death of John Linnell, at the advanced age of eighty-nine, one of the most interesting figures in the history of English art during the present century has passed away. When the whole story of John Linnell's career comes to be written it will be found to be an artist biography very unusually instructive and remarkable—we had almost said romantic. Much of the early part of that long life was spent in comparative poverty. The always indefatigable artist thought himself "passing rich" on £100 a year. His works of that time had no obvious affinity with, and generally differed wholly in subject from, those by which he is known to the present generation. Yet during the last forty years fame and fortune came unsought; and probably no other English artist has amassed more wealth from his pencil during his lifetime. The difference, however, between the earlier and later works of Linnell is, after all, only that which we find in the case of every artist that has risen sooner or later to eminence. Only by careful, close, and conscientious record of the facts of Nature can the basis of knowledge be laid upon which "style" can legitimately form itself, and from which imagination can safely take wing.

John Linnell commenced his professional life, at the early age of thirteen, as a student of the Royal Academy; and, under John Varley, one of his fellow-students, and to whom he owed much, being William Mulready. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1807—two small landscapes. Thenceforward he exhibited at the society in Spring-gardens, at the British Institution, and at the Royal Academy—at the last almost annually during the past half-century. Throughout the earlier part of his career, however, his works were chiefly miniature portraits on ivory, or cabinet portraits in oil. Among these were portraits of several of the principal artists of his day and of other celebrities—including Malthus, Empson, Whateley, Carlyle, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Lansdowne. Several of these were engraved by the artist himself. These portraits were remarkable for fidelity to character—definite in modelling, highly elaborated, and not wanting in richness of colouring, but seemed to give no earnest of the subsequent development of the painter's style in landscape. Nor did the landscapes even, which were occasionally exhibited during all this period, afford—in their comparatively sober treatment—a clear indication of what their successors would be. It will be for the artist's biographers to trace the various influences that from about 1847 may account more or less for the grandiose character, the gorgeous colouring, the grand indicative style, and the occasional religious sentiment that distinguished the landscapes of the next twenty years—declining, it must be said, into conventional mannerism, and self-repetition in the works of his latest years. Mr Linnell was intimate with Blake; he possessed a large collection of his designs, and the religious, mystical fervour of that poet-painter may have incited the choice of such "motifs" as those of the "Eve of the Deluge," "The Disobedient Prophet," and other works of imaginative conception. In 1851, Linnell took up his residence on the southern slope of Redhill, and anyone who (like the writer) has visited the artist in the picturesque retreat where he so long dwelt in virtual seclusion will know that the valleys and hills, the woodland and weald, and the rich ochreous sand and marl of the immediately surrounding district, furnished the material of all his future works. Here, in this retirement, with highly strung mind, well-furnished memory, and mature command of technical means, Linnell communed with Nature in some of her loveliest aspects; and, while never actually—or at least consciously—unfaithful to her outward appearances, gave to his interpretations of her a strong tinge of his own personality—the stamp of genius, in short; and which imparted to his works a character distinct from the mass of contemporary landscapes, that only present a literal transcript or topographic copy of a scene. Soon Linnell's landscapes were sought for with avidity, and at every fresh appearance of them at the Academy or at auctions they realised prices which at length reached to thousands of pounds each. The master—for such he was—has had his followers; the late Samuel Palmer, who married one of his daughters, manifestly drew his inspiration from him; and his sons, who settled about him in neighbouring studios at Redhill, form almost a school. All three sons reproduce the manner of the father—the eldest, James Linnell, very closely. The second son, William, has a degree of individuality, and from time to time has exhibited important works fine in conception and very powerful in colour. It is of interest for artists to know that John Linnell painted with a medium in which copal or amber varnish of his own making was the leading constituent.

Various incorrect explanations have been given of Linnell having never become a member of the Academy. The facts are these: for a number of years Linnell conformed to the objectionable rule (since dispensed with) which compelled candidates for election to enter their names as such. At length, however, thinking himself unjustly passed over, he ceased to enter his name. In course of time, after the regulation had been set aside, the Academy came to think that so eminent a painter should be in its ranks, and an offer, virtually official, to ensure his election, was made to him; but Linnell, with characteristic independence, declined the too-late proffered honour. Mr. Linnell held, in a pamphlet he published, entitled "The Royal Academy a National Institution," that the Royal Academy did not perform the functions that would justify the designation of the latter part of that title.

The Portrait, engraved for our Extra Supplement, is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.

"OURS" AT THE HAYMARKET.

The column of writing by G. A. S., entitled "The Play-houses," in our last week's paper, was entirely devoted to an appreciative account of the revival of Mr. Robertson's comedy, in which Mrs. Langtry's performance, as Blanche Haye, was pronounced to be not less than "charming." Our principal illustration represents the scene of her tender parting from Angus M'Alister, the gallant lover, who is about to set off with his regiment for the Crimean war, and whose part is well sustained by Mr. H. B. Conway. The other Sketches will be recognised by those who have seen the play, and who remember Mr. Bancroft's figure as Hugh Chalcot, Mrs. Bancroft as Mary Netley, and the rest of the dramatis persone on the Haymarket stage.

James Rix, of Richmond, and George Bubeat, of Hammer-smith, who are regarded as rising young scullers, contested on the Thames Championship Course from Putney to Mortlake, for £50 a side, on Wednesday afternoon. After a good race, Bubeat won easily by three lengths, his time for the full distance being 24 min. 34 sec., only 6 sec. in advance of his opponent.

THE COURT.

Court life in the Isle of Wight has been unmarked the last week by any important incident, and each day has been passed in the ordinary routine of out-of-door pleasures, and some few guests joining the Royal dinner circle, among which have been the Empress Eugénie, Lady Abercromby, Earl and Countess Granville, Madame de Arcos, the Duc de Bassano, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, Viscount and Viscountess Gort, the Rev. Canon Prothero, Sir John and Lady Cowell, Captain Bigge, the Hon. Lady Biddulph and Miss Biddulph, and Lieutenant-Colonel White (Gordon Highlanders), who was the same day presented to the Queen at Osborne, on his return from India. Earl Granville and the Judge-Advocate-General have had audiences of her Majesty. The Court attended Divine service on Sunday at Whippingham church, the Rev. Canon Prothero and the Rev. H. White, of the Savoy Chapel, officiating. The Empress Eugénie has, as usual, joined the Queen and Princess Beatrice in their walks and drives. West Cowes, Newport, and Ryde have been visited by the Royal party.

The Hon. Ethel Cadogan has succeeded the Hon. Victoria Baillie as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

The Special Mission appointed to invest the King of Saxony with the Order of the Garter left town on Thursday for that purpose.

The first Drawingroom of the season will be held by her Majesty on the 17th inst. at Buckingham Palace; and the second on March 1, the latter being a Collar Day. Levées will be held by the Prince of Wales at St. James's Palace, on behalf of the Queen, on the 23rd inst. and on March 9.

Another of her Majesty's old servants has passed away—Mrs. Jane Sly, who was head nurse to the eldest four Royal children, who died last Saturday at Kew Palace, aged seventy.

The Earl of Northbrook has, by command of the Queen, addressed a letter to Mrs. Brownrigg expressing her Majesty's deep sympathy and condolence with her in the loss she has sustained by the death of her husband, the late Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N.

Her Majesty sent a telegram to the Great Northern officials expressive of her sympathy with the sufferers in the recent collision at Hornsey, and desiring information with regard to the condition of those who were seriously injured.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales's visit to the East Riding, which closed last Saturday, was highly successful with the guns of the party, who shot some part of the time over Lord Londesborough's preserves, he being one of Mr. Sykes's guests. The chase, owing to the fog, was less satisfactory, although the meet of the Holderness hounds was the largest known by the hunt, some thousands of persons being present. His Royal Highness planted a tree in commemoration of his visit to Brantinghamthorpe. The Prince, with the Duke of Cambridge, who had also passed the week with Mr. Christopher Sykes, came to town on leaving his host. The Prince dined with his brother-in-law, the Prince of Denmark, on Sunday. His Royal Highness returned to Sandringham on Tuesday. The Princess and her daughters were at Sandringham church on Sunday, the Rector officiating.

The Prince and Princess have consented to be present at the Irish Ballad Concert on the 9th inst., given by Mr. Clement Hoey at the Royal Victoria Hall, Waterloo-road.

Five o'clock is the hour named for the dinner to which the Savage Club have invited the Prince on the 11th inst., in order that members with engagements at the theatres may be enabled to attend.

His Royal Highness has appointed March 29 for the festival dinner of the Victoria Hospital for Children, at which he will preside, at Willis's Rooms.

It has been officially intimated that the Prince will visit Great Yarmouth for the purpose of reviewing the Norfolk Artillery Militia in the last week of May. It is expected he will also open the new municipal buildings.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales had an enthusiastic reception on Thursday week when they landed at Colombo from the *Bacchante*. Their Royal Highnesses were received by Sir James Longden, Governor of Ceylon, at whose residence they stayed. The Princes were to visit Kandy last Saturday; and on Monday there was to be a procession to the elephants' kral. Newara Eliya was next to be visited, where an elk-hunt was to be had, in which the Princes were to take part. The Mediterranean Squadron will rendezvous at Athens next April, preparatory to joining the *Bacchante*, it being expected that it will escort Lord Charles Scott's corvette to the various Mediterranean ports to be visited by the Royal Middle.

The despatch-boat *Lively* was detained a day last week off the Shetlands through stress of weather. The Duke of Edinburgh went on shore at the island of Bressay, and visited the Marquis of Londonderry's farm, where he bought two Shetland ponies. On the departure of the *Lively* she passed Fair Isle during the night, therefore it was impossible for his Royal Highness to land personally and present binocular glasses to Mr. Tulloch for gallantry in saving life; and it was arranged they should be forwarded from Lerwick. The Duke arrived in the Clyde from Stornoway on Sunday night, the *Lively* taking up her position alongside the Clyde guard-ship *Warrior* and the Russian turret-ship *Peter the Great*, at Greenock anchorage. Owing to the lateness of his arrival, the usual Admiral's salute was given the next day. His Royal Highness afterwards inspected the naval reserves on board the *Warrior*, and visited the *Peter the Great*; the captains of the respective ships luncheon with the Royal Admiral on board his boat. The Duke then inspected the training-ship *Cumberland* in the Gareloch; and subsequently left for Douglas, Isle of Man, where he arrived on Tuesday. His Royal Highness was received on his arrival by the Lieutenant-Governor and a distinguished party, who breakfasted on board the *Lively*. The Duke afterwards went to Castletown, and to Port St. Mary, where he laid the foundation-stone of a sailors' shelter. Port Erin was next visited, after which he returned to Douglas by special train, thence going to Peel. At each place he received a cordial welcome and addresses were presented. Douglas was illuminated. The Duke dined at the Government House, and a ball was given in the evening. Official notice having been received at Kingstown, Dublin, that the Duke would arrive there yesterday, great preparations have been made for his reception.

Princess Louise of Lorne has expressed her intention to be present at the concert to be given on the 9th inst. at the Grosvenor Hall, Buckingham Palace-road, by the Wandering Minstrels' Amateur Orchestral Society in aid of the funds of the West-End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Warwickshire Hunt ball last week was a signal success, nearly 700 guests assembling at the Shirehall, Warwick, for the occasion. The meets of the North Warwickshire at Stoneleigh and of the Warwickshire at Gayton were, as usual after the hunt ball, both largely attended. The V.W.H. ball, at

Cirencester, passed with éclat, nearly 300 members of the leading families of the district assembling. The first annual ball of the O.B.H., at Great Marlow, was also well attended.

Lady Crossley gave a ball at Somerleyton Hall, Norfolk, a few days ago, an attractive feature of which was the illumination of the unique winter garden. A fancy-dress ball took place at Ryde last week for a charitable purpose, the company numbering 300.

Some well-sustained amateur theatricals were performed at Claudon Park last week; the Earl and Countess of Onslow entertaining a large house party. The second representation was wound up with a dance.

An amateur vocal and instrumental concert was given at Ragley Hall, the Marquis of Hertford's home, last Saturday, for the benefit of the Girls' Friendly Society, in which the Marchioness of Hertford and her daughters take great interest. The Marchioness presided at the pianoforte; and among those who gave their services vocally were Lady Florence Duncombe, Miss Wakefield, the Hon. G. Spencer Lyttleton, and Mr. Lionel Benson, and the Alcester Club; the instrumentalists including Lady Georgina Drummond-Moray and Miss Stephenson.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The Rev. Charles Leslie Alexander, Vicar of Stewkley, Bucks, and the Hon. Emily Caroline Fremantle, fourth daughter of Lord Cottesloe, were married on Thursday week at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square. The bride, who was given away by her venerable father, wore a dress of cream satin brocade, trimmed with Brussels lace, and, over a wreath of natural orange-blossoms, a veil of Irish lace fastened to her hair by a diamond arrow. She also wore a necklace of old Indian gold coins. The nine bridesmaids were attired alike in costumes of cardinal cashmere and watered silk, with sashes and small bonnets to match. Each wore a pearl daisy pin and carried a prayer-book with photographs, the gifts of the bridegroom. The bridegroom's brother, Major-General Alexander, was best man. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Dean of Ripon, uncle of the bride, assisted by her brother, the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Fremantle, Rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square. Lord Cottesloe entertained the wedding party at breakfast at his house in Eaton-place; after which the newly-married couple left for Rhianva, Captain Verney, R.N., and Mrs. Verney's residence in the Isle of Anglesen. The bride's travelling-dress was of dark blue velvet and cashmere, with bonnet to match, and black velvet cloak, trimmed with fur, and muff to correspond.

The marriage of Mr. Louis Ponsonby and Miss Popham, of Littlecote, will take place at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, on the 9th inst.

The Hon. Evelyn Palk, daughter of Lord and Lady Haldon, and Mr. Ernest Gambier-Parry, son of Mr. Gambier-Parry, of Highnam Court, Gloucestershire, are engaged to be married.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Duffield, Henry George; Chaplain of Newgate Prison.
Frizzell, B. Fraser Fraser; Vicar of Millbrook.
Hall, Joseph; Rector of Melcombe Horsey, Dorset.
Horlock, Darrill, Curate of Hambleden, Bucks; Mission-Priest of the town of Yale, diocese of New Westminster, British Columbia.
Jennings, James K.; Vicar of Candicote.
Murray, F. R., Rector of Heart's Content, Newfoundland; Rector of St. Luke's Cathedral, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Ravenhill, Henry Everett, Vicar of Buckland, Newton; Rural Dean of Whitechurch, Third Portion.
Ross-Lewin, Henry Hastings, Curate of Lighthorne, near Warwick; Curate of St. Cuthbert's, Benfieldside.
Wanstall, Walter; Vicar of St. Peter's-at-Gowts, Lincoln.—*Guardian*.

On Tuesday afternoon the Bishop of Salisbury presided at the annual meeting of the Church Diocesan Building Society, when it was reported that £30,000 had been expended in restoring and repairing places of worship.

Lady Charlotte Howard has given £5000 for the restoration of Whiston church, an ancient edifice of which her brother, the late Hon. and Rev. Canon Howard, was Rector for over twenty years.

The Grocers' Company have made a grant of £250 to aid the East London Church Fund in supplying East London with additional clergy and lay-workers; and the Merchant Taylors' Company have voted 100 guineas to the same object.

The foundation-stone for the new Anglican Church of St. Luke, at Davos Platz, Switzerland, was laid on the 25th ult. The ceremony was performed by Mr. F. Ashley, M.P., and it was witnessed by a large gathering of the English colony.

Two well-dressed young men, Henry Pollard and Robert Dolman, were charged before the borough magistrates at Brighton on Monday with creating a disturbance at the Church of the Annunciation, a Ritualistic place of worship. They were both sent to jail for a month.

The Bishop of Ely has received from a benefactor, who desires to remain unknown, £1000, to be held in trust, the dividends to be applied to the providing lectures in the Ely Theological College upon the subject of "The Ancient Liturgies of the Catholic Church." The lectures are enjoined to be delivered annually by the Principal, or by such other person as the Principal may from time to time appoint.

A handsome Mission-house and Workmen's Club, erected upon a site given by Mr. R. Foster, in the parish of West Hackney, was opened on Monday. There was a large gathering of poor and of those interested in the matter; and the meeting was addressed by the Bishop of Bedford, the Dean of Carlisle, Mr. Foster, Miss Ellice Hopkins, and the Rector (the Rev. C. J. Robinson).

At the morning service on Sunday in St. Bride's, Fleet-street, the Lord Mayor attended in state, and the Aldermen and members of Common Council for the ward were present. At the conclusion of the service an appeal was made on behalf of the parochial national schools, the preacher being the Rev. John Richardson, M.A., honorary Canon of Rochester and Vicar of Camden church, Camberwell. In the evening a similar appeal was made by the Rev. Charles Marshall, M.A., Rector of St. Bride's.

A handsome pulpit has been erected in St. Hilda's Church, South Shields. A brass plate let into the stone bears the following inscription:—"In memory of William Anderson, Esq., J.P., who died at Brent House, March 9, A.D. 1881, aged eighty-seven years. He was a Justice of the Peace for the county of Durham for forty years, and chairman of the Board of Guardians for the South Shields Union for twenty years. Dedicated by his sisters." The design of the pulpit is by Mr. J. H. Morton, under whose direction the church was restored two years ago.

The amount raised last year in Ireland for the relief of the poor, including the seed rate, was £1,159,470, giving an increase on the previous year of £44,030. The number of persons relieved was 580,740, showing an increase over 1880 of 30,866, the largest number being in the province of Leinster, and the smallest in Connaught.



THE LATE MR. JOHN LINNELL, ARTIST.

THE COMING SESSION.

The opening of Parliament on Tuesday next will be disappointing to the grand dames of Society and the general public of the metropolis. The reading of the Queen's Speech by the Lord Chancellor, resplendently arrayed in hat and robes of state though Lord Selborne will be, can hardly be held forth as a sufficient inducement to noble ladies to brave the chill air of February in any large numbers, and to gather in the House of Lords as numerous as they do when her Majesty in person inaugurates the Session. And the driving up of noble Lords and hon. members in unpretentious broughams and modest cabs will scarcely be as attractive outside the Palace of Westminster as the procession of the Royal carriages, with glimpses of the genial features of the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales invariably prove to the populace.

Legislators who cherish pageantry and state ceremonial have one consolation left them even in these humdrum days of Royal Commissions. It may safely be surmised that military tailors are assiduously finishing the uniforms of the Earl of Fingall and Lord Wenlock, of the Hon. Edward Marjoribanks, and Mr. Firth, who, with a laudable desire to emulate Solomon in all his glory, will attire themselves in these costumes on Tuesday, in order to discharge in time-honoured fashion the graceful duties of the movers and seconders of the loyal Address in reply to the Queen's Speech. Whilst their Lordships, however, may fairly count upon accomplishing their tasks in the Upper House in time to seek a not over-late dinner, there is rue in store for Mr. Marjoribanks and Mr. Firth in the Lower Chamber. It having been repeated that Mr. Bradlaugh would seize the earliest opportunity to take the seat for which he was re-elected by Northampton, an Opposition whip has been issued requesting Conservative members to be in their places to support Sir Stafford Northcote when he moves that the unorthodox disturber of their peace be not permitted to take the oath. Which motion will be met by the Government, it is reported, by "the previous question." Till this vexed question is settled for the night, Mr. Marjoribanks and Mr. Firth, it is to be feared, will be kept sitting on thorns.

Sir Henry Brand (who has found Captain Gosset, the gallant Serjeant-at-Arms, equal to all the varied and novel emergencies that have arisen in the House during the past few years) had on Tuesday some timely words to say bearing on the other rock ahead—Obstruction. Not unnaturally, the Speaker held in highest favour the new rules he himself, in conjunction with Sir Erskine May, was suddenly called upon to frame last Session. Addressing his constituents at Cottenham, this most urbane of Speakers inclined to the acceptance of those Sessional rules as standing regulations for the conduct of public business. Nor did he seem to shrink from the adoption of the closure; but plainly suggested that it was for the House to settle what additional powers it would be prepared to grant him. Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Firth the same evening attended the Chelsea Vestry-Hall; but not before an organised band of mischievous "roughs" had "run amuck," and been dispersed by the police, could Sir Charles find a hearing for a comprehensive and most able defence of the home and foreign policy of the Government. This lucid review of a vast field of politics was characterised by all Sir Charles Dilke's masterly grasp of facts and figures, and soundness of argument; and was in every way a remarkable speech. As for Mr. Firth, he returned to his old love, and dwelt upon the charms of metropolitan municipal reform. A rural gathering of a smaller nature approved the Conservative utterances of Mr. G. Cubitt and Mr. St. John Brodrick on Tuesday at Walton-on-Thames; and various other members of the same party have this week condemned the Ministry of Mr. Gladstone in sweeping terms.

Mr. W. H. Smith on Monday exemplified in the liveliest fashion the physical effects of his recent yachting cruise by making Exeter Hall ring again on Monday night with his vigorous denunciation of the Administration and all its works. Next to this speech in force and animation ranks the address which Mr. Joseph Cowen delivered on Saturday night to his constituents in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and in which the hon. member did not spare the rod upon the backs of the Government for their Irish policy. But, happily, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have broad backs, and clear consciences.

The Prime Minister himself on Tuesday, in replying to an influential deputation which waited upon him with regard to local taxation, acquitted himself well of the familiar Ministerial duty of saying nothing without giving offence. But the deputation did not hesitate to cry for "new taxes," if they should be necessary to relieve the burden of local rates.

The leadership of the Irish Home-Rule party whilst Mr. Parnell remains in Kilmainham is as yet unsettled. But Mr. Sexton has issued a circular calling the irreconcilable Irish members together at Palace-chambers, Westminster, on Monday next.

The *Glasgow Herald* having achieved the hundredth year of its publication, the event was celebrated by a dinner in St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, yesterday week. Mr. James H. Stoddart, editor and one of the proprietors of the paper, presided; and the company included all the most prominent gentlemen in Glasgow and the west of Scotland. The toast of the *Glasgow Herald* was proposed by Mr. George Anderson, M.P., who drew a graphic picture of the changes which had taken place in journalistic literature since the *Herald* was founded, and who paid a high compliment to the ability and enterprise with which the paper is conducted. Mr. Stoddart has been presented with his portrait, painted at the cost of members of the staff of the paper and numerous friends in Scotland.

Shortly after ten o'clock last Saturday night a train of empty coal-trucks was on its way from Poplar to Brent, on the North London Railway. At a short distance from Old Ford-road station the draw-bar of one of the trucks suddenly gave way, and the truck breaking its couplings was with others thrown in splinters over both the up and down lines. Within a few seconds a passenger-train from Broad-street to Poplar ran into the wreck, the engine was thrown off the rails, and five passengers in the train were killed.—The inquest on the persons who were killed in the collision at Hornsey station on Wednesday week evening was held last Saturday, when the jury expressed an opinion in their verdict that Johnson, the driver of the Barnet train, had been guilty of neglect of duty, and that the servants of the company at Hornsey ought to have protected the previous train by means of fog-signals.—Two inquiries were held on Monday respecting the North London Railway accident—one by Sir John Humphries, the other by Colonel Yolland, on the part of the Board of Trade. The only explanation given of the detachment of the empty waggons was the breaking of the draw-bar, which Colonel Yolland remarked had several points of weakness, through not being continuous and solid throughout. The Coroner's jury found a verdict of accidental death, recommending that all draw-bars should be periodically inspected.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

The representatives of the holders of the Consolidated Interior Bonds had an audience of the King on Monday, at which his Majesty expressed his satisfaction with the arrangement for the conversion of the debt concluded between them and Señor Camacho, the Minister of Finance.

HOLLAND.

The First Chamber on the 26th ult. adopted the Budget of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. At Saturday's sitting of the Second Chamber, the Treaty of Commerce with France was rejected by 46 votes to 32.

BELGIUM.

The Chamber of Representatives has adopted, by 86 votes to 10, the whole of the bill sanctioning the Treaty of Commerce concluded with France.

GERMANY.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess on the 25th ult. celebrated the twenty-fourth anniversary of their wedding by a dinner *en famille* at the palace. From their Royal and Imperial relatives their Imperial Highnesses received numerous congratulations, both personal and by telegraph.

More than 3000 persons attended the grand subscription ball in the Opera House, Berlin, recently, and the total proceeds of the festivity, which will be distributed among various charities, amount to 28,926 marks.

Herr Richter's amendment to the German Imperial Budget has been accepted by the Federal Council; but the deputy was told on Monday by Herr Bötticher that the Federal Government considered his motion an unjustifiable deviation from previous practice. Herr von Bötticher read an Imperial message closing the Reichstag. The President thereupon closed the Session, proposing, before he left the chair, three cheers for the Emperor.

The Government has abandoned the idea of holding an exhibition at Berlin in 1885, regarding that date as premature.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet on Monday proceeded to the first reading of the Budget for 1882-3. Herr Bitter, the Minister of Finance, announced that by the new Imperial Budget the Prussian estimates originally submitted to the House are modified in so far that the matriculatory contribution of Prussia is reduced by 5,839,433 marks, and that the projected loan of 4,966,700 marks can be withdrawn.

M. Falk, recently Prussian Minister of Education, the author of the text of the May Laws, has been appointed President of the Supreme Court of Westphalia.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the sitting of the Hungarian Lower House of the Diet the Budget was, on the 25th ult., read the first time, the House agreeing by 234 to 161 to discuss the separate clauses.

Further fighting is reported from the Herzegovina, but it appears to have been of minor importance. No losses are reported on the side of the Austrian troops. The insurgents are showing great activity, and are doing their utmost to secure the command of good strategic points. Foca is threatened; and bands of insurgents attempted to march on Konjica, but were driven off by the troops.

The Delegations have met, and are considering a Bill for an extraordinary war credit of 8,000,000 florins. The Foreign Minister, however, has made it distinctly understood that probably more will be required.

In the Austrian Delegation on Tuesday, Count Kalnoky assured the members of the thoroughly friendly disposition of Russia towards Austria. The Princes of Servia and Montenegro were also well disposed in the Herzegovinian business, but the attitude of the populations was less pleasing. Indeed, Austria would appear to be prepared for a considerable extension of the insurrection.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Duchess Marie Paulowna, wife of the Grand Duke Vladimir, was safely delivered of a daughter last Sunday morning. The infant has received the name of Hélène.

GREECE.

The King of the Hellenes opened the Chamber of Deputies at Athens on Monday. His Majesty expressed his gratitude to the Great Powers for the settlement they had made with Turkey, and said that although there were still some difficulties existing he believed they would shortly be removed. The foreign relations of Greece were friendly, but the expenses which had been incurred had seriously disturbed the equilibrium of the Budget, to remedy which means would be proposed. The *Times* correspondent says that the reception of the King's Address was "absolutely unsympathetic." The silence was unbroken at his entry and at his departure, and the public in the streets was equally cold. So decided an expression of public disfavour was never before seen since King George's accession. The opposition majority has risen by new accessions to about thirty.

A ball was given on the 26th ult. at the British Legation. The King and Queen and the whole Court, the members of the Diplomatic Body, and over 300 persons were present.

AMERICA.

The President of the United States has presented to the Senate a further instalment of the Diplomatic Correspondence concerning the affairs of Chili and Peru, and a long summary of these documents is telegraphed from Washington. President Arthur recognises Chili and Peru as independent Powers, to whom he has neither right nor inclination to dictate. The book also contains some despatches that have passed between England and the United States concerning the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Concerning the former, the *Standard* New York correspondent says they indicate a complete change of policy in a pacific direction on the part of the United States. The New York press is very severe upon Mr. Blaine for his policy towards Chili. Mr. Blaine has made a long explanation in vindication of the course he pursued towards Chili and Peru. Chili, it is announced, has accepted the good offices of the United States in arranging its dispute with Peru. It will, however, have nothing to say to Señor Calderon, and demands the cession of the Tarapaca district, a war indemnity of 20,000,000 dols., and the cession of Arica if that is not paid within sixteen years. If these terms are refused Chili will decline any further friendly intervention.

In the Senate on Monday the bill for re-establishing the Court of Commissioners on the Alabama claims, and providing for the distribution of the unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award, was reported from the Judiciary Committee. It recommends the payment of the losses inflicted by the exculpatory cruisers.

The trial of Guiteau came to a sudden termination on the 25th ult., when, after the counsel for the prosecution had concluded his speech, Judge Cox proceeded with the summing up, which occupied only an hour and a half. The jury retired, but within an hour returned into court, and said they found the prisoner guilty. The verdict was received with expressions of approval in the court. The prisoner shouted as he left the dock, "God will avenge this outrage," and stated that he believed that on appeal the decision would be reversed.

Several lives have been lost and much damage done to

property by a fire which occurred on Tuesday in a large building in Park-row and Nassau and Beckman streets.

The death is announced of the Rev. Henry Bellows, of New York, the well-known Unitarian Minister.

CANADA.

At the instance of the Marquis of Lorne, the initiatory steps have been taken for the establishment of an academy of eminent literary and scientific men in Canada, after the plan of the Assembly of the Immortals in France. The proposed body is to be composed of six sections, representing English and French letters, history and archaeology, and the mathematical, physical, geological, and biological sciences. It is probable that there will be ten or twelve members in each section. Dr. Dawson is spoken of as the first President.

INDIA.

Mr. Durand, Mr. Grant, Mr. F. R. Cockerell, Colonel Tweedie, Colonel Black, Mahommed Afzal Khan, and several native officials have been appointed Companions of the Order of the Star of India.

Cholera having broken out among the immense number of pilgrims now assembled at Allahabad, the Government has ordered them to disperse.

In view of the critical state of affairs in Basutoland, the Cape Town Parliament will meet on March 17.

Gil Perez, the popular French actor, formerly of the Palais Royal, died on Monday in a lunatic asylum, in which he has been confined two years.

Mr. Edgar Vincent, Coldstream Guards, has accepted the post of British and Dutch representative on the new Council of Administration at Constantinople.

After four days' debate the Servian Skuptschina on Monday adopted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne by 99 votes against 50.

Many lives were lost by the bursting of a reservoir at Calais on Monday, eight of the victims being children at the school which was flooded.

The *Français* states that the Isle of Herm, off Guernsey, leased last year to the Trappists, who found the climate unsuited to their system of agriculture, has been bought by French Carthusians for £6500.

In one of the houses at Pompeii not yet entirely excavated has been found a mosaic fountain the decorations of which are far superior to any of the kind yet found. On the roof of the fountain is a representation of the sea, with Aphrodite issuing from her shell. The goddess holds the arm of a half-submerged Cupid, and other Cupids are visible here and there in the water. Below this group is a Cupid embracing a dolphin, preceded by a nereid, who spreads out her mantle in the form of an arch over his head. On the left two women are seen on the shore—one standing resting her chin on her left hand, the other seated on the ground and holding up her right hand in an attitude of admiration. Both are in profile. On the right, a woman stands on the shore, and in the centre of the picture another female figure kneels beside a box and gazes at the sea, her back being turned to the spectator.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The annual general meeting of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution will be held at the office, 28, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, City, next Tuesday evening—William Stevens, Esq., of the *Family Herald*, in the chair.

The annual dinner of the friends and supporters of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools for Orphans and Necessitous Children will take place at the Cannon-street Hotel on Wednesday, Feb. 15; the chair being taken by Lord Hartington, M.P.

An amateur vocal and instrumental concert was given at Ragley Hall, the Marquis of Hertford's home, near Leicester, last Saturday, for the benefit of the Girls' Friendly Society, in which the Marchioness of Hertford and her daughters take great interest. It was a great success.

The annual banquet in aid of the funds of the French Hospital will be held to-day (Saturday), under the immediate patronage of his Excellency the French Ambassador, who will take the chair, and of other noblemen and gentlemen who feel an interest in this institution, including the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Under-Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

At a meeting on Monday of the Cardiff Infirmary governors it was reported that the contract for the erection of a new infirmary, at a cost of £22,720, by Messrs. Clarke, Burton, and Co., Cardiff, had been accepted. The building is to be completed within twelve months. Among the subscribers to the fund are Lord Tredegar and Mr. Ware, each 1000 guineas.

A fancy costume ball will be held on Monday, Feb. 20, at the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, on behalf of the Bolinbroke House Pay Hospital, Wandsworth-common. Bolinbroke House is a "Home in Sickness" for those who need hospital treatment and nursing, and are willing to pay for these advantages in accordance with their means in preference to receiving free treatment at a charitable institution; and it is to help to clear a debt of £1300 due to the trustee that this ball is organised.

The Goldsmiths' Company have again presented the Royal Academy of Music with £50, the third donation this company has given to the Academy. The Goldsmiths' Company have also sent £50 to the Rev. A. R. Carter, M.A., Rector of Wapping, in aid of the funds of the Church Restoration Committee of his parish. The Merchant Tailors' Company have given £5 5s. to the funds of the Church of England Home for Waifs and Strays. The Mercers' Company have voted ten guineas and the Gunmakers' Company five guineas for Mrs. Hilton's crèche and branches in Stepney-causeway. Mr. J. B. Capel has forwarded £10 to the Mansion House poor-box.

The annual meeting of the governors of the Ventnor Consumption Hospital was held on Monday at the offices, 34, Craven-street, Strand, Lord Lamington in the chair. The report of the board of management stated that the number of in-patients treated during the past year was 555, the majority of whom had greatly improved, many being enabled on their return to their homes to resume their usual occupations; the majority come from London. The receipts had amounted to £7342, and the expenditure to £7351. The institution is situated in the most sheltered spot in England—viz., the Undercliff of the Isle of Wight, and every patient has a separate bed-room, facing the south and overlooking the sea.

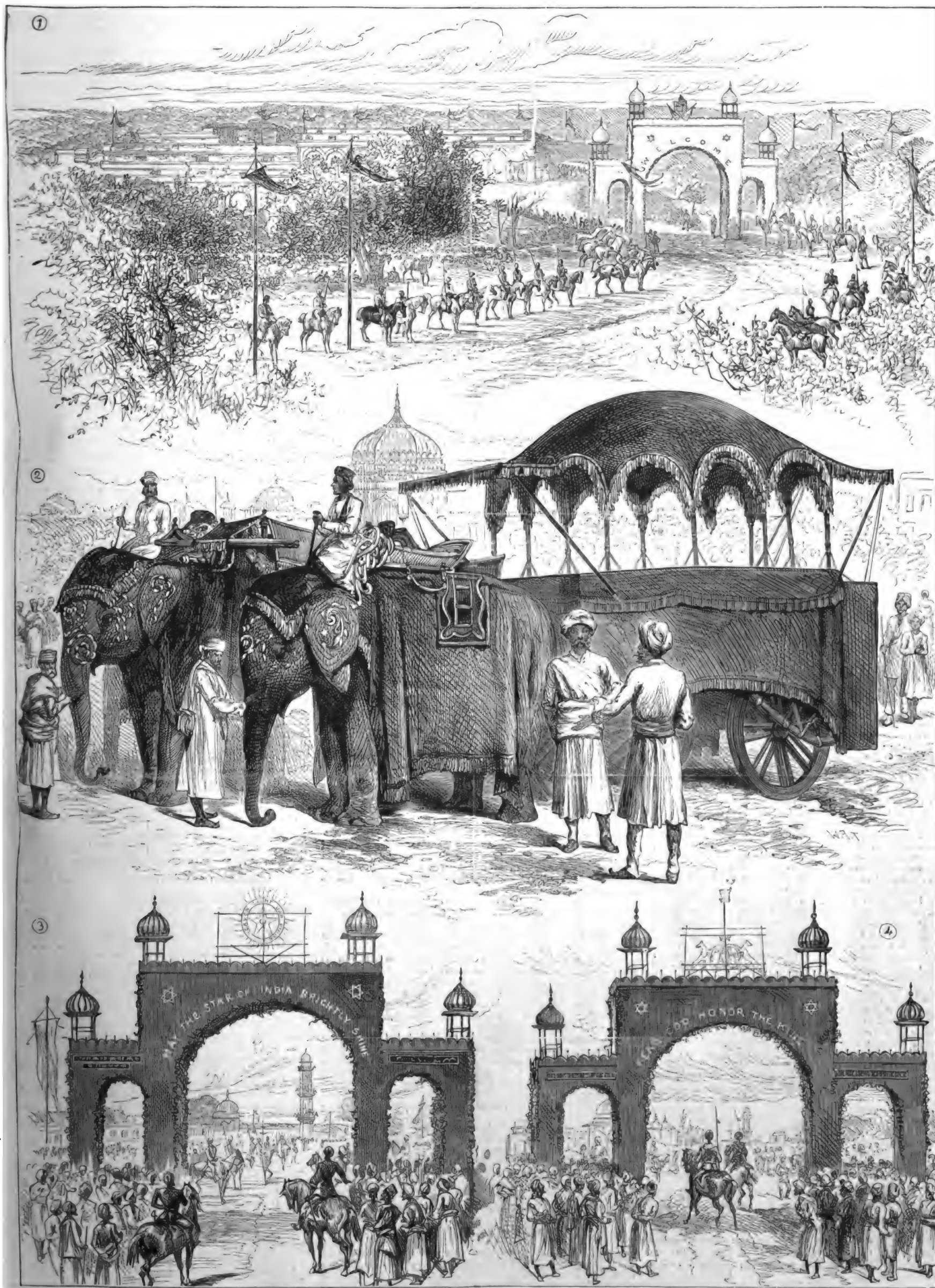
A public holiday was held at Paisley on Monday, to celebrate the opening of the new Townhall buildings, presented to the town by Messrs. Clark, of the Anchor Threadworks, Paisley, as a memorial of their brother, George A. Clark, who died at Newark, New Jersey, nine years ago. The buildings, a magnificent structure, are estimated to cost nearly £100,000, and contain a handsome clock with chimera. The Provost, magistrates, council, and other public bodies and trades marched in procession in honour of the event.



THE SAILOR PRINCES AT A PICNIC AT THE TEMPLE OF TEN THOUSAND ROCKS, AMOY.—SEE PAGE 110.



THE OPIUM TRAFFIC: CHINESE SELLING OPIUM.—SEE PAGE 110.



1. Triumphal Arch, near railway station. 2. Jeypore state elephant-carriage. 3. View from the Ambair Chowk, looking East. 4. Triumphal Arch in the Manuck Chowk, looking West.

VISIT OF THE VICEROY OF INDIA TO JEYPORE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

OUR SAILOR PRINCES IN CHINA.

We have to thank a correspondent residing at Kulangsoo, Amoy, for an illustration of the visit of Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, sons of the Prince and Princess of Wales, to the "Temple of Ten Thousand Rocks," Bang-seng-ghiam, so called from the multitude of granite boulders amidst which it is built, two miles inland on the island of Amoy. The commercial port of Amoy, on the coast of the province of Fuh-Kien, is in a sheltered bay which contains this island, of a circular shape, about ten miles wide; the island partly consisting of rugged hills, which leave space for a large city and its suburbs, on the western side, and for villages and cultivated fields to the north. It has a population of 350,000 Chinese, densely crowded together; while the cemeteries and graves of the dead cover the neighbouring hills and ravines. Kulangsoo, where most of the European merchants live, is a smaller island, separated from that of Amoy by a channel half a mile wide; and the mainland is two miles distant, forming an inner harbour close to the city. The upper part of the town, with the fortified citadel, standing upon the hill above, is divided by a wall from the more populous western quarter adjacent to the inner strait and estuary, where there is much trade and bustle. The ridge of hills, crested with huge "tors" and peaks of granite, and strewn with boulders of various sizes, rises in some places to the height of 500 ft. or 600 ft. Several granite blocks in the suburbs of the city have been carved into colossal statues, or cut with antique inscriptions, and the grave-stones and sepulchral monuments are beyond numbering. On Thursday, Dec. 15, the British Detached Squadron, consisting of H.M.S. Inconstant, flagship of Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, H.M.S. Bacchante, with the two Princes on board as midshipmen, H.M.S. Carysfort, and H.M.S. Tourmaline, arrived at this port. The next day was wet, preventing a cricket-match that had been arranged between the officers of the squadron and the Amoy cricket club. But Saturday proved fine, and the members of the Amoy Club invited their naval visitors to a picnic at the Temple of Ten Thousand Rocks. About fifty officers, including the two Princes of Wales and Prince Louis of Battenberg, accepted this entertainment. Tiffin, or luncheon as we should call it, was served in the Temple to a company of nearly one hundred and twenty, amongst whom were most of the ladies residing at Amoy. Two photographs of the scene were taken by Mr. G. A. Corder, of the Chinese revenue cruiser, *Fei-hoo*; and our illustration is copied from one of these, showing the Princes standing in the foreground. On their return from the hills, their Royal Highnesses mounted ponies in training on the Amoy racecourse, and rode down to the shore, before they re-embarked on board their ship in the outer harbour. The squadron left Amoy next morning, and proceeded to Hong-Kong.

We published, last week, an illustration of the squadron passing through the Inland Sea of Japan; and we also gave a view of Colombo, in Ceylon, where H.M.S. Bacchante, with the Sailor Princes on board, has already arrived on her voyage home.

CHINESE SELLING OPIUM.

The habit of smoking opium has prevailed for ages past among the nations of Eastern Asia. It is a mistake to suppose that it was first introduced into China by the British Government of India sending thither for sale the superior kind of opium produced in Bengal. Opium-growing for home consumption had certainly been practised, on a very extensive scale, in Szechuen, Yunnan, Honan, Queichoo, and other western provinces, during centuries of past Chinese history; and Consul Baber estimates that the poppy cultivation is not less than a third part of the whole agriculture in the great province of Yunnan. The use of Indian opium, which bears a high price, is confined to the eastern cities and to the richer classes, including mandarins and officials, though formally disapproved by the Imperial Government. It has much the same relation to popular Chinese opium-smoking as the costly luxury of fine Havana cigars, in England, has to the general use of tobacco, which is found to be a cheap indulgence, though non-smokers believe it does nobody any good. On the other hand, while persons excessively addicted to opium are likely to fall into a wretched condition of debility and mental imbecility, it does not seem to make them furious madmen, like the drunkards of alcoholic liquor in our own happy country. Gin, brandy, rum, and whisky—to say nothing against beer—are far more demoralising, in the sense of inciting to acts of crime, than the seductive vapour of that famous narcotic, which the Chinese are so ready to buy and to sell. The unaccustomed traveller, not only in Chinese towns, where its manufacture and sale meet no prohibition, but in other countries with Chinese immigrants among the population, may well be shocked at the miserably degraded aspect of ordinary customers frequenting the lowest class of opium-shops. It is probable that a Chinese philosopher, such as the author of Goldsmith's imaginary letters in "The Citizen of the World," if he were led to visit some of the London gin-shops at night, would form a strong opinion of the immorality of all dealings, whether at the tipping bar, or in the jug-and-bottle department, in the way of stimulating drink. The fact is, that the very worst specimens of the population, debased by other vices, are naturally inclined to seek whatever means of intoxication they can most easily procure. They are to be seen, unhappily, among the Chinese and others, wherever opium is sold by retail, as is shown in our illustration, looking more helplessly and hopelessly enervated than the European victims of intemperance, but not nearly so dangerous to the safety and peace of their neighbours. It should, however, be particularly observed, that there is a great difference between opium-smoking, which Sir George Birdwood declares is scarcely pernicious, and the chewing of opium. A memorandum by Mr. Aitchison, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, dated last May, was accompanied with official reports showing the great evils caused by the sale of a preparation called "Koon-bone," which was supplied to boys of twelve or fourteen years, at one or two pice the packet. This stuff consists of sliced betel-leaf steeped in a decoction of opium, to be chewed; and there can be no doubt of its deleterious effect, more especially upon youth. The Indian Government lost no time in acting upon the information they received, putting the retail trade in Burmah under severe restrictions, raising the price of opium, and reducing the number of licensed shops from sixty-eight to twenty-seven. We should be sorry to see the common use of the drug, in any shape, extended to the Western nations.

No more charming Valentines need be desired than those issued by Messrs. S. Hildesheimer and Co., the well-known fine-art publishers, of London, Manchester, and New York. These love-missives are of great variety, and all marked by good taste. The same praise can justly be given to the Easter Cards and Birthday Cards published by this firm. Some mounted and fringed ones are especially elegant.

THE VICEROY OF INDIA AT JEYPORE.

The city of Jeypore, in Rajpootana, 140 miles west of Agra and south-west of Delhi, is the capital of a Native State, which is mildly ruled by its Maharajah, subject to the British Imperial protectorate. The Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy of India, visited Jeypore on Nov. 16, and was next day joined by the Marchioness of Ripon, from Agra; his Excellency stayed till noon of the 18th, and performed the ceremony of distributing prizes at the Maharajah's College. On his arrival by railway at Jeypore, the Viceroy was received at the station by the Maharajah; with whom were nine of the principal Sirdars, Colonel Bannerman, the Resident, Brigadier-General Carnegie, Commanding at Nusseerabad, Major Jacob, Executive Engineer, and Dr. Hendley, Residency Surgeon. The Viceregal party were driven in the Maharajah's state carriages through the city, and thence to the Residency. A guard of honour was in attendance, furnished by the Deoli Irregular Force. The road was lined by sowars and sepoys of that force, by the Maharajah's soldiers, and the mounted retainers of the various Thakurs and Chiefs of the States. The sight was picturesque and impressive. The city looked its best; the people thronged to witness the procession of carriages, two abreast, through the broad streets; and the liberal display of flags, bannets, and mottoes of welcome on the triumphal arches and the public buildings gave colour and life to the display. The city streets were lined by troops, and several hundred hags performed a wild sword dance in front of the cortege. Sixty-two state elephants, in trappings of gold and silver, brought up the rear of the procession, which, entering by the Sanganair Gate, traversed the chief streets and came out by the Ajmere Gate. Great enthusiasm was shown as the Viceregal carriages passed. Next day the Maharajah paid a formal visit to his Excellency. He was received with a salute of nineteen guns and a guard of honour furnished by the Deoli Irregular Force. The interview was a very short one. The Viceroy expressed himself highly pleased with his reception, and admired the general appearance of the city, with all its modern improvements. The chief Sirdars were presented to his Excellency, and after attar and pan had been distributed, his Highness took his leave under a second salute. In the afternoon the return visit was paid, the Viceroy being received in the handsome hall of audience in the palace. His Highness gave a dinner at the palace in the evening, and the city was illuminated.

Our illustrations are from photographs taken by Mr. J. Green, photographic artist, of Jeypore.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

The election of Bodley's Librarian, so long delayed, takes place to-day (Saturday).

The Marquis of Bute has contributed £10,000 towards the proposed university college for South Wales, on the condition that it shall be located in Cardiff.

Mr. Frederic Harrison gave a lecture on Monday evening before a large audience at the London Institution on the Real Value of Mechanical Invention to Civilisation.

On Tuesday the prize medals and certificates awarded at the exhibition of woollen manufactures and allied industries at the Crystal Palace were distributed by the Lord Mayor.

A proclamation in Tuesday night's Dublin *Gazette* dissolves the Queen's University, Ireland, in favour of the Royal Irish University, which is now in a position to confer Degrees.

Recently the York Certified Industrial Boys' School has been enlarged by the erection of new buildings, and on Tuesday afternoon the Archbishop of York, the president, gave an address at the opening ceremony.

The Lord Lieutenant held a Levée at Dublin Castle on Tuesday. Mr. Lawson, M.P., Lord Mayor, went in state, accompanied by the civic officers, and escorted by mounted police.

Captain Knapp Barrow, eminent for his services on the Gold Coast, who was the bearer of the Gold Axe from the King of Ashantee to the Queen, was entertained at a banquet, given at the Empire Club, previous to his departure for West Africa as Colonial Secretary. Lord Brasenore presided.

The members of the Civil Service Rifle Volunteers Amateur Dramatic Society gave a dramatic performance on Thursday evening at St. George's Hall—the pieces being Mr. Palgrave Simpson's comedy-drama "Alone" and Mr. T. J. Williams's farce "My Turn Next."

It is announced that the Avenue Theatre, at the bottom of Northumberland-avenue, is nearly finished, and will open during the first week in March, with a revival of the opera comique "Madame Favart," which had so successful a run at the Strand Theatre two or three years ago.

On Wednesday angling for salmon began on the Tweed, and on Thursday the principal English rivers were open for salmon-fishing. The Tay opens on the 5th inst., but the majority of Scotch rivers remain closed until the 11th, while net fishing on the Tweed is not open until the 15th.

The 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders (better known as the 92nd) landed on Monday at Portsmouth, after service in Afghanistan and at the Cape, and received a most cordial recognition of their gallant achievements abroad. They were inspected by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who bade the Highlanders a hearty welcome back, and were afterwards marched to Portsea Barracks.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., distributed at Sheffield on Monday night the Lancastrian prizes won by the scholars in the local elementary schools. He said that, although education was so constantly with him, it grew more absorbing day by day. After all, he was the most fortunate Minister in the Government, for his department was non-political. No man, whatever his politics, could object to the extension of education to every child in the land.

A crowded and most influential meeting of sympathisers with the oppressed Jews who, by reason of their residence in Russian territory, have been subjected to so much persecution, was held on Wednesday afternoon in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. Resolutions in conformity with the purpose of the meeting were moved and seconded by Lord Shaftesbury, the Bishop of London, Cardinal Manning, and Canon Farrar, and unanimously carried.

A deplorable murder of a little girl, who had been missed for over a month from her home in Pimlico, has been a common theme of conversation this week. The father of Georgina Moore, the child in question, attended at Yalding on Tuesday, and identified a body taken from the River Medway on Monday as that of his daughter, who disappeared so mysteriously from her home at Pimlico on Dec. 20. Inspector Marshall, the same day, took into custody at Yalding a woman, named Esther Pay, who had been a neighbour of the Moores. She had in her possession a bag containing a copy of the *Penny Illustrated Paper* with a portrait of Georgina Moore. She was charged at Westminster on Wednesday with causing the death of the poor girl, and remanded.

The new buildings of Wycliff Hall, Oxford, were formally opened on Tuesday, when a meeting was held in the library, at which Mr. Deacon, treasurer of the Theological Schools of Oxford and Cambridge, said that towards the total of £60,000 required they had received £40,000. It was also stated that an anonymous donor had promised £5000 in addition.

The list of those students at Cambridge who have achieved positions in the mathematical tripos was announced yesterday week in the Senate House. The Senior Wrangler is Mr. R. A. Herman, of Trinity College; the two following names in the list being those of Mr. J. S. Yeo, of St. John's, and Mr. S. Loney, of Sidney Sussex College. Miss Burstall, of Girton College, gained a position equal to No. 31 in the tripos; while Miss Julian and Miss Lester, of the same college, passed the examinations so well that they are credited with rank corresponding to the head of the list of Junior Optimes. Miss Oldaker, of Newnham College, passed informally the examination for the Mathematical Tripos, and her place was equal to the third in the list of Junior Optimes.

Mr. Millais, R.A., has concluded negotiations for the extensive shootings and salmon-fishings of Murthly Castle, in Perthshire, along with a beautiful residence in the castle policies, now known as Dalpowie House, formerly by the prettier name of Glen-Binnam. Sir Douglas and Lady Stewart, who have resided at Dalpowie while the castle was occupied by Mrs. Graham, have taken up their residence at Murthly Castle; and, as Sir Douglas does not care for sport, he has handed over his shootings to Mr. Millais, with Dalpowie House. Mr. Millais also gets the salmon-fishings in the Tay belonging to Murthly; and very good they are, comprising about three miles of the river, a great part of it on both sides, giving fishing six days in the week.

Lord Derby presided on Monday over the annual meeting of the Manchester and Northern Counties Royal Botanical and Horticultural Society, held in the Manchester Townhall. In moving the adoption of the report, his Lordship said that the Exhibition held in Manchester in August last was generally admitted to be one of equal merit and importance to any that had been held out of London, or perhaps even in London. The only adverse influence was that of the weather. The number of visitors during the year was nearly 100,000, and they had given away about £2600 in prizes. Looking at the undertaking from the merely utilitarian point of view, he had no doubt that it had a great deal more than repaid any expenditure it had caused. In a place like Manchester, and in a county like Lancashire, such a society acted as a humanising agency, with which they could not afford to dispense.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 11, 1882.

SUNDAY, FEB. 5.	
Septuagesima.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Rev. Canon T. N. Rowell.
Morning Lessons: Gen. i. and ii. 1-4; Rev. xxi. 1-9. Evening Lessons: Gen. ii. 4 or Job xxxviii.; Rev. xxi. 9-xxii. 6.	St. James's, noon probably Rev. Francis (Garden, the Sub-Dean).
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.; Rev. W. H. Milman; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Hensington; 7 p.m., Rev. R. W. deacon Atkinson.	Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. V. H. Stanton.
	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. R. W. Thompson, Assistant-Chaplain.
MONDAY, FEB. 6.	
West London Hospital, anniversary, noon.	British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Boulton on Uniformity in Building, &c.).
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m.	Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Lectures on the History of the Medical Profession by Dr. H. R. Bell).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. Grant Allen on an English Weed).	Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Captain Abney on Recent Advances in Photography).
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Rev. Sir F. A. G. Ouseley on Theoretical Treatises of the 17th and 18th Centuries).	Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Address of the President, Mr. James Church).
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m.	
TUESDAY, FEB. 7.	
Meeting of Parliament.	Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.	Biblical Archaeology Society, 8.30 p.m. (Rev. W. Houghton on the Birds of Assyrian Monuments).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor McKendrick on the Mechanism of the Senses).	Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dean Burdon on Divinity) (four days).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. H. Hall on the Trade Capacities of Newfoundland).
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Dr. Paget Higgs on the Candle Power of the Electric Light).	
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.	
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8.	
Half-Quarter Day.	Sanitary Institute, 7.45 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Colonel Maitland on the Manufacture of Ordnance).	Graphic Society, 8 p.m.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.	Richmond Hospital, dinner, Star and Garter Hotel (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair).
Cancer Hospital, annual meeting, 4 p.m.	Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater").
Geological Society, 8 p.m.	East of England Dug Show, Colchester (two days).
Hunterian Society, anniversary and oration, 7.30 p.m.	Amateur Mechanical Society, 6 p.m.
Microscopical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.	
THURSDAY, FEB. 9.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. H. N. Mosley on Corals).	Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. John Perry on Spinning Tops).	Philharmonic Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.	Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.	Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. F. Joel on the Pilsen Arc Electric Light).
FRIDAY, FEB. 10.	
Marriage of the Queen, 1840.	Architectural Association, 6.30 p.m. (Mr. E. J. Taver on the History of Architecture).
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. W. Topley on Geology).	Hunterian Society, dinner.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Frankland on the Climate of Town and Country, 9 p.m.).	New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Rev. M. Wyllie-Mayor and Dr. F. Landmann).
Astronomical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.	Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.	
SATURDAY, FEB. 11.	
Moon's last quarter, 8.34 a.m.	Assault-at-Arms, Albert Hall (in aid of the Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, the Prince and Princess of Wales to be present, 2.30 p.m.).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
Jan. 22	30.561	36.9	34.5	92	9	41.9	31.8	WSW.	20 0.000
23	30.563	33.6	31.9	94	8	40.5	27.6	SSW.	43 0.000
24	30.688	33.8	30.5	89	8	42.1	25.0	SSW.	41 0.000
25	30.677	29.6	27.0	93	11	36.0	23.1	SSW. ESE.	25 0.000
26	30.495	33.1	29.5	89	10	35.2	30.8	ESE. SSW.	123 0.010
27	30.318	42.2	40.2	93	7	47.1	34.5	ESE. S.W.	188 0.000
28	30.269	47.9	43.5	55	10	51.5	42.6	SSW.	426 0.005

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.614	30.517	30.710	30.724	30.728	30.781
Temperature of Air	33.6	33.9	33.8	33.4	33.2	33.0
Temperature of Evaporation	31.7	31.8	31.8	31.4	31.2	31.0
Direction of Wind	WSW.	SSW.	SSW.	SSW.	S.	SSW.

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Olivette Waltz and Quadrille ..	D'Albert.
Olivette Lancers and Polka ..	D'Albert.
Drink, Popsy, Drink, Polka ..	D'Albert.
Venetia Waltz ..	Caroline Lowthian.
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Sung by Mr. Oswald.	
What shall I say? ..	Tully.
(Notes of the West) ..	Caroline Lowthian.
Shepherd's Song ..	Alice Horton.
The Reason Why ..	F. Cowen.
In youth's season ..	Gounod.
My Beloved ..	Piniatti.
In the twilight of our love ..	A. Sullivan.
(Drawing-room version of "Silver" d is the raven hair, from "Patience.")	
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Words by Delacour Danbigny; Music by MAX. SCHROETER.

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"They strolled across the field one sunny morn in June, When poppies peep'd among the corn, and all things seem'd

Loud buzzing were the bees, but 'love,' they say, 'is blind,' And deaf, I think, as well, for they heard nothing of the kind."

Words and Music by MICHAEL WATSON.

TOLD IN THE TWILIGHT. Song.

Contralto or Mezzo-Soprano. Price 2s. net.

I look back to childhood's summer, and a picture comes to me, Of an open lattic'd window looking out across the sea; When a mother's arm was round me, and with voice so sweet

Told me tales of childhood's dreamland in the twilight long ago.

Words by F. E. Weatherly; Music by J. L. MOLLOY.

UNDER THE LAMPLIGHT. Song.

Contralto or Mezzo-Soprano. Price 2s.

Under the lamplight, out in the snow, A girl sang in accents so plaintive and low, As weary without, while within they rejoice, She told her sad story with tears in her voice.

Words and Music by LOUISA GRAY.

THE JESTER'S FOLLY. Song. Soprano,

Mezzo-Soprano, or Baritone. Price 2s. net.

He had told himself out with his jesting, At the Palace that festive day, And now in the noontide was resting As the maidens passed down by the way.

Words by Mary Mark Lemon; Music by FLORENCE PASCAL.

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Do you remember the wild, weird music Sung by the waves on the shore? Do I, faithful for evermore?"

Verse by Mary Mark Lemon; Music by SUCHET CHAMPION.

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STEPHENS and SOLOMON. First date of publication,

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Words by Frank W. Green; Music by W. C. LEVEY.

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RECENT DISCOVERY OF ROYAL MUMMIES AND OTHER EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.



LITTLE CHEST OF PAPYRUS, WITH WIG OF PRINCESS, TWENTY-FIRST DYNASTY.



CHEST OF PAPYRUS LEAVES, WITH OFFERINGS OF EMBALMED LEG OF MUTTON AND CALF'S HEAD.

The recent discovery at Thebes in Upper Egypt has of late been so fully and so frequently discussed in various publications, that it is unnecessary to do more than recapitulate the heads of the story in our present columns. The leading facts are briefly these:—

For the last ten years or more it had been suspected that the Theban Arabs (whose main occupation is tomb-pillage and mummy-snatching) had found a Royal sepulchre. Objects of great rarity and antiquity were being brought to Europe every season by travellers who had purchased them from native dealers living on the spot; and many of these objects were historically traceable to certain Royal dynasties which made Thebes their capital city. Some of the travellers were also dealers, and resold their purchases to the British Museum and the Louvre. At length suspicion became certainty. An English tourist, passing through Paris, presented Professor Maspero with some photographs from a superb papyrus, which he had then lately bought at Thebes from an Arab named Abd-er-ranoul. This papyrus proved to be the Ritual, or funeral sacred book, written for Pinotem I., third Priest-King of the XXIst Dynasty. Evidently, then, the tomb of this Sovereign had been discovered and pillaged. In January, 1881, the late lamented Mariette Pasha died at Cairo, and was succeeded by Professor Maspero, the present Conservator of Antiquities to H.H. the Khedive. Professor Maspero at once resolved to get to the bottom of the Theban mystery; and, with that object chiefly in view, proceeded last April to Upper Egypt upon his first official trip of inspection. Arriving at Luxor—a modern

village which occupies part of the site of ancient Thebes—he straightway arrested the said Abd-er-ranoul. Threats, bribery, persuasion were, however, tried in vain, and Abd-er-ranoul was consigned to the district prison at Kenah, the chief town of the province. Here for two months he maintained an obstinate silence. In the meanwhile, his presence being required in Paris, Professor Maspero offered a reward of £500 for the discovery of the secret, and returned to Europe. Scarcely had he embarked, when one Mohammed, the elder brother of Abd-er-ranoul, went privately before the Governor of Kenah; offered to betray the secret; and claimed the reward. The Governor (Daoud Pasha) telegraphed immediately to Cairo; and Herr Emil Brugsch, Keeper of the Boolak Museum (whom Professor Maspero had deputed to act for him in any case of emergency) was forthwith despatched to Thebes. Here he was conducted to a lonely spot in the most desolate and unfrequented part of the great Necropolis, which extends for between three and four miles along the western bank of the Nile. Hidden behind an angle of limestone cliff, and masked by a huge fragment of fallen rock, he beheld the entrance to a perpendicular shaft descending to a depth of twelve metres. At the bottom of this shaft opened a gallery seventy-four metres in length, leading to a sepulchral vault, measuring seven metres by four. In this gallery and vault were found some thirty-six mummies, including more than twenty kings and queens, besides princes, princesses, and high priests; to say nothing of an immense store of sacred vessels, funeral statuettes, alabaster vases, and precious objects in glass, bronze, acacia-wood, &c. In a word,

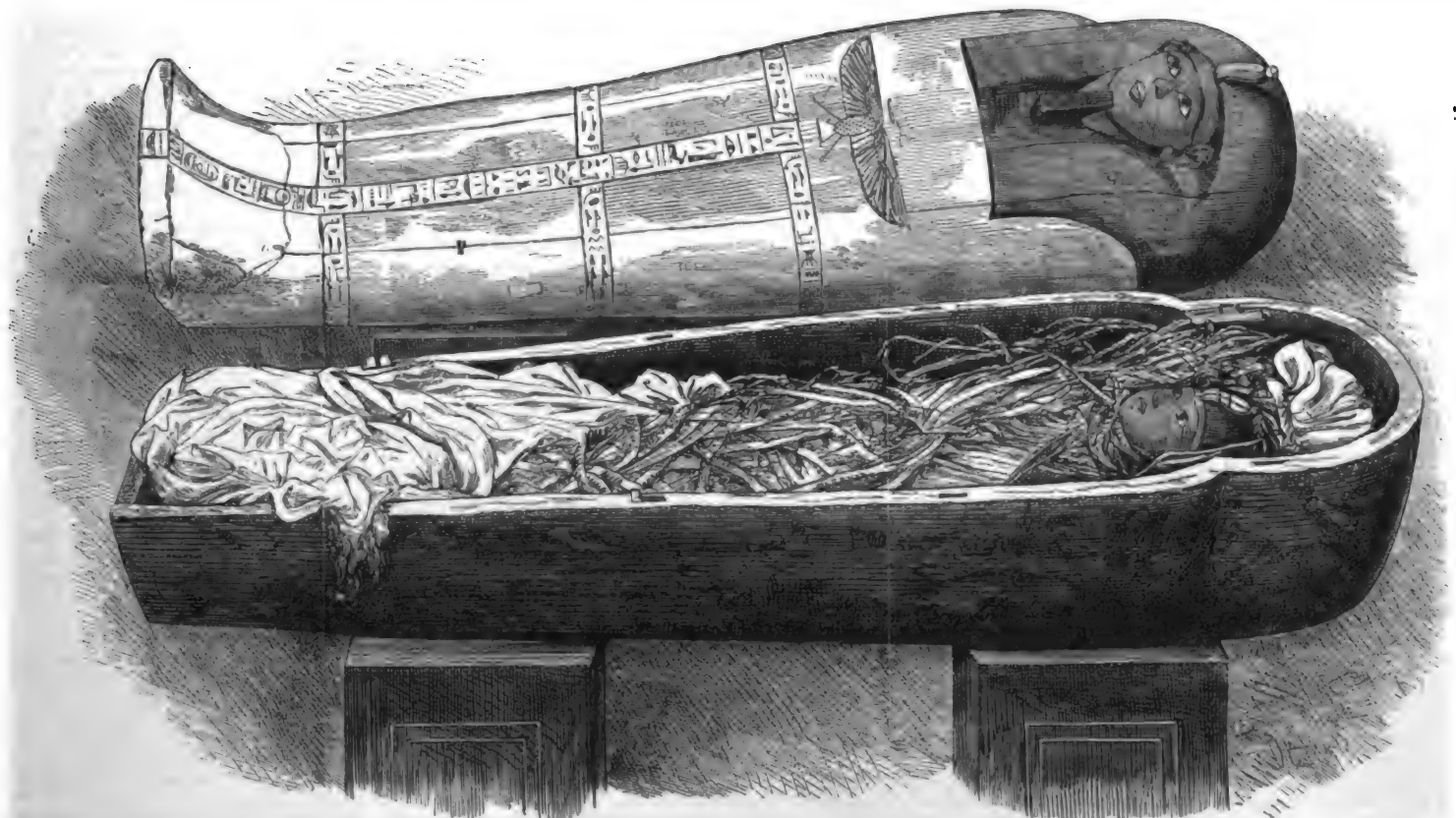
the treasure thus strangely brought to light consisted of some 6000 items, not the least valuable of which were four Royal papyri. Professor Maspero, in his Official Report, warmly eulogises the energy with which Herr Emil Brugsch, by the aid of 500 native labourers, exhumed, packed, shipped, and brought to Cairo the whole contents of this now famous hiding-place.

The following, abridged from Professor Maspero's various reports, is a list of the principal Royal mummies and mummy cases, chronologically tabulated and classed under the heads of their various dynasties. In some instances the mummy reposes in its original mummy-case, and sometimes in two or three mummy cases, the whole inclosed in an enormous outer sarcophagus. In others, only the mummy-case is left, the mummy having been destroyed or abstracted. Further, some mummies are found in mummy-cases not their own, or in mummy-cases which have been altered and usurped for their use in ancient times. The presence of a mummy-case, even though empty, is held, however, to indicate the former presence of its original occupant, whose name therefore appears in its proper place in the list:—

XVIIth DYNASTY.—(Approximate Date) B.C. 1750 to B.C. 1703.—King Rusekenen-Taaken, Queen Ansera.

XVIIIth DYNASTY.—(Approximate Date) B.C. 1703 to B.C. 1462.—King Ahmes Ra-neb-pehti, Queen Ahmes Nofretari, Queen Aah-hotep, Queen Merit-Amen, Queen Hontimoo-hoo, Prince Se Anien, Princess Set-Amen, King Amen-

(Continued on page 116.)



KING AMEN-HOTEP I., EIGHTEENTH DYNASTY.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

MECHANISM OF THE SENSES.

Professor McKendrick, in his second lecture, given on Tuesday, Jan. 24, proceeded to consider the relation existing between the stimulus and the impression on any sensory organ, and the action of various kinds of stimuli. Thus, mere contact or oscillations of the touching body, or of the body touched, may cause the sense of touch. Vibrations of some medium in contact with the sense organ may excite it, as in the cases of sound and light, or there may be chemical changes occurring in the immediate neighbourhood of the sense organ; as in taste and smell, and in vague sensory impressions obtained from internal bodily organs. The Professor explained how difficult it is to study the effect of impressions on the sense organ, apart from changes in the nerve-centres, and stated that the study of the action of light on the eye, removed from the body, was the only way in which this had been attempted. He then commented on some circumstances affecting sensory impressions. In the first place, no sense organ can at any time be regarded as being in a state of absolute rest. When an impression is made on it the effect will depend on the sensitivity of the organ at the time, on the extent of surface of the organ affected, and on the time during which the stimulus acts. Again, if the stimulus be of the nature of a vibrating wavelike movement, the effect will be influenced by the number of impulses in a unit of time, on the amplitude of the waves, and on their form. The relation between the stimulus and the sensation was next discussed. The stimulus may be too weak to cause any effect, or so powerful as to incapacitate us from distinguishing between it and other stimuli; and experiment has shown that there is with each sense a minimum difference between noticeable impressions. Sensory impressions are referred to the external world partly as the result of hereditary acquirements of the sense-organs and brain, and partly as the result of education. These organs may be supposed already to have reached their highest point of development; but the evolution of still more complex internal sense-organs may still be going on. The Professor then described the anatomical arrangements, physical causes, and physiological peculiarities of the sense of taste, and especially illustrated the so-called "taste bodies" found in the tongue.

CORALS.

Professor H. N. Moseley, F.R.S., began his second lecture, on Thursday, Jan. 26, with a description of the modes of multiplication of Zoantharian corals by budding, noticing especially the processes occurring in *Blastothochus nutrix* and *Fungia*, and demonstrating the resemblance in the mode of production of young corals as buds in the taller germs to the well-known *Strobila* formation of jelly-fishes. The principal varieties of form amongst Zoantharian corals were then passed in review; simple corals being first considered and illustrated by a series of figures selected from those dredged by H.M.S. Challenger from the deep sea. It was shown, by many examples, how closely the young coral, when first developed, conforms to the ancestral shape, however much the adult, which grows out of it, may eventually differ from it in form. It was pointed out that this fact is in accordance with the law laid down by Mr. Darwin (holding good with all organisms) of the reversion of the young to the ancestral type. The formation of compound Zoantharian coral masses, each the result of successive buds produced from a single simple young coral and its derivatives, was then explained, and various forms of compound coral were exhibited and described. Reference was then made to the palæozoic coral. The so-called *Rugosa* group the Professor regards as a very unnatural one, a heterogeneous assemblage of organisms not nearly related, and to be broken up by the light of future research. Examples supporting this opinion were commented on; and, finally, an account was given of black coral.

THE MUSEUM AND LIBRARIES OF ALEXANDRIA.

Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, of the British Museum, Cor. Mem. Inst. France, began his discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, Jan. 27, by stating that his object was to show the connection between the ancient Egyptian and Alexandrian educational institutions, and expressed his gratitude for the invaluable aid of a great French Egyptologist, M. Reville. The sources of information are chiefly old hieratic papyri, some of which are actually exercise-books of students, and they tell us of colleges attached to temples in various towns. When Plato and others visited Egypt, Heliopolis was most famous. The subjects taught were religion, law, moral philosophy, mathematics, especially geometry and astronomy, medicine and language. There were also primary schools for all classes. Libraries were attached to the temples, and there was a Royal library existing at a.c. 2500. The Alexandrian foundations were due to the wisdom with which the first three Ptolemies carried out the large-minded policy of Alexander the Great. They were meant to benefit the mixed population, Egyptian, Greek, and Hebrew. The Museum was a sacred building in the palace, where learned men were maintained by the State to prosecute research. Law and religion were excluded in order to avoid controversy. A botanical garden and a menagerie were added. Besides the similarity of scheme, and the evident succession of Alexandria to Heliopolis, a strong point of contact was the old method, as seen in the mathematical processes of the second Heron. To the first library, originally Greek only, translations were added, and the temple of Serapis received surplus books. The first library was burnt, when Julius Caesar captured Alexandria. The second, enriched by Antony with the Pergamene collection, is said to have been burnt at the Arab conquest, when it disappeared. The effect of the Alexandrian foundations was very great. The intelligence of the East and West here met, and it is due to this that the Old Testament was translated into Greek. The Alexandrian University was restored by an Arab Prince, the caliph El Mutawekkil, two centuries after the conquest; and the great University of Cairo was founded by a Greek officer of the Fatimite caliph in 960. It includes all the faculties except medicine, which is considered unsuited to public education. Of 5000 students 2500 were educated and maintained free of all cost to themselves. The professors, who now receive moderate rations from the State, make a modest income by outside teaching and copying MSS.

BEETHOVEN'S MUSICAL EDUCATION.

Professor Pauer, in beginning his second lecture on Saturday last, Jan. 28, remarked that Beethoven's genius was later in development than that of Mozart and others. He then commented on the character of his early teachers and their influence on his work, and gave biographical sketches of the irregular Pfeiffers and the conscientious Neefe, at Bonn, where he received his first appointments. At Vienna, he received a year's lessons from Haydn, with whose easiness he was much dissatisfied. When his master went to London he studied for a time under Johann Schenck, and next under Georg Albrechtsberger, whose teaching was most effective in rendering his pupil's style more clear, pure, concise, and polyphonic by strict adherence to fundamental laws. Beethoven also derived benefit from Salieri and Schuppanzigh.

All these complained of Beethoven's obstinacy, occasioned by his disdaining to be fettered by artificial laws, and by the gradual development of an independent style, for which he stands unrivalled. He maintained that whatever is agreeable in music is lawful. His compositions, especially in slow movements, are eloquent and emotional; in allegro passages fascinating and brilliant, and his style frequently attains to grave solemnity. The illustrations comprised "Variations on Dressler's March in C Minor," composed when Beethoven was eleven years old, which are characterised by childlike simplicity and vivacity; twenty-four Variations on "Vieni amore," on which critical remarks were made, pointing out the consummate beauty of many passages; the Rondo in C major, and a charming Fantasia.

NEW BOOKS.

Architecture appears to be the subject which has been studied for what is called the "padding" of the novel entitled *A Laodicean*: by Thomas Hardy (Sampson Low and Co.), according to the author's invariable plan, if his novels have been read to any purpose, of mingling with the story proper a sort of lecture in the semi-professional strain. Though the chief place, however, be assigned to architecture, the author has evidently looked up his photography, his telegraphy, and his theology also as secondary auxiliaries; and he has, presumably, read a few pages of some treatise upon horse-breaking, to say nothing of "Baily's Magazine" or whatever other publication might be expected to contain memoirs of the celebrated "Jack Mytton" and similar worthies who have in bygone times brought ruin upon themselves by extravagance of all descriptions, especially upon the turf. For the novel bears a second title, "The Castle of the De Stancys;" and the living head of the De Stancy family at the date of the story is a broken-down Baronet, whose career is described as having been very similar to that of the said "Jack Mytton" in many respects, though Mr. Mytton died in the King's Bench. The castle and estates of the De Stancys were purchased by a kind of George Stevenson or Stephenson, whichever be the right spelling, who dies and leaves an only child, Paula, the heiress of all his vast real and personal property. She is as lovely as she is rich, nay lovelier; and more piquant and lovable than lovely. She is extremely independent, in her ideas as well as in her fortune, and she indulges in various expensive whims, such as having her own private telegraph and rebuilding the old tumble-down castle of the De Stancys. Hence she requires an architect; and as the story opens with a description of a good-looking, clever young gentleman, who belongs to the profession of Pugin, Barry, and Street, and who is "discovered sketching," as the phraseology of the stage has it, in the neighbourhood of the castle, here are the hero and heroine made to hand. The scene in which the hero first catches sight of the heroine is represented with a certain amount of the author's incomparable humour. Paula is, or ought to be, according to her late excellent father's wishes, which she had no mother to interfere with, a Dissenter of the deepest dye; and the hero is an accidental witness of her behaviour when she comes down to the chapel with the intention of edifying the congregation, including "for one day only" the hero, by going through the ceremony of immersion at her age of a little more than discretion. But at sight of the cold, dark, sullen water, she recoils, like the schoolboy who refuses to take the bidden "header," is deaf to remonstrance, seeks refuge in the vestry, and hears herself "preached at," through the door ajar, as a lukewarm backslider, as, in fact, "the Laodicean." She is not cast in the heroic mould, by any means; she is constantly betraying a somewhat snobbish sense of being deficient in "blue" blood, and the last words she is made to utter in the novel express the wish that her husband were a De Stancy. But she probably spoke with an arch look and in a peculiar tone, which took away the sting of the apparent reproach. The novel, on the whole, though very amusing and pleasant in parts, is not among the best specimens of the author's powers; there is less originality, save in detail and in diction, less substance, less force, less finish than his readers are accustomed to expect. This is merely mentioned as a fact; nobody can be surprised if even Homer sometimes nods; and everybody should be thankful for the good in the absence of the best. An author is sometimes hurried in his composition by circumstances beyond his control, or, good faith, finds it convenient, and small blame to him, to put forth only a portion of his strength.

Æsthetic gossip is not very lively reading as a general rule, and it is doubtful whether *Belcaro*: by Vernon Lee (W. Satchell and Co.), a fantastically entitled volume of "essays on sundry æsthetic questions," will delight the heart so much as tax the patience of the ordinary reader. With the select and extraordinary reader the author's minute, subtle, fine-spun, fanciful, almost interminable criticisms and speculations, however wordy and diffuse they may be, and no matter how trivial the subjects to which they refer, will probably find great favour. The beginning of writing is evidently with the author as the pouring out of water, to judge from the many pages he takes to explain the reason for the title he has chosen; and his imagination is apparently so prolific that he must exercise considerable self-control to bring himself to a full stop. At the same time it is instructive sometimes, and by no means disagreeable, to follow him in his most desultory disquisitions, though plain people may consider that there was no occasion to spend so much time and space in reasoning out the question why a great sculptor would omit from his group two figures which he could not artistically introduce, and which, if he did introduce them, would represent beings having the attribute of invisibility and dealing out a destruction the more terrible in consequence of that attribute. However, such a point is one which æsthetic persons will discuss with satisfaction from the morn to the dewy eve of a summer's day; and the same remark will apply to the long dissertation concerning the difference between the Cherubino of Mozart and of Beaumarchais; the æsthetic mind will be much exercised thereby, the practical mind will wonder what there was to make such a racket about, simply because Mozart could not help etherealising a "jackanapes."

Scholars and students will no doubt form a high appreciation of *Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus*: rendered into English prose by A. Lang, M.A. (Macmillan and Co.); the former for its excellence as a piece of literary work, the latter for its value as a "crib." Unfortunately for the "cribbers," the three idyllic poets are not so much read as they deserve to be in schools, nor "set" so much as they deserve to be in examinations at the Universities. The translations are all in prose, with the exception of three; and those three, well versified, must be put down to the credit of Mr. Ernest Myers, Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, to whom the volume is dedicated. The most interesting, and not the least valuable, portion of the book consists of an introductory essay on "Theocritus and his Age"—that is to say, the age in which he lived, and not at which he died.

NIAGARA IN WINTER.

To many tourists, now that the Atlantic passage can be made almost in a week, Niagara has become tolerably familiar. But it is Niagara in the warm and leafy days of summer that they know. Few of us have either the time or the inclination to visit America when, all over Canada and a vast portion of the States, the land is enchaind for months together in the frosts and snows of Winter. Yet there is much that is delightful in the long Canadian winter. There are few snowstorms during January, February, and March. The fall of snow takes place in the beginning of the winter. Early in January the great blue-black clouds that have been hurling the soft white flakes right and left of them all through December, exhausted with their incessant labour, roll back into realms of Night, leaving behind them skies blue as those of Greece and Italy. And with the snow-clouds retire also the winds which ushered in the winter; for, directly the birth of a new year sends the mercury down to zero, the air becomes delightfully clear and still—through which comes the merry jingle of sleigh-bells, like an echo from the buoyant hearts of the people, whose spirits rise in proportion as the mercury falls.

Set in a fretwork of ice and snow, the whole country is now highly picturesque—roads, fields, snake-fences, charred tree-stumps, forests, towns; but the purity of the scene becomes somewhat monotonous. At the Falls of Niagara, however, where Winter concentrates all his magic arts to form one stupendous mass of glittering splendour, the icy scene never palls on one; for here the silent peacefulness of snow and ice is relieved by the restless tumult of waters that laugh to scorn the intensest frost.

It will be remembered that the river Niagara is one of the boundary lines between the Great Republic and Canada, and that it is midway in its thirty miles rush from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario that the Niagara river takes its mighty plunge right and left of Goat Island: to the right, by tumbling over the straight line of precipice which here lies in its path, forming the American Fall; to the left, by sweeping round in the magnificent curve known as the Horseshoe. It will also be borne in mind that at the Falls the river turns off abruptly at a right angle with the American cataract; the outer corner of the angle being rounded off in the horseshoe fashion that has won for the Canadian waterfall its distinctive appellation.

The aspect of Niagara in winter is continually changing, or rather goes on intensifying in sublimity, until it reaches its culminating point of grandeur in February or March, when the snow that has kept on accumulating and the ice that has kept on thickening begin at length to yield to the rays of the sun. Let us try and picture Niagara in some of its winter stages. First, when encompassed by the snowstorms of December. We are on the Canadian side. Immediately in front of us is the American Fall, a great unbroken sheet of falling water 600 ft. wide and nearly 200 deep. Also facing us, but more to the right, are Goat Island and the tiny islets known as the Three Sisters, which, together with the pretty little bridges connecting them, are covered, like everything else which is stationary, with the all-pervading snow. Still more to the right of us, and requiring us to face round somewhat, is the great glittering curve of the Horseshoe or Canadian Fall, 1800 ft. across. Two hundred feet beneath us, and away to the left until lost by another curve, stretches the broad deep stream, whose surface, before the frost sets in, is still and smooth, like a great sheet of green glass—so still and smooth, we can hardly believe our eyes that it is indeed the same water that comes from those seething cauldrons beneath the two mighty cataracts we are gazing upon. But the river is deep, and underneath all that seeming tranquillity the waters are boiling and raging so furiously that they are unable to rise to the surface until two miles lower down, near the Gossamer Suspension Bridge, where they come up with unabated fury to form the celebrated Whirlpool Rapids.

When the snowstorms are over, and the sky has resumed its clear serenity of softest blue, Niagara is indeed a beautiful spectacle. Wherever there is no water the snow lies thick and deep—on the high precipitous river-banks, which in summer are covered with dense vegetation—on the trees lining the white roadways above—on the pine-clad island which stands in proud defiance, on the brink of destruction, between the two waterfalls—on the frozen river down below. Except for the never-ceasing roar, which seems strangely at variance with the quiet snow, there is exquisite harmony between the glittering purity all around and the smooth unruffled bosom of the stream where it glides with quivering swell over the fateful brink. Here, at the edge of the precipice, just where the river takes its fearful plunge, as it shelves over into the yawning abyss below, the water is as smooth and green as was the surface of the river down beneath before the frost set in—betraying, however, the mad fury of the stream in its upper courses among the Rapids, by the streaks of smooth white foam that intermingle with the green. The tremendous suction calms for a moment the river's rage; but only for one moment while gliding over the precipices, for as it dashes headlong into the awful gorge it sends forth a roar that can be heard twenty miles off; and rising from unknown depths, like incense to the guardian Naiad of the place, is the everlasting cloud of spray.

It is this ceaseless shower of spray that gives to Niagara the most charming of its wintry aspects—the spray freezing wherever it alights, on the numberless trees of the islands and river-banks, on the icicles rapidly forming everywhere, and on the ice-cones which gradually emerge from beneath the cataracts. Both waterfalls are set in a framework of dripping ice, some of the glittering pendants, as the winter advances, reaching more than a hundred feet in length. At the outside corners of the Falls there is less volume of water than in the central parts, and the rush of water is less impetuous; therefore on the outskirts icicles soon appear, increasing in size and number as the wintry weeks and months roll on. Besides adding to the dripping pendants around the Falls themselves, the spray, as we have said, alights on the neighbouring trees: instantly freezing as it besprinkles every branch and twig, the effect produced is very beautiful. The Ice Grove, a little wood on the Canadian side, is a glittering mass of diamonds, the exquisite loveliness of which is heightened when powdered by some fresh snow—for, though the great bulk of the snow comes down in the beginning of the winter, there are occasional slight snowfalls when the mercury rises. The view of the Falls by moonlight in the depth of winter is something indescribably beautiful. In the full glare of daylight, when the sunbeams are playing upon the myriads of sparkling crystals, the scene is almost too dazzling. But when Dian sheds her softer, tenderer lustre upon the icy vision, words are powerless to convey an idea of its bewitching loveliness.

We have not space to describe the scene beneath the Falls, where, behind the great green curtains of water, the combination of water, ice, and weird but "æsthetic" colours, is enchanting as any fairyland—nor the ice bridges over the river—nor the cascade known as the Bridal Veil, an offshoot of the American cataract—nor, indeed, any of the numberless minor splendours that make Niagara one grandly bewildering whole.

OBITUARY.

SIR ROBERT CHRISTISON, BART.

Sir Robert Christian, Bart., of Moray-place, Edinburgh, M.D., D.C.L. (Oxon), LL.D. (Edinburgh), Senior Physician to the Queen in Scotland, died in Edinburgh, on the 27th ult., in his eighty-fifth year. He was born July 18, 1797, the third son of Alexander Christison, Professor of Humanity in Edinburgh University, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Mr. Robert Johnston, a merchant and banker in that city. He received his education at the Edinburgh University, and also in London and Paris. From 1822 to 1832 he was Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in his University, and from 1832 to 1877 Professor of Materia Medica. He was twice President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and was president of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, 1868 to 1873. In 1866 the University of Oxford gave him the degree of D.C.L., and the University of Edinburgh that of LL.D. in 1871; and in the last-named year, her Majesty conferred on him the dignity of a Baronet, in recognition of his high professional position and the services he had rendered to medical science. In 1880, he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh. Sir Robert married, Nov. 5, 1827, Henrietta Sophia, daughter of Mr. David Brown, of Greenknowe, county Stirling, and leaves three sons. The eldest, his successor, now Sir Alexander Christison, Bart., M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General H.M. Bengal Army, was in active service during the Burmese War, and in the Indian Mutiny. He was born Aug. 26, 1828; married, June 22, 1854, Jemima Ann, daughter of Mr. James Cowley Brown, Bengal Civil Service, and has issue. The Edinburgh Magistrates, presided over by the Lord Provost, ordered a public funeral for this eminent physician.

MR. STEUART, OF DALGUISE.

Mr. John Steuart, of Dalguise, county Perth, J.P. and D.L., whose death occurred at Wynberg, South Africa, on Dec. 29, was the representative of the old Scottish family of Steuart of Dalguise, being descended from a second son of Steuart of Armtullie, John Steuart, to whom George, Bishop of Dunkeld, granted the lands of Dalguise in 1543. Mr. Steuart, the subject of this notice, was born Aug. 7, 1799, the elder son of Mr. Charles Steuart, of Dalguise, by Amelia-Anne-Sophia, his wife, daughter of Laurence Oliphant, of Gask. In 1828 he went out to the Cape of Good Hope, and was appointed in the following year High Sheriff of the Colony; and in 1848 became Master of the Supreme Court, retiring five years since. He married, April 6, 1829, the Hon. Janet Oliphant Murray, eldest daughter of Alexander, eighth Lord Elibank, and was left a widower (with daughters) in 1871.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Professor T. Cliffe Leslie, who for twenty-five years filled the chair of Political Economy in Queen's College, Belfast.

Mr. Richard Brinsley Knowles, the only surviving son of Sheridan Knowles, suddenly, on the 28th ult., at his residence, North Bank, Regent's Park, aged sixty-two.

Philotha Margaret, Lady Brodie, widow of Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, of Brockham Warren, Betchworth, Surrey, on the 27th ult., very suddenly.

Mr. J. J. Hill, the well-known artist, on the 26th ult., at his residence in London, from an attack of bronchitis. Mr. Hill was born in 1810, in Broad-street, Birmingham.

Sir William Henry Drake, K.C.B., late Director of Supplies and Transport at the War Office, suddenly, on the 28th ult., at his residence in Clanciarde-gardens, in his seventieth year.

Mr. Robert Laurie, Clarenceux King-of-Arms, a very old member of the Herald's College, having held office therein for nearly half a century, recently, at his residence, Wentworth House, Richmond, Surrey.

Mr. George St. Vincent Thomas Nelson Murray, of Shrivernham, Berkshire, J.P. for that county and for Sussex, on the 20th ult., at Chandos-street, aged seventy-eight. He was only son of Admiral Sir George Murray, K.C.B.

Mr. John Berney Petre, of Westwick House, Norwich, J.P. and D.L. for Norfolk, on the 9th ult., aged seventy-six. He was only son of Colonel J. Petre, of Westwick, by Katharine, his wife, daughter of Harbord, first Lord Suffield; and was married to Caroline Susan, second daughter of the Right Hon. J. A. Stewart Mackenzie.

Captain D'Arcy, V.C., who distinguished himself in the Zulu war, serving at the battles of Kambula, Ulundi, and the Hlobane Hill. Colonel Buller, V.C., received that decoration for saving the life of Captain D'Arcy, and the latter for his daring in endeavouring to save the life of a trooper. Captain D'Arcy's body was found some months after his mysterious disappearance.

Major-General Charles Hopkins Byers, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, at the age of fifty-nine. General Byers, who, it will be remembered, suffered such a terrible loss by the drowning of his wife and three daughters at Hyères in July last, died at the same place on the 26th ult. of inflammation of the lungs. He entered the service of the Honourable East India Company in June, 1842.

The Rev. Canon Charles Walsham, M.A., Vicar of Sculcoates, near Hull, at the Vicarage, aged forty-four. He was the youngest son of Sir John James Walsham, first Baronet, by Sarah Frances, his wife, second daughter of Mr. Matthew Bell, of Woollington House, Northumberland, and was brother to the present Baronet. Having filled several curacies, Canon Walsham became Rector of Sculcoates in 1866, and he wrote several treatises on religious subjects. He married, in 1867, Mary Caroline, youngest daughter of Dr. Henry Newmarch.

Mr. George Macilwain, one of the oldest Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Born in 1797, his long life reached back to the time of Earle, Cline, Sir Astley Cooper, Abernethy, Lawrence, and other celebrated surgeons of the early part of the present century. He studied at St. Bartholomew's Hospital under Mr. Abernethy, and was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons in 1818. The deceased, among other works which he wrote, was the author of "Memoirs of John Abernethy, F.R.S., with a View of his Lectures, Writings, and Character" (two volumes, 1853). Mr. Macilwain, who had retired from practice, resided for many years in the Court-yard, Albany. He died at Matching.

An Industrial Exhibition on a large scale, under the patronage of the Duke of Albany, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, is to be held at Kingston-on-Thames in May next.

Dr. B. W. Richardson presided last Saturday at a preliminary public meeting held at the rooms of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to consider a reform of the methods of slaughtering animals required for food. It was resolved that a society should be formed to secure, amongst other objects, public slaughter-houses and efficient daily inspection.

CHESS.

W.B. (Stratford).—We are very desirous of gratifying you, and shall endeavour to publish one of your compositions at an early date.

C.S.W. (Nottingham).—Please to keep in mind that this column is prepared for the press a week before the date of publication.

C.B.C. (Bath).—Your problem shall be examined; but a four-move problem solved by four checks does not promise well.

ESQUIMAUX (Hill-street).—We are unable to inform you of the terms of subscription to the St. George's Club.

F.F.B. (Bath).—We are greatly obliged for the problem and the paper accompanying your letter. The other question has been answered through the post.

C.E.W.L. (Louth).—Please see the note to Problem No. 1979 below. The solution of No. 1977 was published last week.

Fitzing (Preston).—We are too pleased to see you reluctant to attempt capping your couplet. Our last issue should have distinguished your doubts about No. 1977.

J.P. (Bedford).—Very acceptable. Thanks.

A.S. (Vienna).—The position described on your diagram (amended by postal card) is an impossible one. How could a Bishop get on K R sq with the K R P at K 2nd?

ALPHA.—It was never likely that a challenge couched in such terms would be accepted & you will be amused by the note to No. 1979, below.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975 received from John H. Handley, of Halifax, N.S.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1977 received from W.J. Eggleston, John Tucker, Pierce Jones, Count Hubert Neberg, E.L.G. C.S. Wood, and Cant.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1978 received from H. Hampton, Pierce Jones, B.H.G. (Sunderbury), Gyp, Langhilly, Isaac, A.W.W. Goulter, C.S. Wood, and H. Wilson.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1979 received from H.B. M.O'Halloran, G.W. Law, A. Harper, G.S. Oldfield, R. Jessop, H. Blacklock, R.T. Weddell, M. Tipping, Shadforth, E. Casella (Paris), Ben Nevill, I. Sharawood, Ernest Sharawood, H.R. Awdry, F. Ferri, H. Lucas, S. Lowndes, C.W. Milson, R.L. Southwell, H. Hampton, Vander Haghen (Brussels), Otto Fulder (Ghent), W. Hillier, L. Falcon (Antwerp), S. Bullen, Harry Springthorpe, T.H. Holdren, J.G. Antee, A.W. Scrutton, H. Reeve, Langhilly, Pierce Jones, E.J. Winter Wood, James Dobson, Alpha, Cant., Penelope, W. Biddle, Cryptotype, Sudbury (Suffolk), W.G. Back, A.M. Porter, G. Seymour, L. Wyman, An Old Hand, D.W. Kell, and Jupiter Junior.

NOTE.—We regret to say that there is a flaw in this problem which escaped the observation of all the examiners; but we are greatly consoled for our part of the error by the evidence of the skill and intelligence of our solvers; the oversight has been the means of bringing under our notice. Some of the gentlemen whose names appear in the foregoing list, have followed in our wake, but the majority have not only detected the flaw, but have also discovered the author's intention, and suggested the simplest remedy. It is to place a Black Pawn on Black's K 5th.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1978.

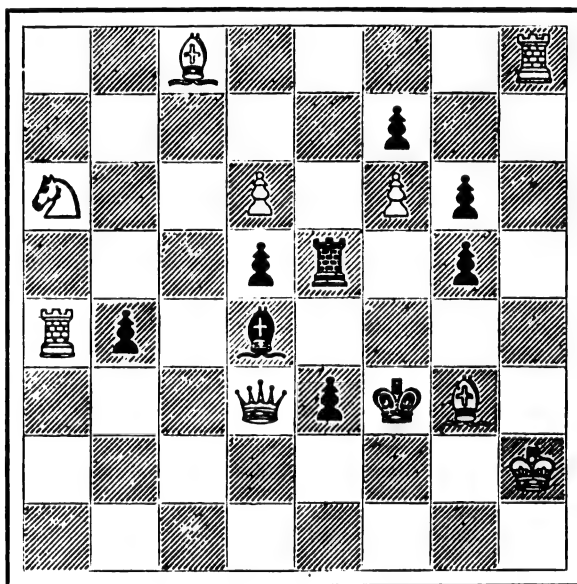
- WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to R 3rd. B to K 6th.
 2. Kt to K 5th. Any move.
 3. Mates accordingly.

*The variations arising on Black's moves should present no difficulty to the student.

PROBLEM No. 1981.

By J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

The following fine game was played recently between Mr. A. MARRIOTT, of Nottingham, and another AMATEUR.
(Danish Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. B takes P (ch)	Kt takes B
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	22. Q takes Kt (ch)	R to B 2nd
3. P to Q R 3rd	P takes P	23. Q takes Kt (ch)	R to B 2nd
4. B to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	24. K R to Kt sq	K takes P
The authorities are agreed that the other Kt should be brought to K B 3rd at this juncture.		25. P to R 6th	P to Kt 3rd
5. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	26. B to B 2nd	Q R to B sq
6. Kt takes P	B to K 2nd	27. K R to Kt sq	Q to B 6th
7. B to K 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	28. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to B 5th
8. Q to K 2nd	Castles	29. P to R 3rd	Q to K 3rd
9. Castles (Q R)	Q to K sq	30. P takes Kt	Q to R 7th
Anticipating and preventing 10. P to K 5th.		31. Q R to B sq	Q to R 8th (ch)
10. P to K R 3rd	B to K 3rd	32. B to Kt sq	P to K 5th
11. Kt to Q 5th	B takes Kt	33. R takes P (ch)	Q takes P (ch)
12. P takes B	Kt to K 4th	34. Q to B 2nd	B takes P
13. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	35. K to K sq	Q to B 8th (ch)
14. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to R 5th	36. Q takes Q	P to B 7th (dis. ch)
15. P to Kt 5th	Kt to Q 2nd	37. K to K 2nd	P takes B (a Queen)
16. P to R 4th	Kt to Kt 3rd	38. Q takes Q	R to Q 7th (ch)
17. B to Kt 3rd	Q to Q 2nd	39. K to K sq	R to Q 7th (dis. ch)
18. P to R 5th	P to Q B 4th	40. K to Q sq	R to B 8th.
19. P to Q 6th	B takes Q P		Mate.
20. P to Kt 6th			

If he had played 20. B takes Q P, as he probably intended when he advanced his Q P, Black would have answered with 20. R to Q B sq.

White's attack by the advance of these Pawns has not been formidable, and it now speedily collapses. If, instead of the move in the 21st, he had played 21. B takes Kt, the reply is 21. P takes Kt; if 21. B takes P, then follows—

21. Q takes Kt
22. B to B 5th
23. B takes Kt
24. Q takes Kt
25. P to R 6th
26. B takes P

A match between the North London and South Hampstead Clubs was played on the 24th ult., and resulted in the first-named association winning all the games.

A problem tourney, inaugurated some time ago by the *Jamaica Family Journal*, has just been brought to a conclusion by the decision of the judge, Mr. F. C. Collins, of London. The first prize has been awarded to Mr. V. Ariano, of Kingston, Jamaica, and the second to Miss F. F. Beecher, of Plymouth, a lady whose clever problems have graced this column on several occasions. We have pleasure in quoting Miss Beecher's problem from the *Family Journal*:—

White: K at Q B 4th; Q at Q R 7th; R's at Q R 4th and Q sq; B's at Q R 3rd and K 6th; Kts at Q 4th and K B 4th; Pawn at K R 6th. (Nine pieces.)
Black: K at K 4th; Kts at Q R 7th and Q Kt 5th; Pawns at Q R 3rd and Q 6th. (Five pieces.)

The gentlemen who "do" the society gossip are now directing their attention to the gentle game of chess. One night last week the *Evening News* had the following:—"Chess is an admirable game," cried an enthusiast; "it teaches you caution." "And 'caution' should teach you chess," was the rejoinder.

Mr. Max Judd, of St. Louis, has accepted a challenge from Mr. Eugene Delmar, of Brooklyn, to play a match at chess for a stake of 1000 dols. a side, five or seven games up, draws not counting. In compliance with the desire of Mr. Judd that the match should be played on neutral ground, Mr. Delmar names Pittsburgh, and proposes that hostilities should be commenced on June 19 next. Mr. Judd, we believe, would prefer an immediate appeal to arms; but, as both sides are desirous of settling the vexed question of either's skill, the match will in all probability be played under the conditions we have stated.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 18, 1881) of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Lush, one of the Lords Justices of her Majesty's Court of Appeal, late of No. 60, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, who died on Dec. 27 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Charles Montague Lush and Percy John Frederick Lush, the sons, and Miss Florence Jane Lush, the daughter, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £27,800. The testator gives considerable legacies to sons and daughters, the widow of his late son Samuel Clarence, and to the two children of his late son Robert Christopher; complimentary legacies to his brother-in-law, Mr. Woollacot, and to Dr. Landels; his law library between his sons Herbert William and Charles Montague; his theological library to his son Percy John Frederick; and his household furniture and effects, horses and carriages, to his daughter, Florence Jane. The residue of his property he leaves to his said daughter.

The will (dated May 11, 1867), with three codicils (dated July 1, 1871, and May 13, 1876), of Mr. Thomas Rose Auldjo, late of No. 1, Rutland-gate, and of "Neufchâtel," Torquay, who died on Oct. 23 last, was proved on the 6th ult. by Mrs. Wilhelmina Georgina Auldjo, the widow, and John Rose Auldjo, the nephew, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £68,000. The testator leaves certain stock and his jewellery to his wife; £100 to his brother Henry, to purchase some token in remembrance of him; his third share in some property at Hilden, Kent, to his said nephew; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his brother John Auldjo.

The will (dated Feb. 13, 1880), with two codicils (dated Sept. 2, 1880, and Jan. 25, 1881), of Mr. William Singleton Birch, late of "The Coppice," Queniborough, Leicestershire, who died on Sept. 16 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Thomas Henry Birch, George Gray, and John Pemberton, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £61,500. The testator leaves annuities to his executors, Mr. Gray and Mr. Pemberton, and to his old servant Ann Roberts; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his children, William Arthur, Thomas Henry, and Elizabeth Emily.

The will (dated Jan. 11, 1876) of Mrs. Jane Draeger, late of No. 8, Claremont-square, Pentonville, who died on Dec. 6 last, was proved on the 3rd ult. by George Frederick Draeger and Miss Caroline Jane Berguer, the executors, the personal estate exceeding in value £40,000. The testatrix appoints certain stocks and shares in which she had a life interest under her late husband's will, and bequeaths £5000 between George Frederick Draeger, Frederick George Draeger, and Arthur Draeger. She also bequeaths £500 to the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; £100 to the Society for the relief of Shipwrecked Seamen; 19 guineas each to the National Benevolent Institution and the Merchant Seamen's Institution; and some other legacies and annuities. The residue of her property is to be held upon trust for her god-daughter and friend, Miss Berguer, for life; at her death £4000 stock is given to Ada Berguer; one half of the ultimate residue between Henry John Berguer and his children, except Ada; and the other half is to go as Miss Berguer shall appoint.

The will (dated Jan. 28, 1876) of the Rev. Thomas Henry Steel, formerly of The Grove, Harrow-on-the-Hill, for nearly forty years one of the Masters of Harrow School, but late of No. 28, Norham-gardens, Oxford, who died on Dec. 6 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by Henry Nettleship, Charles Godfrey Steel, the son, and Richard Melville Beachcroft, the executors, the personal estate being over £31,000. The testator leaves to his wife £1000, his plate and pictures, and such of his furniture as she may require; to his cousin, Miss Catherine Steel, an annuity of £120; and the residue of his property upon trust for his wife for life; at her death £1000 each is given to his son Henry William, and his unmarried daughters, and the ultimate residue is to be divided between all his children, except his son Herbert Greenwood, who has already received his share.

The will (dated March 11, 1861) of Mrs. Anne Janson, formerly of Rushmore, Suffolk, but late of Calverley-terrace, Tunbridge Wells, who died on Nov. 7 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by Richard Janson, the son, the sole executor, to whom she gives, devises, and bequeaths all her estate and effects, both real and personal. The personal estate is valued at over £28,000.

The will (dated Jan. 23, 1880), with a codicil (dated May 13, 1881), of Mr. Joshua Williams, Q.C., late of Lincoln's Inn, and of Queenborough-terrace, Bayswater, who died on Oct. 25 last, was proved on Dec. 21 last by Thomas Cyprian Williams, the son, and Martin Ware, the executors, the value of the personal estate being nearly £19,000. The testator, after special bequests to his wife, children, sisters, nephew, clerk, servants, and others, gives the residue of his real and personal estate to his four sons, Joshua Strange, George Phipps, Pownoll Toker, and Thomas Cyprian.

The will (dated June 20, 1873) of Vice-Admiral Edward Joseph Bird, formerly of Hastings, but late of Witham, Essex, who died on Dec. 3, 1881, was proved on Dec. 27 last by the Rev. William Walton Herringham, the nephew, and Henry Stilwell, the surviving executors, the personal estate being over £18,000. The testator, among other legacies, bequeaths the snuff-box presented to him by the King of Bavaria to his nephew, the Rev. W. W. Herringham; and the snuff-box presented to him by the King of Greece, and his two medals, to his nephew Frederick Godfrey Vincent Bird. The residue of his property he gives to the children of his brothers Godfrey Bird and John Jackson Bird.

The will (dated March 5, 1881) of Mr. William Lacon Childe, J.P., D.L., late of Kinlet Hall, Shropshire, who died on Oct. 28, 1881, was proved on Dec. 24 last by the Rev. Edward Baldwin Childe, the brother and sole executor, the personal estate exceeding in value £13,000. The testator leaves £500 each to his said brother and to Mrs. Ann Emily Harvey; and the residue of his real and personal estate to be settled on his nearest male relative. He expresses a desire that arrangements may be made for uniting the Kinlet and Millicope estates, and that whoever succeeds to them shall take the name of Childe. The deceased was formerly M.P. for Wenlock, and moved the address in reply to the King's speech so far back as February, 1823.

C. G. C.

The Topographical Society of London held their first annual meeting at Draper's Hall, Throgmorton-street, yesterday.

The Duke of Northumberland has accepted the presidency of the County Club which has been established in Guildford. Mr. Ramsden is chairman of the provisional committee.

Dr. D. J. Cunningham, Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, has been elected to the joint Professorship of Practical Anatomy in the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

Last week only four steamers arrived at Liverpool conveying fresh meat from the United States and Canada, and with regard to live stock there were none landed. There was a total of 4152 quarters of beef, 609 carcasses of mutton, 75 hogs

RECENT DISCOVERY OF ROYAL MUMMIES AND OTHER EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

hotep I., King Thothmes I.*
King Thothmes II., King Thothmes III., Queen Sitka.

XIXTH DYNASTY.—(Approximate Date) B.C. 1462 to B.C. 1288.—King Ramesses I.,* King Seti I., King Ramesses II.

XXTH DYNASTY.—(Not represented.)

XXIst DYNASTY.—(Approximate Date) B.C. 1110 to B.C. (?). Queen Notem-Maut, King and High Priest Pinotem I., King Pinotem II., Prince and High Priest Masahirti, Queen Hathor Hout-Taui, Queen Makara, Queen Isi-em-kheb, Princess Nasi Khonsu, Prince Tat-f-Ankh, Nebsemi (a priest), Noi-Shounap, a priest.

(The asterisk indicates that the mummy is missing.)

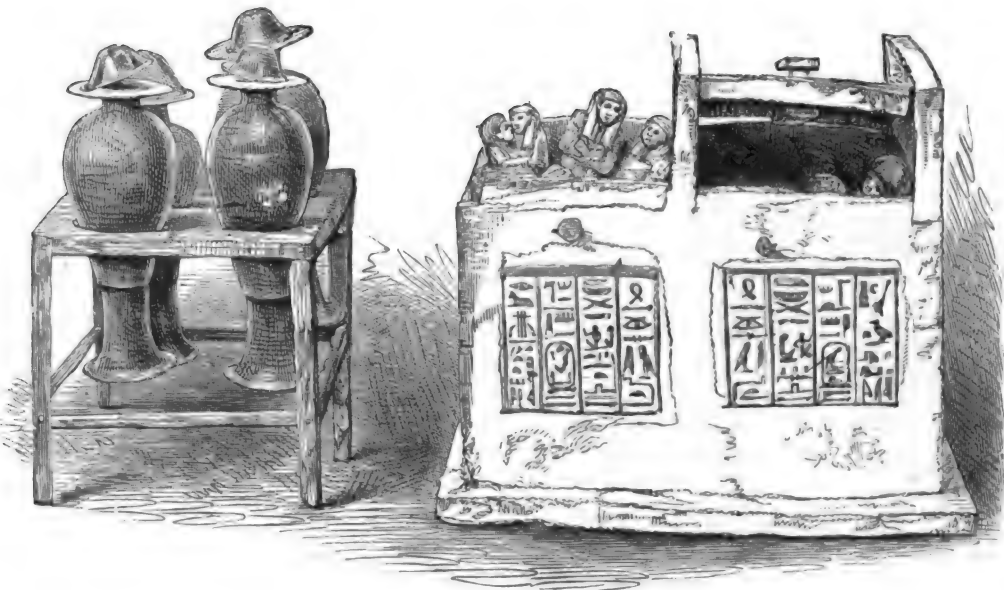
Most of the above are now on view in the Eastern Hall of the Boolak Museum, where they are temporarily arranged, as shown in the plan at page 118.

Some few of the Royal mummies were found, however, to be in too dilapidated a state for exhibition. Among those not shown are Thothmes III., Pinotem I., and Pinotem II. Of the five thousand nine hundred and odd smaller objects, they are still, for the most part, in the store-houses attached to the museum. The building, meanwhile, is being considerably enlarged, in order suitably to accommodate this important accession of antiquities. The second Engraving at page 118 is a ground plan of the Boolak Museum. The line of division A to B marks the temporary barrier which shuts off the unfinished rooms; while all the objects that can possibly be brought together in the five outer halls are open to public view. When completed, the superficial area of the museum will be nearly doubled; and Professor Maspero hopes still further to enlarge the building next year by taking in a space eight metres in breadth on the northern side, as shown in the plan.

There can be no doubt that the vault in which these various mummies and funeral treasures were found was the family sepulchre of the Priest-Kings of the XXIst Dynasty. This Dynasty was founded by Her-Hor, High Priest of Amen of the Great Temple of Amen at Thebes, who, towards the close of the XXth Dynasty, at a time the throne of the last Ramessides was tottering to its foundations, either inherited the crown by right of descent, or seized it by force. According to some authorities, Queen Notem-Maut was a Princess of the Ramesses blood, and mother of Her-Hor; according to others, she was his wife. In any case, her name is always surrounded by the oval, or cartouche, which is the emblem of Royalty; whereas it was not till he had reigned more than five years that Her-Hor ventured to assume this distinction.

The close of the second Ramesside, or XXth Dynasty, was an epoch of great internal trouble and disorder. During the reigns of the last four or five *rois faibles* of that line, there had been little security for life and property in Thebes; and organised bands of robbers committed constant depredations in the more retired quarters of the Necropolis; attacking chiefly the tombs of great personages, and venturing even to break open the sepulchres of the Royal Dead. Hence it became the sacred duty of the reigning monarch to take every possible precaution to ensure the mummies of his predecessors against profanation and pillage.

We accordingly find that Her-Hor caused the sepulchres of his predecessors to be periodically visited by a service of regularly appointed Inspectors of Tombs, whose duty it was to report upon the condition of the Royal mummies; to repair their wrappings and mummy-cases when requisite; and, if necessary, to remove them from their own sepulchres into any others which might be deemed more secure. Several of these visits are recorded in the handwriting of the inspectors themselves upon the mummy-cases and bandages of five of the Pharaohs enumerated upon our list; and in most instances the entry is confirmed by the signatures of numerous witnesses. At one time the tomb of Queen Ansera, at another time the tomb of Seti I., at another time the tomb of one of the Amen-hoteps, would seem to have been selected as the chosen hiding-place of several Royal mummies, all of whom had been removed from their own original sepulchres by order of Her-Hor or his successors. The mummy of Ramesses II. (to whose memory, as the supposed Pharaoh of the oppression of the Hebrews, so strong an interest attaches) appears to have been removed more frequently, and to have suffered more vicissitudes of fortune than any of the others. That his sepulchre in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings had been violated by robbers can scarcely be doubted, for his original mummy-cases were either destroyed or damaged beyond repair. The very beautiful coffin of carved sycamore wood in which his mummy now reposes, is a new one, made probably during the first years of the reign of Her-Hor, and distinctly appertaining to the style of that period. The coffin of Ramesses I. is empty, and much damaged. The coffin of Thothmes III. is greatly injured, and the mummy is broken in three pieces. The coffin of Queen Ansera is missing; Queen Ansera herself being found in a coffin originally made for a Lady Raai. The mummy of Thothmes I. is also missing. From these and other indications, it may be concluded that the sepulchres of these Sovereigns had been violated before the removal of their relics into the vault of the Her-Hor family. Nor must it be supposed that this conclusion is based upon mere con-



VASES USED FOR OFFERING LIBATIONS,
BELONGING TO PRINCESS.

CHESTS BELONGING TO QUEEN MAKARA
AND HER DAUGHTER.

jecture. The ancient Egyptians were an essentially literary nation. They held the profession of the scribe in the highest honour; and to the successful man of letters the most responsible offices of the State were thrown open. Of their enormous literature, only a very small proportion has survived the wreck of ages; yet even that small proportion numbers many thousands of MSS. of all periods; some in the handwriting called hieratic, others in a later and more abbreviated script known as the demotic. These ancient and precious documents, of which the Louvre collection alone contains more than 5000, range over an immense variety of subjects, comprising religious, funeral, mythological, magical, medical, astronomical, geometrical, historical, and moral works; as well as hymns, prayers, tales, poems, aphorisms, private letters, legal draughts and abstracts, inventories, deeds of sale and contract, &c. Now, among the legal papyri preserved to this day, are two which actually relate to the tomb-robberies before mentioned; and one of these, called "The Abbott papyrus," is among the treasures of the British Museum. It was written in the reign of Ramesses IX., and it consists of seven pages of hieratic MS., the work of a legal scribe in attendance upon a commission of Tomb Inspectors appointed to inquire into certain depredations which had then lately been committed in the Necropolis of Thebes. The scribe (after duly recording the date, the name of the reigning Pharaoh, and the names of the Commissioners) goes on to make minutes of the proceedings, which extended over four days. Each Royal tomb which was visited, as well as the condition of the tomb and of its occupant, are entered in turn; and among these entries we find mentioned the tombs of two of the Pharaohs whose names appear in our present list—namely, King Rasekenen and King Amen-hotep I. Both came into the first day's round; and, in the words of the report, "were found intact." This was in the sixteenth year of the reign of Ramesses IX.; and "intact" they would seem to have remained throughout the reigns of the Xth, XIth, XIIth, and XIIIth Ramesside Pharaohs, with the last of whom the XXth Dynasty ended. Intact (each mummy in his own original mummy-case) they were consigned eventually to the tomb of the Her-Hor family; and intact they now lie, separated only by the mummies of Ahmes I. and his son, Prince Se-Amen, in the East Hall of the Boolak Museum.

Enough has been said to show why it had become necessary, in the reign of Her-Hor, to remove these Royal mummies from

their own sepulchres. At the same time, it is evident that similar precautions were equally indispensable to the safety of the Priest-Kings themselves after death. In selecting, therefore, so obscure a spot as that lately discovered, and in so ingeniously masking the entrance to their vault, the descendants of Her-Hor were wisely providing for the repose of their own mortal remains. Not till near the end of the XXIst Dynasty, however, did they at last remove the mummies of their famous predecessors into the shelter of their own tomb. Professor Maspero believes this final measure to have been taken during the reign of King Menkheperre, the last Sovereign but one of the Her-Hor line. Menkheperre himself is not among those found in the vault; neither is his son and successor, Pinotem III. Having piously deposited all these revered and deified Pharaohs and other Royal personages in the last home of his own immediate ancestors, Menkheperre evidently closed the vault for ever, and was himself content to be buried elsewhere.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

AMEN-HOTEP I. (XVIIIth DYNASTY).—SER-KA-RA AMEN-HOTEP, second Pharaoh of the XVIIIth Dynasty, was a son of Ahmes I. and Queen Nofretari. According to the chronology of Mariette, which is based on that of Manetho, this Pharaoh ascended the throne about B.C. 1678. He was then a minor, and during the first years of his sovereignty was under the tutelage of his mother. With the exception of two somewhat unimportant campaigns, his reign, which lasted only thirteen years, was singularly barren of events. As before mentioned, a visit of inspection to his tomb is recorded in the Abbott papyrus, where it is described as being situate "at the north of the temple of Amen-hotep of the vineyard," the approach to it being by "a long corridor," and the sepulchral chamber measuring "120 cubits in depth." The mummy-case of this Pharaoh, as shown in our illustration, is quite uninjured. The ground-colour of the case is white, ornamented with one vertical band and three horizontal bands of hieroglyphs containing the ordinary religious invocation in the name of the deceased. The head of the effigy is painted yellow, the head-dress black, and the Royal asp upon the brow in various brilliant tints. A vulture with outspread wings, emblematic of the goddess Maut, is traced in ink upon the breast of the figure. The mummy wears a mask and head-dress of wood and stiffened linen, exactly resembling the face and head-dress of the effigy on the mummy-case. The eyes of this mask are of enamelled porcelain, and the face is evidently a portrait. The mummy measures 1 metre 65 centimetres long, and is swathed from head to foot in garlands of lotus-flowers, and wrappings of orange-coloured linen. A wasp, perfectly preserved, was found among these withered flowers, having been accidentally shut in when the coffin-lid was closed. Two hieratic inscriptions written on the mummy-case show the tomb of Amen-hotep to have been inspected and the wrappings of the mummy to have been renewed, in the sixth year of the reign of Pinotem II., and again in the sixteenth year of the Pontificate of his son Masahirti.

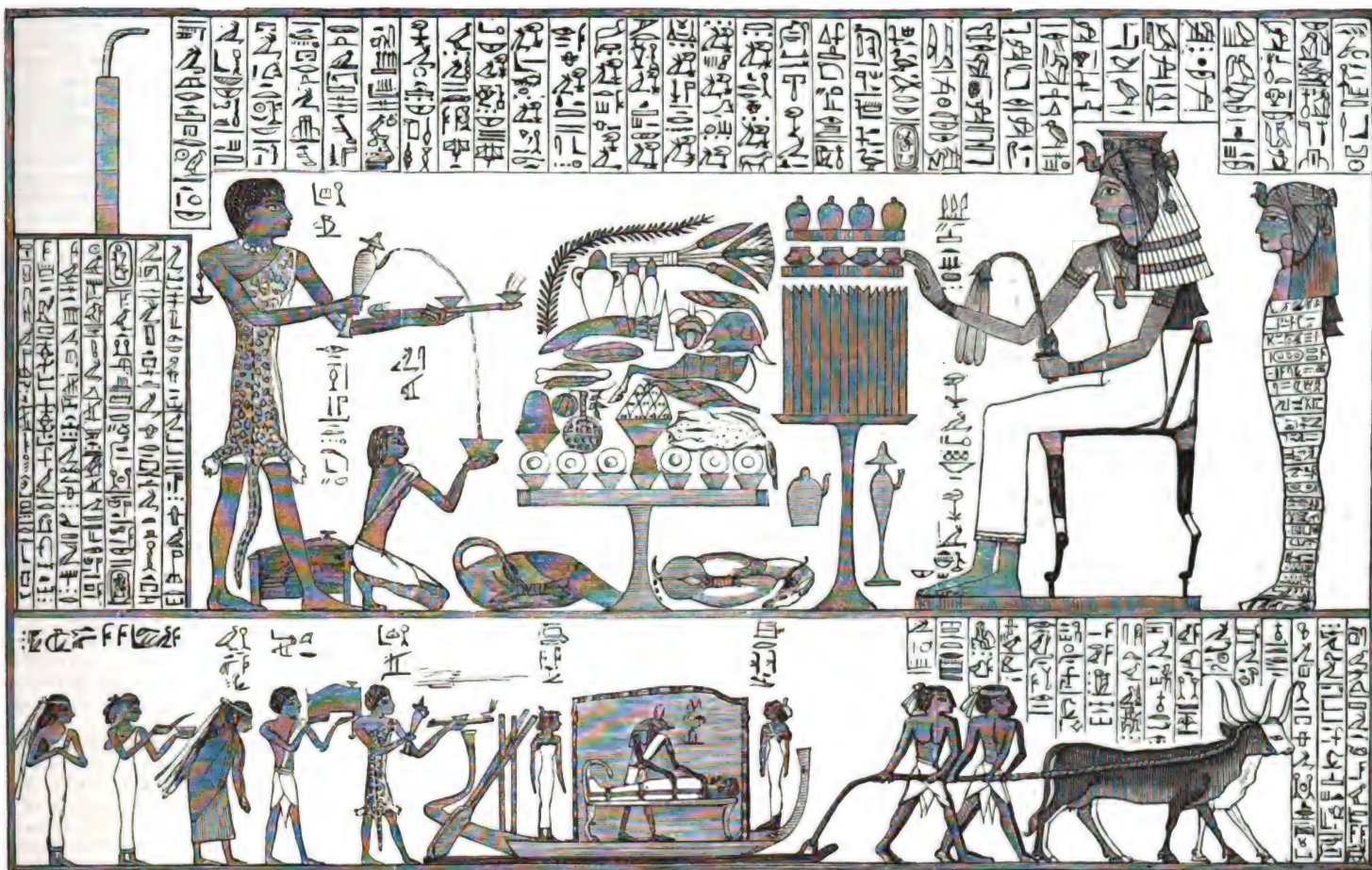
THOTHMES II. (XVIIIth DYNASTY).—AA-KHEPER-EN RA THOTHMES was eldest son of Thothmes I., grandson of Amen-hotep I., and fourth Pharaoh of the XVIIIth Dynasty. He is supposed to have been married to his sister, the famous Hatasu. He, at all events, reigned with her conjointly. The events of this period are very obscure; but we hear of military expeditions in the direction of Syria, as well as of a raid upon the negro tribes of Ethiopia. Thothmes II. died young, having occupied the throne but a few years. He was succeeded by Queen Hatasu, who erased his name from the monumental inscriptions, and apparently sought to obliterate his memory by every means in her power. The mummy-case of Thothmes II., though otherwise perfect, is broken at the foot. In style and workmanship, it closely resembles the mummy-case of Amen-hotep I. The ground colour is white, the face yellow, the head-dress black. The face is excellently modelled, and the expression is smiling and lifelike. The Royal asp upon the brow has been broken off, and only a small fragment of it remains. The hieroglyphed inscriptions are arranged in the same manner as upon the coffin of Amen-hotep I., and are all almost identical in substance. They consist of the ordinary prayers addressed on the part of the defunct King to Osiris, the god of the after-world, and to Anubis, the jackal-headed deity who presided over the rites of embalmment and sepulture. The four lesser gods, or genii, of the dead, Amset, Hapi, Tuatmut, and Kabhsenuf, are also invoked. A hieratic inscription traced upon the bandages of the mummy states that the tomb was visited in the sixth year of Pinotem I., and that the "sepulchral equipments" (i.e., the bandages, funeral wreaths, mummy-cases, &c.) of the deceased were duly repaired and renewed by the inspector, who was also superintendent of the Royal Treasury. The mummy is swathed in wrappings of white linen, and measures one metre seventy-seven centimetres in length.

NEBSENI (A PRIEST OF THE XXIst DYNASTY).—Between Thothmes II. and the priest Nebsemi—that is to say, between the XVIIIth Dynasty and the XXIst Dynasty—there extends a space of time equivalent to



COFFIN AND MUMMY OF A GAZELLE.

RECENT DISCOVERY OF ROYAL MUMMIES AND OTHER EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.



FUNERAL PAPYRUS OF QUEEN MAKARA, OF THE TWENTY-FIRST DYNASTY.

about 550, or 590 years, according as we accept the chronological scheme of Mariette or of Lepsius. Nebsepi was a priest and hierogrammate of noble birth and Theban family; his father's name being Phiri and his mother the Lady Tamosoo. He was father of Queen Hathor-Hont-taui, husband, apparently, to Queen Tentamen, and grandfather to King Pinotem II. The mummy-case of Nebsepi so closely reproduces the style and workmanship of the mummy-cases of the kings of the XVIIIth Dynasty, that it is almost difficult to believe that a coffin of that period has not been appropriated for his remains. The face of the mummy is uncovered, and wears an aspect of profound repose.

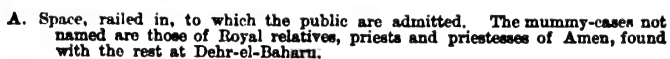
There is nothing repulsive in its appearance. The head appears to be covered with short curling hair. The lips are slightly parted, and the upper teeth are visible. The absence of the eyeball is indicated by the way in which the eyelids are sunken; and the nostrils are forcibly distended, in consequence of the method employed by the embalmers for the removal of the brain, which was effected by means of a hooked instrument passed up through the nose. The expression is, nevertheless, not unpleasing. The shrouds are of somewhat coarse texture; and a few withered flowers may be observed stuck through the bands which hold the wrappings together. Nebsepi was evidently yet young at the time of his decease.

QUEEN HATHOR HONT-TAUI (XXIst DYNASTY).—Queen Hathor Hont-taui, daughter of the preceding (Nebsepi) and of Queen Tentamen, was of Royal descent on the maternal side only. Her name became first known to science through her two funeral papyri (now in the Boolak Museum), which were bought at Suez in 1877 by the late Mariette Pasha. Those papyri had unquestionably been sold to some traveller in the first instance by the brothers Abd-er-ranoul, and came from the vault lately discovered. Our illustration represents the bandaged mummy of this Queen, and her mummy-case; the lid of the latter being removed, and the inside visible. The bottom of the mummy-case is adorned with a painted portrait



DEIR-EL-BAHARI, NEAR THEBES, SCENE OF THE RECENT DISCOVERY OF MUMMIES AND SEPULCHRAL RELICS.

FUNERAL PAPYRUS OF QUEEN MAKARA (XXIst DYNASTY). — The word "papyrus" has occurred somewhat frequently in the course of this article; and it may not be out



MUMMIES IN THE EASTERN HALL OF THE BOOLAK MUSEUM.

A HAMPER OF FOOD OFFERINGS; A WIG AND WIG-BOX; A MUMMIED GAZELLE.—The objects here classed together formed part of the funeral equipment of Queen Isi-cm-Kheb, and are therefore more conveniently treated under one head. Queen Isi-cm-Kheb was the last member of the Her-Hor line who was buried in the family vault, before that family vault was finally closed. In accordance with a custom which had prevailed in Egypt (with certain differences



The foregoing Illustrations are engraved from photographs executed by the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News* by Herr Emil Brugsch, keeper of the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities at Boolak.

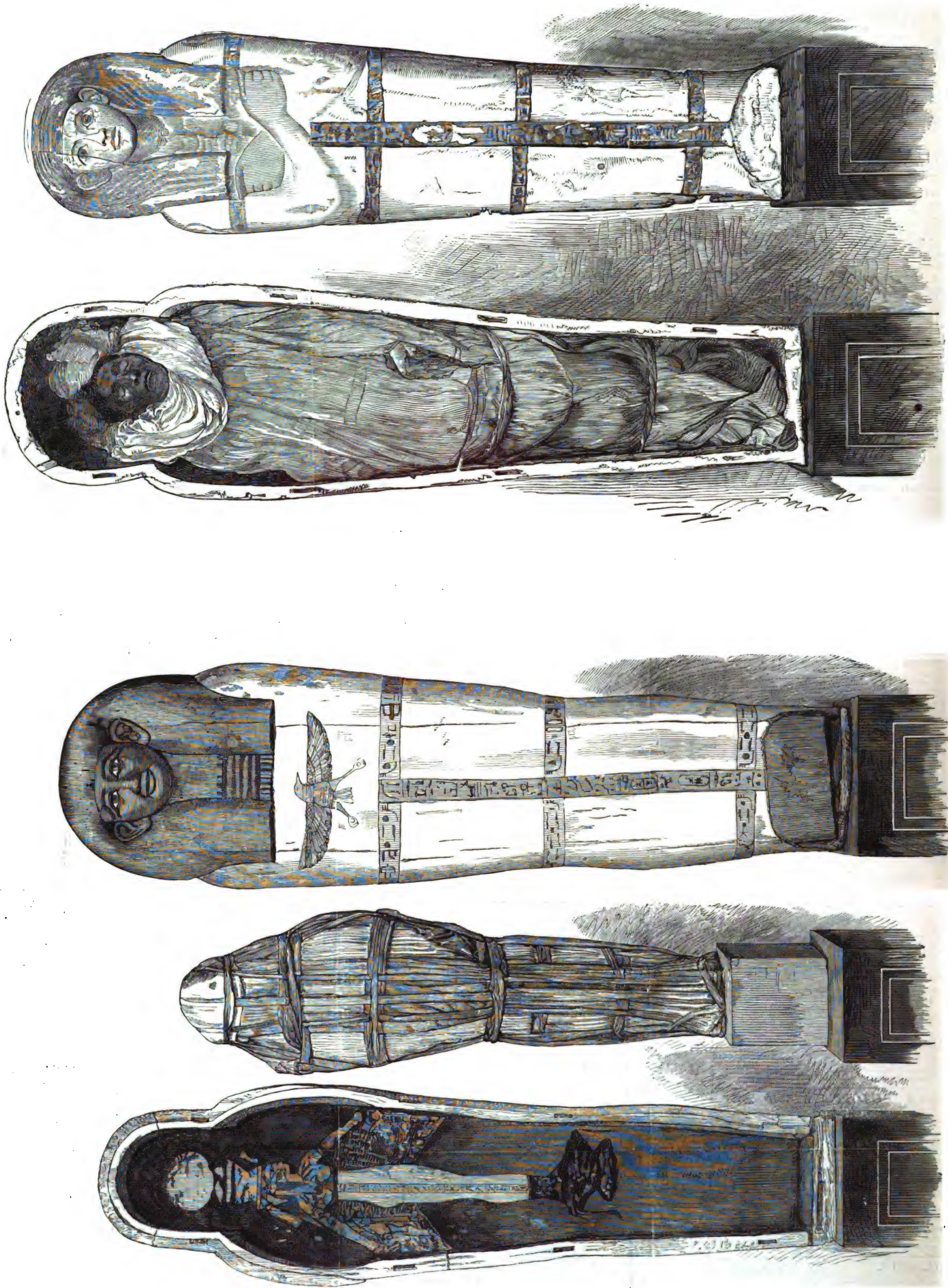
AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

ART NOTES.

The Bank rate was on Monday raised to 6 per cent, after having remained steady at 5 per cent since Oct. 6, 1881.

SOAP.—For Hot Climates it is invaluable quickly curing prickly heat, and such disorders. Price 6d. and 1s., of JAMES LEWIS and SON 12, Old Bond-street, London.

RECENT DISCOVERY OF ROYAL MUMMIES AND OTHER EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.



THE PRIEST NEBSENI.

KING THOTHMES II., EIGHTEENTH DYNASTY.

QUEEN HATHOR HONT-TAUT, TWENTY-FIRST DYNASTY.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



"A Cabinet Council was held yesterday in Downing-street."—Daily Paper.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SEASON.—SEE PAGE 130.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at St. Gabriel's, Warwick-square, by the Rev. George C. Berkeley, Vicar of Southminster, Essex, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. L. Goldolphin Peter, brother of the bridegroom, Thurstan Collins Peter, of Redruth, Cornwall, to Emily Frances Berkeley, youngest daughter of the late Rowland Berkeley, formerly of Benefield Northamptonshire.

On Sept. 14, at York Factory, Hudson's Bay, by the Rev. George Smith Winter, Lieutenant, Percival W. Penfold Mathews, son of the late Captain Mathews, of Madeira, and Castle Cary, Somersetshire, England, Medical Officer Hon. Hudson's Bay Company, &c., to Mary, eldest daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon Kirby, late of the diocese of Moosonee. No cards.

On the 6th inst., at the Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-street, by the Rev. Edmund Egan, Thomas Heathcote Ouchterlony, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel (Retired) Royal Artillery, and Deputy-Governor H.M. Prison, Dartmoor, son of the late Thomas Ouchterlony, Esq., of Fenchurch-street, London, to Mary, only daughter of J. Wilmot, Esq., late of Lincoln. Indian papers, please copy.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., at Taradale House, N.B., Mrs. Hope Mackenzie.

On the 5th inst., at 20, Marlborough Hill, St. John's Wood, Charles Yandle, Esq., in the 87th year of his age, Commissariat Officer at Waterloo, and late Chief Clerk to the Metropolitan Police. Friends will kindly accept this intimation only.

On the 26th ult., at Telford Lodge, Streatham-hill, S.W., William Henry Ryder, of 17, New Bond-street, W., in his 67th year.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Force in Miles.	Direction.	
Jan. 29	30.082	45.0	40.7	88	10	49.7	42.3	S. ESE.	246	0.155
30	30.343	41.9	37.2	85	10	43.3	36.2	WSW. V. ESE.	250	0.000
31	30.640	38.8	34.0	84	9	43.3	36.8	E. ESE.	371	0.000
Feb. 1	30.585	33.6	27.5	80	0	40.5	29.6	E.	155	0.000
2	30.525	32.4	31.8	98	10	38.9	25.5	E.	27	0.010
3	30.548	35.2	34.4	97	6	42.9	29.6	E.	35	0.000
4	30.450	32.0	31.0	97	10	40.5	26.9	E.	22	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock, a.m.:

Barometer (in inches), corrected	30.168	30.270	30.627	30.608	30.728	30.568	30.468
Temperature of Air	46.1°	42.2°	38.3°	34.3°	26.6°	37.2°	37.6°
Temperature of Evaporation	44.2°	40.5°	37.3°	33.0°	26.4°	37.0°	37.6°
Direction of Wind	E.	N.	E.	E.	E.	E.	E.

THE THEATRICAL SEASON at MONACO, 1882.

Two Troupes are engaged at the Theatre—one for Operetta and Vaudeville (the Troupe of the Bouffes Parisiens, Paris), the direction of which has been intrusted to Mr. Plunkett, Ancient Director of the Palais Royal.

The other, the Italian Opera Troupe, is conducted by M. Jules Cohen, of the Academy of Music.

The following is the Programme of the Representations:—

Saturday, Feb. 11, MIGNON, by Mesdames Van Zandt, Baldi, Schalchi; and Messrs. Nouvelli and Maurice Devries.

Tuesday, Feb. 14, MIGNON.

Thursday, Feb. 16, LA FAVORITA, by Messrs. Faure, Gayarré, Ugelli, and Madame Schalchi.

Saturday, Feb. 18, RIGOLETTO, by Mesdames Albani and Schalchi; Messrs. Maurel and Gayarré.

Tuesday, Feb. 21, RIGOLETTO, by Madame Albani (Marguerite), M. Gayarré (Faust), M. Faure (Siegfried), M. Maurel (Valentin), Madame Schalchi (Siebel), Madame Stuardi (Marthe).

Tuesday, Feb. 28, FAUST, by Madame Albani and Messrs. Faure and Gayarré.

Saturday, March 4, LUCIA, by Madame Albani and Messrs. Faure and Gayarré.

Tuesday, March 7, LUCIA.

Saturday, March 11, AMLETO, by Mesdames Albani, Schalchi, and Messrs. Faure and Nouvelli.

Tuesday, March 14, AMLETO, LUCIA, or FAUST.

The Opera of "Faust" will always be played with the extraordinary distribution of Maurel, Faure, and Madame Albani.

After March 15 a Series of Brilliant Concerts will terminate the season.

It will be the first appearance of M. Faure in the rôle of Ashton in "Lucia," and also for the first time that Mr. Maurel will sing Rigoletto.

These celebrated artists have never appeared together in any theatre.

PIGEON-SHOOTING, MONACO, 1882.

GRAND INTERNATIONAL MATCHES. All demands for information should be addressed to Mr. AD. BLONDIN, Monaco. Open to all upon a written introduction from a member of the Hurlingham Gun Club, London; the "Cercle des Patineurs," Paris; or the "Tir du Bois de la Cambre," Brussels.

Friday, Feb. 10, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, Feb. 13, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, Feb. 17, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, Feb. 20, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, Feb. 24, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, Feb. 27, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, March 3, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, March 6, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, March 10, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, March 13, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, March 17, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, March 20, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, March 24, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, March 27, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, March 31, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, April 3, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, April 7, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, April 10, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, April 14, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, April 17, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, April 21, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, April 24, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, April 28, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, May 1, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, May 5, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, May 8, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, May 12, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, May 15, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, May 19, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, May 22, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, May 26, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, May 29, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, June 2, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, June 5, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, June 9, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, June 12, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, June 16, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, June 19, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, June 23, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, June 26, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, June 30, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, July 3, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, July 7, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, July 10, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, July 14, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, July 17, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, July 21, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, July 24, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, July 28, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, August 1, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, August 4, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, August 7, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, August 11, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, August 14, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, August 18, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, August 21, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, August 25, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, August 28, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, September 1, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, September 4, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, September 8, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, September 11, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, September 15, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, September 18, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Friday, September 22, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

Monday, September 25, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 25 metres. Prize, 10 francs. To the second winner 5 francs. To the third winner 2 francs. To the fourth winner 1 franc.

SPECIAL CONCLUDING PERFORMANCES of the

brilliantly successful Pantomime.

LITTLE BO-PEEP, Next Week, at the

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE ROYAL, for the BENEFIT OF THE COMPANY.

For NOVELTIES, see SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT on page 125.

At 7.45, LITTLE BO-PEEP; preceded, at 7, by A MIRACULOUS CURE.

Box-office open daily from Ten till Five. Doors open at 6.30.

Morning Performances—Wednesday and Saturday, at Two.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—CARL ROSA OPERA

COMPANY. MONDAY, FEB. 13, production of Wagner's TANNHAUSER, with entirely new scenery, costumes, and properties. Tuesday, Feb. 14, GARMEN. Wednesday, Feb. 15, RAIL'S MURDER. Thursday, Feb. 16, only time of Sir Julius Benedict's LILY OF KILMURNEY. Friday, Feb. 17, TANNHAUSER. Saturday Morning, Feb. 18, at Two, MIGNON. Saturday Evening, Feb. 18, at Eight, Gounod's FAUST. Popular Prices. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.

Every Evening, at Half-past Eight, Albery's TWO ROSES—Mr. Digby Grant, Mr. Irving, Our Mr. Jenkins, Mr. David James; Messrs. Howe, Terrell, G. Alexander; Misses W. Emery, H. Mathews, Mrs. Pauncefort, Miss Ewell. At 7.30, THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH—Messrs. Terrell, Andrews, Carter; Misses Louisa Payne, H. Mathews. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open Ten to Five. Seats booked by letter or telegram.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1882.

The third Session of what may be described as Mr. Gladstone's second Parliament was opened on Tuesday with a Royal Speech that is well adapted to allay the spirit of faction and remind our legislators that their country has stronger claims upon patriotic service than their party. It contains an array of projected reforms the passing of which entire would be a credit to Parliament. With, perhaps, the exception of the bill for establishing "in the English and Welsh counties the local self-government which has so long been enjoyed by the towns," and the measure "for the reform of the ancient and distinguished Corporation of London, and the extension of municipal government to the metropolis at large"—each of which constitutes a new departure and affects great vested interests—these proposals are neither novel nor likely to arouse keen discussion. Most of them, such as those relating to the amendment of the bankruptcy laws, the suppression of bribery at elections, the prevention of riparian floods, and the consolidation of the criminal code, are changes that have been, in the main, sanctioned in principle by Conservatives as well as Liberals. They have been deferred owing to the legislative block which the condition of Ireland and the obstructive action of extreme Irishmen have brought about. If we could shut our eyes to the experience of the past, a business Session, ending in the passing of a batch of useful measures, might be expected. But everyone fears to anticipate the fruits of the legislative harvest of August as compared with the abundant seed-sowing of February, and hesitates to believe that the Session of 1882 will be an exception to the comparatively barren Sessions that have preceded it.

The Queen's Speech necessarily embraces a prominent allusion to the present state of Ireland, though ingenuity seems to have been taxed to make it as colourless as possible. Facts, so far as they are known to the general public, bear out the statement that "justice has been administered with greater efficiency," and that lawlessness "shows, upon the whole, a diminished force," on the other side of St. George's Channel. There are, we are told, "manifest signs of improvement" to encourage the hope that the remedial legislation of last Session "will be rewarded with the happy results which are so much to be desired." These words are a challenge, which has already been taken up by the leader of the Opposition in the Lords, and will be fiercely denied by the Land League members. The Speech has also a brief reference to the material prospects of Great Britain. We were prepared for congratulations on the improvement of trade and the "better prospects" of agriculture, owing to a favourable season; but the hint that the revenue has not fully responded to these cheerful indications fore-shadows a less brilliant Budget than had been expected.

The foreign topics of the Speech are of course preceded by a reference to an event which concerns the domestic relations and happiness of the Queen and the Royal Family. Her Majesty formally signifies her approval of the marriage of her youngest son, the Duke of Albany, with Princess Helen of Waldeck and Pyrmont, and with some emphasis states that she has "every reason to believe that this will be a happy union." In a few days Prince Leopold will arrive from Germany with his affianced bride, who will doubtless receive a cordial welcome in the country which will be her future home. In due time Parliament will be invited to make adequate provision for Prince Leopold and his fiancée, and the popularity and the public services of his Royal Highness ought to ensure the ready acquiescence of the House of Commons in the proposal, which, in accordance with precedent, the Government will have to make. A Royal wedding at Windsor will be not the least brilliant and auspicious event of the forthcoming London season.

The paragraphs of the Address from the Throne that embrace foreign affairs are skillfully constructed. "Cordial harmony," it is stated, continues to mark her Majesty's relations "with all foreign Powers." A reference to the cession of Thessaly to Greece gives opportunity for a skilful eulogium on the honourable bearing of "all concerned" in that transaction; and the restoration of peace beyond the North-Western Frontier naturally suggests that undivided attention can now be given to the pacific development of the resources of our Eastern Empire, and "the further improvement of the condition of the people." The closing of the Transvaal difficulty by a convention which it is hoped will work successfully, is somewhat

overcast by apprehensions arising from the "unsettled condition" of Basutoland. Two other topics of vital interest to this country are mentioned in the Royal Message with studied vagueness. By mutual agreement, the period for negotiating a Commercial Treaty with France has been extended for another month, and the hope is indulged that this arrangement will facilitate the conclusion of a treaty "favourable to extended intercourse between the two nations, to whose close amity I attach so great a value."

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley, so the papers say, has "put his foot down" in opposition, for military reasons, to the Channel Tunnel scheme; and, Sir Garnet's experience and judgment being manifestly great, and his name a tower of strength, the disfavour in which he holds the project for the practical abolition of "the silver streak" should, and indeed must, have great weight when the Channel Tunnel enterprise comes to be seriously considered by the Government and the legislators. But, remembering how furiously railways were, in the beginning, denounced by the *Quarterly Review*, and how the Suez Canal scheme was vehemently opposed by the very journals which now complacently talk about our highway to India, I think that about the wisest course for the philosophically-minded observer to take is to bear in mind the Five Aphorisms of Hippocrates:—(1) Life is short; (2) Art is long; (3) The occasion fleeting; (4) Judgment difficult; (5) *Experience fallacious*. These aphorisms have not by any means been repeated *ad nauseam*. Those on the difficulty of judgment and the (often) fallaciousness of experience might be with advantage studied by the Tory gentleman who, in a scarcely sane article entitled "Judgment," in the *St. James's Gazette*, accuses Mr. Gladstone of being an "impostor."

The Channel Tunnel may not be made in our time, nor in our children's time; but this world has a confirmed habit of refusing to stand still; and the most surprising things may be done in it before the prophecy of Nostradamus be accomplished, or before this orb be split all to pieces by the playful tail of Mr. Proctor's comet. I came last November from Venice to Paris by way of Turin, Modane, the Mont Cenis Tunnel, Culoz, and Macon; and when I reached home I had the pleasure of reading in *Temple Bar* a very beautiful and tenderly-written love-tale, called "A Story of a Railway Journey," by Lady Lindsay, of Balcarres. The ground traversed by the lovers in the charming novelette was the ground I had just been over myself; and I confess that my dull and unimaginative spirit had not hitherto discovered any element of love in the episodes of a railway journey. That was left for Lady Lindsay to do.

But, long before her Ladyship was born, I remember when there were no railways in Italy at all; when there was no gas in Rome; when the Bible and Murray's Handbooks were impartially confiscated at the Pontifical Custom-house; and when Italy herself was contemptuously styled by statesmen of the Congress of Vienna and the Holy Alliance type "a geographical expression." A tunnel under Mont Cenis! A tunnel beneath the St. Gothard! A railway across the Brenner! What visionaries—what madmen would the men have been declared to be who ventured to moot such schemes when sages of such vast judgment and experience as Nesselrode and Metternich were dominant in Europe!

It is quarrelsome weather. Mr. Augustus Hare, having, as he conceived, a grievance against a firm of booksellers who went bankrupt, and whose representatives, according to his showing, had not been punctual in rendering an account of the sales of his delightful books published by them, writes to the *Times* "ventilating" his woes in a somewhat impetuous manner, and slightly inducing the inference that his own case may be regarded as a typical one as between author and publisher. This letter has stung the estimable Mr. John Murray to dire wrath; so he, too, writes from Albemarle-street to Printing House-square earnestly protesting "against Mr. Augustus Hare's sweeping condemnation of publishers in general, as though (so Johannes de Moravia puts it) we were not in the habit of rendering our accounts regularly or of paying our authors punctually." Further, to make things lively, the solicitors to the estate of the bankrupt publishers write to state that some of Mr. Hare's statements are at variance with the facts, and that, in order to vindicate the reputation of their clients, they intend to institute legal proceedings against Mr. Hare for libel. Surely in this there is a touch of the irony of Fate. Did not Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare produce, some ten years since, a fascinating volume entitled "Memorials of a Quiet Life"? And O! the unquiet of an action for libel! Did he not write five years since an equally pleasing book called "Walks in London"? Ah me! what a sad walk it is into Westminster Hall on the morning when you have a "case" coming on—and against you.

Re "Blood-guiltiness." "J. E. R." writes to me to say that he has copied from "Richardson's Dictionary" the following quotation from Edward Fairfax's "Godfrey of Boulogne," B. XII.

Oh! coward hand, afraid why shouldst thou see
(Thou instrument of death, shame and despite),
Why shouldst thou fear with sharp and trenchant knife
To cut the thread of this blood-guiltie life?

But some liberties, it would appear, have been taken with Fairfax's text since the appearance of the first edition of his translation of "Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered; or Godfrey of Bulloign;" since, turning to my own copy, the Fourth Edition, which was not published until 1749, I find the last line of the stanza running thus—

To cut the Thread of this ignoble life!

Let us compare this with the original Italian of Torquato, himself—

Di questa vita rea troncar lo stame!

Now "vita rea" means a wicked, criminal, and guilty life; and "rea" is much more forcibly translated by "blood-guilt" than by "ignoble;" while "ignoble" in Italian is "ignobile." Lucrezia Borgia (Victor Hugo's Lucrezia I mean, not the genuine one) was a highly wicked, guilty, and criminal person; but not an ignoble one. In the libretto of Donizetti's opera of L. B. the curtain descends to a cry from the chorus of "Che rea donna!"

Mem.: In a "Book of the Hopper," as the boys who ran by the side of the carriage windows used to bawl, I once saw "Che rea donna" translated "what a real woman!"

Who tampered with the text of "Edward Fairfax, Gent," whose English version of the "Gerusalemme" was first published in 1600, and dedicated to Queen Elizabeth? E. Fairfax, Gent, knew what he was about in stanza LXXXIII. of the Twelfth Book:

But thither now run forth my guilty blood.

The tamperer with the text (at least, he has so tampered with it if the quotation from Richardson be accurate) has excised "blood-guilt." Why has he left "guilty blood" untouched?

Furthermore, "T. W. H." tells me that he finds in an old Bible "imprinted at London by Robert Barker, printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty, Anno Dom. 1608" three years before the publication of the Authorised Version), in the Fifty-first psalm, verse xiv., "Deliver me from blood"—not "blood-guiltiness." Finally, "E. I. B." (Hailsham) kindly informs me that he has referred to a "Breeches" Bible of 1606, and that the Geneva text of Psalm LI., v. 14, also runs "Deliver me from blood." But what does the Wickliffe, and what does the Coverdale version say?

"C. E. D." wishes to know the meaning of the expression "parcel-blind" which appeared in the "Echoes" last week. It means partly or partially blind. Some time ago, "C. E. D.," proceeds, he (or she?) ventured to declare, in the course of conversation, that there was such an expression as "parcel-blind"; whereupon he (or she?) was much laughed at, and was told that "there was no such expression, as it could mean nothing." Unfortunately I cannot find any dictionary authority for "parcel-blind." Worcester's Webster gives "parcel" (in the sense of partly or partially) in combination with an unseemly and all but obsolete word used by Shakespeare, and does not give "parcel-gilt," a thoroughly legitimate and decorous word, also used by Shakespeare (2 Henry IV., ii. 1), in frequent modern use, and which most people know to mean a goblet or other piece of silver plate partially gilt—usually on the inside. I have met with the expression "parcel-blind" somewhere in the course of reading—of that fact I am certain—but where, I cannot now remember.

With reference to the beautiful opera the "Mountain Sylph," which I incidentally mentioned last week, I am courteously informed that within recent years the gifted composer of the work in question, Mr. John Barnett, has wholly re-scored this most melodious of operas, supplying it with all the more modern resources of orchestration; and that, in addition, he has in his desk a finished but as yet unproduced opera called "Kathleen," written in his prime, and as vividly Irish in its musical character as the "Mountain Sylph" is Scottish. More than forty years must have passed since, with enchanted ears, I listened to "Farewell to the Mountain" and "This Magic-Wave Scarf." *Vieux grognards* of the Old Guard, would you not like to hear John Barnett's "Mountain Sylph" again? The good old English master is eighty years of age.

Mem.: The libretti of two of the most melodious of modern English operas were derived from the plots of foreign ballets. I say foreign, because I am not quite sure whether "La Sylphide," from which the "book" of "The Mountain Sylph" was obviously drawn, was by a Parisian or a Viennese author. Possibly the esteemed Mr. Charles Hervey, author of "The Theatres of Paris," may be able to set me right in this respect. But the libretto of Edward Loder's "Night Dancers" was borrowed from Théophile Gautier's ballet of "Giselle; ou les Willis."

On Monday evening last the thought entered the cracked head of a demented journeyman painter to clamber over the spiked railings surrounding the ugly and dilapidated monument to the memory of Queen Anne, opposite the west front of St. Paul's Cathedral, and with a hatchet and hammer violently to assault the marble countenance of the excellent Sovereign who would not make Swift a bishop, flattening the Royal nose to a level with the cheeks, slicing large flakes of stone off the Royal occiput, and actually lopping off one of the Royal ears. The poor crazy man—for it turned that he had already been in confinement as a lunatic—was captured, taken before the sitting Alderman, and relegated to an asylum for the insane.

It is to be hoped that some good may come out of the evil perpetrated by the frantic iconoclast of St. Paul's-churchyard. Bird's sculptured group representing Queen Anne looking down on four figures at the respective corners of the pedestal, and supposed to symbolise Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, has long been an eyesore to Wren's majestic basilica, and an architectural scandal to the entire metropolis. It is, besides, in a shameful and hopeless state of dilapidation. I earnestly hope that this "sooty and dingy" group will soon be pulled down by the authorities.

Bird was in great vogue in his day (1667-1731). He worked quickly, boldly, and cheaply, and was in much request for public works. According to Horace Walpole, the performance which first brought Bird into notice was his monument at Westminster to Dr. Busby, the terrible pedagogue (you remember that he whipped Sir Roger de Coverley's grandfather) who would not take off his hat when Charles II. visited Westminster School, lest, in the event of his having uncovered, the Westminster boys should be induced to believe that there was a Greater Man in England than Dr. Busby. The means by which Bird arrived at the knowledge of Busby's facial appearance were decidedly odd. The "Plagosus Orbilius" of Westminster School "had never permitted his picture to be drawn. The moment he was dead his friends had a cast in plaster taken from his face, and thence a drawing in crayons, from which White engraved his print, and Bird carved his image." A somewhat circumlocutory process.

Mem.: The biography of Bird is a very obscure one. Beyond Walpole's sneering notice in the "Anecdotes of Painting," I can find out scarcely anything respecting the rough-handed sculptor who, in addition to his Busby and his Queen Anne, was permitted to disfigure the pediment of the metropolitan

basilica with a crowd of figures purporting to represent the Conversion of St. Paul. I tried to find out something about Bird in that almost inexhaustible mine of biographical and anecdotal wealth, the "Dictionnaire Universel: par une Société de Savans Français et Etrangers." Paris, 1810. No Francis Bird, sculptor, was there; only a Dr. William Bird, Chapel-master to Edward VI., and afterwards Organist to Queen Elizabeth. A most prolific musical composer, the "Dictionnaire Universel" says. Does Mr. Sutherland Edwards ken aught about him?

I do not, however, regret having spent a few hours in Bird-hunting; for I accidentally came across two anecdotes concerning John Churchill, the first Duke of Marlborough, hitherto unknown to me. To others they may be familiar; yet to many, I hope, they will be new. After the conclusion of the Peace of Utrecht, a French Marshal was complimenting Marlborough on his victories in Flanders. "Dear Sir," replied the modest hero, "you know what success in a campaign means. I made a hundred blunders; but you made a hundred and one." The other anecdote bears on the well-known parsimony of the victor of Blenheim. A beggar at Tunbridge Wells asks alms from the Earl of Peterborough, addressing him as "My Lord Duke." Lord Peterborough flings the mendicant a guinea, saying, "Hark ye, fellow! now you may be sure that I am not my Lord Duke of Marlborough."

I dined, on the First of February, deliberately and with malice aforethought, with the Master, Wardens, and Liverymen of the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors at their noble old Hall in Threadneedle-street. I went thither with a special eye towards the recommendations of the National Thrift Society, as formulated by Dr. Benjamin Richardson, to the effect that we are bound to eat and drink "thriftilly," by partaking only of the simplest diet, by not partaking of any rich sauces or made dishes, and by wholly abstaining from any fermented beverages. I was hungry; and own to having consumed a plateful of turtle, a slice of roast mutton, and four brussels sprouts. Likewise I ventured upon one glass of dry champagne and half a bottle of Apollinaris. This to some may seem comparatively moderate; but, according to Dr. Richardson's showing, I must have sinned grievously against "thriftness," first by eating that plateful of turtle, and next by drinking the glass of dry champagne. And surely plain pump water would have been "thrifter" than the Apollinaris.

It would be unpardonably rude to print the bill of fare of a private dinner to which you have been bidden; but I think that I may venture (for a special purpose) to recast the sumptuous menu of the Merchant Taylors' banquet. Here it is—

Importers of Turtle from Ascension and elsewhere,
Dealers in Lemons, Manufacturers of Cayenne Pepper,
Manufacturers of Milk Punch,
Fishmongers, Fishermen, Fish Sauce Makers, Shipbuilders, Fishing-
Net Makers, Sellers of Cucumbers, Potato Salesmen,
Mushroom Dealers, Poulterers, Diggers of Truffles, Buttermen,
Greengrocers, Butchers,
Cooks, Under-Cooks, Vegetable Makers, Confectioners, Foolish Fat
Scullions, Game Dealers,
Bakers, Cheesemongers, Fruiterers, Wine Merchants, Distillers,
Brewers,
Manufacturers of Aerated Waters, Florists, Purveyors of Plate
and China,
Tea and Coffee Dealers, Gasworks, Waiters, A Toastmaster
THE POOR.

That which I have arranged in bill-of-fare fashion above refers simply to the Interests of the various trades and callings (I could have enumerated a hundred others had I the space) which are directly served, fostered, and benefited by what the ascetic philosopher is fond of calling "civic gormandising." Probably, three fourths of every grand banquet consist of superfluities and luxuries with which we could very well dispense. My dear Doctor, Shakespeare, who, in his way, was a very wise Physician indeed, has summed up the whole rationale of the "Thrifty living" question in less than two lines. Says the despairing Lear,

Allow not nature more than nature needs.
Man's life is cheap as beast's.

But civilised man does not wish to live as the beasts live. "Live like me," said stingy Sir John Cutler to the spendthrift. "If I lived like you," retorted the person admonished, "I should not care to live at all." Of course, it is both foolish and wicked to be wasteful, or, as the saying goes, "to burn the candle at both ends;" but it is precisely by the production, fabrication, and dealing in luxuries and superfluities that nations grow immensely rich; and a very large proportion of the wealth of the City of London is derived from her trade in articles which "thrifty" men should not want, and which, if they practise what they preach, they should never consume.

The Court of the Merchant Taylors have, fortunately, a great many more things to think of besides the graceful dispensation of their sumptuous hospitality; and I was enabled to bring away from the hall in Threadneedle-street something else besides the bill of fare. This something else was the Rules and Regulations of the Convalescent Home for Ladies, established, some ten years since, exclusively at the cost and charges of the Guild, at Bognor, in Sussex. The preamble tranquilly recites that "this Home is established by the Merchant Taylors' Company of the Fraternity of St. John Baptist, for God's glory, and for the benefit of their suffering fellow-creatures. It is intended for the wives, widows, or daughters of gentlemen; who, recovering from sickness, or suffering from the effects of overwork, require rest and sea air to restore them to health. The funds for the maintenance of this charity are entirely provided by the company; the ladies are gratuitously boarded and lodged during a specified time; free railway passes to and from Bognor are provided for them; and I believe that I am correct in saying that there is room in the home for more lady convalescents, and that the Clerk of the Company is ready to receive the names of properly recommended applicants.

G. A. S.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.



HON. E. C. MARJORIBANKS, M.P.
MOVER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



LORD WENLOCK,
SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.



MR. J. F. B. FIRTH, M.P.
SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Address of both Houses of Parliament to the Queen, in reply to her Majesty's gracious Speech at the Opening of the Session last Tuesday, was moved, in the House of Lords, by the Earl of Fingall, and seconded by Lord Wenlock; in the House of Commons, it was moved by the Hon. E. C. Marjoribanks, and seconded by Mr. J. F. B. Firth.

The Earl of Fingall (who sits as Baron in the Peerage of the United Kingdom) is the Right Hon. Arthur James Plunkett, Baron Killeen, and Baron Fingall. His Lordship succeeded to the peerage last April. (We regret that the photograph of Lord Fingall reached us this week too late to be engraved for this publication.)

The third Baron Wenlock, the Right Hon. Sir Beilby Lawley, Bart., who succeeded his father, the late Lord Wenlock, in 1880, was born in May, 1849; he is nephew, on his mother's side, to the present Duke of Westminster. Lord Wenlock was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was returned M.P. for Chester at the general election of 1880, in opposition to Mr. Cecil Raikes, but was then unseated on petition, and was called to the Upper House by his father's death soon afterwards. His Lordship married, in 1872, Lady Constance Mary Lascelles, daughter of the Earl of Harewood. He is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, a Captain of the Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and patron of five livings. His seat is at Escrick Park, Yorkshire.

The Hon. Edward Coutts Marjoribanks, M.P. for Berwickshire, is eldest son of Lord Tweedmouth, Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, Bart., who was M.P. for Berwick till the creation of the peerage. Mr. E. C. Marjoribanks was born in 1849, was educated at Harrow, and at Christ



OUT IN THE COLD.

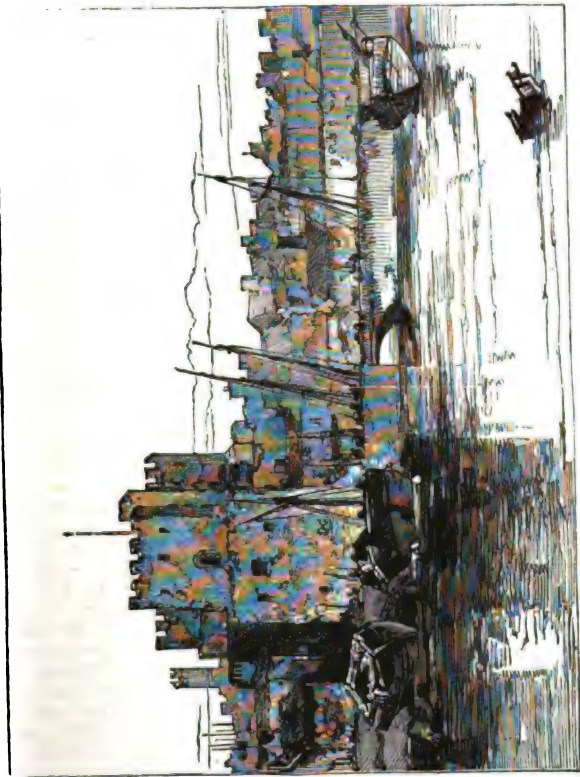
Church, Oxford, and was called to the Bar, at the Inner Temple, in November, 1874. He married, in 1873, Lady Fanny Octavia Louisa Churchill, a daughter of the Duke of Marlborough, sister to the Marquis of Blandford and to Lord Randolph Churchill. He resides at Dunse Castle, Berwickshire, and is a magistrate for two counties in Scotland. He was elected for his own county in 1880, and is a decided Liberal, advocating the extension of the franchise in counties, the assimilation of land laws to those regarding personal property, and the abolition of the laws of "hypothec."

Mr. Joseph Firth Bottomley Firth, M.P. for Chelsea, is a native of Yorkshire, born in 1842. He took his degree of LL.B. at the London University in 1875, and was called to the Bar, at the Middle Temple, in June, 1866, and has practised on the North-Eastern Circuit. He married, in 1873, a daughter of Mr. George Tatham, who was Mayor of Leeds two years ago. Mr. Firth, being a member of the Society of Friends, has taken an active part in the advocacy of Church Disestablishment. But he has rendered much more useful public service by his efforts to promote the municipal reform of the Metropolis. He is author of a book entitled "Municipal London; or, London Government as it is, and London Government as it ought to be." He is, of course, in all respects a thorough Liberal Reformer; in favour of a complete equalisation of the suffrage, in town and country, all over the United Kingdom; of shortening the period of residence to qualify electors, and of providing a full and complete electoral register by the care of public officers in every city, borough, and shire. Mr. Firth was first elected for Chelsea in April, 1880, as the colleague of Sir Charles Dilke.

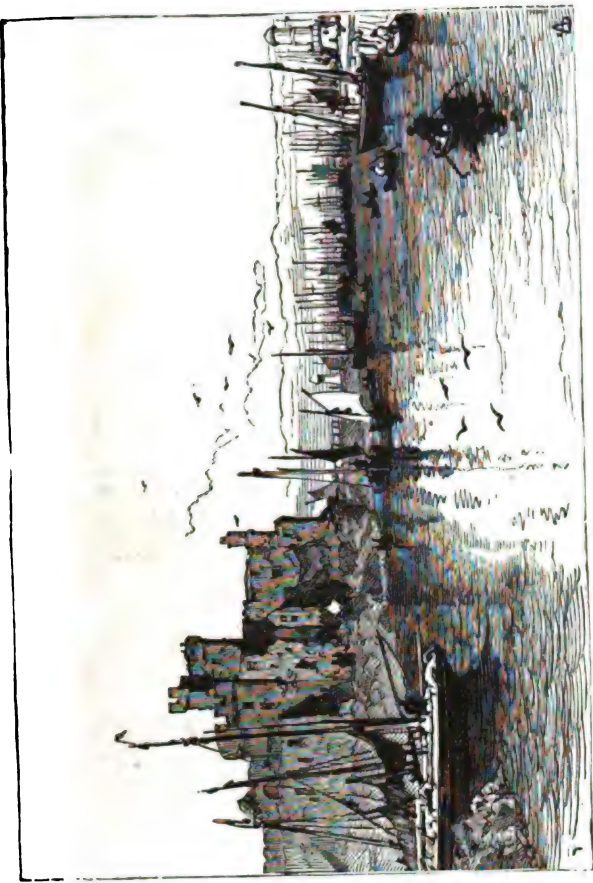
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN THE ISLE OF MAN.
SEE NEXT PAGE.



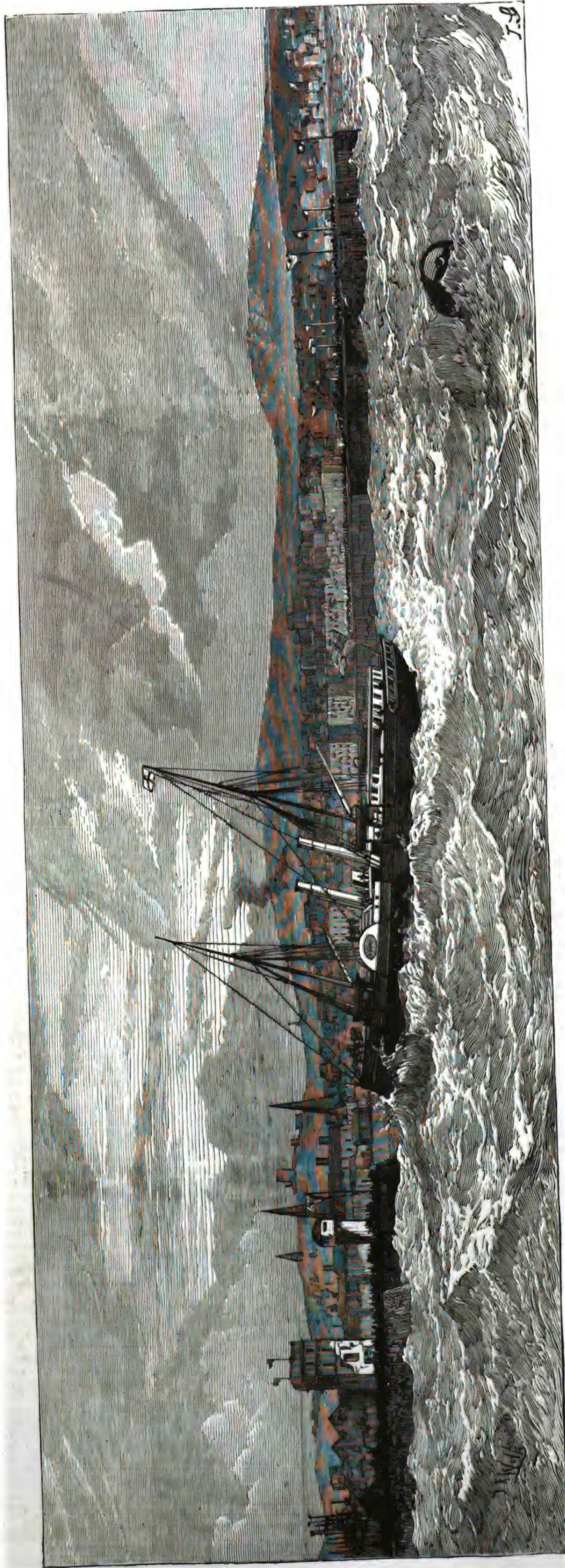
PORT ST. MARY.



CASTLE RUSHEN.



PEEL CASTLE.



THE LIVELY ENTERING DOUGLAS HARBOUR.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The Session which began last Tuesday bids fair to be a lively one. There was, at least, every promise of this in the ringing cheers with which the "considerable majority" (to quote the words of the Prime Minister himself) signalled the renewed exclusion of Mr. Bradlaugh. The junior member for Northampton is again "Out in the Cold," as indicated in the character sketch of Mr. Bradlaugh in the Lobby; and this fresh shutting-out of a troublesome personage will not decrease the interest taken in St. Stephen's by the large section of the public which finds gratification in listening to the debates and in gazing at the celebrities of either House. Perhaps the place that affords the most satisfactory glimpses of Ministers is Downing-street just before the hour appointed for a Cabinet Council. Taking your stand there, in front of Number 10, the plain little official residence of the illustrious Englishman who is at once Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury, you may, perchance, catch a glimpse of Mr. Gladstone himself leaving the House as unpretentiously as though he were the humblest subject of her Majesty; and will in all probability have an opportunity of noting the Marquis of Hartington's peculiarly long stride as he stalks stolidly up to the door, in company with his faithful dog Ponto; as well as of observing the debonair fashion in which Earl Granville, when not troubled by the gout, crosses the road from the Foreign Office. As a nimble Artist indicates on the front page, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's style of walking up Downing-street is the most business-like; Sir William Harcourt might be a benevolent, middle-aged aesthete, were he but to assume a more ornate garb; Mr. Childers comports himself with the martial erectness proper to the chief of the War Office; Earl Spencer preserves his owl-in-an-ivy-bush appearance; and Lord Kimberley as worthily upholds the dignity of his office as the other Cabinet Ministers sketched do theirs.

Conspicuous though her Majesty was for her absence from the ceremony of opening Parliament, the scene inside and outside Palace-yard was almost as lively between one and two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon as it is when the Queen graciously deigns to attend in person. Unwelcome as the fact may be, Mr. Bradlaugh was undoubtedly the attraction, or the "Object of Interest," as the hon. member is dubbed in another of the pictorial pages. Inspector Denning, however (hale and hearty as ever was this ruddy-faced officer with the silver fringe of beard), had made adequate arrangements to control the large throngs of spectators both within and without the House. Inside the Lower House Sir Henry Brand held the usual informal levée; but the peculiar position of Mr. Bradlaugh kept him from joining the body of members who filed past the table to shake hands with the Speaker. The heterodox member for Northampton kept his seat under the Peers' Gallery till Sir William Knollys bravely summoned the Speaker to hear the Royal Address read. From his place in the centre of his fellow Royal Commissioners (Earl Sydney, Lord Kenmare, the Earl of Cork, and Lord Mounson), Lord Selborne, with the habitually clear articulation of a Lord Chancellor, read her Majesty's Speech to the large gathering of Peereesses present, with but few Peers, and the customary throng of hon. members at the bar:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

It is with much satisfaction that I again invite your advice and assistance in the conduct of public affairs.

I have given my approval to a marriage between my son Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and her Serene Highness Princess Helen of Waldeck and Pyrmont. I have every reason to believe that this will be a happy union.

I continue in relations of cordial harmony with all foreign Powers.

The treaty for the cession of Thessaly to the Greek Kingdom has now been executed in its main provisions. The transfer of sovereignty and of occupation was effected in a manner honourable to all concerned.

In concert with the President of the French Republic, I have given careful attention to the affairs of Egypt, where existing arrangements have imposed on me special obligations. I shall use my influence to maintain the rights already established, whether by the firmans of the Sultan or by various international engagements, in a spirit favourable to the good government of the country and the prudent development of its institutions.

I have pleasure in informing you that the restoration of peace beyond the North-Western Frontier, together with continued internal tranquillity, plentiful seasons, and increase of the revenue, has enabled my Government in India to resume works of public utility which had been suspended, and to devote its attention to measures for the further improvement of the condition of the people.

The convention with the Transvaal has been ratified by the Representative Assembly; and I have seen no reason to qualify my anticipations of its advantageous working.

I have, however, to regret that, although hostilities have not been renewed in Basutoland, the country still remains in an unsettled condition.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—

The Estimates for the service of the year are in an advanced stage of preparation, and will be promptly submitted to you.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

My communications with France on the subject of a new Commercial Treaty have not been closed. They will be prosecuted by me, as I have already acquainted you, with a desire to conclude a Treaty favourable to extended intercourse between the two nations, to whose close amity I attach so great a value.

The trade of the country, both domestic and foreign, has for some time been improving, and the mildness of the winter season has been eminently suited to farming operations. Better prospects are, I trust, thus opened for the classes immediately concerned in agriculture.

The public revenue, which is greatly, though not always at once, affected by the state of industry and commerce, has not yet exhibited an upward movement in proportion to their increased activity.

The condition of Ireland at this time, as compared with that which I described at the beginning of last year, shows signs of improvement, and encourages the hope that perseverance in the course you have pursued will be rewarded with the happy results which are so much to be desired.

Justice has been administered with greater efficacy; and the intimidation which has been employed to deter occupiers of land from fulfilling their obligations, and from availing themselves of the Act of last Session, shows upon the whole a diminished force.

My efforts, through the bounty of Providence, have been favoured by the abundance of the harvest in that portion of the United Kingdom.

In addition to a vigorous exertion of the provisions of the ordinary law, I have not hesitated, under the painful necessity of the case, to employ largely the exceptional powers intrusted to me for the protection of life and property by two Acts of the last Session.

You will be invited to deal with proposals for the establishment in the English and Welsh counties of Local Self-Government, which has so long been enjoyed by the towns; together with enlarged powers of administration, and with financial changes which will give you an opportunity of considering, both as to town and country, what may be the proper extent, and the most equitable and provident form, of contribution from Imperial taxes in relief of local charges.

These proposals, in so far as they are financial, will apply to the whole of Great Britain. It will be necessary to reserve the case of Ireland for a separate consideration.

In connection with the general subject of local administration, I have directed a measure to be prepared and submitted to you for the reform of the ancient and distinguished Corporation of London, and the extension of Municipal Government to the metropolis at large.

Bills will again be laid before you with which, during the last Session, notwithstanding the length of its duration and your unwearied labours, it was found impossible to proceed. I refer particularly to those concerning Bankruptcy, the repression of Corrupt Practices at Elections, and the Conservancy of Rivers and Prevention of Floods.

Measures will also be proposed to you with respect to a Criminal Code and to the Consolidation and Amendment of the Laws affecting Patents.

The interests of some portions of the United Kingdom have suffered peculiarly of late years from the extreme pressure of the public business on your time and strength; but I trust that during this Session you may be able to consider bills which will be presented to you in relation to the Law of Entail and to Educational Endowments in Scotland, and to improved means of Education in Wales.

I commend these and other subjects with confidence to your care; and it is my earnest prayer that your wisdom and energy may, under the blessing of God, prove equal to the varied and increasing needs of this extended empire.

The commencement of the evening sitting saw the usual serenity of an opening day seriously ruffled in the House of Commons. A group of new members, of whom Mr. James Lowther and Mr. Cecil Raikes were the most enthusiastically cheered by the Conservatives, took the oath directly after Mr. Winn had moved for the new writ for Westminster. Mr. Bradlaugh then advanced to the table with the view of taking the oath likewise; but, before the Clerk could administer it, Sir Stafford Northcote roused the enthusiasm of the Opposition by calmly moving a similar resolution to that which was carried last Session:—

That, having regard to the resolutions of this House of June 22, 1880, and of April 26, 1881, and to the reports and proceedings of the two Select Committees therein referred to, Mr. Bradlaugh be not permitted to go through the form of repeating the words of the oath prescribed by 29 Vic., c. 19, and 31 and 32 Vic., c. 72.

Mr. Bradlaugh having withdrawn behind the bar, the Home Secretary briefly moved the "previous question," in the unavoidable absence of the Prime Minister, his plea being that the House had no right to prevent a duly elected member from taking the oath, and that it was the province of a Court of Law alone to determine whether any obstacle existed. This was the gist of the Ministerial argument. As the debate progressed, and the House every moment grew fuller and fuller, until it became wellnigh unbearably overcrowded, the scene was remarkable. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Teck in the Peers' Gallery, and the Princess of Wales with Princess Mary in the Ladies' Cage, were among the most interested auditors of Mr. Newdegate's magniloquent oration in defence of the Constitution and Mr. Bradlaugh's impassioned advocacy of his right to his seat. Standing on the floor of the House, within the line which indicates the bar, Mr. Bradlaugh offered to withdraw for some months if a promise were given that a measure rendering it optional to take the oath or make an affirmation would be introduced. Mr. Labouchere showed in vain how quickly such a measure could be passed. But Sir Stafford Northcote would not countenance the proposition. Mr. Gladstone, in a quiet, logical speech, was pointing out that hon. members were hardly capable judges in this delicate matter of conscience when a volley of noisy jeers interrupted him, and he dexterously alluded to them to strengthen his argument. But the Premier had the mortification to find the Ministry in a minority at the very outset of the Session. Amid the most exuberant cheering from the excited Opposition, the result of the division showed a majority of 58 in favour of Sir Stafford Northcote's resolution—286 ayes against 228 noes. Nothing daunted, Mr. Bradlaugh again walked up to the table, and respectfully repeated his claim. But, again at the instigation of the Leader of the Opposition, the junior member for Northampton was ordered to withdraw; and he discreetly did so—for the time being.

Mr. Gladstone directly afterwards heralded the Ministerial resolutions for regulating the business of the Commons. Now, it happened that on the very opening night, the Upper House set an admirable example of decorum and dispatch in procedure. The Earl of Fingall (in the uniform of the Royal Leinster Regiment) and Lord Wenlock (gay in the garb of the Yorkshire Hussars) having neatly discharged their duties of moving and seconding the Address, there were skillful but short passages of arms between the Marquis of Salisbury and Earl Granville (whose adroit answer the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived from the other House in time to hear), and other noble Lords; and the Address was agreed to in one sitting.

On the other hand, the debate on the Address was not begun till a late hour in the Commons. After the Bradlaugh episode, the reading of a letter by the Speaker announcing the stale news of the arrest of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, Mr. O'Kelly, and Mr. Sexton gave Mr. Dwyer Gray an opening to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the committal to prison of those hon. members. The Prime Minister proved there had been no breach of privilege; and Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Sexton, Mr. P. J. Smyth, Mr. Leamy, Mr. Dawson, and Mr. Sullivan could not by their Hibernian eloquence keep the House from negating Mr. Gray's motion by 174 to 45. Not till then could Mr. Edward Marjoribanks and Mr. Firth loyally paraphrase the Queen's Speech, and give Sir Stafford Northcote grounds for renewing the debate on Wednesday, when it was again adjourned.

The ship Hereford, 1440 tons, Captain Gordon, chartered by Mr. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 3rd inst., with 394 emigrants, under the supervision of Dr. C. E. Strutt, with Miss Jones in charge of the single women.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

On Tuesday week, his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, in the performance of his tour of official inspection, on his way from the Clyde to the Mersey, visited the Isle of Man, and stayed there till Wednesday morning. We have recently put before our readers, upon several occasions in the past twelvemonth, views of the most interesting scenes, natural objects, and historical monuments, in that small island of the Irish Sea, which proves yearly more attractive to visitors from England, and which is not difficult of access from Liverpool, Fleetwood, or Barrow on the Lancashire Coast. The places shown in our Illustrations this week are Douglas Bay, with the pleasant town of that name, the social capital and the Lieutenant-Governor's residence; Castletown, where the insular Legislature, the House of Keys, still holds its sessions, and where Castle Rushen, now the common prison, recalls the feudal rule of bygone ages; Port St. Mary, the rendezvous of the herring fishery, to protect which the first stone of a projected breakwater, the "Alfred Pier," was laid by his Royal Highness; and the picturesque ruins of Peel Castle, with those of the ancient Cathedral, on a rocky islet close to the harbour of Peel, on the western shore of the island. All these places were so lately described in this Journal, that it will only be needful to observe the manner in which the Prince was enabled to visit them last week, unfortunately with so little time to spare, having but a few hours at his disposal, that he could add but little to his former impressions, having been there before in July, 1863. The inhabitants of Douglas and Port St. Mary, who saw much of his Royal Highness, though not so much as they wished, and likewise those of Castletown and Peel, and the deputation from Ramsay next morning who waited upon him at Douglas, showed a cordial feeling of loyalty and public spirit in their manifestations of welcome to the Prince.

The arrival of the Admiralty despatch-boat Lively, with his Royal Highness on board, about ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, was greeted with the firing of a salute from the guns, as the steamer passed round the Battery Pier, and came to anchor between that and the Victoria Pier. The harbour-master went on board, and brought her into the harbour, where she was moored in "the Double Corner." A guard of honour, formed of the 1st Isle of Man Volunteers, the Rocket Brigade, the Life-Boat Crews, and the Fire Brigade, was drawn up on shore. The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir H. B. Loch, K.C.B., with the Right Rev. Dr. Rowley, Bishop of Sodor and Man, went on board the Lively and breakfasted with the Prince. Other island officials, Dermester Drinkwater (Judge), Major Goldie-Taubman, Speaker of the House of Keys, Mr. S. Harris, High Bailiff of Douglas, and Mr. W. A. Brearey, Chairman of the Town Commissioners, with members of the Reception Committee, were introduced to his Royal Highness. He received an address from the town, with one or two special presents; and then landed at eleven o'clock. Entering a carriage drawn by four greys, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bishop, and Captain Le Strange, R.N., commander of the Lively, his Royal Highness drove through the town, followed by three other carriages, with the local notables, and by the military and naval guard of honour. Along Parade-street, the Loch Promenade, Victoria-street, and Athol-street, there was a great display of flags and other decorations, with triumphal arches, and thousands of people cheered the Prince as he went past. Leaving Douglas, the two foremost carriages, with his Royal Highness and the chief official personages of the island, drove on to Castletown, within less than an hour's journey, on the south shore. Alighting there at the Court-House, the Prince received an address from the High Bailiff of Castletown, Mr. J. M. Jeffcott, and thence proceeded along the shore road to Port St. Mary. Here another address was presented, by Mr. Clucas, the Captain of Rushen, and the Rev. F. Tracy, the Vicar of the parish. At the spot where the new pier and breakwater is to be constructed, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the Receiver-General, Mr. Ridgway Harrison, and other Commissioners of the Harbour Board, invited his Royal Highness to lay the first stone. This ceremony was duly performed with a silver trowel, the Prince being assisted by Mr. C. R. Walker, resident engineer of the work. On the way back to Castletown, the whole party lunched with Mrs. Gawne, at Kenraugh. They returned from Castletown to Douglas by the railway, and immediately started by another line of railroad to Peel, across the island, getting there soon after four o'clock. At Peel, staying less than an hour, the Duke of Edinburgh received an address from a third local High Bailiff, Mr. R. J. Moore, on behalf of that division or "Sheading" of the island; then went over the ruins of Peel Castle, and finally inspected the Rocket Brigade. The Peelites, if the townspeople of Peel may be so called, gave him an enthusiastic welcome; they had put up triumphal arches, with Maux mottoes, and a variety of tasteful decorations; and they had six hundred school-children to sing "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the Queen." At Douglas, in the evening, there were splendid illuminations, which his Royal Highness failed to see. A dinner and a ball were given in honour of the Prince, by Sir H. B. Loch and Lady Loch, at Government House. Next morning, at ten o'clock, the High Bailiff of Ramsey, Mr. J. C. La Mothe, with the Ramsey Town Commissioners, brought an address to the Duke of Edinburgh, who regretted that he could not go to that place. The Lively, an hour afterwards, left the Isle of Man for the Mersey. Our Illustrations are from Sketches by our local artist, Mr. J. M. Nicholson, forwarded by the Reception Committee.

A correspondent sends to the *Times* from New York, Feb. 4, the following cable message:—"Sir Edward J. Reed, M.P., has bought another Florida railway, 174 miles in length. He now owns all the main Florida lines, extending over 500 miles."

A telegraphic despatch from Irkutsk has been received at the London office of the *New York Herald* giving further particulars concerning the missing boat's crew of the Arctic exploring-ship Jeannette. Records signed by Lieutenant de Long have been found, and these afford accounts of the great distress to which the shipwrecked men were reduced in their efforts to reach a native settlement. The Russian search parties were working energetically.

Mr. Raikes, Conservative, was on Thursday week returned for Preston. The votes recorded for him numbered 6045, against 4212 for Mr. Simpson, the Liberal working-man candidate.—Sir C. Russell, Bart., who has, in conjunction with Mr. W. H. Smith, represented Westminster since 1874, being too unwell to take his seat in the House of Commons at the opening of the Session, has applied for the Chiltern Hundreds. He has issued his valedictory address; and Lord Algeron Percy, second son of the Duke of Northumberland, the Conservative candidate for the vacancy, has explained his views on the leading political questions.—Mr. Gladstone has signed a warrant conferring the office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds on Mr. A. M. Sullivan.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Nothing discouraged by the fog, a splendid audience assembled on Saturday night last at the Vaudeville Theatre to witness the revival, under the sole leaseholdship and management of Mr. Thomas Thorne, of the always delightful and, it may be added, always fresh and juvenile "School for Scandal." Why does this delightful comedy never pall upon us, even if we witness its performance by a troupe of strolling players in a barn, or by a troupe of amateurs in the concert-room of a remote watering-place? Why do its characters never seem old-fashioned nor its dialogue antiquated; although fashionable footmen no longer (it is to be hoped) endeavour to raise small sums "by way of annuity," and no purport nor significance attaches to the mention of the Irish Tontine? I fancy that one of the reasons why the "School for Scandal" has retained its popularity is that the world is, on the one hand, as much addicted as ever it was to hatred, envy, malice, and all uncharitableness—that is to say, to talking scandal—while, on the other hand, it admires, or professes to admire, as fervently as of yore, the qualities of integrity, generosity, and benevolence. We like to think that we have a Sir Peter Teazle, a Sir Oliver Surface, and a Maria among our friends, and a faithful Rowley among our dependents; while we are very certain that we know Lady Sneerwell perfectly; that we are members of the same club with Sir Benjamin Backbite; and that we are bidden to dine with Mrs. Candour the day after to-morrow. I never met a Tony Lumpkin in real life; but I have been intimately acquainted with at least half a dozen types of Joseph Surface.

The "School for Scandal" is a hundred and five years old, and Richard Brinsley Sheridan was only six-and-twenty years old when he wrote it. It must be remembered that the best comedies of Congreve were written before he was five-and-twenty, and that Mr. Dion Boucicault was a mere lad when he astonished the town with "London Assurance." The original plot of the "School for Scandal" differed widely from that of the existing play. The first sketch for the comedy was called "The Slanderers," and the scene was laid in the Pump Room at Bath. Sir Peter and Lady Teazle were subsequent introductions. Spatter, and not Snake, was the crawling wretch who got calumnious paragraphs inserted in the newspapers at the instance of Lady Sneerwell. Crabtree was "Sir Christopher Crab." Maria's lover was first called Clerimont, and then Florival; and of this scenario of the Second Act, discovered among Sheridan's MSS., the modern reader may make as much, or as little, as he can.

"All, Lady Sneerwell and Mrs. C., 3rd Lady S. and • • •, Em and Mrs. C. listening, 4th L. S. and Flor. Shows him into the room—bids him return the other way—L. S. and Emma: Emma and Florival—fits—maid—Emma fainting and sobbing:—"Death! don't expose me"—enter maid—will call out—all come on with cards and smelling-bottles."

What has become of the maid, the fits, the cards and the smelling-bottles? "All gonned afay mid de luger bier—afay in die ewigkrit," as Hans Breitmann sings. The Lady Teazle of the Second Sketch is a detestable coquette, and two of her taunts to her husband are positively revolting in their cynicism. "Then you wish me dead," says Sir Peter. "You know I do not," is the heartless reply; "for you have made no settlement on me." "I am but middle-aged," pleads poor Sir Peter. "There's the misfortune," answers Lady T.; "put yourself on, or back, twenty years, and, either way, I should like you the better." I fancy, moreover, that the original "Old Teazle," into whom the eccentric but chivalrous Sir Peter ultimately developed, was not what is commonly (and often unjustly) deemed a gentleman. From his name, he was possibly meant to be a cloth manufacturer. Lady Teazle, too, was improved from what Thomas Moore has called "an ill-bred young shrew, whose readiness to do wrong leaves the mind in little uncertainty as to her fate," into a lively and innocent though imprudent country girl, transplanted into the midst of all that can bewilder and endanger her, but with still enough of the purity of rural life about her heart to keep the blight of the world from settling on it permanently. Unfortunately, Miss Ada Cavendish reminded the observer on Saturday, in her clever rendering of the character originally sustained in 1777 by Mrs. Abington, more of "the ill-bred young shrew" than of "the lively and innocent, although imprudent, country girl." Miss Ada Cavendish was, in the earlier scenes of the play, altogether too noisy and physically demonstrative in her "skittishness." I will not charge her with lack of refinement, because it may be that the lady's conception of the character of Lady Teazle was that of a hoyden; and a capital hoyden she certainly was. The age was one when hoydens flourished; and it is possible that Miss Cavendish had been reading in good Dr. Doddridge's Memoirs that remarkable description of a game of romps, in which a tablecloth was spread on the stairs on which sat the ladies; the gentlemen beneath tugged at the ends of the tablecloth, and then they all tumbled over one another "till the gunpowder ran out of the heels of their boots." And was not the exemplary Mrs. Inchbald given in her youth to knocking runaway knooks in Covent-garden. In the almost tragic scene following her discovery behind the screen, Miss Ada Cavendish was entirely herself—quiet, dignified, pathetic, and forcible. It will be remembered that Garrick, writing to Sheridan four days after the production of the play, makes the objection that the characters on the stage, at the falling of the screen, stand too long before they speak. This is rather the objection of a stage manager, anxious for the "business" to run trippingly, than of an ordinary spectator. The audience enjoy the temporary paralysis—the "dumbfoundedness" of all the characters on the stage. The spectators are absorbed in wonder and perplexity as to what is to come next, and how this extraordinary imbroglio can possibly be cleared up; and astonished expectation is one of the chief elements of pleasure. The ordeal of standing mute and motionless so long is a very trying one for Miss Ada Cavendish; but she got through it victoriously.

The Sir Peter Teazle of Mr. William Farren is too well known and too thoroughly appreciated to need renewed comment, which could be only a re-echo of bygone and well-deserved plaudits. This excellent comedian was at his very best on Saturday; as was also Mr. Thomas Thorne in the subsidiary but by no means unimportant part of Crabtree. It can surely be no news to Mr. Henry Neville to be told that his Charles Surface is in its gallantry and vivacity a superb performance. Mr. Frank Archer as Joseph Surface was rather hard. Surely "Master Bliff," in "Tom Jones," from which prose epic Sheridan borrowed the characters of the two brothers, was an oilier and younger-looking hypocrite than the sententious personage represented by Mr. Archer. He looked so intensely respectable that both he and the audience must have had great difficulty in persuading themselves at last that Joseph Surface was a scoundrel. A stage hypocrite should at least be allowed to betray himself in an occasional "aside," be it only a gesture or a look; but Mr. Archer never let the ethical cat out of the bag. Mr. John Maclean's Sir Oliver Surface was all that it should have been; and Mr. Edward Lighton made Moses a really funny little Jew, and not a cross and offensive caricature.

Mr. Lin Rayne had uphill work with Sir Benjamin Backbite, for the reason that the "macaroni" in question is really an extinct type of character; but Mr. Lin Rayne threw intelligence and appreciativeness into the part, and was highly amusing. Mrs. Arthur Stirling was an excellent Mrs. Candour, while Miss Alma Murray was a graceful but slightly too melancholy Maria, and Mrs. G. Canninge a stately but somewhat affected Lady Sneerwell. The dresses were rich and tasteful, and were from the designs of Mr. Alfred Thompson, and the scenery was extremely elaborate, although too much encumbered by upholstery. One sees a great deal too much of the upholsterer and too little of the scene-painter on the modern stage. I hope that the revival of the "School for Scandal" at the Vaudeville will have a long and triumphantly prosperous run. Mr. Thomas Thorne has certainly done his best to deserve success.

This being the age of benefits, I am certain every theatre-goer who has been delighted with the remarkably beautiful and resplendent pantomime of "Little Bo-Peep" will agree with me that the hard-working and talented company of players in the Covent Garden spectacle richly merit the benefit the lessee has generously accorded them. I am glad to hear the concluding performances next week are to be for the benefit of the "Little Bo-Peep" company. My turn may come next.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

The Sacred Harmonic Society's concert of yesterday (Friday) week comprised performances of Handel's Coronation Anthem, "Zadok the Priest," Gounod's "Messe Solennelle," and Beethoven's "Mount of Olives." This selection offered an interesting contrast between the grace and refinement of the French composer's music, the beauty and dramatic power of Beethoven's work, and the sublimity of Handel's anthem, the most celebrated of those which he composed for the coronation of George the Second. The solo vocalists on the occasion referred to were Miss A. Williams, Mr. Maas, and Mr. H. E. Thorndike; the two former artists having particularly distinguished themselves in the incidental passages of the mass; and in the seraph's song (Miss Williams) and the opening recitative and air (Mr. Maas) in Beethoven's sacred cantata. The chorus-singing was generally good, with the exception of two or three points in the mass, the music of which is much less familiar to the choristers than that of the other pieces in the programme. Much regret was felt at the cause of the absence of Sir Michael Costa, whose place, as conductor, was (as occasionally heretofore) ably supplied by M. Sainton. Although progressing favourably, Sir Michael will not be able to be present at the next concert, on Feb. 24, when Mendelssohn's 42nd Psalm, a new "Te Deum" by Mr. W. G. Cousins, and Mr. Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch" are to be performed.

The Carl Rosa opera company's recent performances at Her Majesty's Theatre have consisted of repetitions of works already noticed, the second representation of Balfe's "Moro" having been postponed from Thursday week to Monday last, when Miss Georgina Burns, replaced Madame Valleria as Olivia, owing to the indisposition of the latter.

The second of Mr. Sims Reeves's concerts of operatic, national, and miscellaneous music took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when our great tenor sang the recitative and song, "The grasping, rasping Norman race," from Macfarren's "Robin Hood," and the nautical ballad, "Tom Bowling." Mr. Reeves was encored in the first song, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Santley, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. F. B. Foote, and Mr. H. Pyatt also contributed to the selection from "Robin Hood;" and they and Miss Spenser Jones were the vocalists in the miscellaneous portion of the programme, which included the clever instrumental performances of the "Anemoic Union," directed by Mr. Lazarus. The third concert takes place next Friday evening.

Mr. John Boosey's "London Ballad Concerts" are still pursuing a successful career during this, their sixteenth, season. Last week's performances were of the usually attractive kind, including several new songs—"Sunshine and Rain" by Blumenthal; "Come to me, O ye Children," by Macinore; "The Old Barge," by Behrend; "Serenade" by A. Goring Thomas; and "My love is come" by Marziale; the singers having been, respectively, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Miss M. Davies, Miss Damian, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Oswald. These vocalists, Madame Sherrington, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Maybrick contributed other more familiar pieces, all having been warmly applauded and some encored. As usual, the good part-singing of the South London Choral Association was an agreeable feature of the evening. This week's concert offered attractions of a similar nature.

This week's Monday Popular Concert brought forward two movements composed by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie—a "larghetto" and "allegretto"—for pianoforte and violoncello. The composer, it will be remembered, produced a cantata entitled "The Bride," at the Worcester Festival in September last. This work, as we recorded at the time, was very successful, and leads to the expectation of some good results from the future of the composer. The pieces now referred to are well written for the respective instruments, the introductory movement having especially displayed Signor Piat's fine tone and cantabile style, and the other division, his remarkable executive skill in passages of display. The "Larghetto" is chiefly melodic and expressive, the "Allegretto" being playful and volatile. The pianoforte part was well sustained by Mlle. Krebs, who afterwards gave a remarkably fine rendering of Bach's chromatic fantasia and fugue, and, for the encore, a "Bourrée" by the same master. The concert included a repetition of three pieces—"Prelude," "Romance," and "Scherzo"—for violin (with pianoforte accompaniment), by Franz Ries. There is much character in each movement; the "Romance" being very melodious and expressive, and the "Scherzo" full of playful fancy. They were finely played by Madame Néruda, with Mr. Zerbin at the pianoforte. Mr. Oswald rendered the vocal pieces with much success.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society's concert of this week consisted of performances of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang") and Rossini's "Stabat Mater;" works that have often been given in association, with a good effect of contrast between the opposite styles of the German and the Italian master.

Madame Isabella Power's concert took place at the Royal Academy of Music on Wednesday evening.

The Philharmonic Society entered on its seventieth season on Thursday evening, when an excellent programme included the speciality of Beethoven's gigantic choral symphony, the work written for the society in 1823. Mr. W. G. Cousins retains the office of conductor, which he has long efficiently fulfilled.

Mr. Percy Blandford's "oratorio and miscellaneous concert" was announced for yesterday (Friday) evening at St. James's Hall, with a list of eminent solo-singers, in co-operation with the concert-giver.

The "Lady Jenkinson Prize" at the Guildhall School of Music has been competed for by eighteen students, Miss Mary Ann Giffen having been the successful competitor.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The catastrophe of the Union Générale still continues to be the chief topic of conversation here. What a fine subject for a novelist would be a thoroughly modern and artistically realistic treatment of this struggle of millions against millions, of this pitched battle between the Jews and the Gentiles, in which the spiritual and temporal powers of the Gentiles have suffered so cruelly; of this politico-fashionable financial company that began with the benediction of the Pope and ends amidst the curses of the faithful and of the unfaithful, amidst the united maledictions of Capoul, of the *demi-monde*, and of the Faubourg St. Germain! The chapter of accidents of which the crash has been the cause is long and curious indeed, and the number of martyrs is so great and some of their names so illustrious, that to have been a victim of M. Bontoux has almost become a title not so much to the sympathy as to the envy of ordinary mortals, who were either poor in purse or rich in prudence. The completion of the immense church of the Sacred Heart, that is being slowly built on the heights of Montmartre, by subscription of the faithful all over France, will be again retarded. All the reserve funds were deposited in the Union Générale. Singers and actors who had retired to enjoy the golden proceeds of cosmopolitan triumphs announce their intention of returning to the stage. Their millions have disappeared. Their houses have to be sold. Help! help! Strakosch, Vinentini, Mapleson, and all ye impresari! "I am open to the highest bid," says Mlle. Heilbron, with cynical frankness. "I want, above all things, to gain money. I shall do like Sarah Bernhardt, I shall sell myself, if needful, to one of those dealers in human flesh—*marchands de viande humaine*—who speculate in artists in the new world."

MM. Bontoux and Fédér are still in prison, and proceedings are about to be instituted against several, if not all, the directors. The latest news for the shareholders—sad news, in truth—is that the official assignee is going to call in the three quarters of the capital of the Union that has not been paid up, 375f. per share.

When the Union was founded, as I have said above, under the patronage of the Pope and Eugène Veuillot, one of the directors suggested that the motto of the company should be *Honneur à Dieu*. It has been observed that *Adieu, honneur*, would have been more suitable.

M. Gambetta has left Paris. The ex-Premier is now at Nice, and intends, it is said, to visit Italy. And yet, whatever journal one takes up, it is full of Gambetta. He is just as much the man of the day as ever. A newspaper, devoted to M. Gambetta, *La Petite République Française*, has published a sort of caricature—"Le Pensionnat Bourbon" or "Bourbon School," which is being much discussed. It represents the Chamber of Deputies as a lot of schoolboys trembling before M. Gambetta, and on the point of being flogged for having been disrespectful towards him. The declaration is prompt and severe, for the explanation of the last scene of the caricature is "the rustication of the school is expected every moment." M. Gambetta has, at least, the merit of frankness.

Nevertheless, the Freycinet Cabinet seems to have some months of life in it. Yesterday the Government was interpellated on the subject of the revision of the Constitution, and obtained a vote of confidence by 287 against 66.

You may talk about Fleet-street on the University Bont-race day! That is child's play compared with the sight that was presented by the Place de l'Opera during the five nights of the Slosson-Vignaux billiard-match at the Grand Hôtel last week. The crowd was immense; at times it must have numbered ten thousand people, rich and poor, noblemen and cab-drivers, cook-boys and milliners, bookmakers and shoe-blacks. And all eyes were fixed upon a transparency placed in front of a window on the third floor of the hotel. Behind the transparency was an electric light, and on it might be read the names Slosson-Vignaux, and beneath each name the score; and every five minutes the numbers were changed, and the crowd gazed and gazed for hours, and the circulation was interrupted, and the spectacle gave food for reflection. To think that all this excitement was caused by an international match between an American and a Frenchman! And that whether one or the other won was really a matter of perfect indifference to everybody except the players and their backers! To think, too, that the fact that the two adversaries really did shake hands after the match and drank champagne together has become a matter of public interest and discussion! To think, furthermore, that the French are reputedly the most *spiritual* people on the face of the earth!

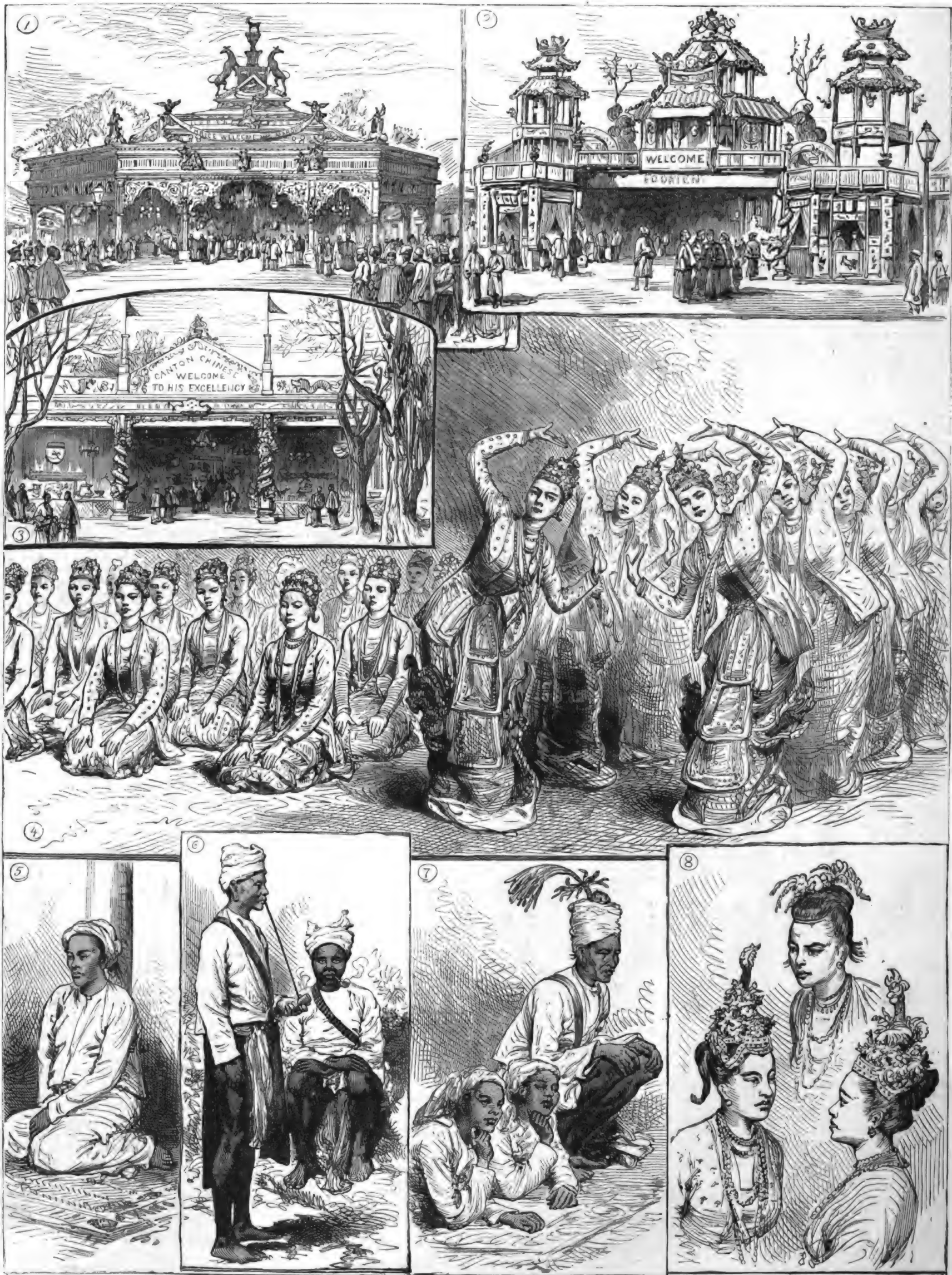
This is the moment of the "Petits Salons," as they have been called, the picture exhibitions in the artistic clubs, which are, as it were, the general rehearsal of the grand annual Salon. There are now open exhibitions in the "Cercles" of the Place Vendôme and of the Rue Saint-Arnaud, and an exhibition of lady artists in the Cercle des Arts Libéraux. All these exhibitions contain a vast number of products of industrial art, saleable pictures that give proof of more or less technical ability, and that is all. Many famous names are to be seen on the frames; but, with rare exceptions, the pictures this year show that the artists have treated the "Petits Salons" somewhat unceremoniously.

People who may be interested in the singularly unsympathetic personality of M. Emile Zola will learn with pleasure that the shadow of the great prophet of naturalism, M. Paul Alexis, has published a volume entitled "Emile Zola, Notes d'un Ami," in which he has told everything that he knows about Zola, and he knows everything. M. Alexis, who, by-the-way, is very much of a laughing-stock in the literary world here, begins with Zola's great-grandfather, relates the story of Zola's childhood, his debut at Paris, his struggles, the history of his various novels, the history of Zola the critic, of Zola the dramatic author, of Zola the man, Zola's way of working, Zola's way of nibbling his pen, Zola's way of taking notes, the hour at which Zola's big dog takes a bath under his master's eye; and, finally, as if the measure of weariness were not full and overflowing, M. Paul Alexis presents us with one hundred pages of unpublished verses, not by himself, but by Emile Zola! Verses written when Zola was a schoolboy! And what verses! Why publish them? The reason is simple: Balzac published his youthful works. Zola must have his "Œuvres de Jeunesse" too.

T. C.

Our Portrait of Lord Wenlock is from a photograph by Mr. Silvester Parry, of Chester; that of the Hon. E. C. Marjoribanks, from one by Mr. A. Meihuish, Portman-square; and that of Mr. Firth, from one by Messrs. Lombardi and Co., Pall-mall East.

Earl Spencer on Thursday week received a deputation which asked for an enlargement of the powers of local authorities to deal more promptly with cases of cattle disease. The Lord President of the Council, in reply, said that a new circular was going out to the local authorities to facilitate the declaration of infected areas; but he could not, without fresh powers from Parliament, grant all that the deputation desired.



1. Pavilion of the Suratis and Natives of Bombay, at Rangoon.

3. Canton Chinese Pavilion.

2. Pavilion of the Chinese.

4. Burmese Ballet (Yeng Poay): Dancing-Girls of Twantay and Henyadah.

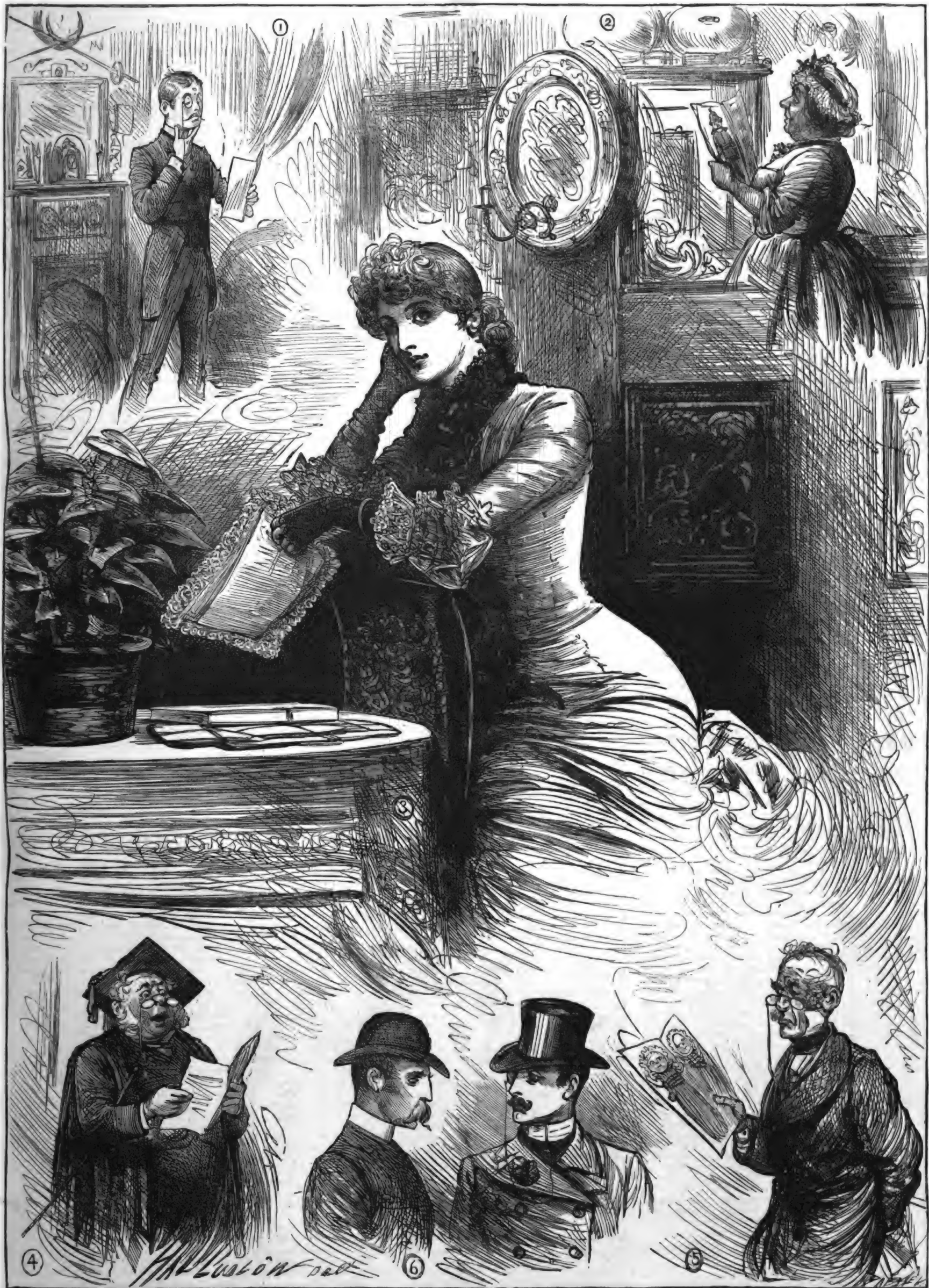
5. A Looker-on.

7. Le Hawk, a Chief of Arracan.

6. Karen Chiefs.

8. Burmese Dancing-Girls (Head-dresses).

SKETCHES AT RANGOON: VISIT OF THE VICEROY OF INDIA TO BRITISH BURMAH.—SEE PAGE 130.



1 and 2. Unwelcome Valentines.

3. "I wonder who this is from!"

4. Dr. Thwackem is remembered by his pupils.

5. Mr. Quiverful does not appreciate the joke.

6. Some of the fellows who got pretty Valentines.

VALENTINE'S DAY.—SEE PAGE 142.

Extra Supplement.

RUSSIAN CONVICTS AT THE YENISEI RIVER, IN SIBERIA.

Seventeen or eighteen thousand persons, two thirds of them convicts under sentence for a variety of criminal offences, the other third part being women and children permitted to accompany their convict relatives, are yearly sent to Siberia; they are usually conveyed from Russia down the Volga to the Caspian, thence to Perm, and over the Ural to the central convict dépôt at Tiumen, in Western Siberia. Here they are huddled into iron barges, which carry them down the Tura and the Irtysh to the Ob, and then up the last-named river to Tomsk, a distance of 3000 versts, in ten days; and it is to be feared that much suffering and disease may be caused by mismanagement in over-crowding these vessels. There is a precise description of one of them in a book which we lately reviewed, "Through Siberia," by the Rev. Henry Lansdell, who travelled across the whole breadth of that vast region, in 1878, on purpose to inspect the Russian prisons and establishments of penal servitude. He states that most of the convicts sent to Siberia, when they get to their destination, are allowed a certain degree of personal liberty, similar to the condition of our ticket-of-leave men, earning their livelihood by ordinary colonial occupations. The imaginary quick-silver mines, with their deadly fumes by which so many lives are supposed to have been extinguished, have no more real existence than the fabled poisonous shadow of the Upas tree. Convicts sentenced for various crimes to a term of hard-labour servitude, of which class there were, in one year, 2252, being one seventh of the whole number transported to Siberia, are employed in the gold-mines of Yeniseisk, Kansk, Irkutsk, Nijni Udinsk, and Kara, and about the sources of the Lena, the Amoor, and other rivers. There are silver-mines, also, and coal-mines. Mr. Lansdell, who is well acquainted with all the convict prison establishments of Great Britain and of Europe, did not find the system adopted in Siberia, on the whole, to be one of greater severity. The immense overland journey, mostly on foot, but marching and resting on alternate days, continued through the summer months, perhaps for a distance of several thousand miles, is a formidable ordeal to think of. It has been superseded, in some recent instances, by shipping the convicts in the Baltic or in the Black Sea, and sending them a long voyage round the Cape and Asia to Saghalien or the Amoor. Great indignation was excited against the Russian Government, in July, 1879, by a shocking story of the over-crowding of one of the convict-ships from Odessa, causing the death of two or three hundred unhappy prisoners. This tale proved to be utterly groundless, since the vessel arrived with all the people in good health. The alternative and more usual way of sending convicts to Siberia is here to be observed, as one incident of the long eastward journey, the crossing of the great river Yenisei, is shown in our present illustration. A convict party may consist of a hundred and fifty or two hundred men, with a small military escort. Such a party is represented in our engraving as waiting on the banks of the river Yenisei, for the "flying bridge" that is to carry them across. The traveller through Siberia will often have met the long straggling line of these unfortunates, dressed in a uniform suit of grey; and, as they drew near, may have heard the clanking of the iron chain, which many are compelled to wear under their clothes; a sound which, once heard, can never be forgot, and seems to haunt the memory. The stages on the road to exile are marked by special "étape stations," as they are called. These temporary prisons, which generally stand apart from the villages, seem to be all built after one pattern; they are long wooden structures with a row of small windows near the roof, and are invariably painted a hideous yellow colour.

A BURMESE ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy of India, accompanied by the Marchioness of Ripon, lately visited British Burmah, an outlying but very important portion of her Majesty's Indian Empire. A correspondent there writes to us: "British Burmah has now, for the third time since its establishment, received the visit of a Viceroy. Lord Dalhousie came here first, after the second Burmese war. Lord Mayo came here just ten years ago, shortly before he paid the ill-fated visit to the Andamans, in the course of which he was murdered. And now, Lord and Lady Ripon have been here, to see what this country is like. Mr. Bernard, the present Chief Commissioner, is a nephew of the late Lord Lawrence, and so one of a family of Indian Administrators. I send you materials for some illustrations of the entertainments provided upon the occasion of this Viceregal visit. The sketches and photographs are mostly connected with 'poons,' these being the great national amusement. There are three classes of poons; the 'Yein,' or posturing; the 'Zat,' or dramatic; and the 'Yote-Thay,' or marionette, in which dolls worked by strings carry on the performances of both the other kinds. The Burmese are passionately fond of these poons, and will watch them for hours. The performances mostly take place at night, the business of the evening commencing at about midnight and lasting till five in the morning. The performances before the Viceroy were given at hours more in accordance with English habits, and the performers were girls and widows of respectable family from the two districts of Twantay and Henyadah; one set of girls standing up, while the others were seated. They danced to the music of a band which, to European ears, is an orchestra of torture. A big circular instrument, inside which a man is seated, is the 'Sein'—it is a graduated scale of drums, which the performer strikes to all appearance promiscuously. The inner circle contains a similar scale of brass cymbals, and is called the 'Kyay-woin'; it is played in the same wholesale manner as the 'Sein.' Next in importance as a part of the orchestra, though ranking first as an instrument of torture, in the 'Ngai,' consisting of a rough clarinet, or wooden penny whistle, with a brass horn loosely attached to the end. Besides these instruments, there are a big drum and two sizes of cymbals. To the unaccustomed ear the music seems at first to have nothing in it but noise; gradually, however as you watch the posturing, you observe that there is a cadence in it to which the performers respond, and at times even a sort of tune. In the dramatic performance, the King of the Monkeys fought a broadsword combat with the King of the Manaters. The struggle for a while seemed doubtful, but our simian ancestor was set down in the programme to have the best of it in the long run."

We are indebted to Mr. H. Keene, of the Accountant-General's Office, Rangoon, for sketches of this entertainment, together with a series of photographs taken by Mr. P. Kier, photographer, of Rangoon.

The Marquis of Hartington will preside at the dinner of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools on the 15th.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty entertained the Empress Eugénie and the ladies and gentlemen of her household at dinner previous to the departure of the Empress from Osborne Cottage; the other members of the dinner circle being the Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, Lieutenant-General Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Captain Bigge. The Hon. Lady and Miss Ponsonby and Mrs. Bigge, with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, joined the Royal party in the drawing-room. The Queen went to Osborne Cottage on Saturday and took leave of the Empress on her departure for London. Princess Beatrice crossed to Portsmouth with the Empress in the Royal yacht *Alberta*, and afterwards returned to Osborne; Captain Bigge attending the Empress to town. Divine service was performed at Osborne on Sunday by the Rev. George Connor; her Majesty and Princess Beatrice being present. Earl Spencer arrived; and with Mr. Connor joined the Royal family at dinner. A Council was held by the Queen on Monday, at which were present the Lord President, the Lord Steward of the Household, and the Secretary of State for the Home Department. Sir John Holker, Judge of the Court of Appeal, was sworn in a member of the Privy Council, and took his seat at the board accordingly. Earl Spencer, Earl Sydney, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt had audiences of her Majesty. Among other guests who have recently been included in her Majesty's dinner parties are the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, and Mrs. Bigge; also Admiral Ryder and Captain Carter (commanding her Majesty's ship *Hector*, guard-ship at Cowes). The Right Hon. G. Shaw Lefevre had an audience of the Queen. Yesterday was the forty-second anniversary of her Majesty's marriage.

The Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe has succeeded Lady Abercromby as Lady in Waiting, and the Hon. Horatia Stopford arrived at Osborne. Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Edward Clinton has arrived as Groom in Waiting, and Lieutenant-General Lord Charles Fitzroy has succeeded Major-General Du Plat as Equerry in Waiting.

The Victoria and Albert is expected to leave about March 17, to convey her Majesty and Princess Beatrice to Cherbourg, en route for Switzerland, where they will pass a week or two; returning to England for Easter.

Madame Marie Roze-Mapleson has received from the Queen a handsome bracelet in testimony, as an accompanying letter from Sir Henry Ponsonby states, of the pleasure experienced by her Majesty at the singing of the accomplished artist at Osborne in December.

The Right Hon. Sir William Bramwell is created Baron Bramwell, of Hever, Kent; and General E. Stanton, her Majesty's Chargé-d'Affaires at Munich, is made a K.C.M.G.

The Rev. James John Hornby, D.D., Head Master of Eton College, is appointed Chaplain to her Majesty.

The Queen has recently caused a letter to be written to Lord Aberdare, as President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, asking whether it would not be possible for the society to take steps for the prevention of the practice of mutilating cattle in Ireland, and expressing the earnest desire of her Majesty to put a stop to such cruelties.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, after hunting with the West Norfolk hounds at Houghton, the Marquis of Cholmondeley's seat, wound up his sport in the chase for this season at Sandringham by joining the meet of the West Norfolk at Dersingham, accompanied by the Princess. There was a large field; and, after some fair runs, in which their Royal Highnesses joined, they returned to Sandringham. The Prince and Princess, with their daughters, attended Divine service on Sunday at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, in the Park, the Rev. F. Hervey and the Rev. John Russell, Rector of Black Torrington, North Devon, officiating. On Monday the Royal family came to London for the early Parliamentary season. The Prince and Princess visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace shortly after their arrival at Marlborough House. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duchess of Teck lunched with their Royal Highnesses on Tuesday. The Prince and Princess were present at the debates in the House of Lords and House of Commons in the evening.

The Princess has another nephew; the Queen of Greece having been confined of a son on the 1st inst.

A meeting has been summoned by the Prince in connection with the Royal College of Music for the 28th inst., at St. James's Palace. Invitations have been forwarded, by his desire, to many distinguished personages, as well as to the Mayors and other authorities in the chief places throughout the United Kingdom. The object of the meeting is to further the movement in question, which has the support of all the members of the Royal family.

The Prince has accepted the office of President of the Smithfield Club for 1883; also the Presidentship of the committee for procuring a portrait of the Duke of Devonshire, the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

The Hon. H. Tyrwhitt-Wilson succeeds Colonel Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince, and Lady Emily Kingscote Miss Knollys as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

After leaving the Isle of Man, the Duke of Edinburgh returned to Liverpool, where he inspected H.M.S. *Defence*, the guard-ship in the Mersey; and, subsequently landing from the *Lively*, his Royal Highness drove to the King's Dock, and inspected the Naval Reserves on H.M.S. *Eagle*. Want of time prevented the Duke inspecting the Royal Artillery Volunteers, he having to leave for Belfast, where he arrived early yesterday week in a dense fog, which caused the arrival of the *Lively* to be unobserved for some hours, her despatches from Carrickfergus being consequently delayed. The Duke during the day made an inspection of the Reserves stationed at Carrickfergus, and paid a visit to the Gibraltar training-ship, where he was received by Sir John Lemaigre, Inspector of Prisons and Industrial Schools, and the committee of the ship; after which he steamed off for Kingstown, arriving in the harbour early on Saturday morning. After examining the *Belleisle*, his Royal Highness came to London and joined the Duchess at Clarence House, St. James's. The Mayor of Pembroke has received an official intimation that the Duke and Duchess will visit that port on March 18, when her Royal Highness will launch the turret-ship *Majestic*.

It was intended that the Duchess of Connaught should be removed on Monday for change of air from Bagshot to Windsor Castle, but it was suddenly decided that the Duchess should leave Bagshot on Sunday. The Duke and Duchess, accompanied by Sir William Jenner, Dr. Playfair, and the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Egerton, accordingly left Bagshot Park early in the afternoon. Her Royal Highness is progressing favourably.

Prince Leopold, who has been detained at Arolsen through a sprained knee, is expected to cross from Calais with his bride-elect, Princess Helene, in a special steamer to Dover, instead of crossing from Flushing in the *Victoria* and *Albert*, owing to the uncertainty of the weather. On the marriage of his Royal Highness the committee of the Bachelors' Club, of

which he is President, will present him with a complete silver toilet service of the Louis XVI. period.

The Duke of Cambridge entertained a party of gentlemen at dinner last Saturday, covers being laid for thirty; and presided on Wednesday evening at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, at a public dinner in aid of the building fund of the Richmond Hospital. His Royal Highness, as Ranger of Hyde Park, has appointed Colonel Tyrwhitt, his Equerry, Deputy Ranger, in the place of the late Hon. James Macdonald.

The Duchess of Teck paid a visit yesterday week to the home of the Association of German Governesses, Wyndham-place, Bryanston-square, of which she is a patroness. Her Royal Highness, who was received by the vice-president of the association, Lady Suffield, made a general inspection of the institution. The Duke of Teck and the Duchess have dined with Viscount and Viscountess Lismore and with the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn. Her Royal Highness was present at the concert given by the Wandering Minstrels Amateur Orchestral Society on Thursday at the Grosvenor Hall, Buckingham Palace-road, in aid of the West-End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Welbeck-street. The Duchess has consented to distribute the prizes of the Queen's Westminster Rifles on the 25th inst. in Westminster Hall.

The Empress of Austria, who arrived for the hunting season in England last Saturday, was received at Dover by the Austrian Ambassador, who went on board the *Maid of Kent* on its arrival at the pier; as did also Captain Sir T. C. Bence, R.N., who conducted her Majesty to the special train awaiting her. Mr. Mortimer Harris and other representatives of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway were in attendance, with Mr. Neele, of the London and North-Western. The Empress lunched at the Lord Warden Hotel, and afterwards continued her journey, via Battersea, to Wrenbury, Cheshire, where Viscount Combermere received the Imperial visitor. On Monday her Majesty was in the field with Sir Watkin Wynne's hounds, having a good day; the meet being at Whitchurch.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Mr. Charles Lindsay Scott, son of Mr. J. Lindsay Scott, of Mollance, Castle Douglas, Forfarshire, and Lady Agnes Tollemache, sister of the Earl of Dysart, were married at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, last Saturday. The bridesmaids were Lady Agatha Tollemache, the bride's sister; the Hon. Rhoda Tollemache, the Hon. Eva Hanbury-Tracy, Miss Janet Sinclair, and Miss Amy Tollemache, her cousins; Miss Constance Scott, sister of the bridegroom; and Miss Frances Wolesey. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Francis J. Holland, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, assisted by the Rev. W. Sinclair, Westminster, cousin of the bride. The Earl of Dysart gave his sister away. The wedding breakfast was given at Lady Huntingtower's residence, Chesham-place, after which the bride and bridegroom left for Helmingham Hall, Lord Tollemache's seat near Ipswich.

A marriage is arranged between the Hon. Patrick Greville-Nugent, fourth son of Lord Greville, of Clonyn, and Ermenegarda, only daughter of the late Mr. Augustus Ogilvy, of Cove, Dumfriesshire, N.B.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Joseph Edgar Boehm, sculptor, was on Monday elected a Royal Academician.

The exhibition of the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts, Sauchiehall-street, was opened to the public on Tuesday.

Mr. Albert Grey, of Albert-street, Regent's Park-road, has availed himself of the æsthetic craze to publish a series of valentines for the coming festival.

An International Exhibition of Photographic Apparatus has been opened at the Rooms of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, and will remain open till the 25th inst.

A Fine-Art Exhibition, embracing objects appertaining to the different industries of the country, will be held at Bradford during the summer. It will be opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., presided at a meeting yesterday week at which a committee was formed to raise a statue or other sculptured memorial to the late Mr. G. E. Street in the Royal Courts of Justice.

Lord Wimborne (formerly Sir Ivor Guest) was, at a meeting in the Colston Hall, Bristol, yesterday week presented with his portrait painted by Millais, and valued at 1000 guineas, in remembrance of having twice contested the city on behalf of the Conservative party.

The Topographical Society of London held their first annual meeting yesterday week. They are issuing in seven sheets the View of London in about 1550, by Antony van den Wyngaerde, in the Sutherland Collection of Topographical Prints in the Bodleian Library.

The Langham-place Artists' Society gave its first conversation of the season on Saturday night last. The pictures principally consisted of works destined for the forthcoming exhibition of the Dudley Gallery. The musical element, always a marked feature of these gatherings, was more than usually excellent.

The fifth annual Dundee Fine-Art Exhibition closed on the 17th ult., after a most successful season. There were 997 paintings hung; also a number of works in sculpture, and a large collection of etchings and drawings in black and white—a new feature in Dundee. The sales amounted to £5407, an increase of £500 over those of the previous exhibition in 1880; and the sum drawn for admission, season tickets, &c., was £1222, an increase of £250 over the drawings of last year. Relatively to the population, the sales are the highest yet reached by any exhibition in Great Britain.

The Lord Chief Justice and Sir Stafford Northcote have written letters which were read at a large meeting at Exeter, on Monday, approving of the proposed extension of the Albert Memorial Museum at Exeter, a prominent feature of which is the establishment of an art gallery, to be exclusively devoted to the works of Devonshire artists. The extension will involve an expenditure of nearly ten thousand pounds. A satisfactory start was made on Monday. The Bishop and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and a hope was expressed that the foundation-stone would soon be laid.

A Fine-Arts and Industrial Exhibition will be opened at the County Hall, Lewes, next Monday, by the Earl of Chichester, Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Mayor of Lewes (Mr. Wynn E. Baxter) presiding. Valuable collections of paintings, old china and porcelain, miniatures on ivory, and other articles of virtu will be contributed by the Speaker, the Rev. Sir George Shiffner, Bart., Lady Dorothy Nevill, Mr. J. G. Blencowe, Mr. W. Grantham, M.P., Mr. Louis Huth, Mr. Henry Willett, and others. The industrial exhibits will include specimens of local manufactures of pottery, ironwork, &c. The surplus funds will be used for the endowment of the Lewes School of Art.

The Smoke Abatement Exhibition at South Kensington will close next Tuesday, the 14th inst.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies on Saturday last adopted, by 286 votes to 133, a resolution approving of the principle of the *scrutin de liste*, thus giving an important victory to the Ministry of Signor Depretis, who had made the question a Cabinet one. The discussion on the bill was continued on Monday, the first clause of the bill being approved. During the morning sitting Signor Cardarelli called attention to the salt tax, and insisted on the absolute necessity of reducing the impost in order to place the article within the reach of the rural population.

GERMANY.

The *Times* correspondent at Berlin states that the Emperor, with the Empress, all the other members of the Royal family, and Prince and Princess Christian and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, were present on Monday afternoon at the opening of the new city railway, and made the first tour through the town and round all the suburbs. Their Majesties were much pleased with all the arrangements, and expressed their satisfaction and thanks to all the engineers, architects, and others who have been connected with this great work. The railway was opened on Tuesday for public traffic.

The Emperor last week opened the Ethnological Museum at Berlin, containing the archaeological collection of Dr. Schliemann. The doctor has obtained a firman from the Sultan giving him exploring powers over the whole of the Troad.

The King of Saxony was on Tuesday invested with the Order of the Garter by the Special Mission sent from this country. The event was attended by a splendid ceremonial in the castle at Dresden, and a series of Court festivities were arranged in honour of the Embassy.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet on Tuesday Herr von Gossler, the Minister of Public Worship, presented the bill for the regulation of the relations between Church and State.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Empress left Vienna on Thursday week for England. In the Hungarian Delegation yesterday week some sharp criticisms were passed upon the continued occupation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Count Albert Apponyi recalled the state of affairs that used to prevail in Lombardy and Venice; and General Eber looked on the occupation as one phase of the dissolution of the Turkish Empire, which could not be arrested. Count Andrassy defended the Government policy. The bill authorising an extraordinary credit for meeting the expenses of the expedition against the insurgents in the south of the empire passed through its preliminary stages in the Hungarian Delegations last Saturday. The Delegations have been closed. In the Austrian the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in the Hungarian M. de Szlavy, the Common Minister of Finance, expressed the thanks of the Government for the confidence and co-operation shown by the Delegations, and the Presidents made their parting addresses. Both referred to the readiness with which the Delegations had come forward to place the Government in a position to grapple with the insurrection speedily, and expressed the hope that by the means thus given order and peace in all parts of the monarchy would be soon restored.

GREECE.

The Queen gave birth to a son on the 1st inst. The Chamber held its first sitting yesterday week.

EGYPT.

A new Ministry has been formed. A deputation of the Chamber waited upon the Prime Minister, Cherif Pasha, on Thursday week, and formally requested him to sign their draught of the organic law. They were referred by Cherif Pasha to the Khedive, and accordingly proceeded to the palace. The Khedive deferred his reply, and while conferring with the English and French Consuls-General Cherif Pasha arrived, and tendered his resignation—given, it is stated, by the advice of the English and French Consuls-General.

Mahmoud Buroudi Pasha is the head of the new Ministry. He was nominated, at the request of the Khedive, by fifteen delegates of the Chamber, and was thereupon at once appointed by his Highness. The new Ministers on Sunday visited the Khedive and thanked him for their appointments. Six hundred officers of the army afterwards went to the palace and declared that, whilst they recognised the Suzerainty of the Sultan, they remained devoted to the Khedive and Egypt. The Chamber of Notables have affirmed their right to vote the Budget, and hold that this right is in no way opposed to the international obligations of the Government.

AMERICA.

A resolution passed by the Foreign Affairs Committee, and adopted by the House of Representatives, requests President Arthur to give notice to the British Government of the termination of provisions relating to the fisheries in the Washington Treaty.

Mr. Blaine writes defending his policy, as Secretary of State, in calling a congress of American Republics, and asserts that the despatch suggesting this step was approved by the late President Garfield, and was sent by direction of President Arthur himself.

In response to an influentially signed requisition, a large meeting of citizens of New York was held last week to raise a protest against the persecution of Russian Jews, and to express sympathy with the sufferers.

The assassin Guiteau was on Saturday last sentenced to be executed on June 30 next, the Court having previously overruled a motion for a new trial. It is stated that Mr. Scoville will now appeal to the full bench of the Washington Court for arrest of judgment, having until March 1 for the appeal.

INDIA.

The Government has resolved to appoint an Imperial Commission on education consisting of twenty-one members, representing different provinces of India and classes of the community.

The Budget is expected early in March. It seems certain (the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says) that Major Baring will announce a handsome surplus, and the abolition of the duties on grey piece-goods, as well as the retention, if not extension, of the license tax.

Mr. Murray Smith has been appointed Agent-General in London for the Government of Victoria.

The Australian Government has presented a handsome donation to the family of Herr Leichardt, the explorer.

Defalcations to the extent of seventy millions of roubles have recently been discovered in the returns of the Taganrog Custom House.

The compositors employed on several Madrid journals have struck for an increase of wages, and the papers in question are in consequence unable to appear.

During January the Cape Government Emigration Agent sent to Cape Colony 313 emigrants, as against 188 in the corresponding month of last year. They consisted of 234 artisans of various kinds and domestic servants, 55 agriculturists, and 21 recruits for the Cape Mounted Rifles.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CROQ (Durham).—It should be obvious to you that we cannot devote time and labour to anonymous communications. The names are not required for publication. **E G (Kentish Town).**—Your local club meets at the "Institute," 37, Maiden-road, on the evenings of Wednesday and Saturday in each week, from 7.30 to 10.30. **W G B (Beccles).**—The solution of the late Mr. Boden's problem shall be published in due course. **E T (Bath).**—Always welcome. We hope the copy has come to your hands. **F McC (Aberdeen).**—Your problem is too simple. See note about No. 1877 below. **ASTIRANT.**—We regret that your inquiries were overlooked last week. (1.) Every lady who plays chess well becomes "celebrated" so soon as her skill becomes known. Among the best lady chessplayers of our time are Mrs. Gilbert, of Hartford, U.S.A., Miss Budge, and Miss Beecly. (2.) It is not possible, save as a branch of education, (3.) The "Chess Club Directory," published by Benrose and Sons, Paternoster-row, will afford you the desired information. **D F (Castletown).**—Your transcription of No. 1877 is correct, save in one important particular. You have substituted a Black Queen at Q R sq for the White one which appears on our diagram. **W C F (Manningham).**—We recognise the problem, but do not remember the author's name. **W McC (Chichester).**—Thanks; it shall be examined.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS No. 1875 and 1876 received from Va (U.S.); and of 1877 from Eothien.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1878 received from R J Goodbody, John Balfour, Great Bealings, A Gaillard, Eothien, W J Eggleston, and E L G.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1879 received from C Warburton, W C Ferrand, R J Goodbody, M C Heywood, Great Bealings, George Saint Junior, and H Warner.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1880 received from H B, H A, L S, F Ferris, R H Harris, Dr F E St James, Gyp, Shadforth, P G Parolow, Aaron Harper, N S Springthorpe, A M Porter, D W Kell, N Carter, L Falcon (Antwerp), G S Oldfield, H Lucas, G W Law, H Blacklock, A M Colborne, S Lowndes, Jupiter Junior, F Casella (Paris), W C Ferrand, C S Cox, A W Scrutton, S Bullen, I Wyman, H H Kemp, N H Muller, M Tipping, G Seymour, T H P Dudley, Norman Humbleton, Holstein, F J Winter Wood, A Freuton, Bosworth, Alpha, Sirlin, Cant, Penelope, Vander Maeghen (Brussels), E Louden, Emily Cadman, R Gray, C M Carlon (Bath), Blair Hamilton Cochrane, C Warburton, and H Warner.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF THE LATE MR. BODEN'S PROBLEM received from H A L B, Shadforth, E L G, L Sharwood, Ernest Sharwood, E Casella, C S Cox, A Wignmore, W Hillier, G Seymour, Plevna, A C (Staines), and W Dewar.

PROBLEM No. 1877.—We have received over fifty letters during the past week inquiring how White is to mate in this problem if Black, in reply to the key-move 1. R to Q R sq, play 1. R to K 2nd. The answer, of course, is 2. P to B 5th, becoming a Kt and checkingmate. One correspondent inquires, "How about 1. P takes Kt?" Well, 2. P takes R, mate!

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1879.

WHITE.
1. Kt to Q 2nd
2. R to Q 3rd
3. Mates accordingly.

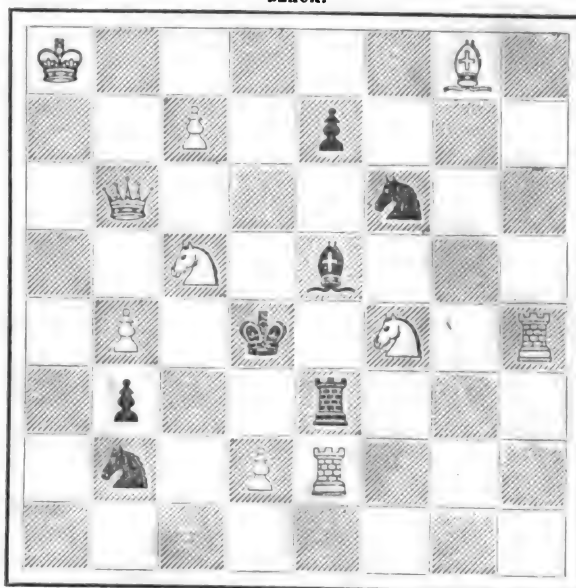
BLACK.
P takes Kt.
Any move.

* As noted last week, a black Pawn should stand at K Kt 5th in the diagram of this problem.

PROBLEM No. 1882.

By GEORGE L. F. BERTHOLEN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played recently in Yorkshire, Mr. E. THOROLD giving the odds of Q Kt to another Amateur.

(Evans' Gambit.)—(Remove White's Q Kt from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. T.) BLACK (Amateur).
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th B to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes P
5. P to Q B 3rd B to B 4th
6. Castles Kt to B 3rd
A very weak move, but one that is frequently adopted by inexperienced players. The correct reply to 6. Castles is 6. P to Q 3rd.
7. P to Q 4th P takes P
8. P takes P B to Kt 3rd
9. P to K 5th P to Q 4th
This does not need matters; but the alternative move, 9. Kt to Kt sq, 9. Kt to K 5th, and 9. Kt to Kt 5th, are no better.
10. Q takes R (ch) K takes Q
11. B to B 6th (ch) K to Kt sq
12. R to K 5th. Checkmate.

An amusing Skirmish, in which Mr. MASON, the celebrated American player, yields the odds of Q Kt to Mr. STIEBEL.

(Scotch Gambit.)—(Remove White's Q Kt from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th Kt to B 3rd
4. P to Q 4th P takes P
5. P to K 5th
6. Castles is considered stronger in games played on even terms. The Two Knights' Defence is now converted into the Scotch Gambit.
7. B to Q Kt 5th P to Q 4th
8. Kt takes P B to K 5th
9. K takes Kt B to Q 2nd
10. Castles B to Q 4th
The preceding moves are all "book," but here the Handbuch recommends for the defence 9. B to K 2nd.
11. P to K B 3rd Kt to Kt 4th

A well-fought match was played on the 1st inst. between the Railway Clearing House and the North London clubs, with twenty-three players a side. The result was a victory for the Railway representatives, with a score of ten games to seven and six drawn.

On the Thursday evening of last week, Mr. Blackburne visited South Norwood and displayed his singular skill in the practice of chess *sans voir*, against eight members of the local chess club. Play commenced in the Public Hall soon after seven o'clock, the champion sitting on a raised platform and the opposing team at a long table in the centre of the room. The South Norwood club was represented by (1) Mr. Clarke, (2) Captain Beaumont, (3) Mr. Botteill, (4) Mr. Percival, (5) Mr. Keen, (6) Mr. Bishop, (7) Mr. Hillier, and (8) Mr. Herbert. Herr Zukertort acted as teller. The play proceeded without incident for three hours, when, at half-past ten, Mr. Keen resigned; but there was not another "resignation" until close upon midnight, when Messrs. Clarke, Percival, and Botteill struck their colours. Mr. Hill resigned, and Mr. Herbert was checkmated, in the order named; and soon afterwards Captain Beaumont accepted Mr. Blackburne's offer to "draw." The last man was Mr. Bishop, who, although he lost a piece in opening his defence to the Evans's Gambit, fought a stubborn battle with his diminished forces. Mr. Bishop's resignation brought the entertainment to a close. There was a large assemblage of spectators, who expressed the liveliest interest in the progress of the games and the fortunes of the players.

The return-match between the chessplayers of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire was played at the Mechanics' Institute, Nottingham, on the 4th inst. Each county was represented by twenty-three champions, each to play two games with each, and drawn games to count half a point to each side. The play resulted in Nottingham winning 2½ and Derby 1½.

COMPANY-MONGERING IN FRANCE.

The financial crisis in Paris which has thrown its gloom over the past week is only part of a periodic repetition, in civilised countries, of speculative mania and misplaced confidence. If the scenes of the old Rue Quincampoix, when John Law's great "system" was in full vogue, have not been exactly repeated in Paris, it is only because habits, manners, and ways of doing business have changed. Instead of rushing into a little street and bidding against each other face to face, clients now go and sip their coffee or vanilla at restaurants; while their brokers and agents penetrate the Greek temple of Pluto, in the Place de la Bourse, and, through the Agents de Change, bid frantically for Unions Générales, Suez, Alpines, and such-like stocks, driven to a preposterous premium by "bailing" gamblers and by puffing newspapers, started expressly to promote the speculation and draw in the unsuspecting public.

It may interest our readers to know something of the ways and means by which some of the immense bubbles which are now bursting have been blown up to their vast dimensions, and what it is which French men of business dignity by the name of "finance." If it is supposed that such proceedings are impossible in Great Britain, we can only give a word of warning. In every country, despite public prosecutors, and criminal jurisprudence, and Companies Acts, there are always to be found persons bold enough to "exploit" society. The word "exploit" is French, but its meaning is very significant—"to make capital out of." If a man picks one's pockets, he makes capital out of one in the easiest and most obnoxious way. If he makes money by representing to one that a worthless gold-mine has a value of £100,000, or a useless concession is cheap at half a million, he is only picking one's pockets without using his fingers, and, by-the-way, it is done with the conscious assent of the victim. There are many ways of carrying out this latter mode of plunder; but the method of the ingenious M. Bontoux and his too numerous French and Continental compeers is deserving of study.

Let us suppose, then, that a M. Tel-tel appears on the scene, with some reputation in *la haute finance*, possibly some private means, at all events with some friends who can find a certain quantity of money for "preliminary expenses." They want to launch a few schemes. They have a concession for a Bank of Honduras, or a dock in New Caledonia, or a gas company in Jerusalem (Old), or an Abyssinian Railway, or a tobacco monopoly in Siam. No respectable group of bankers would take up these things and recommend them to the public; but from the advertising point of view they are first-rate. You can pile up the profits (on paper) as high as you please. No one knows anything about the facts, and so the statements will probably pass unchallenged. But who is to make the issues? A bank is required—a *banque d'émission*. Forthwith they set to work to make one. How? Oh! the easiest thing in the world—on paper. It is like Mrs. Glasse's receipt for hare soup. You first take a number of gentlemen with titles—noblemen, ex-ministers, ex-bank directors, and form a board of direction. Then you constitute and register a society with a capital of, say, 50 millions of francs nominal, of which 25 millions is to be the first "emission." The first half dozen exploiters—in fact, the "ring"—subscribe nominally for the whole of the capital, one fourth paid up, or, say on 500f. shares, 125f. In order to constitute the society in France this money must be paid up. It is paid up by the conspirators—paid up, that is, on paper. A Banque, which is in the swim, agrees to certify that it holds the quarter of 25 millions—i.e., 6,250,000f., about £250,000; or it is borrowed and paid in temporarily, until an emission can be made, and the shares can be passed off on the public. Now, if the names of the directors are good, the syndicate of exploiters can advertise the new Banque, take big premises, pay newspapers for favourable notices, and offer their shares, 125f. paid, at a premium of 50f. It is rumoured and advertised, and stated by "disinterested" financial editors that the Banque has secured a number of first-rate things. The public come in and take up the shares. They are dealt in on the Bourse. They are fictitiously run up to a premium. Gradually the syndicate passes them all off—say 50,000 shares at a premium of 50f.; well, that is a net profit of 2,500,000f. to the exploiters! All out of paper—very solid francs though to the gainers, and very solid to the unfortunate losers thereof. But the operation is not yet finished. The bubble must be blown out to the dimensions of a balloon. When the first shares are at a premium, it is announced that there is to be a second emission at a high premium, though not so high as that to which the first shares have attained. Thus, it becomes an object to the shareholders to get the new issue. Supposing the 125f. shares are now selling at 225, the new emission is made at 200 for 125 paid. Thus there is an apparent profit to be made of 25f. They are offered first to the holders of shares. The chance of getting the new shares inflates the price of the old. Very often the syndicate holds on to many of the old shares until after the second emission, secures old and new shares, and then sells out, having made on the two sets of shares 100, 200, or in some cases even 300 per cent! Then the Banque begins business—finds some mines in Hungary, buys them at five millions of francs, sells them again at ten millions to a new company formed for the purpose, "La Société des Mines de Hongrie, capital 25,000,000f." Another emission—more puffing, more inflation, more fools and idiots rushing in to buy engraved paper, and so the game goes on.

But we have not even yet got to the bottom of this iniquitous "system." We have said the Banque has bought the Hungarian mines at 5,000,000f. But, will you believe it? that is not the selling price from vendor to Banque. Between those, two different sets of cormorants have swept down and secured some booty. The vendor's real and honest price was 2,500,000f. He goes to an agent, the agent wants a commission, 10 per cent. He introduces it to a second agent, who undertakes to introduce the business to a friend, the director of the new Banque, which is "looking for business." All right—10 per cent more! They have added half a million of francs to the price. A director is approached.

"Will you introduce this to your Banque?"

"But, yes, certainly, *mon ami*, seeing it's you. What is then to be made out of it?"

"For you there is a commission of one million of francs—the price is five millions."

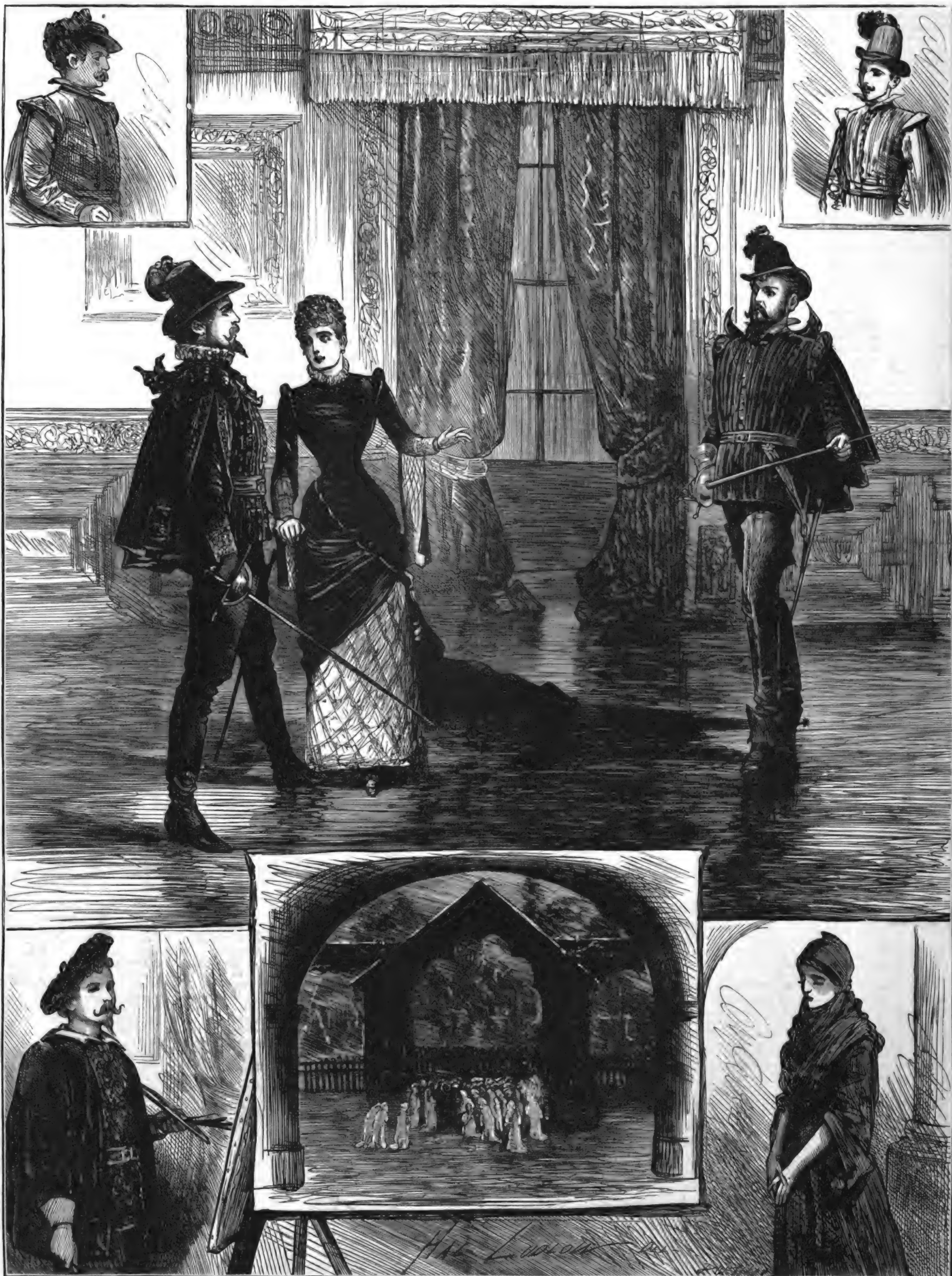
"Ah! yes—it is not much; but out of that, you know, one cannot pay the *Gouverneur*, le Marquis du Natti, M. de la Franche-Comté, and the others."

"Precisely; and therefore I have reserved another half-million for them."

"Bon, *mon ami*. I am to you. Leave the dossier. You shall hear from me after the meeting to-morrow."

We are not exaggerating. Such transactions as these have been taking place almost in hundreds in Paris and Vienna, in Brussels and Buda-Pesth, during the past year. "A commission" is, unhappily, the condition upon which directors of some of these flashy banking and finance companies agree to look into a business; and, having such commissions to earn, it is any wonder that the prime consideration with these "directors" becomes, not the real goodness and value of the business, but the chance of floating it off into the ocean of popular greed and credulity.

CRUTCHED-FRANCS.



SKETCHES FROM "MORO, THE PAINTER OF ANTWERP," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SEE PAGE 134.

THE GREEK CHURCH AT BAYSWATER.

The new church in Moscow-road Bayswater, dedicated to Agia Sophia (St. Sophia), and erected for the worship of the Greeks in London was consecrated last Sunday by his Grace Antonius Archdeacon of Corfu, assisted by the Rev. Archimandrite Dr. H. Myriantheus, and other clergy. The congregation, originally established in Finsbury-circus, removed about thirty years ago to a more suitable building in London-wall, City. Now, when the majority of the congregation live in the West-End, it has been found desirable to erect a church in that quarter. The edifice is in the Byzantine style, of an imposing character, and will accommodate upwards of 700 persons. Marble in slabs and in mosaic has been largely used in the finishing of the internal walls. The consecration began with the perambulation of the exterior of the church by the Archbishop and clergy, the intoning of prayers, and the knocking for admission at the closed doors of the church. The demand is made in the Greek tongue in the Scriptural words, "Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and the King of Glory shall come in." The churchwarden inside replies, "Who is the King of Glory?" and on receiving the response, opens the door and admits the procession. The crowned Archbishop and the principal clergy wore highly ornate vestments, and three of them being of the monastic order, presented an imposing ecclesiastical group. In accordance with the rites of the church the altar was washed by the Archbishop and priests with fragrant wine; the walls of the edifice were symbolically cleansed, the choir meanwhile chanting the special service. The sanctification ritual concluded with the "Gloria in Excelsis." The Greek clergy present included the Rev. Constantine Stratouli, of Liverpool, a priest from Corfu acting as chaplain to the Archbishop, and Arch-priest Hatherly, of Bristol, the only Englishman in holy orders in the Greek Church.

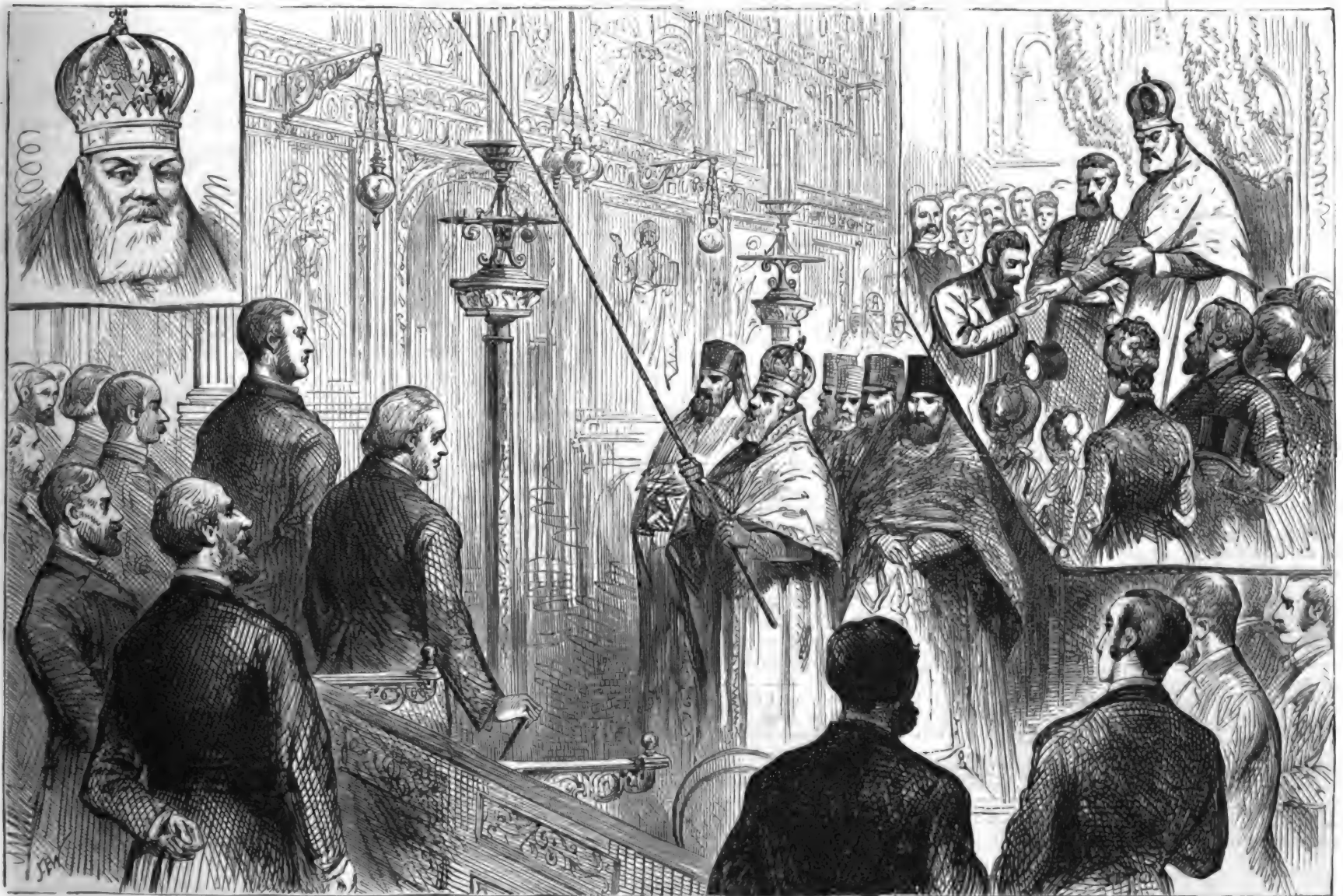
The Rev. Canon Barry presided yesterday week at the annual distribution of prizes to students of the Royal Architectural Museum and School of Art, Tufton-street, Westminster.



THE GEORGE A. CLARK TOWNHALL, PAISLEY.

It is very unusual, in Great Britain, indeed almost unprecedented, that the name of an individual should be affixed to a Townhall; though in several instances, as in that of the William Brown Free Library at Liverpool, the memory of a munificent donor is preserved in the title of special institutions placed in charge of the Town Council. The prosperous and important Scottish burgh of Paisley, after nearly four centuries of municipal dignity, having received its privileges from King James IV. in 1488, has now been provided with a stately and commodious Townhall by the gift of one of her enterprising sons, the late Mr. George A. Clark, who had settled in the United States of America. His brothers remaining in Paisley, the late Mr. James Clark, of Ralston, Councillor John Clark, and Mr. Stewart Clark, of Kilnside, were still associated with him in business; and in November, 1873, Mr. James Clark was elected one of the Town Council, and started the project of building a Townhall. It had been proposed nine years before, and had been a subject of discussion in the Council in 1871, but they had demurred to the cost, which would have required a rate of twopenny in the pound for twenty years. Mr. George A. Clark died at Newark, New Jersey, on Feb. 13, 1874, and bequeathed, in addition to £1000 for the Infirmary and £1000 for a Ragged School, the sum of £20,000 to erect a Townhall in Paisley. His brother, Councillor James Clark, had already, by his exertions in a few months, procured local subscriptions for this purpose to the amount of £13,870. These were presently returned to the subscribers, including several of £1000 each from Messrs. John Polson, J. and P. Coats, and others; the Messrs. Clark thenceforth undertaking the sole charge of building the Townhall. A site was purchased, for £9000, fronting on the river Cart, adjacent to the Old Bridge, and extending on another side along Abbey-close. The building itself was to cost £20,000, and competitive plans were invited: the first prize was awarded to a local firm of architects, Messrs. Rennison and Scott; but the design of Mr. W. H. Lynn, architect, of Belfast, was finally preferred, though its execution would

THE GEORGE A. CLARK TOWNHALL, PAISLEY.



CONSECRATION OF THE GREEK CHURCH OF AGIA SOPHIA, MOSCOW-ROAD, BAYSWATER, ON SUNDAY LAST.

necessarily exceed the cost first intended. The first stone was laid, Oct. 22, 1879, by the aged mother of the Brothers Clark, surrounded by her sons, daughters, sons-in-law, and grandchildren, a ceremony of rare interest, not soon to be forgotten by those acquainted with the family and the town. This old lady, long widowed, died in her eighty-third year, May 5, 1880, and her second son, the eldest surviving, Mr. James Clark, died in August last year. Enough has been stated to explain and justify the designation of "The George A. Clark Townhall."

The facts above stated, which form a remarkable chapter of local history, are gathered from the *Paisley and Renfrewshire Gazette* of last Saturday; but the proprietors, Messrs. J. and J. Cook, will publish a Memorial Volume, illustrated, to contain a full historical account. It is intimated that to the original gift of £20,000 from Mr. George A. Clark have been joined nearly equal contributions from his mother and from each of his four brothers, the youngest of whom, Mr. William Clark, has not yet been mentioned. In fact, the Townhall, with all expenditure belonging to it, has actually cost about six times as much as the first donor meant to give, and all from one respected private family. Such an example will confer a new significance upon the old Scottish proverb, "A Paisley man, ye ken." We have much pleasure in engraving an illustration of the fine building, which stands at the corner of Abbey-close and Smithills-street, one way facing the venerable Abbey, on the other side, with a high clock-tower and a ventilating-tower overlooking the small river Cart. It contains, on the ground floor, a public hall, 130 ft. long, and 60 ft. wide, a minor hall, a reading-room, all well lighted and decorated, cloak-rooms, retiring-rooms, and other convenient accessories; on the upper floor, committee-rooms, galleries, a promenade, a hall for pictures, and accommodation for musical performers. A grand concert organ, by Messrs. Bryceson and Ellis, of London, is placed in the hall; and Messrs. Gillett and Bland, of Croydon, furnish the great clock and bells, with chimes, in the tower.

The ceremonial opening of the new Townhall, on Monday week, is reported at length in the *Paisley Gazette*. The streets of the town were gaily decorated with flags and garlands. There was a procession of the various trades and guilds, with the civic authorities, from St. James's-street through the principal thoroughfares. The Provost, Mr. MacKean, with the Magistrates, Town Council, Sheriff, and burgh officials, attended in state; and Mr. John Clark delivered the building to the Corporation. Mr. W. Holmes, M.P., and Professor Dickson, of Glasgow University, to which also the late Mr. Clark made a noble benefaction, took part in these proceedings, or in the conversazione meeting that ended the day.

"MORO, THE PAINTER OF ANTWERP."

The English version of "Pittore e Duca," Balfe's Italian opera, composed in 1854, which has been placed on the stage of Her Majesty's Theatre by the Carl Rosa Company, was noticed last week by the critic and reporter of musical performances, in his own department of this Journal. A page of engraved sketches, presented to our readers this week, sets before them a few leading personages and incidents belonging to the dramatic plot, which is extremely romantic, and, to the best of our knowledge, wholly imaginary, though dealing with such real historical characters as the Duke of Alva (Alba, in Spanish), the tyrannical Governor of Flanders under Philip II., and the artist known afterwards in England as Sir Antonio More. The heroine of this operatic story, a young lady named Olivia, whose part is sustained by Madame Valleria, is supposed to have fled to a convent, and to have got up a false rumour of her own death, in order to escape from her forced marriage to Count Areberg; but she is captured by the Duke of Alva, who oppresses her with his detestable attentions. He summons Moro, the painter of Antwerp, to paint Olivia's portrait; and Moro, who happens to have been her most ardent lover some time before, recognises with delight her whom he had believed to be dead. Pleasing and pathetic melodies are interchanged at suitable opportunities by the vocalists on the stage, while acting these and the subsequent scenes, which have a slight degree of sentimental interest. The principal scene delineated among our illustrations is that in which Moro has drawn his sword against the Duke of Alva to defend Olivia from an attempted insult, and she endeavours to restrain her chivalrous lover from the combat, which, indeed, is presently stopped by the arrival of a Royal message depriving the wicked Duke of his much-abused power in Antwerp.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

Mr. James Howard, M.P., on Monday presided at the annual meeting of the Farmers' Alliance, at which the report of the committee, congratulating the members on the satisfactory progress made by the organisation, was adopted.

The Warwickshire Chamber of Agriculture at its meeting last Saturday adopted a resolution to the effect that, in the present crisis of the agricultural interest, the most urgent call is for a provision of adequate security for tenants' unexhausted improvements.

The anniversary of two local agricultural societies was held at Nottingham last Saturday. Lord Belper thought better opportunities should be given to the landlords to spend their capital on their land. Earl Manvers said he did not find that his tenants effected improvements which would take a very long time to exhaust. He advocated a readjustment of local taxation.

At the rent audit held at Nostell Priory on the 2nd inst. Mr. Rowland Winn, M.P., again returned 25 per cent to the tenants on his Nostell estate.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

The Eddystone new lighthouse was successfully lit for the first time yesterday week.

A free library was opened at Devonport on Monday by Sir John St. Aubyn, M.P.

Mr. G. M. Felton was on Tuesday elected chairman for the year of the City Commission of Sewers.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle will be closed on and after to-day (Saturday) until further orders.

Dr. W. Bowman has been elected hon. secretary, and Mr. Warren De La Rue manager, of the Royal Institution.

Mr. Jabez Church, the newly-elected President of the Society of Engineers, gave on Monday his opening address.

Mr. Charles L. Eastlake, the Keeper and Secretary of the National Gallery, has been elected a member of the governing body of Westminster School.

Mr. E. B. W. Nicholson, librarian of the London Institution, has been appointed Bodleian Librarian at Oxford University, in the place of Mr. Cox, who died last year.

An attempt has been made to injure Mr. Forster by inclosing an explosive powder in an envelope addressed to him at Dublin Castle. During the past year the Chief Secretary received four hundred threatening letters.

The closing of the Smoke Abatement Exhibition is fixed for Tuesday next, the 14th inst., and its usefulness will extend to the end. Within the last few days several interesting exhibits have been brought in, and are at work.

Mr. J. H. Balfour Browne has resigned the Registrarship to the Railway Commissioners, with the intention of devoting the whole of his time to his practice at the Parliamentary Bar and before the Railway Commissioners.

The Liverpool School Board have decided to serve a precept on the Corporation for £12,000, to meet the Board's requirements for the coming financial year. This is equal to nearly 3d. in the pound on the gross assessment of the borough.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board last Saturday, the smallpox returns showed that the number of patients under treatment were 496, being a decrease of 11 as compared with those of the previous fortnight.

A meeting will be held at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, next Tuesday, the 14th inst., for the promotion of the objects of the Association for the Development of British Woollen Industries.

Last week 2775 births and 2023 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 40 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 77 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

A meeting of the Victoria Institute took place on Monday evening, when a paper by Mr. Callard, F.G.S., "On Breaks in the Continuity of Mammalian Life in certain Geological Periods adverse to the Darwinian Hypothesis," was read. There was a discussion.

George Weston was charged at the Mansion House Police Court on Tuesday with damaging the statue of Queen Anne by striking it with a chopper and a hammer. When arrested he made some remarkable statements, and the presiding Alderman ordered his removal to a lunatic asylum.

At the Liverpool Assizes on Saturday Leah Hughes, the stepdaughter of a captain and shipowner of Bangor, North Wales, brought an action for breach of promise against John James Peemuller, a German of independent means. The jury awarded £100 damages.

At the February examination, on the subjects in which instruction has been given by the tutors of the Inner Temple, the Masters of the Bench have awarded pupil scholarships of 100 guineas each to the undermentioned students:—(Common Law, Mr. E. Brierley; Equity, Mr. E. W. Farnall; Real Property Law, Mr. A. L. Ellis.

The Smith's Prizes, given annually at Cambridge to two commencing Bachelors of Arts, the best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy, have been adjudged as follows:—First prize, R. A. Herman, B.A., Trinity College, Senior Wrangler 1882; second prize, J. S. Yeo, B.A., St. John's College, Second Wrangler, 1882.

A preliminary meeting was held at Nottingham yesterday week, under the presidency of the Mayor, for the purpose of constituting the General and Reception Committee for the purposes of the Social Science Congress to be held in that town in the forthcoming autumn. The president of the Association, Mr. Hastings, M.P., attended and addressed the meeting on the work and objects of the association.

A dense fog pervaded great part of the metropolis last Friday and Saturday, causing great difficulty of locomotion on foot or by vehicle. Several accidents are reported, two of them fatal. The body of a young lady, who appears to have been a governess, was found in the Thames near Hampton Court, and it is believed she must have walked into the river in the fog. In the Surrey Docks a fireman was drowned.

Several hundred students of the Queen's College, Belfast, yesterday week took part in the "funeral" of the Queen's University of Ireland. This body now gives place to the Royal University, and the students parambulated the principal streets of Belfast, preceded by a coffin, on which lay the gowns of an M.A. and a B.A. A funeral oration was delivered at the "grave."

At a meeting held at the Royal United Service Institution on Thursday week—the Duke of Cambridge in the chair—resolutions were adopted in favour of establishing an Hospital and Accident Ambulance Service for the metropolis.—The Mercers' Company have forwarded twenty guineas in aid of

the City classes of the St. John Ambulance Association. Since the commencement of the present winter session 2400 certificates have been awarded.

Yesterday week, on the occasion of the jubilee of *Chambers's Journal*, a deputation from the booksellers and publishers of Edinburgh waited on Dr. William Chambers at his residence, in Chester-street, Edinburgh, and presented him with an illuminated address. The address was signed by fifty-four booksellers and publishers. Later in the afternoon, Dr. Chambers received another deputation, consisting of his employees, who presented him with a congratulatory address.

Mrs. Nathaniel Montefiore on Saturday forwarded a cheque for £2000 to the Lord Mayor in aid of the fund being raised at the Mansion House for the relief of the distressed Jews in Russia. Mr. Nathaniel Montefiore at the same time forwarded a cheque for £1000 for the same object. The Court of Common Council have agreed to contribute £500 to the fund. The amount at present received is £35,000. After a sermon, preached on Sunday by Canon Fleming at St. Michael's, Chester-square, the sum of £189 was contributed.

At a meeting of the London School Board on the 2nd inst. Mrs. Surr was re-elected as a member of the Industrial Schools Committee, a position which she had resigned in consequence of the action of that body with regard to the St. Paul's School. A motion was discussed to suspend all further expenditure and other proceedings in reference to industrial schools until the result is made known of the promised Royal Commission to inquire into the whole existing industrial school system. The proposition was rejected.—A new board school was publicly opened on Monday at Flockton-street, Bermondsey-wall, by Mr. E. N. Buxton, Chairman of the London School Board. The schools have been erected to accommodate 1002 children, divided as follows—girls, 300; boys, 300; infants, 402. Southwark has board-school accommodation for 25,000 school places.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 18.

SUNDAY, FEB. 12.	
Sexagesima Sunday. Morning Lessons: Gen. iii.; Matt. xxiv. 1-29. Evening Lessons: Gen. vi. or viii.; Acts xxvii. 1-18. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Chalmers; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Piers Claughton; 7 p.m. St. James's, noon, probably Hon. and Rev. A. Phipps.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. F. S. Barry; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon T. N. Rowell. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Paget. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Baker, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School.
MONDAY, FEB. 13.	
City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, general court, 1.30 p.m. London Institution, 6 p.m. (Mr. H. J. Byron on the Border Line between Fable and Comedy). Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Sir Richard Temple—Geography of the Birthplace and Cradle of the Mahabharata Power of Western India).	Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. Saveyons' Institute, 8 p.m. (discussion on Fair Rent). Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Captain Abney on Recent Advances in Photography). Academy of Music, ball for scholars-ships at Willis's Rooms.
TUESDAY, FEB. 14.	
St. Valentine. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor McKendrick on the Mechanism of the Senses). Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. J. Coleman on Air Refrigerating Machinery). Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Lieut.-Col. T. H. Grant on the Progress of Canada, &c.).	Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m. Photographic Society, anniversary, 8 p.m. Association for Promotion of British Woollen Manufactures, meeting at the Mansion House. Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dean Cowie on Geometry) (four days).
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15.	
Bankers' Institute, 6 p.m. (Mr. M. D. Chalmers on Bills of Exchange Bill, 1881). Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. P. W. Haseluck on the Art of Turning). Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. Dental Surgery Association, 8.30 p.m. British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Dr. Phené on Recent Researches and Excavations in Scotland). Amateur Orchestral Society, St. Andrew's Hall, 9 p.m.	Warehousemen and Clerks' School, annual festival, Cannon-street Hotel (Lord Hartington in the chair). University College Hospital, festival, Lapham Hotel (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair). Deaf and Dumb Association, dinner, Freemasons' Tavern (the Duke of Connaught in the chair). District Council Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. C. R. Drysdale on Individual Liberty and Social Needs). Society of Analysts, 8 p.m.
THURSDAY, FEB. 16.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. P. L. Schuler on the Geographical Distribution of Animals). London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor H. E. Armstrong on the Economical Use of Coal Gas for Lighting and Heating). Royal Society (club, 6.30 p.m.). Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Messrs. W. H. Perkin, Flight, E. H. Rennie, J. C. Thoms, T. F. Lloyd, and P. Smith).	Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. S. Wilson on Potato Disease and the Theory of Fungoid Parasitism; Lieut. J. F. Cockburn on the Shells of Aden). Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. M. A. P. Urquhart on Water-fittings). Numismatic Society, 7 p.m. Royal Society, 4.30 p.m. Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m. Bach Choir, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
FRIDAY, FEB. 17.	
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 11.45 a.m. The Queen's Drawing-room, Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m. Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor McKendrick on the Breathing of Fishes, &c.). Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. J. Slater on Physical Science in Relation to Architecture). United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Colonel W. W. Knollys on the French Autumn Manœuvres of 1881).	Geological Society, anniversary, 1 p.m., dinner. Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. B. Cayley on the Distribution of Accent in Greek; Mr. B. Dawson on the Aesthetics of Translation, illustrated from Different Versions of the Bible). Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. N. Maclean on the Depreciation of Silver as it affects India). Artillery Company Ball, the Prince and Princess of Wales to be present.
SATURDAY, FEB. 18.	
New Moon, 2.50 a.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Watkins Lloyd on the "Iliad" and "Odyssey").	Cadwilers' Benevolent Association, annual festival, Willis's Rooms (the Duke of Edinburgh in the chair).

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

13, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.
CITY BRANCH: MANSION HOUSE BUILDINGS, E.C.

Chairman: Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN ROBERT MOWBRAY, Bart., M.P., D.C.L.

ELEVENTH BONUS MEETING, 1882.

The Report presented at a Meeting held on Jan. 5 last, showed that on the rigorous basis of the Institute of Actuaries' *His Table of Mortality*, with 3 per cent interest and net premiums, The calculated liability was ... £1,970,019 To which further Reserves were added of ... 116,664

Making the Total Reserve ... 2,086,718

And the Assurance Fund being ... 2,433,397

The Net Surplus was ... £346,684

Of this sum, £345,000 was divided—an amount larger by £5,000 than any previously distributed, and producing the highest ratio of profit ever declared by the Society—viz., a CASH BONUS OF 32 PER CENT on the Premiums of the Five Years.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH AND TITLE.

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The report above mentioned, a detailed account of the proceedings of the bonus meeting, the returns made to the Board of Trade, and every information, can be obtained at either of the Society's Offices, or from any of its Agents.

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LITTLE BO-PEEP,

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

THE BEST CHILDREN'S PANTOMIME.

LAST WEEK.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Lessee has generously granted Covent Garden Theatre for the whole of next week, for the benefit of the Company which has since Christmas performed with brilliant success Mr. William Young's Grand Pantomime, "Little Bo-Peep, Little Boy Blue, and the Little Old Woman that Lived in a Shoe." The concluding performances of "Little Bo-Peep" next week will be the brightest of the season—the charming Children's Scenes, the beautiful Floral Ballet (acknowledged to be M. Dewinne's greatest choreographic triumph) being supplemented by plenty of FUN and NOVELTY.

THE WONDERFUL GIRARD FAMILY

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PARLIAMENTARY FRANKS

will be faithfully represented NEXT WEEK at Covent Garden in the specially Attractive Concluding Performances of "Little Bo-Peep."

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA

writes of the Covent Garden Pantomime:—"Little Bo-Peep" is, in addition to its brilliant merits as a spectacle, essentially a children's pantomime. The army of "small infantry," who occupy the huge stage at intervals, seems even more multitudinous than the cognate Lilliputian muster at Drury Lane. It is as graceful as it is diverting, splendid, artistically arranged, and delectably successful."—Illustrated London News.

Boxes and Stalls for the Special Concluding Performance of "Little Bo-Peep" Next Week may be secured in advance at the Box-office of Covent Garden Theatre, open from Ten till Five.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE ROYAL.

Next Week's special Concluding Performances of the Grand Pantomime,—"AT 7.45, LITTLE BO-PEEP." Preceded, at Seven, by A MIRACULOUS CURE. Box-office open Daily from Ten till Five. Doors open at 6.30. Morning Performances, Wednesday and Saturday, at Two.

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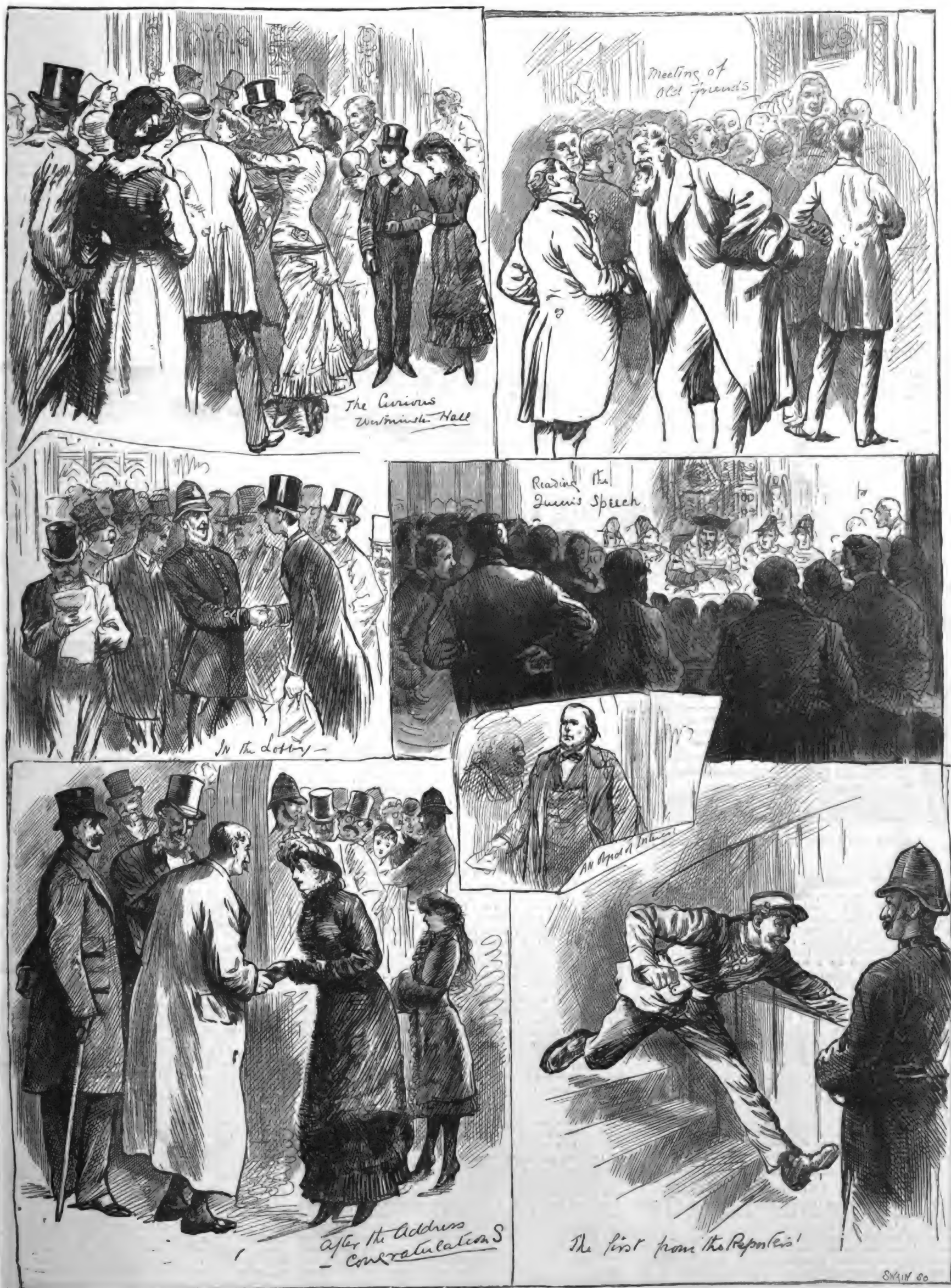
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THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

SEE PAGE 126.



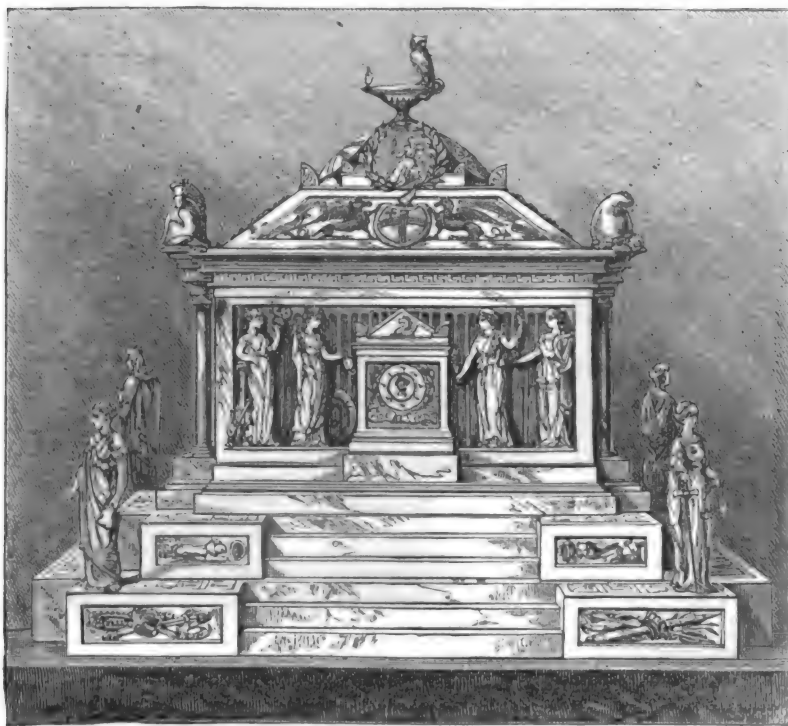
SKETCHES IN AND ABOUT THE HOUSE.

A CHINESE FESTIVAL SHOW.

The Chinese tradespeople and workpeople to be found in every mercantile port of the Eastern Archipelago, as well as those at home in China, are accustomed, where they are sufficiently numerous and rich enough, to keep up their national religious festivals and public entertainments. At Sourabaya, the eastern port of Java, where a naval correspondent of ours made the sketch we have engraved, the yearly celebration of an elaborate ritual performed for the repose of the spirits of departed parents and ancestors was attended with a great display in one of the streets of the Chinese quarter. Upon a lofty wooden stage erected for the occasion, surrounded by tall standards with flaunting banners of different colours, and with the grotesque figure of a dragon, suspended head downwards, to signify the reversal of the evil power which pursues the soul after death, the shrine of this pious worship had been carefully prepared. Several models of pagodas were placed there, for the habitation of their proper deities, and each side of the platform was adorned with huge revolving paper lanterns, each of which, painted with a variety of quaint emblematic shapes, and with the names and titles of the deceased, bore a memorial record of their personal merits, and those of their mourning kindred. Other pictures represented the state of future retribution for the wicked, and that of felicity for the favourites of Heaven. A priest, wide-robed and long-haired, standing on a raised board, with much oratorical gesticulation and with a powerful voice, chanted his litany of intercession for the eternal welfare of those gone into another world, commending them to the mercy of Yen Wang, the Chinese Pluto, with frequent offerings of food, and burnings of paper made up in the form of articles of clothing, houses, or furniture, or paper money and letters, as if for the service of the dead. Notwithstanding the solemnity of this proceeding, there was a good deal of feasting and merry-making among the crowd of spectators, who did not seem to take the mourning greatly to heart.

THE CITY ADDRESS TO MR. GLADSTONE.

The gold casket voted by the Court of Common Council to Mr. Gladstone, in which to place the illuminated address presented to the right hon. gentleman last October, has been



CASKET FOR THE CITY OF LONDON ADDRESS PRESENTED TO MR. GLADSTONE.

completed by the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company, of Regent-street. The design, which is of pure classic character, with Tuscan columns at each end, is a trophy 10 inches in height by 12 in length, approached on each side by silver steps, with figures in gold at the four corners, representing Eloquence, Justice, Industry, and Law. In the front is a monumental tablet, bearing the crest, arms, and motto of the Premier, surrounded by a wreath of laurel, enamelled in proper colours, and accompanied by female figures intended for the City of London, Commerce, Ceres, and Ireland. The reverse side has in its centre, supported by the City dragons, the following inscription:—"To the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Prime Minister of England, as a token of the estimation in which he is held by the citizens of London, and of their appreciation of his high character, rare genius, and varied gifts, so long devoted to the service of his country." The lid is decorated with shields in proper colours, in gold and enamel, with the arms of the City, Britannia and British Lion, the Royal Standard, the Union Jack, and the bust of Homer, Mr. Gladstone's favourite author. The ends bear emblematic references to the Premier's varied studies and accomplishments. Surmounting the whole is the Lamp of Learning, with the owl, the bird of wisdom, perched on the handle. Inside the casket, the lining is of blue satin; and the pedestal rests on supports of velvet in the same colour.

THE SAILOR PRINCES IN CEYLON.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, sons of the Prince of Wales, Midshipmen of H.M.S. Bacchante, left Ceylon at the beginning of this week on their homeward voyage. They had an opportunity of going up to Kandy, the old native capital of the island, which is the subject of our illustration. From Colombo to Kandy is a railway journey of seventy-five miles, ascending the inland mountain country through magnificent scenery, the line curving and winding round precipitous cliffs and hills covered with luxuriant tropical vegetation. A branch line runs to Gampola, the centre of the coffee plantations, beyond which lie the flowery vale of Pussilawa, the romantic glen of Ramboddie, the tea plantations, and Newera Ellia, a cool and grassy upland vale, situated beneath the Pedro-talla-galla range of mountains, the highest in Ceylon: this place is a favourite health resort of European residents. But the journey direct by railway to Kandy, which is accomplished in

four hours, brings the traveller into the heart of the ancient native kingdom, which is a place of great historical interest, and of singular aspect. The situation of Kandy, a little city of ten thousand inhabitants, perched in a recess or basin of the mountain ranges, 1500 ft. above the sea, and surrounded by thickly wooded hills of a still greater height, with an artificial lake, or reservoir, just below the town, has a striking effect upon the visitor for the first time. Several monuments of architectural and antiquarian interest are here to be inspected, especially the Temple of Maligawa, or of the Dalada, where the Sacred Tooth of Buddha has been preserved during more than fifteen hundred years, after being brought hither from Dantapura, in Southern India. The Portuguese, indeed, when they were masters of Ceylon, pretended to have carried it away and ground it to powder, in order that the Catholic missionaries should disabuse the native mind of its superstitious veneration for this curious relic. But the Buddhist priests at Kandy still declare that the tooth in their possession, which is big enough to have belonged to a giant—it may not be a human tooth, after all—is the real original Buddha's tooth, as the footprint of Buddha, on Adam's Peak, is about five feet long and two feet broad. The Prince of Wales on his visit to Ceylon five years ago, was permitted to look at the famous tooth; and it will be remembered that our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, gave us a sketch of the scene when this relic was exhibited in its silver shrine, in a chamber of carved ivory, with ceremonial homage to its sacred associations.

THE MAGAZINES.

The strength of the *Cornhill*, as frequently the case, lies rather in its miscellaneous contributions than in its serial fiction. "Damocles," so far as can be judged from its commencement, appears a story of the average *Cornhill* class, distinguished rather by ease of treatment and fluency of dialogue than by any absorbing interest. In "Love the Debt," which seems to have reached its dénouement, there is a spirited sketch of a popular Irish electioneering orator. The most remarkable for literary ability among the miscellaneous papers is an essay on Senancour, better known from the title of his principal work as Obermann, the sentimental French pessimist whom Mr. Arnold, guided by Sainte-Beuve, discovered and introduced to the English public several years ago. Senancour is interesting as a really genuine instance of a type commonly marred by affectation, but his reveries are more commended by style than substance. "Let Nobody Pass" is an amusing story; and there is abundance of entertainment in the retrospect of celebrated Senior Wranglers; and in the curious instances of eccentric baptismal appellatives which form the staple of the article on "Personal Nomenclature."

Macmillan, unlike the *Cornhill*, depends principally upon its serial story. In the present instalment of "Fortune's Fool," Mr. Hawthorne shows an increased tendency to the fantastic; but the writing is admirable, and there is nothing of that attempt to make himself a mystic against the grain, into which the pardonable emulation of his father has frequently misled him. The contribution next in point of interest is Dr. Lyon Playfair's account, derived from personal observation, of the manner in which American industry is shackled by the prohibitory tariff. The dearth of labour is another impediment to the competition which, from the ingenuity of their artisans and the excellence of their goods, the United States might otherwise maintain with us in the markets of the world. There is little else of much interest in the number, except a careful but rather too sternly judicial review of Mr. Rossetti's poems by Mr. J. A. Symonds.

Blackwood is considerably under its usual mark. There is great power of analysis in Lady Martin's observations on the character of Juliet, which are, further, an interesting revelation of the acquaintance with the subtleties of a dramatic conception which may be gained by the endeavour to impersonate it. "The Fixed Period" continues to be humorous; and "Pentock" is a pretty, healthy, country story, truthful to human and inanimate nature. The rest of the number is insignificant.

The *Fortnightly* is fairly interesting throughout, but contains no article of especial note. Sir Alfred Lyall directs attention to the singular system of State apotheosis in China, by which the national Pantheon is made almost a branch of the Civil Service. Mr. Carnegie's report of United States opinion respecting England is worth noting for the sound sense it really contains, with a smile at the fidelity with which Mr. Carnegie's interlocutor reflects Mr. Carnegie's own views. Mr. Niven's tribute to Garrison is just in the main, although the writer is greatly mistaken if he imagines that the Abolitionist party could have effected emancipation by their unaided efforts. Lord Coleridge and Dr. Carpenter's discussion on vivisection leaves us in doubt how far the one party is prepared to go in permitting the practice, or the other in suppressing it. Some of Lord Coleridge's expressions almost seem to indicate that he would prohibit it altogether; but we can hardly suppose this to be his meaning when we consider how soon he may himself be called upon to preside at a trial where a most important part of the testimony will be derived from experiments upon animals.

Lord Sherbrooke's eccentric and sophistical argument for the clôture in the House of Commons, and Lord Dunsany's demonstration of the military peril of the Channel Tunnel, and the liability to compulsory military service it would impose upon the people of this country, are the most important contributions to a good number of the *Nineteenth Century*, and have already attracted sufficient attention from the press. Mr. Barclay expounds the grievances of the farmers, Mr. Karl Blind draws up a long indictment of Prince Bismarck, and Mr. Storrs Turner presents himself in the uncommon and creditable character of a philanthropist not only anxious for the abolition of the opium trade, but willing that England and not India should pay for it. M. Reinach's defence of M. Gambetta's recent proceedings rests upon the assumption that a revision of the Constitution is really desired by the majority of the French people. If so, M. Gambetta will soon be in power again; meanwhile, M. Reinach's application of the term "miscreants" to the jurymen who refused to whitewash M. Roustan suggests that he may be too much blinded by passion to discern the signs of the times.

The *Contemporary* is in general abstruse and didactic. The

Duke of Argyll's paper on agricultural depression seems to hint that landlords may find it to their advantage to comply with some of their tenants' demands and indemnify themselves by a more strictly commercial method of doing business with them. "The Crisis in Serbia" described by O. K. is ecclesiastical, and the article is chiefly important as an indication of the animosity of Pan Slavistic Russians towards Austria. Mr. Mulhall's "Rise of the Middle Class," is a great example of the eloquence of statistics, mostly tending to establish the enormous strides made during the last generation even by poor and backward countries. Thus there are twice as many landed proprietors in Spain as there were in 1840, and the exportation of grain from Russia has increased sevenfold since the emancipation of the serfs. The proportion of well-to-do people to the rest of the community is, speaking roughly, in England one third, in France one fifth, in Germany one twelfth, in Italy one twentieth, in Russia one hundredth. Mr. W. S. Lilly powerfully contrasts the virulence of religious scepticism in France with its candour and moderation in England.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne's "Dust," in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, though slightly written in comparison with his other serial, nevertheless improves. The first chapter of the present instalment, a story complete in itself, is particularly good. Mrs. G. C. Davies's picture of a Norfolk broad, and Mr. Walford's sketch of the eccentric Rev. Sir Henry Bate Dudley, are very entertaining readings.

Harper is, as usual, full of admirably and copiously illustrated papers, among the most interesting of which are notices of the present political leaders of France, with capital portraits; and a sketch of Mr. Irving as he appears in private life. The Mexican Republic and the city of Philadelphia are also the vehicles of much excellent wood engraving, while the letterpress also has a substantial value. "Witch Hazel" is a striking story. The *Century* is even more varied, with Longfellow's fine poem, "Hermes Trismegistus," the late Dean Stanley's slight but interesting notice of F. W. Robertson, the novels of Mrs. Burnett and Mr. Howells, and Mrs. Mitchell's excellent survey of the Phidian age of sculpture. The *Atlantic Monthly*, excellent throughout, is especially noticeable for Mr. Lodge's fine article on Daniel Webster; Mr. Lathrop's "Echo of Passion," a story with many indications of deep thinking and descriptive power; and the continuation of the Northern Investigator's "Studies in the South." The writer is decidedly of opinion that there is no probability of the negro races dying out.

The principal feature in *Belgravia* is "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," by the authors of "Ready-Money Mortiboy," very properly designated by the writers "an impossible novel," but one with which it is impossible to help being amused. Mrs. Alexander's "Admiral's Ward" is also a work of merit, and the drama which "Ouida" contributes in apparent emulation of George Sand, however ill-adapted for the stage, shows real power. *Temple Bar* has little worthy of remark besides its serial tales and a biography of Prince Potemkin. The late Grenville-Murray's "Five Years in a Convent," in *Time*, deals with a well-worn subject, which is nevertheless so handled as to enlist the interest and sympathy of the reader in no ordinary degree. Mr. Scudamore's views on the progress of French influence in Syria are worth noting. The *St. James's Magazine*, considerably improved of late, has good serial fictions by Mr. Francillon and the Swedish novelist, Marie Schway, and an impartial examination of Mr. Ruskin's doctrines in political economy, by F. Watt. *London Society* is particularly good this month, with the continuation of "The Senior Partner;" excellent stories from Stifter, by Helen and Alice Zimmern; and a summary of the life and work of F. W. Robertson. "Modern and Greek Sense of Form," in the *Burlington*, is a suggestive paper, propounding the dictum that "No woman in uncomfortable boots can possibly be beautiful." The *Manchester Quarterly*, if slightly amateurish, still speaks well for the literary culture of the cotton metropolis. "A Summer Day at Concord," "Gipsy Folk Tales," "The Prometheus of Æschylus and Shelley," and "The Idealism of Berkeley" are all papers of considerable mark, and the number is accompanied by a pair of charming illustrations. The *Antiquary* and the *Bibliographer* are full of entertainment, the paper on St. Valentine's Day in the former, and that on the original edition of Dr. Paris's "Philosophy in Sport" in the latter, more particularly so. The most important contribution to the *Theatre* is a "symposium"—rather Thracian—on the plagiarism imputed to Mr. Pinero. *Hibernia* is remarkable for the curious original version of Father Prout's *Cornhill* ode, now printed for the first time. *Chambers's Journal* has a still better claim to notice in the publication of its jubilee number on occasion of the completion of the fiftieth year of its existence, appropriately celebrated by the veteran founder—"Reminiscences of a long and busy life"—a thoroughly delightful piece of autobiography. The *Monthly Packet* is, as ever, admirably adapted to its circle of readers, and the *Boys' Illustrated News* appeals to a wider circle with equal success.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin begin this month a new serial, the *Life and Works of St. Paul*, by Dr. Farrar. Among the numerous periodicals issued by this firm are—The *Magazine of Art*, *Popular Edition of Picturesque Europe*, the *Family Magazine*, *Universal History*, *Gleanings from Popular Authors*, *Picturesque America*, *British Ballads*, *Old and New London*, *Old and New Edinburgh*, *Science for All*, *Familiar Wild Flowers*, and *Royal Shakspeare*.

Other magazines and serial publications received are—giving first place to the ladies—*Ladies' Gazette of Fashion*, *Le Follet*, *La Saison*, *Le Monde Elegant*, *World of Fashion*, *Myra's Journal*, *Myra's Mid-Monthly*, *Weldon's Ladies' Journal* and *Household Journal*, and *Dictionary of Needlework*; *Art and Letters*, *St. Nicholas*, *Irish Monthly*, *Universal Instructor*, *Month*, *Home*, *Science Gossip*, *Argosy*, *Good Words*, *Leisure Hour*, *Burlington*, and *Churchman's Shilling Magazine*; and monthly parts of *All the Year Round*, *Household Words*, *Daisy Family Story Paper*, *Knowledge*, *Our Darlings*, *Sunday at Home*, *Sunday Magazine*, *Day of Rest*, *Boy's Own Paper*, and *Girl's Own Paper*.

A meeting of friends of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on the 2nd inst. at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Sir Edward Perrott, Bart., in the chair. A silver medal was voted to Major Scott, chairman of the Dover branch of the institution, for gallantly volunteering to take the vacant place of one of the regular crew of the Dover life-boat, and assisting to save five of the crew of the barque *Chin Chin*, of Jersey, which was wrecked off the South Foreland, during a strong wind and a very heavy sea on Dec. 9. The second service clasp of the institution was voted to Mr. Robert Wilds, coxswain of the North Deal life-boat, in acknowledgment of his continued gallant services in that boat in saving life from shipwreck. Rewards amounting to £111 were granted to the crews of different life-boats of the institution for services rendered during the past month.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

MECHANISM OF THE SENSES—TASTE AND SMELL.

Professor McKendrick's third lecture, given on Tuesday, Jan. 31, began with remarks on the physical conditions of taste. All substances capable of creating taste are soluble in the fluid of the mouth, and insoluble colloidal bodies are tasteless. To produce taste the soluble matters must act on the papillae of the tongue. No definite action can be discovered between the chemical condition of bodies and their taste. The sensation of taste, excited by electrical stimulation, is certainly due to electrolytic products. The sense of taste is frequently affected by disease. The base of the tongue is most sensitive to bitters, and the tip to sweets. The extreme delicacy of this sense is proved by the exceeding minuteness of the particles which it detects. Ennemoser has shown by experiments that the perceptive power is increased at a much more rapid rate than the strength of the solution. The sense of smell was next considered, a description being given of the anatomical arrangements and the olfactory region in the upper part of the nostrils. The nature of odorous substances was then discussed, and their possible mode of action. Matter capable of exciting smell must be extremely subdivided, or be a gas or vapour. This was illustrated by striking experiments, the object of which was to show the possibility of particles of dust wetted with odorous vapours mechanically irritating the terminal organs of smell. The Professor alluded to Dr. Tyndall's experiments showing the power which odorous vapours possess of absorbing radiant heat. Professor McKendrick also demonstrated how aqueous vapour in the air increases the intensity of odours, to which is due the delicious perfume of flowers after a shower. To excite smell odorous vapours must be inhaled, mere contact with the membrane being insufficient. To keep up the sensation the action must be repeated, and even then the sense soon becomes blunted to an odour. After noticing the remarkable peculiarities of the sense in fishes, he briefly alluded to "after sensations of smell," in some persons very vivid, and finally considered the connection of taste and smell in the appreciation of flavours.

CORALS.

Professor H. N. Moseley, F.R.S., in his third lecture, given on Thursday, the 2nd inst., commented on the peculiarities of the structure of the Alcyonaria, Ambellula, Sarcophyton, and White Coral. He then described the anatomy, eggs, and development of the young of Red and Pink Coral. The Organ Coral, so named from its formation as pipes, and its fossil allies were next considered. This was followed by remarks on the peculiarities of the two groups of the Hydrocorallinae, the Milleporidae, and Stylasteridae, the structure of the former being compared with that of the Hydra ectinaria; and, finally, the speculations regarding their reproduction were explained. The whole lecture was illustrated by a series of beautiful magnified photographs, projected on the screen by electric light.

ACTION OF GASES AND VAPOURS UPON RADIANT HEAT.

Professor Tyndall gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 3rd inst. He began by referring to the atomic theory propounded by ancient philosophers, especially Epicurus and Lucretius, and now generally received. They held that all existing things are composed of immeasurably minute solid indestructible atoms. Molecules are groups of atoms; thus, two atoms of oxygen and one of carbon constitute a molecule of carbonic acid, and two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen form a molecule of water. These molecules are free in the condition of gas and vapour, and constrained in the liquid state. Radiant heat is identical with light in regard to its transmission through the atmosphere. In 1859 Dr. Tyndall experimented upon free molecules, and found different kinds to possess different degrees of power in absorbing radiant heat. Nitrogen and hydrogen, when united as ammonia, though transparent to light, stopped one thousand times the amount of heat. Compounds of gases varied in this respect. Magnus, and some other philosophers, denied this power, and asserted that the results were due to the condensation of the vapours into liquids on the sides of the tubes and plates of rock-salt employed in the experiments. To this action Dr. Tyndall agreed, but denied its extent, which he verified by many experiments, fully demonstrating the action of the free molecules in absorbing heat. His results were set forth in diagrams. When the molecules were compressed into half the space, the amount of action was still the same; it corresponded to the number of the molecules, remaining constant during the whole of the changes. The absorption of heat by vapours in successive impulses has been shown to produce sound, and thus testify to its power of absorbing heat. Simple gases absorbing little heat are silent; but the introduction of a little aqueous vapour into the tube produces a loud sound. References were made to the experiments of Mr. Patrick Wilson, which proved the greater absorptive power of the atmosphere in the night than in the daytime; and also to the experiments of Dr. Wells relating to dew, and those of General Strachey, in India. The body of the air is practically a vacuum to the rays of heat, and all the heat absorbed is due to the presence of the aqueous vapour. Experiments have shown that the radiant heat of the sun is twice its illuminating power, and that it is increased at great elevations. The absorptive power of our atmosphere is of immense importance, since if it were removed all vegetation would cease.

BEETHOVEN'S SYSTEM OF COMPOSITION.

Professor Ernst Pauer, in beginning his third lecture on Saturday last, the 4th inst., stated that the sonata is a shortened and condensed suite. Emanuel Bach was the inventor of the modern sonata, of which his compositions contain the germ, through his introduction of the lyric principle. The sonata was much developed by Mozart, Haydn, and Clementi. Beethoven felt that the resources of the piano deserved a richer and more elevated treatment than they had received. Haydn first initiated the principle of thematic work, in the modern sense, which really comprises the secret of Beethoven's power and greatness. The Professor then gave the leading principles of thematic work in ten canons, which show that this mode of composition is founded on logical principles, under the influence of which the composer makes the most of his materials, thus producing a never-ending variety and unending charm. The development of the original idea to the climax is fully manifest in the works of Haydn and Mozart, but has been brought to the most wonderful perfection by Beethoven. The reason of this rests upon the strength, interest, and rich substance of his principal subjects, which he took infinite pains to invent in a strong and pure form, being the text on which the musical sermon is preached. This was shown in his sketch-books, which are full of interesting material treated in various modes. In composing he dived into the very depths of his own soul, and brought its richest treasures to the surface, selecting only what suited his purpose. He was an eminent example of that genius which is unity of thought penetrating through manifold phases. The lecture concluded with the analysis and performance on the pianoforte of the superb sonata No. 4 in E flat.

OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS.

THRUSHES.

The large genus of passerine birds popularly known as thrushes, is scattered all over the world, and includes that splendid beauty the golden oriole. It is not, however, of the family as a whole, but of its English representatives, we are speaking. Of the seven species found in England, four, the song-thrush, missel-thrush, blackbird, and water-ouzel, stay with us all through the year; two, the fieldfare and redwing, come to us only for the winter; and one, the ring-ouzel, is a summer visitor. As the last-named bird is the only one of the family not now with us, and as it is in February that the thrush and blackbird resume their song, the thrushes are the most prominent birds of the month now opening.

Winter still holds the land in his chilling grip. Nature is still asleep. Vegetation shows but scanty signs of life, brown and bare are the fields, and naked and cheerless the trees and hedgerows. But the thrush sings. Impatient at winter's long tarrying, he cannot, any more than the lowly snowdrop, await the coming of spring. Like that snow-white gem of Flora's, whose anxiety to wed the sunbeams is so keen, she forces her green tips through the ground before the snow has left us; so his restless ardour to woo his love cannot brook any further delay. Our thrush does not pair until the latter end of February, nor is the nest built until the last days of March; yet early in the present month, on the first clear day, we hear him warbling forth, in sweetest cadences, a song that cannot fail to touch the heart of her he fain would wed.

It is in the shrubberies chiefly, amongst the dark foliage of the evergreens, that we hear his delightful love-song. Other haunts he has; for there is scarcely a wood, plantation, thicket, or hedgerow, meadow, lawn, or garden, in which, at some time of the year, we are not almost sure to find him; and who that frequents our London parks has not heard his clear and liquid strain? But it is amongst the laurels, yews, and hollies, and where the ilex, ivy, and other evergreens nestle round country homes, that he loves best to dwell. It is here, amongst the shrubberies, where he seems so thoroughly at home, that we are most attracted by his lively, sprightly ways. How pretty it is to watch him on the neighbouring grass-land, or the lawn, his wings somewhat drooping, raise his head askance, as he hops about him in quest of food—showing us every now and then his mottled breast, and as often turning his back upon us as though fully confident we will not harm him! But though familiar in disposition, he loves seclusion, and retires directly his meal is over, to his leafy haunt to sing perchance afresh his love-lay. Rich, mellow, and sustained, his song has such full purity of intonation, and his notes are withal so varied, it were hard to find his equal amongst all the warbling choirs of April and May: excepting the nightingale's trill, not even Philomela himself can surpass him in the compass of his strain.

But the song-thrush—"singdrossel" as they call him in Germany, the "mavis" of Scotland, and the "throstle" of our English poets—is not the only member of the thrush family whose voice is heard in this raw, bleak month. The flute-like notes of the blackbird are one of our earliest indications that spring is not far distant. Loud, mellow, rich, and clear, his song is one that always attracts attention, though it lacks the variety we find in the thrush's rain of melody. His notes, which are only five or six in number, are more remarkable for power and tone than for compass or variety; but so brilliant are they, those few notes of his, he has always been ranked amongst our choicest warblers.

This shy, vigilant, restless bird is the "merle" of our poets, and the "woosel-cock," as Shakespeare calls him, "so black of hue, with orange tawny bill"—a name still traceable in the "garden ouzel" of some of our English counties. The blackbird frequents gardens, shrubberies, moist woods, groves, copses, and hedgerows, affecting the cultivated rather than the wilder districts: like the thrush, however, he has a preference for the shrubbery, where the perennial foliage of the evergreens affords him the seclusion he loves. Like the thrush, he is solitary in his disposition, being rarely seen in company with others of his species, except in the early morning and evening when feeding. Like the thrush, too, he loves retirement and seclusion; only he is far more retiring, and far shyer, than the mavis. From February until far on in the leafy month of June we hear his mellow pipe, but the jet-black chorister himself we rarely see.

If, however, you want to get a peep at him you may, by rising early and visiting the grass-land nearest to his evergreen homes, where you will most probably find him hunting for the worms that have been indiscreet enough to leave the holes in which they have passed the night. And if you come early enough, you will see the sable beauty in his most graceful attitude, which is when he alights on the ground. For a few seconds the coy creature remains motionless. Half-crouching, his tail slightly elevated, his wings only partly closed, his breast close to the herbage, his head raised and turned slightly aside, he listens, and looks warily around. Then, if he has satisfied himself that he is safe from intrusion, he hops about in search of a breakfast, stopping every now and then to look about him and listen. Though solitary at all other times, the blackbirds, as we have said, feed together. One by one you see them dart out from the neighbouring shrubberies, and alight, in the pretty crouching way we have tried to describe, on their chosen pasture. And one by one, their hunger allayed, they fly back rapidly, as they came, to their respective trees and shrubs. In the winter, when he cannot get a meal off the pastures, the blackbird feeds on the berries of the hawthorn, wild rose, holly, mountain-ash, and such like, and on grains and seeds. He is very partial too—and so is the mavis—to the little snails, whose prettily marked shells are so noticeable under all our hedgerows.

As might be inferred from his early song, the blackbird pairs early in the season—sometimes in the middle, but oftener towards the close, of the present month. The female bird has not the jet-black plumage of her mate; it is a dusky brown, and her bill, instead of being, like his, a bright orange, is brown. It is when she is sitting, and especially just after a shower, that his rich, flute-like notes are oftenest heard. It is then, too, that we hear his plaintive but beautiful call-note. As the spring advances, his song begins with earliest dawn, continuing at intervals throughout the day, until the gathering gloom of evening and his own black plumage fade together into night.

And amongst the very earliest music of the year we must include the song of the missel-thrush. Indeed, so early is it heard, his music, such as it is, belongs rather to mid-winter than to February. In December and January, even when the snow has spread its glittering shroud over the frost-bound earth, we hear his loud wild strain; and loudest and wildest is the lay just before a burst of rough weather—whence his popular name of "stormcock." This noble bird, which is not only the largest of our thrushes, but the largest of all our feathered choristers, is a frequenter of woods and fields. Of a bold and quarrelsome disposition, it is also wild and wary, and shuns the dwellings of man, except during the period of incubation, when it not infrequently visits our gardens and orchards. It is from this partiality of the bird for orchards,

and from its supposed fondness for the berries of the missel-toe—found often in great profusion on apple-trees—that it has earned its name of missel or misseltoe thrush. During the winter months these birds are gregarious, being seen in flocks therein from a dozen to fifty or sixty. They are sometimes also seen in company with fieldfares. But their nesting season is close at hand, and very soon the flocks will have broken up, and the missel-thrushes will have paired off, each with his own particular mate, to the woods, and, here and there, to gardens and orchards. In the spring, when all other birds are doing their utmost to please their sitting mates, and are singing to them in their sweetest strains, the stormcock drops his lay; nor does he resume it until the shrieking winds and driving snow of another winter arouse once more his spirit of defiance.

When the swallows and the rest of our summer birds abandoned us towards the close of autumn, two birds there were that came to us from the icy North. The same winds that bore the swallows southward, brought us the fieldfare and the redwing. These two pretty thrushes are still with us, though, doubtless, their little hearts are yearning for their native pine forests of Norway. It is in the pine and fir forests of Scandinavia that they build their nests, and there they sing their love-songs. The song of the redwing is said to be exceedingly beautiful—so beautiful, indeed, that Linnaeus has dubbed him the "Swedish nightingale." But whether his strains can really be compared to Philomela's is a point we must leave to those who have heard him in the land of his birth in the joyous spring-time; for here he rarely, if ever, does more than practise a few of his notes in a very low tone—and no wonder, for how can the poor little wanderer sing when his "heart is over the seas?"

The redwing is the smallest of our thrushes. He can also be easily distinguished from the rest of the family by the abundance of white on the under parts, and by the pale reddish hue—whence his name—on the under side of the wings. He has the same "parded breast" as the thrush, missel-thrush, and fieldfare, though each of these birds have distinguishing tints for a background. Both the redwing and fieldfare are shy and wary on their arrival in our islands; but much of their natural timidity wears off, especially the redwing's, after they have been with us a month or so, and when hard weather compels them to come nearer our dwellings. The redwing frequents the more cultivated parts of the country, the fieldfare the wilder districts. Well-wooded parks and shrubberies are perhaps the favourite resorts of the redwing, though it is also seen in the fields, lanes, and, in severe weather, by the seashore; but, when the ground is frozen, a great number of the poor little things die of sheer starvation, for the berries to which the fieldfare betakes itself when animal substances fail, are only eaten by the redwing as a last resource. Both birds are gregarious, going in flocks of considerable magnitude.

In the spring, when the fieldfare and redwing are winging their way to their pine forests of the north, another thrush will be on his way to our shores from the regions of the Mediterranean. But as the ring-ouzel is one of our summer visitors, we shall say nothing of him just now. And the water-ouzel, or dipper, though a permanent resident with us, is in shape, habits, and disposition so different from the rest of the thrushes, him, too, we may leave for the present in his wild home on the banks of his mountain and moorland streams.

W. OAK RHIND.

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A CHINESE FESTIVAL AT SOURABAYA, JAVA.—SEE PAGE 138.



MONTENEGRINS STEALING ACROSS THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER, NEAR CRIVOSCIE, HERZEGOVINA.



VALENTINE'S DAY: GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

VALENTINE'S DAY: GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

The customary sending and receiving of pretty love-tokens, epistolary, poetical, and pictorial, on the morn of St. Valentine, has descended from the adult youth of both sexes, who perhaps no longer care for themselves to keep up its practice, to become the occasion of a little playful excitement among the children, especially the girls below their "teens." Elder sisters may still observe it with sympathy; and the pleasant family party at the open house-door, in our Artist's drawing, consists of half a dozen fair damsels of different ages, besides the housemaid in their rear, eagerly waiting the postman's arrival. They might have reason, apparently, to expect at least a hundred letters for each of them; if we judge

from the size of the paper-basket which has been supposed needful to contain all that this morning's delivery should bring. It is almost big enough to carry the youngest, a three-year-old little lady, still called "Baby," whose enjoyment of the fun beams from a merry childish face; while her hand lays a firm grasp on the rim of the basket. Miss Beatrice, who was eight last birthday and will be nine in May, has taken upon herself the important office, standing in front, of receiving the whole load of letters, which will presently be cast into that capacious vessel. She will then, with a merry shout, followed by the laughing train, rush up stairs and throw them all in a heap on the floor, to be scrambled for and claimed by their rightful owners. Their innocent glee may well be imagined; thanks to St. Valentine, whose turn of

visitation comes pretty soon after New-Year's Day and Christmas, which likewise bring their own delivery of welcome friendly and affectionate tokens.

MONTENEGRIN RAIDS IN HERZEGOVINA.

The Austrian Government, which three or four years ago took possession of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, formerly belonging to Turkey, has now to deal with a troublesome insurrection, limited at present to certain districts, but probably fomented and supported by the Slav populations of the neighbouring independent Principalities. One of our Illustrations shows a few of the Montenegrin warriors stealing across the frontier into the territory of Crivoscie,

for the purpose of joining the insurgents there. Some accounts of their forces already in arms have been published, from which it appears that in Herzegovina there are 450 men stationed between Fotscha and Stolacz, under the command of Davidavich, all armed with Martini rifles. They are also reported to be in possession of a Montenegrin mountain-gun. Two hundred insurgents under Osman Bey hold a position to the north of Bilek, while 650 men under the Montenegrin Voivode Vojnics are at Nevesinje. Both the latter bodies are very badly armed. In addition to the above, small marauding bands of from twenty to thirty men are met with in all directions. In the Crivoscie district there are about 1600 insurgents, half of whom are armed with Martini rifles; and in the Železnijiza valley in Bosnia, south of Sarajevo, there is a strong insurgent force reported to be commanded by Russian officers, and provided with a complete mountain battery.

An official despatch to the Minister of War states that Colonel Hotze, who is in command of a flying column of considerable strength, after ascending the Rogol ridge and securing it in front, intended to surround the almost inaccessible position held by the main body of the insurgents on the Krbijina heights, and then to effect a junction with the garrison of Foca. At Varos, however, he learnt that there was a large gathering of insurgents between Mrežica and Susejano. After a few unimportant skirmishes between the insurgents and the troops drawn from Foca to occupy Susejano, Jokve, and Brod, Colonel Hotze, fearing that the important position of Foca might be threatened, marched for that place by way of Mrežica and Ustik Plina, after previously driving back the insurgents, and arrived there on the 2nd inst. We now learn that the insurgents have captured and burnt Cogniza, a place of strategic value between Mostar and Sarajevo.

The Servian Government has adopted stringent regulations for the police supervision of emigrants from Bosnia and the Herzegovina, many of whom have been leaving Servia to join the insurrection.

OBITUARY.

SIR W. H. DRAKE, K.C.B.

Sir William Henry Drake, K.C.B., late Director of Supplies and Transport at the War Office, whose death we announced briefly last week, was son of Commissary-General John Drake, of Exmouth, by Maria, his wife, daughter of Mr. George Story, of Silksworth Hall, in the county of Durham, and was born in 1812. From 1838 to 1848 he was Colonial Treasurer in Western Australia, became successively Assistant-Commissary-General in 1845 and Commissary-General in 1849, and served in the Crimea. In 1867 he was appointed Controller for Ireland, and in 1869 for Great Britain, and from 1871 to 1877 he was Director of Supplies and Transports. He was made a C.B. in 1856, and K.C.B. in 1871. Sir William married, first, in 1834, Louisa, daughter of Mr. James Purkis; and secondly, in 1862, Elizabeth Lucy, daughter of the Hon. George Wood, Member of the Council at the Cape.

SIR W. PALLISER, M.P.

Major Sir William Palliser, C.B., M.P., died very suddenly from heart disease on the 4th inst. at his residence in Earl's-court-square. Sir William Palliser was well known through the projectiles that bear his name for piercing armour-plated ships, and for many practical advances in both offensive and defensive armament. The many services Sir William Palliser rendered to the science of artillery secured him the Companionship of the Bath in 1868 and the honour of knighthood in 1873. In 1875 he received from the King of Italy the Cross of Commander of the Crown of Italy. The youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Wray Palliser (Waterford Militia), he was born in Dublin in 1830, and was therefore only fifty-two years of age. He was educated successively at Rugby, at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge; and finally, passing through the Staff College at Sandhurst, he entered the Rifle Brigade in 1855, and was transferred to the 18th Hussars in 1858. He remained in the service to the end of 1871, when he retired by the sale of his commission. At the general election of 1880 Sir William Palliser was returned as a Conservative for Taunton.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Rev. Charles Bowen, Rector of St. Mary's, and Hon. Canon of Chester, on the 27th ult., at his Rectory, aged seventy-two.

Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Caldwell, formerly 92nd Highlanders, and sometime Governor of Assiniboia (Manitoba), on the 29th ult., at St. Stephen's-road, Westbourne Park.

The Rev. Edward Langdale, B.A., on the 29th ult., at East Hothly, Sussex, in his eightieth year. He was for fifty-four years Rector of that parish.

General Frederick Johnston, formerly of the 67th Foot, on the 31st ult., in his ninety-second year. The deceased entered the Army in April, 1810.

Mr. James John Bodkin, of Kilclooney, Galway, recently, aged eighty. He was for some time a member of the Imperial Parliament for the county of Galway.

The Hon. William Grant, of Sierra Leone, Member of the Legislative Council, on the 28th ult., in his fifty-first year. He was engaged largely in planting in Africa, and was proprietor of the weekly *West African Reporter*.

Mr. Samuel Sharp, F.S.A., F.G.S., on the 22nd ult., at Great Harrowden Hall, near Wellingborough, aged sixty-seven. This well-known geologist and archaeologist made large collections illustrative of those subjects, some of which were purchased for the British Museum; and he was also known as a numismatist.

Lady Brodie (Philotha Margaret), widow of Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bart., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford (who died Nov. 24 last), on the 27th ult. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Mr. John Vincent Thompson, serjeant-at-law, and was married to Sir Benjamin Brodie April 11, 1848: by him she had one son, the present Baronet, and five daughters.

Mr. John Marriott Davenport, F.S.A., of Oxford, a leading solicitor there, on the 31st ult., aged seventy-two. For fifty years he was Clerk of the Peace for Oxfordshire, and since 1858 District Registrar of the Court of Probate. He acted for a long period as Under-Sheriff of the county, his thorough acquaintance with which was exemplified by his "*Oxfordshire Annals*," and a complete list of its Sheriffs since the Conquest, with historical annotations.

The Rev. Canon William Stone, on the 2nd inst., in the Precincts, Canterbury Cathedral, in his eighty-second year. He was formerly Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and in 1822 took first class in classics. He was Incumbent of Christ Church, Spitalfields, from 1829 to 1856, and of St. George the Martyr, Canterbury, from 1858 to 1866, and was appointed Canon of the Cathedral in 1854. He published several sermons and contributed to general literature. He leaves three daughters, and an only son, Dr. Stone, one of the physicians to St. Thomas's Hospital.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 17, 1878), with three codicils (dated July 12, 1880, and June 10 and Oct. 1, 1881), of Mr. Joseph Henry Nettlefold, J.P., formerly of Birmingham, but late of Kingsfield, King's Heath, Worcestershire, who died on Nov. 22 last, at Allean House, Pitlochrie, Perthshire, was proved on the 30th ult. by Frederick Nettlefold, the brother and acting executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £287,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Mary Maria Nettlefold, £1000 and his wines and consumable stores, and she is to have the use for life of his furniture, plate, books, and household effects; a sum of £132,000 is to be set aside upon trust to pay the income to his wife for life, she supporting and educating his children while minors, subject to the payment thereof of portions to his three daughters on their respectively attaining twenty-one, and further portions on their attaining twenty-five or marriage, and eventually, on the death of the widow, the remainder of the said sum is to be held upon trust for them; to his said brother he bequeaths £500 for his trouble as executor, two sums of £10,000 each advanced to two of his nephews, and all his pictures by David Cox—these pictures, however, we understand were given by the testator shortly before his death to the Birmingham Art Institute; a lease of a piece of ground adjoining the Moseley and King's Heath Institute is granted to certain persons for a term of 1000 years at a peppercorn rent, if demanded, and, although not so stated, the ground is no doubt intended for the benefit of the said institute. As to the residue of his estate, real and personal, the testator gives one half to his said brother, and the other half to the children of his late brother Edward John Nettlefold; and he mentions as his reason for not leaving anything to his five sisters that he had made provision for them in his lifetime.

The will (dated June 20, 1878) of Mr. George Samuel Hayes, late of Brighton, who died on Dec. 4 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Benjamin Whitaker, Edward Shimells Wilson, Edward John Wilson, and Benjamin West, the executors, the personal estate amounting to over £55,000. The testator leaves the pictures painted by his late wife to his son, George Huntington Hayes, and £20,000 upon trust for him; and legacies to friends and executors. Two thirds of the residue of his real and personal estate he gives to the children of his late half-sister, Mrs. Dykes; and the remaining one third between his niece, Lucy Hayes, and the daughters of his late half-brother, John Allanson Huntington.

The will (dated Jan. 14, 1874), with a codicil (dated Feb. 9, 1876), of Mr. Francis Thomas Gibb, late of Greenford Lodge, near Southall, Middlesex, who died on Oct. 30 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Mrs. Emmeline Favell Gibb, the acting executrix, the personal estate amounting to over £52,000. The testator leaves legacies to his brothers and other relatives, and also to friends and servants; and all his real estate, including his estate in Cardiganshire, and the residue of the personalty, upon trust for Francis Hughes Gibb, the son of his late nephew, Charles John Gibb, if and when he shall attain twenty-five.

The will (dated Sept. 1, 1881), with a codicil (dated Nov. 11 following), of Mrs. Mary Anne Smith, late of No. 21, Russell-square, who died on Nov. 13 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by John Norbury, John Foster Elmslie, and David Laing, jun., the executors; the personal estate amounting to over £44,000. The testatrix bequeaths £5000 to the London Hospital; £500 each to the Scotch Hospital, Crane-court, Fleet-street; the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, and the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road; £300 to the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate;—£100 each to the Parochial Schools of St. George's, Bloomsbury; the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; the schools in connection with Christchurch, Woburn-square, in Little Guildford-street; the London Truss Society, and the National Benevolent Institution;—£50 each to the Bloomsbury Dispensary and University College Hospital; and very numerous legacies to friends, godchildren, servants, and others, all free of duty. As to the residue of her property, she gives one half to the children of Henry Wyatt and Susannah, his wife, and the other half to the children of Peter Gay. The deceased was the widow of Mr. George Smith, distiller, of Whitechapel, who died about sixteen years since, and twelve of whose horses drew the funeral car of the Duke of Wellington.

The will (dated Dec. 10, 1851) of Miss Sophia Bridget Hunt, late of Stoke Doyle, Oundle, Northamptonshire, and of No. 20, St. James's-square, Bath, who died on Nov. 25 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by John Hunt, the brother and acting executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £42,000. The testatrix gives legacies to or upon trust for her brothers John and Edward, for her sister, Maria Anne, and for two cousins; and the residue of her real and personal estate to her brother John.

The will (dated Aug. 9, 1881) of Mr. Edward Frederick Christian Ritter, late of Wildwood, near Enfield, who died on Nov. 29 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Mrs. Jane Ritter, the widow, and Samuel Maxwell Alexander, the acting executors, the personal estate amounting to over £24,000. The testator leaves to his wife £500 and all his jewellery, furniture, plate, household effects, horses and carriages; to his daughter Jane, £200 per annum during the widowhood of his wife; and the residue of his property, real and personal, upon trust for his wife for life or widowhood, and then for his five children, Mrs. Elizabeth Robertson, Mrs. Anna Weir, Miss Jane Ritter, John Edward Ritter, and Frederick Ritter. The testator directs that the Wildwood estate, of about fifty-five acres, is not to be sold during the widowhood of his wife without her consent; and his Australian estates not until the death of the last survivor of his five children.

The will (dated April 19, 1879), with a codicil (dated Nov. 20, 1880), of Mrs. Marianne Williams, late of Grove-road, Stamford-hill, who died on Nov. 10 last, was proved on Dec. 30 last by Frederick Henry Williams and Walter Edward Williams, the sons, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £23,000. The testatrix makes provision for her daughters, and her son Benjamin, and gives legacies to grandchildren and servants. The residue of her property she gives to her said sons, Frederick Henry and Walter Edward.

The will (dated Dec. 3, 1879) of the Rev. Francis Knyvett Leighton, D.D., Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford, who died on Oct. 13 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Mrs. Catherine Leighton, the widow and acting executrix, the personal estate being over £5000. The testator gives £600 and his jewellery to his wife and the use of certain of his furniture, plate, &c., for life; a legacy to his sister; and the residue of the personalty to his son, Charles Arthur Baldwin Knyvett Leighton.

The War Office has acceded to the request of the commanding officers of the metropolitan volunteers that a volunteer review shall be held on Easter Monday if a suitable locality can be found.—The annual spring muster of all the troops composing the City of London Volunteer force is fixed for Saturday, May 6.

VALENTINE'S DAY.

Why was it not in June? It should have been glorified with sunshine, and musical with larks. The hawthorn should have made it odorous, the buttercup have burnished its meadows, and the laburnum have gilt its gardens. Nay, the very queen of summer, the rose herself, should have flushed into crimson at its coming. Languorous sultriness were the fitting temperature of the air it should breathe, and the drowsing boom of the bee should accord a murmurous welcome to one whose very life is nothing if not passion, hot and tender as Juliet's own that southern night she sighed herself to her Romeo. The serenade of the lovelorn nightingale, the gush of the rejoicing thrush, seem the minstrelsy willed for it from creation.

But February! Of all months in the year, why that vernal November? February, clammy with fogs or rheumatic with rain. February, it may be, ghastly with sheeted snows, the ghosts of sepulchred blossoms, or iron with ruthless frost that kills comfort in all but boisterous health and steel-nerved skaters. What has the laughing saint of burning sighs to do with iced streams and solid lakes? or more probably with the abominations of mud and mire that make our ways into very Sloughs of Despond that we poor mortal pilgrims almost fail to struggle through.

Pan invented the festival; did he? Then was he more of the mere sylvan brute than sculptors or Theocritus have imagined him for us. The god must have been more minus and the animal more plus in his deityship than we have dreamed. Ah, but I err. How could I wrong the divine art of Italia by deeming it ignorant or perverse? It was in the February of Campania and Sicily, of Parthenope and of Hybla, that the lover of Syrius fixed this glowing day. There, in the sweet South, a cloudless purple heaven hung over it, and a thousand sun-bathed flowers and fragrant shrubs watched for its advent and welcomed its kingly progress. It is an alien here from its own warm clime, "the land of the orange and myrtle." So much the better, we say, now we reflect and revise our first impulse of ignorant wonderment. For the drearier the region, the more is the need of this radiant visitant. In its primal abode it did but gild the sunshine and add a perfume to the violet. With us its lustrousness and warmth illumine the murkiness of winter ways and the dreariness of chill and sombre skies. Our hearts grow glad with an Hesperian glow as this February fourteenth heralds the coming of the comrade of Cupid and the forerunner of Hymen. The twilight air grows lustrous in its presence. Sunlessness turns to a radiance of glory around it. And if mere inanimate nature laughs into light beneath its gladsome glances, how do the beating hearts in human bosoms dance into delight to its footsteps! How its coming melts the ice in the frostiest natures of the mart and the manufactory! Those meant for men and made into money-grubs—even they, in counting-house and shop, in busy street and ledgered office, are through some golden hours, it may be, at times conscious of the old natural throbs of feelings felt in boyhood and in youth. Their fancies, like to Falstaff's, fall to "babbling of green fields" and of fond, foolish days they once gave to mirth and merriment, when they lived for jests and jollity, and "nods and becks and wreathed smiles" were more to them than lucky hits on "Change and rises in the Share Market bringing golden gains. Just for these February moments they relive their hours when brown eyes were worshipped, and it was heaven to "toy with the tangles of Neaira's hair."

If grey-beards are thus touched by St. Valentine to boyishness, how does the charm work on those as yet in the first grandeur of their manhood, or those yet younger, on whose would-be manly lips and chins the dawn of moustache and beard is as yet but an expectancy and a hope!

To them each postal delivery is a crisis, and each letter a heart-quake. How they would simulate a stoicism of aspect, how vainly! as the over-weighted man of missives toils or staggers to their business abodes! Mincing-lane and Capel-court, Cheapside and Leadenhall-street, are, for these hours only, palpitating and hysteric on other treasures than bills and bank-balances, good lines and heavy transactions.

There has been a grand transformation-scene under the shadows of the Mansion House, and in the very heart of the business centre of the mighty city of commerce. Dick Whittington has turned to Harlequin, and is lost to all but the lures of Columbine. The gloomy dens of drudgery are gone. The abodes of bliss are before and around us. Till eve's grey curtain obscures the scene, some gleams of light paradisaical will linger in our vision and irradiate our inmost hearts.

Come with us to the stern palaces of Themis or to the dusty, musty chambers in which her votaries befoe their brains with the subtle problems of cases darkened by law which should determine them. See the gay or anxious twinkle in the eyes of briefless barristers and of over-worked Q.C.s. He who has hardly as yet worn a wig, "as to the manner born"—he, of course, is taking the fever naturally. Love and measles are the doom of boyhood and the catastrophes of youth. There shall be whispers and light laughs in Courts to-day; and other Judges than the one yet dreaming of Whittier's barefooted Maud Muller shall be heard by the mocking Bar humming old love-tunes, musical of the past that has wandered back to them, in all its fairness, with the fleeting amateness of this day of St. Valentine.

So is it with the sentry on guard, the sailor on his watch; the policeman whose "life is not a happy one," even he this day has memories of cooks who comfort, and of the mutton they dispense to their public guardians. Does the ruggedness of the Coster soften this fourteenth, so that he forgets the stormy delights, the fierce joy of trampling on wife or mother, or the *certaminia gaudia*, "the rapture of the strife" of kicking bobbies or mutilating belated travellers? Is yon sweep coloured sweetly in thought by the softening Saint? Look at those mutes acting, with such assumed sorrow, anguish too deep for tears at the home of death. Can it be that deep down, hidden beneath their inky cloaks and garbs of woe, even now love laughs unseen, and behind those darkest clouds of gloom there are silver linings that Valentine Day has tenderly touched in?

But we have plunged in *medias res*, like epic poets. What of the homes suburban from which these City toilers have crowded to their many vocations? Were not small noses flattened, from earliest dawn, against front window-panes, in eager watchfulness for the burdened advent of the Valentine bringer? Oh, the shrill shouts of tiny exultations that greet the delivery of the longed-for letters! But we drop our useless pen that, all in vain, would strive to express the maiden hopes and girlish fears, the blushing ecstasies of tender fifteen or more mature twenty, shyly or triumphantly bearing off the dear laced and perfumed treasures to be read and re-read in secret, and confided laughingly to sister or to friend.

Ah, that we were young once more! Give, oh give us back our youth, with the freshness of feeling that in thousands of unworn hearts to-day shall throb and flutter in welcome to the visitation of Saint Valentine and his presentments! Well, wife of mine, "you'll in your girls again be courted, and I'll go wooing with my boys." W. C. B.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS

have gained the HIGHEST AWARDS at all the recent INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, including the Two Gold Medals for Uprights and Grands, Melbourne, 1881; the First Prize, Queensland, 1880; the Two First Special Prizes, Sydney, 1880; the Legion of Honour, Paris, 1878, &c.

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THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, Paris 1874, and the HONORARY MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FRANCE, Paris, 1870.
THE GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1870.
THE DIPLOMA OF EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, Netherlands International Exhibition, 1869.
THE MEDAL OF HONOUR, Paris, 1867.
THE PRIZE MEDAL, London, 1863, &c.

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"Paris, Nov. 4, 1878.
"I have attentively examined the beautiful pianos of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons that are exhibited at the Paris International Exhibition of 1878. I consider them to be exceptional in the case with which gradations of sound can be produced, from the softest to the most powerful tones. These excellent pianos merit the appreciation of all artists, as the tone is full as well as sustained, and the touch is of perfect evenness throughout its entire range, answering to very requirement of the pianist."
"Ch. Goussard."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

"Paris, Sept. 8, 1878.
"We, the undersigned, certify that, after having seen and most conscientiously examined the English Pianos at the Universal Exhibition of 1878, we find that the piano belongs to the Grand Piano of the house of Brinsmead.
"NICOLAS RUBINSTEIN,
"D. MAGUAT,
"Chevalier ANTOINE DE KONSTANT, Court Pianist to the Emperor of Germany."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
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"I have pleasure in expressing my opinion that the Paris Exhibition Model Grand Pianofortes of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons are unsurpassed. The tone is deliciously sweet, sustained, and extraordinarily powerful; the touch responds to the faintest and to the most trying strains on it, and the workmanship is simply perfect."
"W. Kuss."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

"Illustrated London News."
"The principle of the Brinsmead firm is to give the best piano of its kind the best of materials, the best of care, the best of taste, and the best of finish, and this is why the manufacture in Kentish Town sends down to Wignam-street so many pianos perfect in scale, sustained in tone, elastic in touch, with equal and responsive touch, and, in fact, as near as possible to that ideal that all musicians must require. A thing of beauty that is a joy for ever."

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"In tone the instrument is exceedingly rich and sweet, and in touch the very perfection of lightness. Messrs. Brinsmead may certainly be congratulated upon their success."

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"The Legion of Honour. In addition to the other distinctions awarded to Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, the founder of the firm has been created Chevalier of the Legion of Honour."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

"Daily News."
"A new Pianoforte, recently manufactured by Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, claims notice, not only on account of its beauty and richness of tone, but especially for some ingenious mechanical novelties, the most important being the addition of a third pedal, by means of which the sound of any note or notes may be almost indefinitely prolonged at the will of the player. Thus bass notes may be sustained after being struck by the left hand, which may then be taken away, and, with the right hand, may execute the most brilliant staccato passages, thus giving almost the effect of four hands. The patent 'check-repeater action,' a speciality of Messrs. Brinsmead, enables the performer to command with ease the most rapid reiteration of the same note; the facility of the key movement in general being such that glissando passages can be executed with such perfect ease as to render them practicable with the lightest touch. The volume of tone is intensified by a peculiar construction of the sounding-board, another improvement being the system of bridging, by which the vibrations are increased and rendered sympathetic. The Pianoforte is capable of all degrees of delicacy and power, its massive structure rendering it less liable to get out of tune than usual; and the instrument is altogether calculated to extend the reputation of its makers."

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may be obtained of all the principal Musicellers.
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Brussels Net, at 2½, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d.

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3s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.

Striped Grenadine, 18s. 9d.

All with ample Materials for Bodices.

Sketches free.

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BLACK SILKS.

Owing to the Panic in Lyons,

Manufacturers have been compelled

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HIGHEST CLASS BLACK SILKS,

Plain and Damask.

He is enabled to sell the best goods at the lowest prices.

Plain Black Silks,
Rich Black Satin,
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"Of all annoyances, as connected with 'la toilette,' none is greater than the purchase of some material apparently the 'very thing' required, the subsequent finding that 'appearances are deceiving,' and money, time, and trouble have all been wasted in the acquirement of an article whose beauty was transient, and durability nil.

Since our first recommendation of the

'LOUIS' VELVETEEN,

every purchaser has reiterated the praise we bestowed.

Many makers would have contented themselves with having this gained public favour; but the great competition in Velveteens, and the praiseworthy determination not to be surpassed, have led the manufacturer of the

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GENUINE WOVEN FAST PILE, WITH

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The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering these are other than the Genoa velvets they so closely resemble; while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the 'fast woven pile' enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, that would ruin real velvets at four times the price."

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SHETLAND SHAWLS.—The Marvel, two yards square, White, 1s. 10d.; Black, Grey, or Cardinal, 2s. The Zephyr, richly fringed, White, 3s. 3d.; Black or Cardinal, 3s. 6d., post-free.—ROBINSON and CLEAVER, Belfast.**CAMBRIE POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS**

REAL IRISH CAMBRIE—ALL PURE FLAX.

Children's .. 2s. 6d. per doz. Hemstitched.

Ladies' .. 3s. 6d. " " Ladies' .. 4s. 9d. per doz.

Gent's .. 4s. 10d. " " Gent's .. 5s. 6d. " "

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PIESSE AND LUBIN.

The Perfume affected by the Æsthetics. Dreamy of Flowers, Roly Bella, Tuberosa, Jasmijn in union; abstracted from them while yet in blossom.—Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, W.

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For the Prevention of Chapped Hands, Rough Skin, Chills, &c. Once using will convince the most sceptical that, if daily applied, too much cannot be said in favour of Florimel of Palm for rendering the skin or hands white, soft, and fair. In Glass Jars, 3s. 6d.—Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, London. Sold by the trade generally.

LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING BANDS,

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Instructions for measurement and prices on application to
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ROCK, FLAKE, AND PEARL COCOA
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FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

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"Strictly pure."—W. W. BROADBENT,
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FIFTEEN PRIZE MEDALS.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted.

Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.

The faculty pronounced it the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER."

Keeps in all climates. Requires no cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis.

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Consumption annually exceeds 21,000,000 lbs.

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COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the best goods only.

Flour: Whites for Pastry, per 56 lb., 10s.; House-

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Bread, 8s. 4d.; Best Scotch Oatmeal for Porridge, per 48 lb., 3s.;

American Hominy, 2s. 8d.; Barley, Buck Wheat, Maize, and Mixed

Corn for Poultry, per bushel, 2s.; Middlings, 2s.; Bran, 1s.;

Pearl Split Peas, per peck, 3s.; Split Egyptian Lentils, 3s.; Meat

Bacuits, per 48 lb., 2s. 6d.; Barley Meal, per 48 lb., 3s.; Lentil

Flour, per 48 lb., 3s.; per 48 lb., 3s. All other kinds of Grain

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large orders. P.O.O. and Cheques payable to George Young.

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DUBLIN WHISKY, Distilled by Messrs.

JOHN JAMESON and SON, GEORGE ROE and CO.,

WILLIAM JAMESON and CO., and JOHN POWER and SON,

can be obtained in Wood by wholesale merchants and dealers,

direct from their respective distilleries.

CHAS. CODD'S ORANGE CHAMPAGNE

is made simply from oranges. It is a light and wholesome

tonic, and being free from chemicals as well as spirit, it is the

purest and best of the non-alcoholic drinks. Price, in London,

in large champagne bottles, 7s. per dozen; in small, 4s. Bottles

charged 2s., and same allowed when returned.—C. Codd and Co.,

79, Copenhagen-street, London. Sold by all Grocers, Chemists,

and Wine Merchants.

FLORAL BELL LIQUID DENTIFRICE.

Superiority and excellence over all. Unequalled for

Cleansing, Preserving, and Beautifying the Teeth and Gums.

It removes tartar, hardens the enamel, arrests decay, and imparts

to the breath, under all circumstances, a most delightful

fragrance. A few drops on the brush night and morning is all

sufficient. Use only Floral Bell Liquid Dentifrice. Sold by

Chemists and Perfumers.

LIFE, GROWTH, and BEAUTY for the

HAIR. MELROSE FAVORITE HAIR RESTORER.—

Supplies everything to keep and restore a beautiful head of hair.

Nature's Lovely Crown Melrose is not a dye. Use Melrose if

your hair is grey or white. Use Melrose if your hair is falling

out and to remove dandruff. Use Melrose to give luxuriant

growth and to prevent baldness. Sold in two sizes, at 2s. 6d.

and 3s. 6d., by Chemists and Perfumers.

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every other requisite for completely furnishing a house through-

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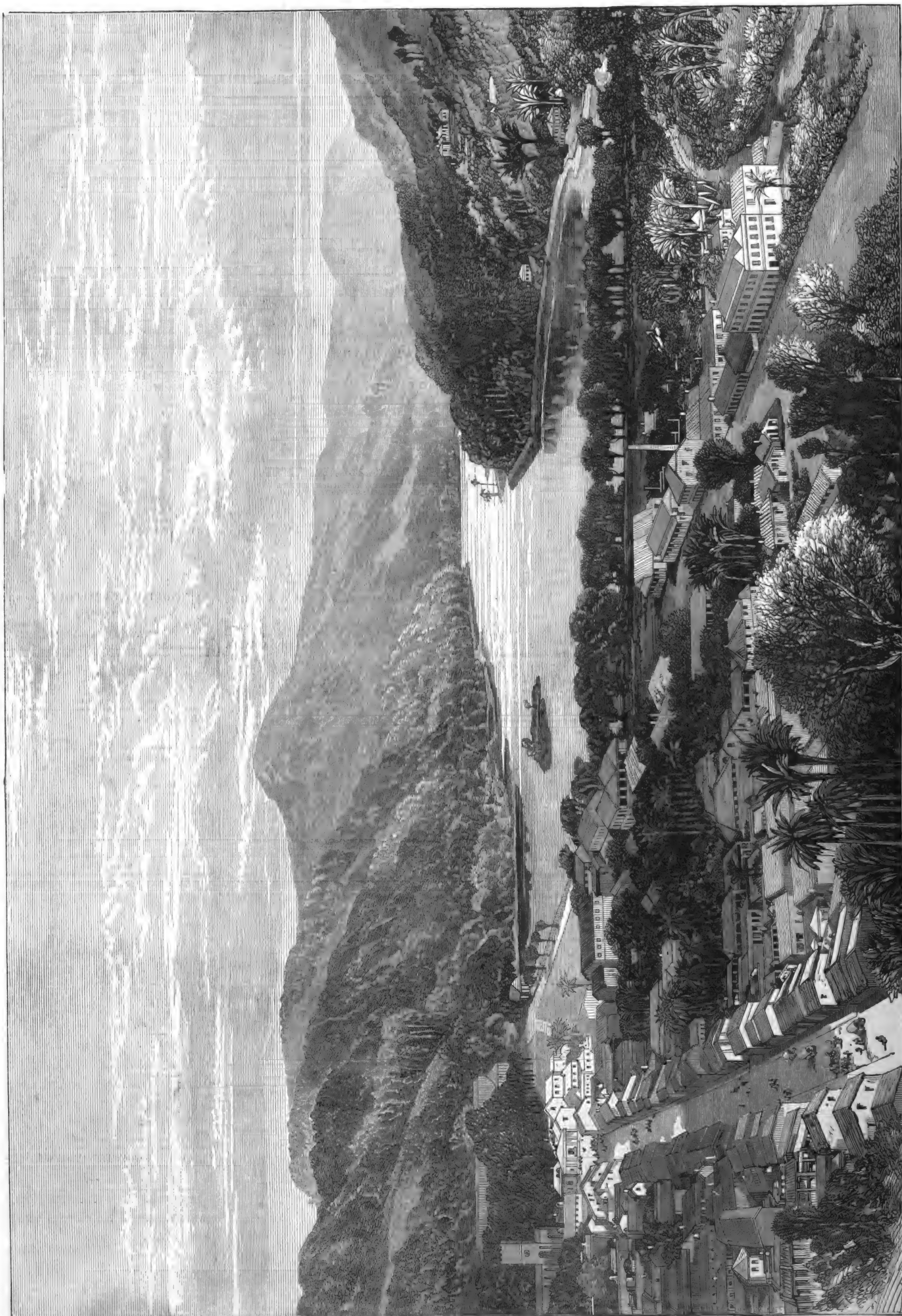
CHIPPENDALE DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, SIXTEEN

GUINEAS, consisting of a handsome Cabinet, with two bevelled

plates in back, and decorated panel on door; an Octagon Centre

Table; Six Chairs and Two Arm-Chairs, with circular cushioned

seats, covered in Silk Plush, Roman Satin, or Tapestry. Illus-



VISIT OF THE SAILOR PRINCES TO CEYLON: VIEW OF KANDY.—SEE PAGE 138.

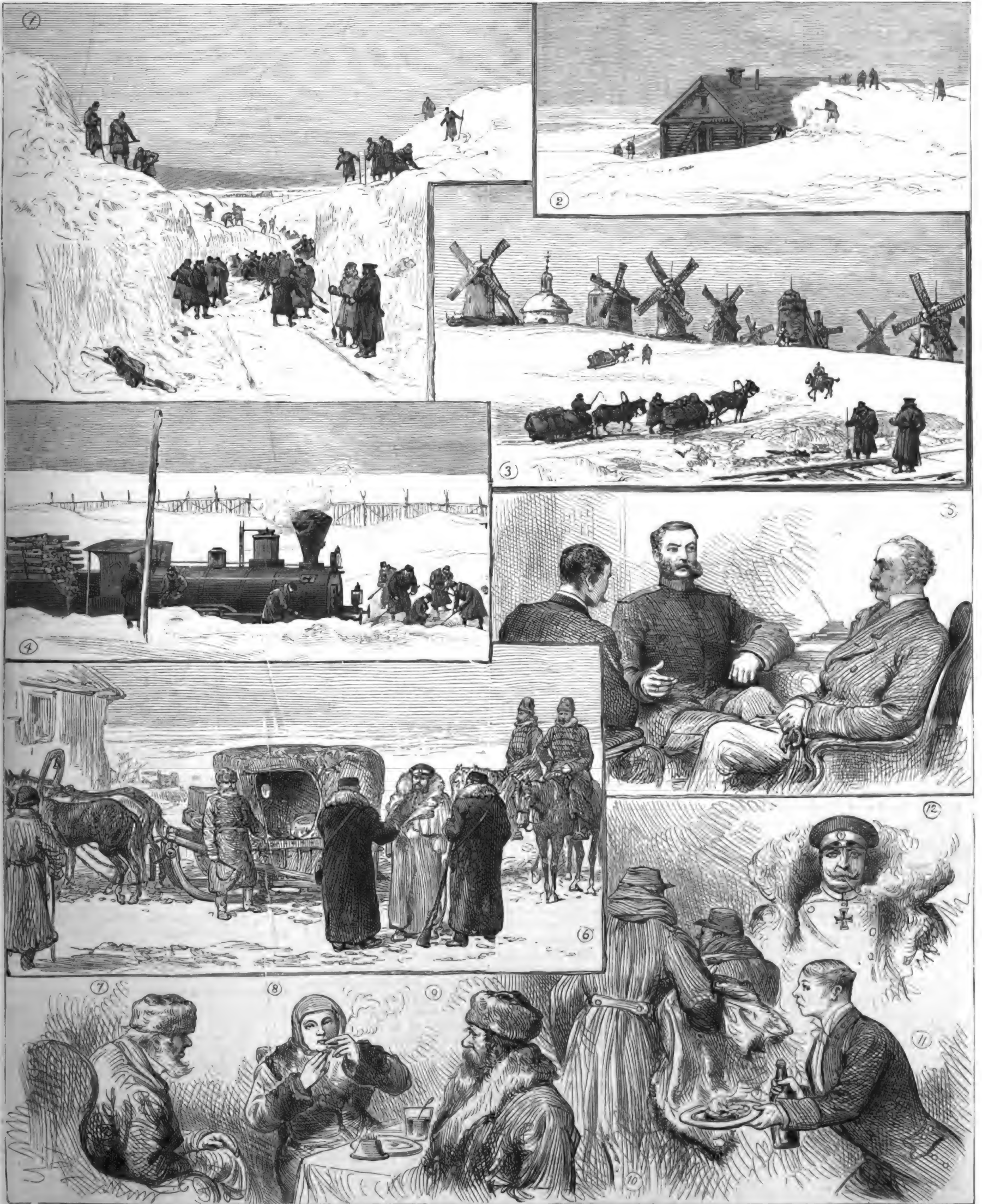
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2233.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1882.

TWO SIXPENCE.
WHOLE SHEETS By Post, 6d.



1. Clearing the Orenburg Railway of Snow. 2. A Snowed-up Station. 3. Windmills at Morahanak. 4. Digging out the Train. 5. Interview with the Governor of Orenburg.
6. Starting from Orenburg. 7, 8, 9. Russian Fellow-passengers—Refreshments. 10. Soldiers on Furlough. 11. Waiter. 12. Officer.

OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE JEANNETTE RELIEF EXPEDITION: SKETCHES ON THE WAY TO SIBERIA.—SEE PAGE 149.

BIRTHS.

On the 8th inst., at 116, Southgate-road, N., the wife of Mr. Edward Plant Elliott, of a daughter.

At Allahabad, India, on the 22nd ult., La Marquise de Bourbel de Montpinçon, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 24th ult., at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, by the Rev. Frederick Moore, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, assisted by the Rev. A. J. D. O'Neely, B.D., King's College, William Francis Vetch, Esq., Major 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers (late Royal Madras Fusiliers), to Janette Olive, eldest daughter of George Tinline, Esq., of 17, Princes-square, Baywater, and Lyndon, New Zealand, formerly of Adelaide, South Australia.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at Pegli, Ellen Margaret, the last surviving daughter of the late Alexander Macdonald, of Hyde-park-street, aged 71.

On the 4th inst., at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Mrs. W. H. Inglis (née Jane Jeffery), in her 72nd year.

On the 14th inst., at Bellevue, 8, Merchiston Park, Edinburgh, Jane Ferguson, widow of Alexander Robertson, Captain in the 3rd Regiment, and last surviving daughter of General Ferguson, of Dunfallyn, Perthshire. Friends will please accept this the only intimation.

*. The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 A.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Force.	Direction.			
1	30.420	34.5	33.2	86	10	37.5	29.9	SSW.	SSW.	34	0.000	0.000
2	30.491	38.4	35.4	90	9	43.5	33.3	SSW.	SSW.	50	0.000	0.000
3	30.495	41.0	37.3	87	10	44.8	38.8	S.	S.	139	0.000	0.000
4	30.400	39.1	33.8	83	10	42.7	34.6	S. S.W.	SSW.	181	0.000	0.000
5	30.371	36.0	32.3	88	10	37.9	34.2	S.	S.	235	0.000	0.000
6	30.163	28.4	34.4	87	6	45.5	34.2	S.	S.	199	0.005	0.005
7	29.850	42.1	38.6	89	6	49.6	32.9	S. SSW.	S. SSW.	190	0.005	0.005

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock, a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches), corrected .. 30.420 30.491 30.495 30.400 30.371 30.163 29.850
Temperature of Air .. 34.5 38.4 41.0 39.1 36.0 28.4 42.1
Temperature of Water .. 33.2 35.4 37.3 33.8 32.3 34.4 38.6
Direction of Wind .. SSW. SSW. S. S.W. S. S. SSW.

THE THEATRICAL SEASON at MONACO, 1882.
Two Troupes are engaged at the Theatre—one for Operetta and Vaudeville (the Troupe of the Bouffes Parisiens, Paris, the direction of which has been entrusted to Mr. Plunkett, Ancient Director of the Palais Royal).
The other, the Italian Opera Troupe, is conducted by M. Jules Cohen, of the Academy of Music.

The following is the Programme of the Representations:—
Saturday, Feb. 18, **RIGOLETTO**, by Mesdames Albani and Schallchi; Messrs. Maurel and Gayarré.
Sunday, Feb. 19, **FAUSTO**, by Madame Albani (Marguerite), M. Gayarré (Faust), M. Faure (Mephistopheles), M. Maurel (Valentin), Madame Schallchi (Sibylle), Madame Stenard (Maitte).
Monday, Feb. 20, **FAUSTO**.
Tuesday, March 1, **LUCIA**, by Madame Albani and M. Faure and Gayarré.
Wednesday, March 2, **LUCIA**.
Thursday, March 3, **LUCIA**.
Friday, March 4, **AMLETO**, by Mesdames Albani, Schallchi, and Messrs. Faure and Gayarré.
Saturday, March 5, **AMLETO**, Lucia, or FAUSTO.
The Opera of "Fausto" will always be played with the extraordinary distribution of Madame Albani, and Madame Schallchi.
After March 15 a series of Brilliant Concerts will terminate the season.
It will be the first appearance of M. Faure in the rôle of Ashton in "Lucia," and also for the first time that Mr. Maurel will sing Rigoletto.
These celebrated artists have never appeared together in any theatre.

PIGEON-SHOOTING, MONACO, 1882.

GRAND INTERNATIONAL MATCHES. All demands for information should be addressed to Mr. A. BLONDIN, Monaco. Open to all upon a written introduction from a member of the Hurlingham Gun Club, London; the "Cercle des Patineurs," Paris; or the "Tir du Bois de la Cambre," Brussels.
Friday, Feb. 17, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
Saturday, Feb. 18, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
Sunday, Feb. 19, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
Monday, Feb. 20, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
Tuesday, Feb. 21, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
Wednesday, Feb. 22, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
Thursday, Feb. 23, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
Friday, Feb. 24, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
Saturday, Feb. 25, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
Sunday, Feb. 26, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
Monday, Feb. 27, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
Tuesday, Feb. 28, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
Wednesday, Feb. 29, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
Thursday, Feb. 30, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
Friday, March 1, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
Saturday, March 2, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
Sunday, March 3, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
Monday, March 4, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
Tuesday, March 5, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
Wednesday, March 6, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
Thursday, March 7, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
Friday, March 8, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
Saturday, March 9, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
Sunday, March 10, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
Monday, March 11, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
Tuesday, March 12, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
Wednesday, March 13, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
Thursday, March 14, **POULE D'ESSAI**, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 250 metres. Prize, 10 francs.
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Monday, September 2, **POULE**

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

My aged and esteemed contemporary the *Saturday Review*, in a stupidly spiteful article called "King Charles's Head," which is mainly devoted to abuse of the gentlemen who write leading articles in the daily newspapers, makes the following puzzling statement:—

Some years ago, when Arminius still lived to reprove and correct us, a widely circulated journal missed few chances, and created many, of naming a typical being named Mary Jane. In season and out of season these syllables rose to the lips of Leo Adolescents.

As it was Mr. Matthew Arnold, who, in some amusingly hypercritical essays, dubbed the leader-writers in the journal in question "Young Lions" (in the *Cornhill*, I think: I was abroad at the time, and did not read the essays, of which I heard), I presume that he is the reproving and correcting critic "lugged" in as "Arminius." I call Mr. Arnold's description of the "Young Lions" amusing, for the reason that when he wrote the papers in question the leader-writers were middle-aged, as they are now elderly lions. And they are still writing leading articles in the same journal.

I happen to be very well acquainted with two of "Arminius' " lions. Between them they have written some ten thousand leaders in the paper sneered at in the *Saturday Review*. I have a tolerably retentive memory; I have read this particular organ of public opinion constantly and carefully during nearly a quarter of a century; but I cannot recollect the name of any such "typical being" as "Mary Jane" as rising to the lips of Leo Adolescents "in season and out of season." Mr. Thackeray, indeed, had two mythical girl children of the lower middle class called Maria (not Mary) Jane and Sarah Ann, on whose humours he was very fond of dwelling; and John Leech, in his caricatures in *Punch*, was equally fond of ringing the changes upon Anna-Mariar and Matilda-Jane. My impression is that the writer in the *Saturday* is a very young man, who has been "laid on" by my venerable contemporary to give its columns a fillip of "spiciness;" and that when he wrote the article entitled "King Charles's Head" he did not know what he was talking about.

"Ignotus" gives me (through the medium of a Remington Type-Writer) a version of the anecdote of the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Peterborough, somewhat different from the one on which I lately lighted in the French "Dictionnaire Universel"—

Lord Peterborough, leaving the House of Lords in his coach at a time when Marlborough was very unpopular (N.B.—This must have been shortly after the end of the war of the Spanish Succession), was stopped by the mob, who mistook his carriage for that of Marlborough. "My friends," said Peterborough, "I can give you two conclusive proofs that I am not his Grace of Marlborough; in the first place, I have but five guineas in my pocket; in the second place, they are quite at your service;" at the same time throwing the money among them.

At all events some fruit is obtained from our little word combats in the "Echoes;" and "fruit" should be, according to Bacon, the end of all inquiry. "J. R. W. H." sends me a very curious communication touching "parcel-blindness" and "parcel-blind." He suggests that both "C. E. D." and the present writer may be mistaken in thinking that "parcel blindness" is an accepted expression, and that the legitimate locution is "pearl-blindness." "A very slight error in a note-book memorandum may," adds "J. R. W. H.," "have caused the mistake." In support of this inference, I am referred to Todd's Johnson, 1818, heading "Pearl." "Cataracts *pearl* coloured . . . are esteemed proper to endure the needle;" and again, "pearl," "a white speck or film growing on the eye."

The suggestion is, no doubt, a highly ingenious one; still the "very slight error"—if error it be—must have first crept into a "note-book memorandum" some hundreds of years ago. "A. A." tells me that the expression, in the sense of being half or partially blind, is to be found in one of the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher. Massinger, again, in "The City Madam," Act II. sc. 2, has "He's parcel-physician, and as such prescribes, &c. . . parcel-poet, and sings encomiums to my virtues sweetly." A correspondent at Leicester informs me that Beaumont and Fletcher have "parcel-guilty," and Ben Jonson "parcel drunk;" and, finally, twenty-two correspondents quote Sir Walter Scott:—"The old dame was parcel blind and more than parcel deaf." Where be your pearls, now, quotha? Yet has the "pearl" suggestion a strange semblance of being tenable.

Here is a pretty tiny kickshaw of bibliography bearing on the ballet of "La Sylphide," and obligingly contributed by "S. T.," Leeds. It is stated in Heath's "Beauties of the Opera and Ballet" (London: Bogue, about 1847) that Charles Nodier, the celebrated French tale writer, learned the legend of the "Mountain Sylph" while making a tour through the Highlands of Scotland, and embodied it in a story called "Trilby." The Scottish "Trilby" is said to be the Genius of Home—the deity of the domestic hearth. Is this so, "Scots wha hae!" However, from Charles Nodier's "Trilby" the famous French tenor, Nourrit, composed the ballet of "La Sylphide."

Mem.: The mention of Nourrit by my Leeds correspondent sent me at once to Mr. Charles Hervey's "Theatres of Paris" (London: Mitchell, 1846). Mr. Hervey takes note of the fact that the historically ugly dancer Petipa (who from his exceptional grace and agility was always selected to be the partner of the beautiful Giulia Grisi) made his *début* as Donald in "La Sylphide," in June, 1839; but nothing is said concerning Nourrit's collaboration in that charming ballet. Poor Nourrit!—"the Talma of the Opera," as he was called. During the Revolution of July the people carried him in triumph on their shoulders; and he had to sing the *Marseillaise* all the way from the Boulevard corner of the Rue Lepeletier to the Château d'Eau. Adolphe Nourrit, it is said, was the only singer who ever did the *primo tendre* part in "Robert le Diable" justice. In the end he went as mad as, in after times, the sweet tenor Giuglini did, and killed himself by throwing himself from a window at Naples.

Mem.: I learn from Mr. Hervey's book that forty years ago very vigorous precautions against fire were adopted at the Paris Grand Opera. "A municipal guard remained after the performance to keep watch over the whole interior of the building; and it was his duty to see that the firemen passed enormous sponges filled with water over the scenery which had been used that evening; and also that the iron curtain was duly placed in front of the stage, so that, in case of fire breaking out behind the scenes, the flames might be prevented from spreading over the house." We have heard a good deal, within these latter days, of iron curtains in theatres. The rigorous precautions in use at the Grand Opéra in the Rue Lepeletier were powerless to prevent that edifice from being very completely burnt on the night of Oct. 28, 1873.

The officers of that distinguished branch of her Majesty's land service, the cavalry, are complaining of what they think to be a grievance. I find in the *Standard* a letter from "Chasseur," in which the writer states that an order has been received by colonels commanding cavalry regiments "that no horse is to be passed as a charger whose tail has been docked." "Now," continues "Chasseur," "everyone who knows anything about a horse knows that in many horses the root of the tail grows so low down that it amounts to a deformity; and they must be docked; and I do not think I am in error in saying that one half of the horses in England are docked." That may be—and more's the pity; yet the weightiest "horsey" authorities seem to be dead against docking. Read the late Edward Mayhew "Illustrated Horse Management" (London: W. H. Allen, 1873), p. 423:—

The tail in the quadruped principally directs the course. Hence we perceive the folly of those people who, to gratify a whim, excise or mutilate the integrity of so important a part; thus sacrificing positive safety to a false notion of improved appearance. Happily, however, the barbarous custom which once prevailed is now generally discarded; although docking is, even at the present moment, occasionally practised, under a notion of improving deficient quarters. . . . A short tail is rarely compatible with perfect safety.

Carefully looking through the plates in the sumptuous folio of the Duke of Newcastle's "New Method of Horsemanship" (Antwerp, 1657), I cannot find a single steed that has his tail docked; although in the engravings representing the exercises of the riding-school many of the horses have their tails clubbed, and tied up with ribbons. Nor in the vignettes of modern cavalry drill appended to the English edition of the Duke's great work, published by Brindley, in Pall Mall, in 1793, are there any chargers with docked tails. From this I pass to a very curious book, being a translation, by an anonymous hand, of the Prussian General Wurmery's well-known work on Cavalry. The plates—very spirited etchings—represent cavalry of all nations—Uhlans, Hussars, Cossacks, Mamelukes, Janizaries, Moors of Barbary, and so forth. All the horses have streaming tails. Turning to the English section, I find long tails worn by the chargers of the Royal Horse Guards and all heavy dragoon regiments. The light dragoon regiments and the yeomanry corps alone show horses with docked tails. The translation from Wurmery was published in 1798.

Mem.: The tails of the cart and saddle horses in that great treasury of late eighteenth-century costume, "Pyne's Rustic Figures," seem to be rather thinned and pruned than arbitrarily docked. The fact, nevertheless, is that long before the end of the century we had gotten a bad name among Continental nations for our addictions to mutilating horses' tails. The French satirist, obviously writing before the Revolution, accused us of being a bizarre and capricious people, who

Coupe la tête aux rois et la queue aux chevaux.

Mr. Samuel Sidney, in his admirable "Book of the Horse" (London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin), makes very short work of the docking system. Hear S. S.:—

Formerly horses were universally docked, sometimes very short, under the idea that it improved the appearance of their quarters. Of late (1873) the practice of docking the tails and hogging the manes has been revived by polo-players. Even hunters have thus been disfigured; but, like crinolines and chignons, it is a beastly fashion that cannot last for ever.

Oddly enough, I found that I had marked the page (510) in "The Book of the Horse" with a fashion-plate from "La Belle Assemblée," representing "a French lady on horseback in the Long Champ and Elisée, Paris." The plate is dated 1817. The costume of the fair Amazon I think I have described in a previous "Echo;" but I may not have noticed the fact that the mane of her horse is hogged and its tail docked to a grotesque and cruel degree of brevity. Of two things—one; either the original model of the Amazon came, not from the "Long Champ and Elisée, Paris," but out of our own Leicestershire or Yorkshire; or else the French had learnt by the year 1807, not only how to cut off the heads of kings, but also the tails of horses.

"More Last Words of Mr. Baxter." The tail of the French lady's "horse" is not only docked, but "nicked." Lady and gentlemen subscribers to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, if you wish to be horrified, read the description of the processes of docking and "nicking" horses in "The Horse in the Stable and the Field," by "Stonehenge" (London: Routledge), p. 580. Take notice, likewise, that the portrait of the Godolphin Arabian is drawn with the longest of tails. *Basta!* I hope that I have not bored anybody by this lengthy disquisition on horses' tails; and as it is, my Gervase Markham and my Lawrence's "Farriery"—a rare tome full, I am sorry to say, of pictures of cruelly docked hunters and racers—are at the binder's. Else, indeed, I might have become wearisome. "But you have been wearisome," I fancy that I hear some gentle reader murmur.

News from Mazatlan, in the state of Sinaloa, Mexico. "G. K." writes me from the Union Club at the prosperous seaport in question, concerning a statement made a long time since in this page that the epithet "Cordon Bleu," as applied to an excellent cook, could only with propriety be conferred on a female practitioner of the culinary art. I wrote this

in contradiction to a remark made by my esteemed friend Mr. *Punch*, who appeared to think that a "cordon bleu" could be of either sex. But there is a wise gentleman at Mazatlan, of Gaelic lineage, who opines that Mr. *Punch* was right and that I am wrong. I hope that I am so; for I like *Punch* to be in the right.

The sage of Mazatlan has "read the matter up," and has forwarded me, through "G. K.," three and half pages of beautifully written "copy," in which are accumulated arguments and illustrations to prove that men and women cooks of exceptional capacity were styled "cordon bleus" many generations before the time of "La Belle Fanchon au Cordon Bleu," whom I found in Beauvillier's "Art du Cuisinier" as having flourished at a Paris cabaret late in the eighteenth century.

The French gentleman at Mazatlan admits that I have some authorities in my favour as to the term "cordon bleu" being confined to the gentler (and better) sex. He cites (but I did not) the Dictionary of Napoleon Landais:—

Cordon Bleu. Chevalier de l'ordre du Saint Esprit. Se dit (familièrement) aussi des personnes très habiles à la cuisine . . . par plaisanterie d'une excellente cuisinière.

He cites Charles Nodier. *Cordon bleu*: une personne excellente dans la cuisine.

Finally, he quotes (but I did not) the almost unanswerable Littré, who says that the term of "Cordon bleu" is familiarly applied to "une cuisinière très habile."

I might be content to stand or fall by Littré; but the French gentleman declares so positively that Madame de Sévigné, Boileau, Chamfort, Vauvenargues, "and many more," apply the expression "cordon bleu" indifferently to male and female cooks of eminence, *que je me tiens pour battu*. I throw up the sponge; but I will pick it up again, if I can. Meanwhile I have sent the French gentleman's communication to Mr. Burnand. That Gloomy Chieftain might incite one of his smart young men to pen a triumphant ode on the "Cordon Bleu" and the defeat of the rash champion of "La Belle Fanchon."

News from Rome. A dear friend domiciled in the Eternal City writes me that the ceremony of unveiling the tomb erected to the memory of Joseph Severn, late her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Rome, on the occasion of the transfer of his remains to a new grave, next to that of the poet Keats, was to take place in the Old Protestant Cemetery, near the Porta San Paolo, on the Sixteenth Instant. Lord Houghton was to preside, and to deliver an address on the occasion. Mr. Walter and Mr. Arthur Severn, sons of the deceased friend of Keats, were to be present. By the time, then, that this sheet goes to press the interesting celebration will, I hope, have been successfully accomplished. I feel sure that it will be a very beautiful one. In Italy the line which divides a funeral from a *festa* is a very thin one. "Death is nothing but the middle point between two lives—between this and another," writes Lucan. The modern Italians practise what the old Roman poet taught. Of course, in the Protestant burying-ground not all the picturesque amenity of a Campo Santo is to be looked for; yet is that old Cemetery at Rome, hard by the Pyramid of Caius Curtius, one of the cheerfulest churchyards that I know. You do not feel gloomy even when you read the despairing epitaph on Keats's monument:—

This grave contains all that is mortal of a young English poet, who on his death-bed, in the bitterness of his heart at the malicious power of his enemies, desired these words to be engraven on his tombstone:—"Here lies one whose name was writ in water." Feb. 24, 1821.

No; the gloom is dispelled when you remember that Time, who is as eloquent, and just, and mighty as Death, and who has long since conclusively pronounced the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, of the *Quarterly Review*, to have been a Humbug, has triumphantly vindicated the memory and the fame of John Keats, and that his name is writ, not in water, but in letters of gold in the roll of English poets.

The Carnival of Venice is dead—or at least moribund. The Paris Carnival is no longer worth talking about; for Mardi Gras has sunk to be the ghost, and the disreputable ghost, of its old merry self. "Miriam cures wounds and Pharaoh is sold for balsam," as the old Knight of Norwich has it. Yes; the modern Mardi Gras festivities have come to the complexion of puffing quack salves, medicated chocolate, and corn-plasters in connection with those stupidly and monotonously vicious entertainments, the *Bals Masqués*. But the Roman Carnival still lives, after a fashion; albeit mainly, I am afraid, for the benefit of the hotel, restaurant, café, and lodging-house keepers of the Corso, and the collateral profit of the tradespeople of the Piazza di Spagna and the Via Condotti.

I have before me the official programme of the "Carnevale di Roma" for 1882, emanating from the "Comitato Promotore delle Feste." The Roman "High Jinks" began on Saturday, the 11th inst., and conclude on Tuesday, the 21st. On the opening day there was a "Corsa dei Barberi," or wild pony-race, a procession of masks, and a "getto di coriandoli," or pelting-match of sham sugar-plums in chalk. The remainder of the festival seems to be composed of masked balls at the Costanzi and other theatres, fireworks, illuminations of "moccoletti"—do you remember Didenò's description of the "Moccoletti" in the "Pictures from Italy"?—Japanese lanterns, lotteries, and the electric light. The prizes in one of the lotteries are substantial enough. The first prize is ten bottles of champagne; the second a supper for eight persons. But suppose you drew one of three prizes, and that you were a stranger, and alone and friendless in Rome. You could scarcely drink ten bottles of champagne or eat eight suppers, at a sitting.

G. A. S.



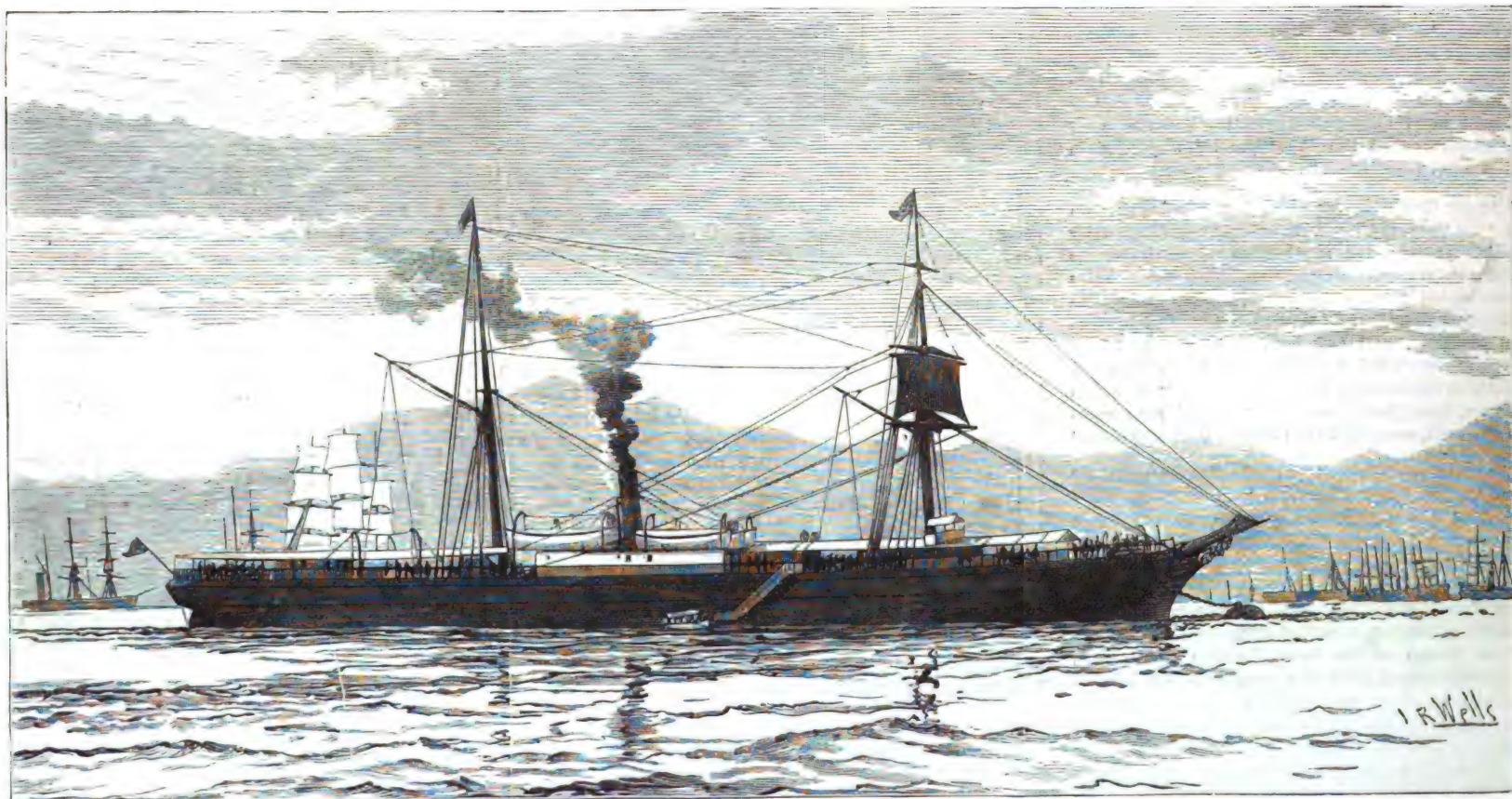
OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN SIBERIA WITH THE JEANNETTE RELIEF EXPEDITION: THE NEW YORK HERALD EXPRESS ON THE ROAD.

THE RELIEF OF THE JEANNETTE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

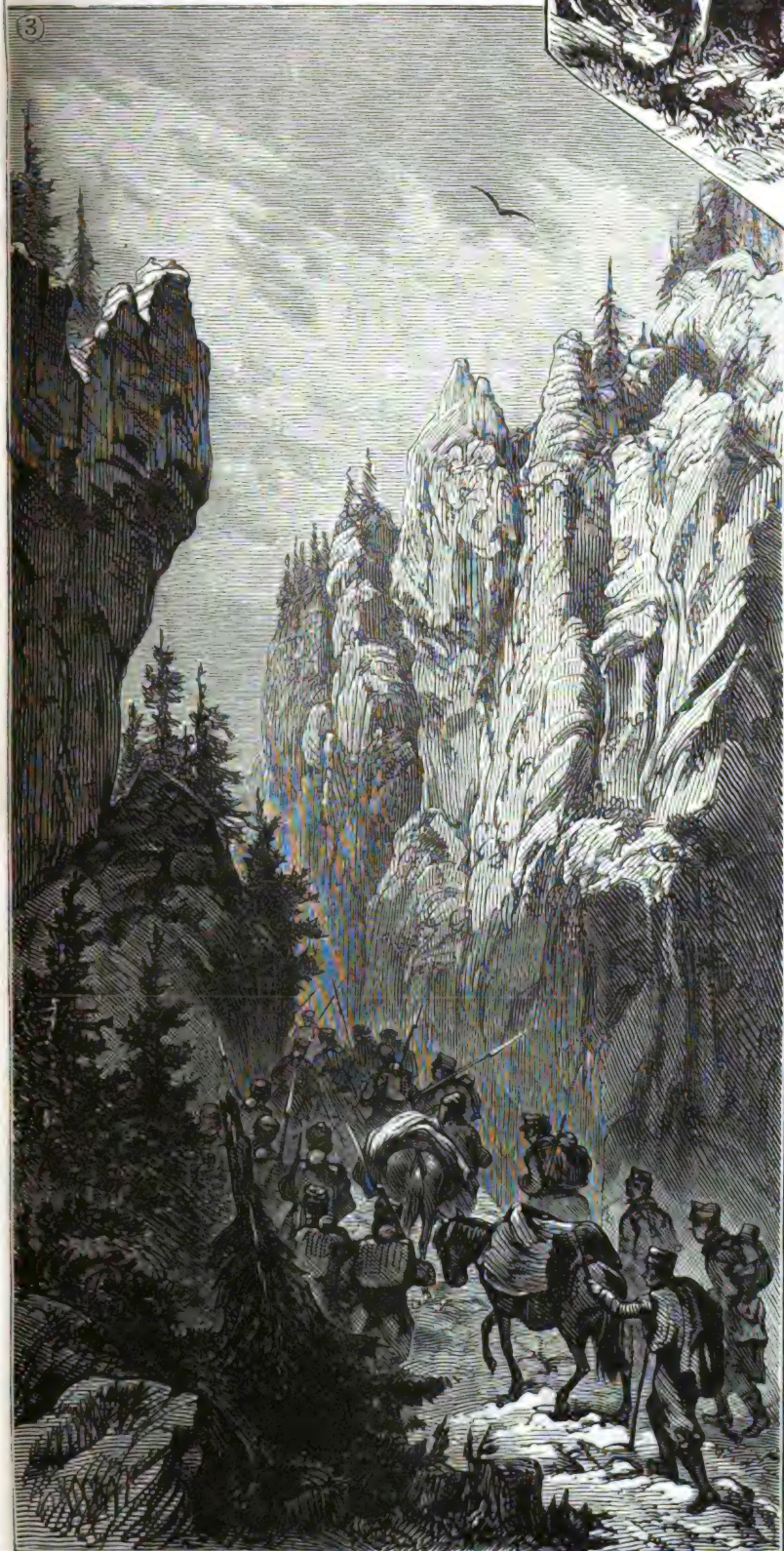
We this week publish the first of a series of Sketches that will be furnished by our own Artist and Correspondent, who has undertaken to travel to the North Coast of Siberia with the expedition for the relief of the survivors of the American Arctic Exploration party dispatched by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of New York, in the steam-yacht Jeannette, from San Francisco, and proceeding through Behring Strait to the mouth of the Lena. It was made known in Europe, about two months since, by an official telegram from Siberia to St. Petersburg, that on Sept. 14 there was discovered, at about thirty miles from Cape Borakais, near the mouth of the River Lena, in Siberia, a boat, the crew of which, consisting of thirteen men, had escaped from the American steamer Jeannette, which has been lost. The Russian local authorities gave immediate assistance to the crew, who were found to be in

a very distressed condition; and the Governor of the province, on his own responsibility, put some money at their disposal, pending arrangements to be made by their friends, in London and New York. The commander of the boat found was Mr. Melville, who was engineer on board the Jeannette. He states that the ship was caught by ice on June 23, in latitude 77 deg. N. and longitude 157 deg. E. Three boats made off from the ship and proceeded together till within fifty miles of the mouth of the Lena, where they were separated by strong winds and fogs. It was boat No. 3 which was under the command of Mr. Melville, and which, on Sept. 29, reached the easternmost of the mouths of the river Lena, but was caught by moving ice and borne away to sea. On Nov. 10 two men, Nindemann and Norris, arrived from Bulun, and announced that Lieutenant De Long, Dr. Ambler, and twelve others from the crew of boat No. 1, had been stranded off the most northern mouth of the Lena, and were in a most miserable condition from want of food. A

party was immediately dispatched from Bulun to assist the distressed seamen. With regard to the other boat, no news had been received. The Governor of Irkutsk states that, on Sept. 14, three natives of the coast near the Lena Delta, at a place about 140 versts north of Cape Bykov, discovered a large boat with eleven survivors from the shipwrecked steamer Jeannette, who had suffered greatly. The adjutant of the chief of the district was immediately charged to proceed with a doctor and medicines to succour any of the survivors, and to search for the rest of the shipwrecked crew. On Oct. 29 there also arrived at Bulun the boat No. 1, with the sailors Nindemann and Norris, with the information that Lieutenant De Long, Dr. Ambler, and a dozen other survivors had landed at the northern mouth of the Lena, where they are at present in a most distressing state, many having limbs frozen. An expedition was immediately sent down the Lena to make diligent search for the unfortunates in danger of death. Melville added that money was urgently needed, and should



THE CHINESE TEA-SHIP MEE-FOO.—SEE PAGE 150.



1. Bosnian pack-horse. 2. Serpentine road made by Austrian Pioneers, over the Romanya Planina. 3. Defile of Mokro. 4. Turkish fuel-cart. 5. Deserted farm-house.

SKETCHES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

be sent by telegraph to Irkutsk and Yakutsk; and that the most energetic measures should be taken for the discovery of the remainder of the crew, and for the relief of those who were left on the ice at the mouth of the Lena River.

The ship *Jeannette*, as will be remembered, sailed from San Francisco for the Arctic regions on July 8, 1879. She was originally known as the *Pandora*, a steam-yacht of 500 tons, the property of Sir Allan Young. Her commander was Captain G. W. De Long, of the United States service. Most of the officers and crew were experienced men, who had been in former expeditions to the Polar circle. Since she sailed towards the North, the *Jeannette* was heard of on Sept. 3 of the same year, when she was sighted by a whaler steaming in the direction of Wrangel Land. In the summer of 1880 the United States Government sent the revenue-cutter *Corwin* to the north to search for any tidings of the *Jeannette*. Nothing was heard of her, and in the summer of last year Mr. Bennett issued circulars to the principal Arctic authorities in this country, among whom were Sir Allan Young, Sir George Richards, Sir Leopold M'Clintock, and Sir George Nares, asking them what steps, if any, they considered should be taken to relieve or assist the *Jeannette* in the spring of this year. As the result of his inquiries, the American Government fitted out the *Rodgers* with a crew of thirty-five officers and men, and sent her, in June last, through Behring's Strait, with instructions to cruise along the Siberian coast, communicating with the natives and endeavouring to obtain tidings of the missing vessel. Nothing, however, could be learnt about her. The revenue cutter the *Thomas Cowan* was also sent, and from the report of a whaler who had spoken with her it was learnt that she had reached Wrangel Land without finding any traces of the *Jeannette*. Two whaling-vessels, indeed, which had been missing were found, one of them with three corpses on board, the other without the remains of the crew or any sign of life. On the Atlantic side, the *Alliance* corvette was sent to search northward of Spitzbergen, on the chance of the *Jeannette* having drifted round the extreme north of Greenland. The *Alliance* returned with nothing to report, and she again started on a final search before the close of the autumn.

The following despatches by telegraph from Lieutenant Danenhauer, concerning the situation of the crew of the *Jeannette*, have been received at the London office of the *New York Herald*:—

"Irkutsk, Feb. 1.

"Our three boats left Semenofsky Island on the morning of Sept. 12, bound for Barkin, ninety-five miles distant. We got clear of the ice at noon. Heavy gale from north-east, and boats dispersed during night; captain's boat loaded deep, lost mast and sails. We made land on the evening of the 17th, shoal water. Boat abandoned two miles from beach; party waded and reached deserted village, Sagastyr; 'cached' log books; proceeded south on the 19th. De Long's last record found reads as follows:—'Saturday, Oct. 1.—Fourteen of the officers and men of the *Jeannette* reached this hut on Wednesday, Sept. 28, and, having been forced to wait for the river to freeze over, are proceeding to cross to west side this morning on their journey to reach some settlement on the Lena river. We have only two days' provisions, but, having been fortunate enough thus far to get game in our pressing needs, we have no fears for the future. Our party all well, except Erickson, whose toes have been amputated in consequence of frostbites. Other records will be found in several huts on the east side of the river, along which we have come from the north.—(Signed) George W. De Long.' Three subsequent records had been found. Erickson died Oct. 7; party in great distress for food. Norris and Nindemann were sent ahead for relief, Oct. 9. They marched south fifteen days, and were found in a starving condition, Oct. 24, by three natives, who took them to a settlement. They could not make themselves understood. News of them reached Yakutsk, when immediate search commenced, and the party was traced to a wilderness on the left bank of the Lena.

The latest despatches from Lieutenant Danenhauer are as follows:—

"Irkutsk, Feb. 4.

"Lieutenant De Long is between Bulun and Saskuarut, in a narrow wilderness eighty miles long, and devoid of game and habitation. The new search expedition will build huts and go over every inch of the region, which is ploughed by heavy drift-ice every spring. During the afternoon of the day before we parted Lieutenant Chipp's boat (second cutter) did better than ours. About dusk he was a thousand yards off our weather quarter, and was seen to lower sail, as if rounding to. We lay for twenty hours under a triangular drag. At daylight nothing was to be seen. Chipp could not have got back to the islands in a north-east gale, and he was unable to carry his share of provisions. I observed a strong easterly current near the Lena Delta, and there were masses of drift-wood between us and the Siberian Islands. We discovered *Jeannette* Island, May 16, 1881 (?), in latitude 76 deg. 47 min., longitude 158 deg. 56 min. east. It was small and rocky, and we did not land upon it. Henrietta Island was discovered May 24, in latitude 77 deg. 8 min., longitude 157 deg. 43 min. east. We visited it and found it to be an extensive island, animals scarce, many glaciers. A very large island, found in latitude 76 deg. 38 min., longitude 148 deg. 20 min. east, was named Bennett Island. On it we found many birds, old horns, drift-wood and coal, no seal, no walrus; strong tidal action, bold and rocky. The south cape we named Emma. The general health of the crew during twenty-one months was excellent; no scurvy. We used distilled water, bear and seal meat twice a week, but no rum. Divine service was held regularly; we took plenty of exercise, and everybody hunted. Game was scarce, but we got thirty bears, 250 seal, and six walrus; no fish or whales seen. All possible observations were made during the drift, the result showing a north-westerly course, the ship heeling over, and being heavily pressed by ice most of the time. The mental strain was heavy on some of us. The result of the drift during the first five months was 40 miles by tidal movement of ice; very rapid drift the last six months. Soundings pretty even, 18 fathoms near Wrangel Land, which often visible 75 miles distant. The greatest depth was 80 fathoms; average depth, 85; bottom, blue mud; shrimps plentiful; meteoric specimens got from bottom: surface water temperature 20 deg. above zero. The extremes of temperature of air were—cold, 58 deg. below zero, Fahrenheit; heat, about 44 deg. above. During the first winter the mean temperature was 33 deg. below zero; second winter, 39 deg. below. During first summer mean temperature was 40 deg. above zero. The heaviest gale showed a velocity of 50 miles an hour, but such gales were not frequent. Barometric and thermometric fluctuations were not great. There were disturbances of the needle coincident with the auroras. Telephone wires were broken by the ice movements. Winter's growth of ice was 8 ft. The heaviest ice seen was 23 ft. thick. Chief-Engineer Shock's heavy truss saved the ship from being crushed. Before entering the ice near Herald Island we visited Nordenskiöld's quarters during the previous winter, and found that he was safe. During the first week of the retreat of the *Jeannette* we drifted back 27 miles more than we could

advance. The snow was nearly knee deep. The naturalist's notes were saved, but the photographic collection was lost with the ship. Lieutenant Chipp's 2000 auroral observations were also lost. De Long's records found say Collins volunteered to stand by the dying sailor Erickson, and let the others push south. Jack Cole's mind is not entirely gone. He has not been violent for twelve days, but is happy and harmless. Getting home may restore him."

"Irkutsk, Feb. 6.

"A letter has just been received from Engineer Melville, through Count Ahlefeldt Leuwigen, dated Jan. 13. He says he has arranged to search for Lieutenant De Long and his missing companions of the *Jeannette*, with three parties, the first headed by Nindemann, and Lobokoff, a Russian; the second, by Bartlett and Kolinkin; and the third, by Melville and Groenbeck. The first party was to leave Irkutsk at once, and all will be in the wilderness by March 1. Count Leuwigen has volunteered his assistance, and is enthusiastic in the work."

The region of the Delta or the Mouths of the Lena, where Lieutenant De Long and his comrades are now, it is feared, suffering great privations, and still awaiting the relief that is already on its way to their remote place of detention, is by no means an unknown or unexplored part of the world. It has, during a hundred and fifty years past, been frequently traversed by the Russians descending the river Lena from the town of Yakutsk, which is a place of considerable traffic and the capital of the extensive province of Yakutsk, in North-eastern Siberia. So long ago as 1735 and subsequent years, Russian vessels explored the lower course of that great river to the Arctic Ocean, and the neighbouring seacoasts, not encountering any formidable natural obstacles. An account of the history of these and other Siberian explorations will be found in Professor Nordenskiöld's book, "The Voyage of the *Vega*," which we lately reviewed. The *Vega*, of the Swedish Arctic Expedition, was off the mouths of the Lena, on her voyage eastward to Behring Strait, in August, 1878, and there she parted company with her consort, the smaller vessel named the *Lena*. This steam-boat, commanded by Captain Johannesen, then entered the river Lena, at the eastern or Bykov mouth, in Borskaia Bay, and passed up the river to Yakutsk, in about three weeks, reaching that town on Sept. 21. The first inhabited place, or station, on the Lena river, is called Tas Ary, and the next, 150 versts higher up, is a village named Bulun, on the border of the "tundra," or vast desolate plain stretching away to the north-west. A few Russian officials, with a priest, reside at Bulun; but most of the inhabitants are Yakuts, of the same Tartar tribe as the pastoral race dwelling in the adjacent country. The Lena, before it reaches the open sea, branches out into seven different channels, all more or less navigable, called Anartitsch, Bjelkoj, Tumat, Kychistach, Trofimov, Kischlach, and Bykov; and all these, with the stations named in the recent despatches relating to the crew of the *Jeannette*, such places as Saskuarut, Bulunkan or Bulungan, in the interior, Sagastyr and Barkin, on the north-eastern shore of the Delta, will be found in the Map annexed to Professor Nordenskiöld's lately-published narrative. Cape Borskaia, or Borchaja, is three or four degrees eastward of the most easterly outlet of the Delta, on the opposite shore of Borskaia Bay, and near the mouth of the Yana, where there are important Russian trading and mining settlements. It is evident that there can be no difficulty in getting access to the place where Lieutenant De Long and the rest of the crew of the *Jeannette* have been cast ashore, and bringing to them such relief as they need.

The proprietor of the *New York Herald*, Mr. J. Gordon Bennett, having commissioned Mr. Jackson, a special correspondent of that journal, to travel overland from Russia with the relief supplies for these distressed explorers, a special Artist of the *Illustrated London News*, Mr. A. Larsen, of Copenhagen, was at once engaged to accompany Mr. Jackson upon this distant errand. He is a Danish artist, who has travelled much in Siberia; and we are in possession of Sketches that he brought home from his former journeys in that region, which will be, from time to time, presented to our readers. Mr. Jackson and Mr. Larsen started from St. Petersburg on the 19th ult., travelling by Moscow to Samara, on the Volga, and thence to Orenburg, on the Ural, which they reached on the Sunday night, the 22nd ult. They had the railway as far as Orenburg, which is a town of 6500 inhabitants, on the verge of the Kirghis Steppe, and on the boundary line between Europe and Asia. The Governor of Orenburg, having received a communication from General Anutchin, Governor-General of East Siberia, relating to the expected journey of the *Jeannette* Relief party, received Mr. Jackson and Mr. Larsen with many polite attentions, and gave them all the assistance in his power. He furnished them with an escort, on the 26th, when they departed from Orenburg, as shown in our Artist's Sketch, to Fort Orsk, on the Siberian frontier; their conveyance being the covered sledge, with post-horses, used in winter all through Siberia. The journey before them is one of three or four thousand miles; the chief towns on their route would probably be those of Omsk, on the river Irtysh above Tobolsk, then Tomsk, on a tributary of the Obi, Krasnoyarsk, on the Yenisei, or perhaps Yeniseisk, and so on to the Lena, at Yakutsk. We shall, upon receiving further Sketches from our Special Artist, not delay to publish them in an early Number of this Journal.

THE CHINESE STEAMER MEE-FOO.

These are days of rapid development, so that events which a few years ago would have attracted great attention and curiosity now excite but little notice. Among such events may be esteemed the arrival in the Thames of the Chinese owned steamer *Mee-Foo*, Captain R. Petersen, bringing a cargo of tea, and, as passengers, the native representatives of an Association of Chinese merchants, called Shaou Shing, to establish an agency in this country. The steamer was originally the iron barque *Bencutha*, built in the Clyde by Messrs. W. Hamilton and Co., in 1876, which in 1879 was wrecked on the Shantung promontory: she was got off and towed into Shanghai, where, in the Tung-ka-doo Docks, she was cut through amidships and fitted up as a screw steamer, 57 ft. being added to her length. Her dimensions are now, length over all, 295 ft.; beam, 33 ft.; total depth, 26 ft. 3 inches. Her tonnage is 1284 net, and 1745 gross; her engines are of 150-horse power nominal. The work of converting her into a steamer having been successfully accomplished, she was bought by her present Chinese owners, Chiu Shiong Kok, who have named her *Mee-Foo*, signifying "Wealth and Beauty." After making some coasting voyages, and two trips to San Francisco, she was dispatched to London, and is the first steamer flying the Chinese flag which has discharged a cargo in this country. The *Mee-Foo* is shown in our Illustration, which is from a photograph taken at Hong-Kong. The managers of Shaou Shing and their friends went on board the departing steamer to bid farewell to the passengers, now every day to be seen in our metropolis. The *Mee-Foo* sailed on her return voyage to China on the 19th ult., taking a miscellaneous cargo. In commemoration of his having commanded the first Chinese owned steamer trading with this country, the London consignees of the *Mee-Foo* presented Captain Petersen with a silver tea-service.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

The Austrian Government has much trouble and anxiety just now, in contending with the Slav insurrection of Crivoscie, Herzegovina, and part of Bosnia, the provinces annexed or occupied by this Government in 1878. According to Mr. Arthur Evans, an English political correspondent who has sojourned in those countries during several years past, their present revolt is not caused by foreign intrigues, but is "the result of Austrian maladministration—of the failure to regulate the agrarian relations; of bureaucratic and military arrogance; of the cruel exactions of the Imperial tax-gatherers; and, above all, of the systematic attempt to denationalise a people intensely attached to its national language and traditions."

It seems to have been the recent attempt to enforce the military conscription in the district of Crivoscie that was the immediate occasion of this outbreak; but the feeling of Slav nationality, which extends to the neighbouring people of Serbia and Montenegro, and which is fomented by Russian propagandist associations, was probably excited to bring on a conflict against the Austrian dominion. Crivoscie, the headquarters of the insurrection, is a small community of six hundred inhabitants, situated in the midst of a range of craggy mountains, the highest of which attains 5600 feet above the level of the sea. Risano, at the entrance to the disaffected district, is about ten miles from Cattaro. Troops advancing thence towards Crivoscie will be obliged to take the road, if such it may be called, leading over mountain heights and through deep ravines to a small place called Upper Ledence, where, during the Dalmatian campaign of 1869, an attempt was made to construct a fort. The worst part lies between Upper Ledence and the village of Durzno, located in an all but inaccessible valley, at the opposite end of which is a steep rugged path ascending to Crivoscie. There are narrow passes at different points of the road; and it is peculiarly well adapted for guerilla warfare. It is, no doubt, the problem of moving a large body of troops through such a difficult country, and the impossibility of using artillery, that has hitherto made the Austrian authorities delay to crush their enemies, by whatever name they may be called in official accounts—rebels, insurgents, or brigands. The local officials are not aware of their number. All that is known on the subject is that the population of the Dalmatian highlands and the southern districts of the Herzegovina have risen in arms, and that the troops quartered in that part of the country require reinforcements before decisive operations can be undertaken.

The authorities in Herzegovina are organizing native volunteer corps, and those of Iasnio, Popovo, and Ljubask are said to have received arms from Netkovich. The Crivoscie people are trying to gain over to their cause the portion of the Bocche lying above Cattaro, but hitherto the party of peace and order have kept the upper hand. It is added that General Jovanovics, the Austrian military governor, on his way from Ragusa to Mostar, has been exceedingly well received by the people. The inhabitants of many of the villages on the way formally denied having any connection with the insurrection. This sounds probable enough, as in that part there are many Catholics who, even under the Turks, took little part in the insurrection either in Bosnia or in Herzegovina, and who may now be supposed to be even less disposed to rise against a Catholic Power.

In Bosnia, the military commander of Sarajevo reports that Major-General Obadics made several offensive movements against the insurgents on the 5th inst. The troops started from Sasjeno on the one and Karaula Humic on the other side. The insurgents avoided both columns. In the afternoon, at Sasjeno, the left flank had some firing with the insurgents, in which three soldiers were wounded. As both the places named are on the left bank of the Drina, it would seem that the insurgents have abandoned their attempts to cross to the right bank of the river and hover about the positions held by the troops. They are now more to the south, and close to the Montenegrin frontier.

One of our Special Artists, who has gone through the experiences of former campaigns in Bosnia and Herzegovina, furnishes the illustrations presented this week. They include views of the serpentine or winding road, constructed by Austrian pioneers for the military service, over the Romanja Planina, an elevated plateau, connected with that of the Karst, 6000 ft. above the Adriatic sea level. This high ground, at its north-west end joins the mountain range separating the valleys of the Bosna, the Drina, and the Save rivers, from each other, and forming the natural division of the entire region. The romantic but perilous defile of Mokro is shown in one of our Artist's Sketches. Others represent the rude wagon of the Bosnian Mohammedan farmer, with its clumsy wooden wheels, drawn by small bullocks or rather calves, serving for the carriage of fuel, or any rustic merchandise; the pack-horse, which is the only possible conveyance over the wretched paths and steep passes in the mountainous parts of that country; and a deserted house, formerly the dwelling of a Mussulman family, in one of the Bosnian villages. In such a habitation, the ground-floor apartments are usually occupied by servants; a flight of stairs leads up to the first floor, where the family live, the apartments of the ladies being strictly separate from those of the gentlemen. There is little furniture; but the divan, covered with carpets, which runs all round the walls of the principal room, is used by the men for sleeping at night, as well as for sitting and conversing by day.

Mr. Walter Clifford, assisted by Madame Alice Barth, Middle. Giulietta Arditi, Mr. Faulkner Leigh, Mr. Romaine-Walker, and Mr. Henry Parker, gave a charming selection of vocal and instrumental music, with recitations, to the inmates of Brompton Hospital last week.

Sir Charles Mordaunt has remitted 10 per cent to his Somersetshire tenants for the seventh half-year in succession. The Earl of Kinnoull has intimated to his tenants that he will allow them a reduction of 5 per cent on their rents for the last year and the next two years.

Sir Moses Montefiore has written a letter to the Lord Mayor, inclosing a cheque of £500 on behalf of the fund for the erection of a new building for the City of London College, and expressing heartfelt thanks for the service his Lordship rendered to the cause of the Jews in Russia by presiding at the meeting held at the Mansion House.

Lord Carnarvon has accepted the presidency of the Board of Governors of the Newbury Grammar School, under the new scheme which has been prepared by the Charity Commissioners. New school buildings of much larger dimensions than those which exist are to be erected on a healthy site on the outskirts of the town.

Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacon attained his eighty-fourth year last Saturday. He is the oldest Judge on the English Bench. The learned Judge, who was appointed a Vice-Chancellor in June, 1870, also holds the office of Chief Judge in Bankruptcy, to which place he was appointed on the Bankruptcy Act of 1869 coming into operation.

PLAYHOUSES.

There have been grand pantomime doings this week at "the houses twain of Covent Garden and of Drury Lane." The muse of Horace and James Smith, in the "Rejected Addresses" having given priority (probably for the sake of a rhyme) to the first-named house and the poet being King, I will take the splendid theatre in Bow-street first; although, as most people know, the first Drury Lane Theatre was opened under Killigrew's patent in the year of grace 1662; whereas Rich did not transfer his Lincoln's-inn-fields company to the theatre built for him in Covent-garden until 1732. At the "Garden," then, the grand Christmas Pantomime of "Little Bo-Peep," having run its appointed and splendid course and won golden opinions from all sorts of people—especially the little people—assumed, just as the curtain was about to drop on its glories, the character of a Phoenix, and blazed forth again with renewed lustre. To speak more prosaically, the "run" of "Little Bo-Peep" was prolonged for an additional week beyond the time originally contemplated for its duration. Its renewal of life was short but merry. The "topical" allusions in the diverting School Board examination scene were largely and cleverly developed; and a still more interesting attraction has been the "Æsthetic Quadrille," danced by the wonderful Girards, and Mdlles. Alice Holt, Emily Allcroft, Rosa, and Laurie. The dresses worn by these choreographic "Æsthetes" were, of course, "utterly too too," and the "Æsthetic Quadrille" was a brilliant success; but, at the same time, I am puzzled to determine where the original models are to be found whence the "æsthetes" whom we see on the stage are copied. There are a good many young ladies who, being so fortunate as to be endowed with the Prærafaellite tawny hair and the Prærafaellite maxillaries, "make up" after Miss Ellen Terry; and there are a good many gentlemen who wear velvet coats, knickerbockers, and coloured hose when they play lawn-tennis or go bicycling; but did you ever see any persons dressed like Balthorne in society? I never did. Even that good-natured eccentric Mr. Oscar Wilde did not venture to wear knee-breeches in public until he crossed the Atlantic; and to all appearance American audiences no more approved of his knee-breeches than Mr. Oscar Wilde himself did of the Atlantic Ocean.

At Drury Lane that "manager of much resource" Mr. Augustus Harris, has triumphantly demonstrated that it is not always nor necessarily a work of supererogation to paint the lily and gild refined gold. "Robinson Crusoe" as it was first produced on "Boxing Night" was the handsomest pantomime that had been witnessed for many years. Mr. Augustus Harris determined to make his pantomime, in the eighth week of its age, still handsomer; and crowded audiences attest, every night—to say nothing of the morning performances—his delighted appreciation of the Harrisian Supplement or Augustan Augmentation to "Robinson Crusoe." The new and gorgeous addition consists in a very dazzling and tasteful pageant which succeeds the Procession of the Guilds through Old London, in the scene where the returned and rejoicing Crusoe is presented with the freedom of the City. The spectators are now favoured with the glittering spectacle of a train of beauteous damsels and scarlet-clad trumpeters, playing on rebecs, hautboys, shawms, and all manner of psaltery, following whom is a bevy of gorgeously arrayed knights, ladies, pages, and pursuivants. A raised dais has been erected at the back of the stage to allow these gorgeous masquers more elbow-room. Then a kind of International *Entente Cordiale* is symbolised by performers personating John Bull and a typical Yankee, bearing respectively the American ensign and the "meteor flag" of England, and joining hands in affectionate salutation to the strains of a chorus with the agreeable burden of "The Star-Spangled Banner and the Dear Old Union Jack." "Robinson Crusoe" has been further renovated by new dresses made in Paris and London, new decorative effects, new jokes and "funniments," and new music. But for the many other novelties which Mr. Augustus Harris has in store for the delectation of the patrons of Old Drury, the pantomime of "Robinson Crusoe" might be backed (in degree) to run to the Greek Kalends.

I went on Monday night to the Gaiety—one must be particular nowadays in specifying the time at which theatrical performances take place—to see how Mr. Robert Reece's three-act burlesque-drama of "Aladdin" was getting on; and it was gratifying to find that the young gentleman (he has only been dramatised about five hundred times within the last one hundred years or so) was getting on even better than could be expected in the second week of February. That is to say, the house was filled by an audience both fashionable and popular; and it was equally pleasant and edifying to observe that immaculate Respectability in the dress circle, the Upper Ten in the private boxes, the small *bourgeoisie* in the pit, and the Gilded Youth in the stalls, all seemed equally delighted with the remarkable performance on the stage. The evening passed in a continuous *tintamarre* of laughter and applause, which must be so highly satisfactory to all persons concerned, including the esteemed Mr. John Hollingshead, the magician of the not only Wonderful, but "Sacred" lamp of Burlesque. The charm of "Aladdin" is its admirably artistic arrangement and distribution. As every well-ordained picture should have, it possesses a foreground, a background, and a middle distance. The foreground is inimitably filled by a choice quintet of artistes, comprising Mr. Edward Terry, Mr. E. W. Royce, Miss Kate Vaughan, Miss Connie Gilchrist, and Miss Nellie Farren. The middle distance is occupied by elegant scenery, handsome decorations, and a sparkling ballet. The background is unobtrusively but efficiently filled by Mr. Robert Reece's own burlesque drama. The great merit of "Aladdin" is that any wearisome suggestion of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments is not at any time forced on your attention. Who cares to be bored with the Arabian Nights? Certainly not the gilded youth of the period; and it is for this reason, I should say, that Mr. John Hollingshead dresses his pretty ballerine, not as the ladies in brocaded caftans and buggy trousers, and with "golden lily" feet, are dressed at Pekin or Canton, but as the young ladies who attitudinise and pirouette in the "Petit Faust" and the "Black Crook," "Giroflé and Girofla," and "Geneviève de Brabant" are attired. It is possible on the stage to be too realistic. That was shown by the enthusiastic amateur who, when he played Othello, blacked himself all over. That is shown in the splendid revival of the "School for Scandal" at the Vaudeville, in which an excess of sombre furniture, by "real" upholsterers, produces an effect not half so attractive as it might have been had the scenic artist and the property man had a little more scope and verge. Mr. John Hollingshead is too experienced and too discreet a manager to fall into such an error as this. The damsels of the Flowery Land are not accustomed to exhibit their apparatus of locomotion; but a Gaiety audience demand, as the gentleman in Mr. Dickens's novel did, "plenty of leg;" so Mr. Hollingshead arrays his *corps de ballet* in the graceful and piquant costumes of mediæval pages and Watteau shepherdesses. Mr. Robert Reece ably seconds the action of his astute impresario by giving to his drama not an Oriental but a metropolitan colour, by

capturing the passing folly as it flies, by crystallising the slang catchwords of the day, and by teaching the young idea how to shoot, in the direction of the light, the brisk, the breezy, and the "Zoedonish." This is the true art of Burlesque. This is the true "Segreto per esser felice." Young Maffio Orsini was, after a fashion, a genuine burlesque dramatist. Hear him merrily singing—

Non curiamo l'incerto domani
Se quest'oggi c'è dato a goder.

What a pity that so short a time after the *brindisi* had gone round that terrible Donna Lucrezia with the Seven Monks and the Seven Coffins should have appeared on the scene!

Ably seconded by Mr. T. Squire and Mr. J. J. Dallas (excruciatingly funny as Aladdin's mother), and with Miss Phyllis Broughton looking charming as the Prince of Pekin, and Miss Agnes Hewett presenting a most radiant aspect as the Captain of the Guard, Mr. Robert Reece's burlesque-drama must convince the most sceptical critic that, if Rosherville Gardens be the place whereat to spend a Happy Day, in the Gaiety Theatre, under the management of Mr. John Hollingshead and the dispensation of burlesque is pre-eminently the place where you may spend a Happy Night. Personally, I could go to see Aladdin over and over again—were it only for ten minutes—to hear Miss Nellie Farren (who looks enchanting as Aladdin) sing that most moving song in the Cave of the Lamp scene. What the song is about I could not well make out, and it does not much matter; but in melody, gesture, humour, and pathos, Miss Farren was simply perfect, and richly deserved her repeated encores. A wonderful little woman.

G. A. S.

THE COVENT-GARDEN PANTOMIME.

ANOTHER TREAT TO POOR SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

Gaily brightened by a "quite too-too consummately utter" æsthetic quadrille—really an imitatively droll and mirth-moving dance, which might add zest to many a Fancy-Dress Ball during the season—the Covent Garden pantomime, "Little Bo-Peep," has been performed with extra vivacity during the present (the concluding) week. This new and exceedingly popular feature of a charming pantomime excited the ringing laughter of the three thousand poor school-children who were gratuitously entertained at a special matinee last Tuesday. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had graciously signified that the Princess and himself would have been happy, had their engagements permitted, to attend the first of these juvenile matinées given by the proprietors of this Journal on Jan. 12. Fortunately, their Royal Highnesses could be present on Tuesday; and with the Prince and Princess, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, came the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and family. Bouquets were presented to the Royal party by Master Ingram and two of the children of the Foundling Hospital. The three thousand little ones were not only entertained by "Little Bo-Peep," but were also regaled with cake, oranges, bon-bons, and given a threepenny bit each, thanks to the generous response made to the Rev. Edward Ker Gray's appeal in the *Standard* and the *Daily News*. A list of the subscriptions received by the reverend gentleman is given in the advertising columns of our present Number.

The Æsthetic Quadrille (to be performed for the last time to-night) has been enthusiastically encored and redemanded. It richly merits the applause. It is the most humorous of skits against the modern school of æsthetes ridiculed in "The Colonel" and "Patience." The fantastic dresses, designed by M. Pilotell, the exaggerated "æsthetic properties" supplied by Messrs. Liberty and Co., of Regent-street, and the grotesque effect of the whole dance may be pronounced unique. When, to the tune of the æsthetic music of Mr. Crowe's band, the elastic-limbed Girard Family, that accomplished danseuse, Mdlle. Rosa, and her skilful companions, Mdlles. Alice Holt, Laurie, and Emily Allcroft, limply go through the languid opening figures of the Æsthetic Quadrille, the house at once recognises the meaning of the quaint burlesque; and laughter is loud and long when, to quicker music, the fun of the dance becomes fast and furious. The Æsthetic Quadrille is a decided "hit," and adds another laurel to the brow of M. Déwinne, the ballet-master.

MUSIC.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

"Tannhäuser" was produced at Her Majesty's Theatre, in an English version, on Tuesday evening. This is the fourth of Wagner's operas that have been brought out by Mr. Rosa, adapted to our language; "The Flying Dutchman," "Rienzi," and "Lohengrin" being the others. It was the first hearing of an English adaptation of the opera, and the occasion offers another instance of Mr. Rosa's artistic enterprise. The cast was generally a very efficient one, specialties having been the excellent performances of Madame Valleria and Herr Schott, respectively, as Elisabeth and Tannhäuser. Among the principal effects of the evening were the delivery by the former of Elisabeth's share in the duet with Tannhäuser in the second act, her expression of consternation at the knight's frenzied rhapsody in the tournament of song, her intercession for his pardon, her appealing prayer, and the final expression of agony and despair. In vocal and dramatic refinement it was a performance of exceptional merit. Herr Schott's resonant voice told well in the more declamatory passages of Tannhäuser's music, especially in the audacious outburst in praise of Venus in the contest of singers; in the knight's farewell to Elisabeth, and his despairing narration to Wolfram after his return from the pilgrimage to Rome. The music of the last-named character was effectively sung by Mr. Ludwig, who was particularly successful in his solos in the scene of the tournament of song and the delivery of the romance, "Like death's dark shadow" (the address to the evening star). The little, but important, music assigned to Venus was brightly rendered by Miss G. Burns; and the solo of the shepherd boy was exceedingly well given by Miss Irene Adams. Mr. H. Pope was an impressive Landgrave; and other characters were efficiently filled by Mr. B. Davies (Walther), Mr. H. D'Egville (Biterolf), Mr. D. Thomas (Heinrich), and Mr. Leahy (Reinmar).

The English text has been skilfully adapted by Mr. J. P. Jackson, by whom the translations of Wagner's other operas were specially made for Mr. Rosa's performances.

The scenery (by Signor Magnani, of Parma) is extremely beautiful, and the costumes and stage appointments are splendid. An orchestra of first-rate quality rendered the instrumental details with admirable effect, particularly the fine overture and the equally fine music preceding the tournament of song; and the chorus-singing was far superior to what is frequently heard on our opera stage. Mr. Raudegger conducted with special ability.

The principals were several times recalled; Mr. Rosa and Mr. Raudegger were called on at the close of the performance; and the reception of the opera throughout was such as to promise a continued success that is justly due. "Tannhäuser" was announced for repetition yesterday (Friday) evening.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The seventieth season of this society opened well on Thursday week, when the concluding portion of the programme was devoted to a performance of Beethoven's ninth symphony, the colossal work that forms the climax to the series of his productions of that class, and that still remains the grandest example of symphonic art, admirable alike for its elevation of style and amplitude of development; and special in its structure, as including (in its final portion) a vocal setting of Schiller's "Ode to Joy." Great interest always attaches to its performance by the Philharmonic Society, it having been composed (in 1823) for this institution, and first performed in England at one of the concerts of the season of 1825. Its rendering last week was generally excellent, particularly so in the orchestral portions. The newly-formed choir associated with the society sang the choral music well, considering its extreme difficulties; and the vocal solos were very efficiently rendered by Misses Marriott and Orridge, Mr. F. Boyle, and Mr. F. B. Foote.

The orchestral performances of the overtures to "Der Freischütz" and "Die Meistersinger" proved—as in the case of the choral symphony—the good results of the rule, established last year, of having at least two rehearsals for every concert. In the first part of the programme, Mendelssohn's violin concerto in A minor was very finely played by Mr. Carrodus, one of the best pupils of the composer; Liszt's "Chorus of Reapers" (from his "Prometheus") music was well sung by the Philharmonic Choir, and Sir Stenודה Bennett's quartet, "God is a spirit" (from "The Woman of Samaria"), was rendered by the solo vocalists already named. Mr. W. G. Cousins was cordially greeted on his appearance as conductor, which office he has worthily held since 1867.

STRAND THEATRE.

"Le Jour et la Nuit," Lecocq's latest, and one of his best, productions, has been brought out here, in an English version, by Mr. Farnie, entitled "Manola." In the original libretto (by MM. Vanloo and Leterrier) a Portuguese Baron is expecting the arrival of his fourth bride (a widow), when he is called to a frontier war between his own country and Spain. Meanwhile, Manola, a young creole girl, has arrived at the Castle, of which the Intendant, or steward, Miguel, is her lover. She is seeking refuge from the pursuit of the routé Prince Calabazas; to save her from whom Miguel introduces her as the intended of the Baron, who arrives and is charmed by the attractions of Manola. The real intended now appears, and, in order to smooth matters, consents to pass for the attendant of Manola; the one being the bride of the Baron, apparently, by day, the other, in reality, by night; hence the French title of the piece, which in its original shape includes pungent points that are more appropriate on Parisian ground than here. A series of mystifications ensues, and all is set right at last. Mr. Farnie has judiciously modified the text, and rendered it fit for a London audience.

The music is, in some instances, an advance on M. Lecocq's previous productions, and is, generally, full of spirit and impulse. Among many effective pieces may be specified the couplets, "Had I only known," for Manola; her "Snake-song" and "Berceuse," the duets for Manola and Miguel (especially "Let us die"); the "Castagnette" (bolero, for soli and chorus); and the concerted music of the second finale. An effective drinking-song, for Miguel (and chorus), "Shall we one glass," is an interpolated piece by M. De Wenzel.

Miss Leo and Miss Veronn were, respectively, efficient representatives of Manola and Beatrix; as were M. Desmonts of Miguel, Mr. W. J. Hill of Prince Calabazas, Mr. Ashley of Dona Brasciro, and Mr. Stepan of Stefano; the small parts of Tessa and Sanchita having been well filled by Misses M. Branscombe and V. Carew. The piece is well put on the stage, and is likely to have a successful run.

The second of Mr. E. H. Thorne's evening concerts at the Royal Academy of Music took place on Monday evening with a programme of sterling interest, including his own clever pianoforte performances.

The third of Mr. Sims Reeves's concerts of "Operatic, National, and Miscellaneous Music," at St. James's Hall, took place on Tuesday evening, when the eminent tenor sang the scena and aria, "Fra poco," in a selection from "Lucia di Lammermoor;" the song, "The grasping, rasping Norman race" (from "Robin Hood"), and Hutton's song, "Good-bye, sweetheart." Madame Marie Roze, Misses S. Jones and C. Elliott, Messrs. W. Shakspeare, F. B. Foote, and H. Pyatt, contributed to the vocal programme; Signor Piatto played a violoncello solo, and the "Anemoic Union" gave some skilful performances. The fourth concert takes place next Tuesday evening.

Another of the excellent London Ballad Concerts was given at St. James's Hall on Wednesday with the customary success. On Ash-Wednesday (next week) a sacred concert will be given at the same place by the same body of artistes.

Of the concert of the Bach choir, on Thursday evening, we must speak next week; as also of the resumption of the Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts this week.

The concert given on Thursday week at the Victoria Coffee Hall (one of a series under the direction of Mr. Clement Hoey) was rendered special by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. A programme of popular interest was effectively rendered by Mesdames Liebhart and A. Paget, Misses Hardy (amateur), F. Hipwell, and H. Beebe, Mr. C. Abercrombie, Mr. H. Bailey, Mr. H. Thorndike, and Mr. E. Roberts. Mr. Buziau (violin), Mdlle. Buziau, and Miss Waud (pianists), and the Royal Artillery band contributed instrumental performances. This week's concert included a Mozart programme, contributed to by students of the Royal Academy of Music.

The first of a series of matinées was given on Wednesday, in the arena of the Royal Albert Hall, by the students of the National Training School for Music.

The Henley Royal Regatta is fixed for Thursday and Friday, July 6 and 7.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland held his second Levée for the season at Dublin Castle on Tuesday.

At the annual general meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, held on Tuesday, an encouraging report was presented.

The consecration ceremony of the Greek church at Bayswater, of which we gave an illustration last week, was performed by the Archbishop of Corfu.

The National Rifle Association of the United States has accepted the English challenge to a match at Wimbledon this year, on condition that a team of English Volunteers is sent for a return-match at Creedmoor next year.

The progress of Canada formed the subject of a paper read before the members of the Colonial Institute on Tuesday night; the lecturer and most of the speakers in the debate bearing testimony to the encouraging signs of increased prosperity throughout the Dominion.



THE WAR IN TUNIS: A FRENCH COLUMN ON THE MARCH.

THE FRENCH ARMY IN TUNIS.

Our illustration of the march of a detachment of French troops, across the wild and rugged country in the southern part of the Regency of Tunis, shows that their recent North African warfare is something like the campaigns of the British Army in South Africa, during the Kaffir and Zulu wars. The Arab tribes in the remoter districts are by no means yet subdued, but the whole of the Mediterranean shore, with the Gulf of Tunis and adjacent coasts, is completely in possession of the French.

The city of Tunis, where the Bey is still permitted to enjoy a nominal reign, has a population of 100,000 souls, which may be roughly divided into 50,000 Arabs, 30,000 Jews, and 20,000 Christians. The Arabs occupy the upper portion of the town, the Jews a wholly distinct quarter below the Moorish city, and the Europeans the plain between the hill and the lake. Under the régime of M. Roustan, a French colony bids fair to fill up the entire space between the Bab-el-Bhar and the "little

sea" with a miniature Algiers. Tunis has already its Boulevard de la Marine, its French Residency, with a guard of French soldiers, and its French cafés of all kinds and sorts; while the Société Marseillaise, the Grand Hotel, and the Crédit Lyonnais seem to compete for supremacy in the splendour of their respective establishments. The most interesting building in Tunis is the Dar-el-Bey, or City Palace. It occupies one side of the square facing the citadel, which received the name of Souk-el-Islam three years ago. The Dar-el-Bey contains a few rooms which were occupied by Caroline of Brunswick, who happened to be visiting Tunis when Lord Exmouth threatened to bombard Goletta a few days after his attack on Algiers. Many old Tunisians still speak of the splendid reception which the then Bey of Tunis offered to the English Princess. In the Dar-el-Bey Muhamed Essadek received the Grand Cross of the Bath at the hands of Admiral Yelverton, and there he has successively welcomed three of our own Royal Princes within the last quarter of a century. All this is over now. The

bitterest pang the Bey has suffered since he became a French vassal last May was occasioned him when M. Roustan demanded the surrender of the Dar-el-Bey, as a residence for General Lambert and a site for the new Tunisian Bureaux Arabes. The old man wept, and pleaded in vain his religious obligation to pass there the twenty-seventh day of each Ramadan fast. Of course he yielded at last, but he refused to be comforted; even when the Resident cynically remarked that the French would take good care of him at Tunis, and consider him their guest during the next Ramadan.

The recent additions to the Inner Temple Library, consisting of a new wing of two large rooms and a lecture hall for the use of the students, having been completed, the library was reopened last Saturday morning. The treasurer, Mr. Maule, Q.C., in order to celebrate the opening of the new wing, invited the Benchers and a select party of friends to luncheon with him.



BURMESE BALLET GIRLS AS THEY PERFORMED BEFORE THE VICEROY OF INDIA AT RANGOON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

The weather here continues to be extraordinarily mild, and the whole city seems gay and happy. If the trees were not black and naked one might think that spring had really come. On Sunday there was a brilliant attendance at the Auteuil race-meeting, and the *retour des courses*, that scene so characteristic of Parisian life, took place in a blaze of golden sunlight. The Champs Elysées were black with equipages and pedestrians, and in the course of the afternoon some two hundred thousand Parisians took a "constitutional" between the Place de la Concorde and the Arc de Triomphe. The garden of the Tuileries was a curious and interesting sight. Along the wall under the southern terrace the mammas and papas sat sunning themselves like lizards, *lézardant*, as the boys say in the south; beside them the buxom nurses from Burgundy or Picardy, with their long streamers of broad blue or rose ribbon, lavished maternal care on the babies, and, amidst the flocks of children and the block of toy carts and carriages, the soldiers, the legendary *fantassins* and *pompiers*, threaded their way and cast longing glances at the opulent charms of the *Nommes*. Guignol and the Marionette theatre counted their audiences by the hundred; half a dozen football-matches were going on calmly, in the French style, in the open spaces, and the whole garden re-echoed with the sharp taps of a ball-game that is now so popular here and in which a tambourine is used instead of a bat. That day the Parisians indulged in a veritable debauch of sunlight and air; it was a typical Parisian Sunday worthy to figure in a modern "Tableau de Paris."

By a strange coincidence, on this very Sunday Mlle. Héloïse Mercier, the eldest and surviving daughter of Louis Sébastien Mercier, the author of the famous "Tableau de Paris," died in Paris, at the advanced age of ninety.

For the moment, politics do not occupy a large place in the public attention. The deputies meet three or four times a week, but they do not appear to do much except write letters and newspaper articles, and even verses. M. Clovis Hugues, the Radical deputy for Marseilles—*bagasse!*—writes a chronicle of the week in verse, and Rochefort's journal, *L'Intransigeant*, publishes it, and makes "a feature" of it. M. Clovis Hugues is truly a type. Dining at Victor Hugo's the other day, Clovis remarked: "Well, *maître*, you have a poet at your table to-day." Victor Hugo acquiesced, and added gently that there were two poets at table. Shortly afterwards the irrepressible Clovis summed up some general observations by saying: "After all, the nineteenth century will have had two poets." "Oh! leave me the nineteenth century, and I will leave you the twentieth," replied Victor Hugo.

And M. Gambetta? The ex-Premier, it appears, has had an audience of the King of Italy. Furthermore, he has advised his friends to support the Freycinet Cabinet, as far as possible; and he has evidently abandoned the dissolutionist campaign which, for that matter, he had hardly begun.

There has been some talk amongst the Radicals about the recent expulsion of a Nihilist emissary, M. Pierre Lavroff. M. Lavroff is a venerable gentleman who has long resided in Paris, where he has lived as a teacher of languages and as a journalist. Recently he announced in *L'Intransigeant* the opening of a subscription in favour of the "Red Cross Society of the Will of the People." The Gambetta Cabinet had already promised to expel M. Lavroff, and M. de Freycinet could not refuse. This measure is the consequence of the arbitrary character of the law of 1849, which makes it almost impossible to resist a request of expulsion coming from a foreign Government. M. de Freycinet intends to have this law modified. M. Lavroff has gone to London.

I spoke last week in this column of a book of M. Paul Alexis on Emile Zola, which may be handed down to posterity as a proof of the place that can be conquered with a certain vigour of temperament, imperturbable aplomb, ignorance of all delicacy and respect, and the art of grouping around one willing creatures who do not ask anything better than to be heralds of charlatanry and beaters of the big drum of *réclame*. Alphonse Daudet is an artist, and not for a moment to be placed on the same level as Zola. Still it is curious to observe that a day or two after the publication of "Emile Zola, Notes d'un Ami," M. Ernest Daudet—"Dora" of the *Figaro*—published "Mon Frère et Moi," souvenirs of childhood and youth. M. Ernest Daudet tells us much that is interesting about his illustrious brother, and still more about himself. The misfortune is that, just when M. Ernest Daudet arrives at an interesting point, he stops short, and explains that he has not the right to take the bloom off the narrative that Alphonse Daudet himself intends to write, either in his memoirs or in the history of his books! The attempt to anticipate immortality has its disadvantages. Perhaps good taste would have counselled both Alphonse and Ernest Daudet to keep their souvenirs and autobiographies in their desks, at least for a good number of years.

The affairs of the Union Générale are likely to occupy the attention of the official liquidators for many months. MM. Bontoux and Féder are still in prison, and several members of the aristocracy who were mixed up in the Union have been examined by the magistrates. The consequences of the disaster are still being made evident almost daily by failures, suicides, loss of reason, and loss of honour. The excitement, however, is over, and public curiosity is already looking out for a new prey.

To-night, opening of the exhibition of the Aquarellistes Français in the new picture-gallery, Rue de Sèze; Wednesday, first performance of the new ballet, "Namouna," at the Opera; Thursday, first ball of the season at the Elysée; Saturday, masked ball at the Opera; and then . . . Lent, Ash-Wednesday, lectures by the eloquent Dominican Father Montabré, a strange mixture of fashion and piety—such is the programme of Paris life between this and Easter, when festivities will be resumed and the season prolonged into the spring, according to the English fashion.

As a result of the War-Office inquiry into the administration of the Royal Hibernian Military School at Dublin, the commandant, Colonel L. S. Cotton, has sent in his resignation.

There was an explosion last Saturday evening, at the Coedcae New Steam Coal Pit, situated about three miles beyond Pontypridd, just beyond the opening of the Rhondda Valley. Six lives were lost.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at Billingsgate Market 8 tons 14 cwt. of fish as unfit for human food. This is an unusually small quantity. It included 42 salmon, 282 lobsters, 1 barrel of sprats, 9 bags of periwinkles, 1 basket of shrimps, 7 of skate, and 11 of smelts, 32 boxes of haddocks, 2 of hake, 2 of herrings, 87 of plaice, and 13 of whiting, and 26 kits of oysters. With the exception of a hundredweight, which came by water, the whole quantity was delivered by land or rail.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Brooke, John, to be Vicar of St. Katharine's, Northampton.
Cornish, C. E., Vicar of South Petherton, Ilminster; Vicar of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol.
Crosse, Arthur B., late English Chaplain at Biarritz, and formerly Rector of Kessingland, Suffolk; Vicar of St. George's, Barrow-in-Furness.
Darbyshire, J., Vicar of St. Paul's, Wolverhampton; Vicar of St. Philip's, Sheffield.
Dunkley, William, Vicar of Hoar Cross, near Burton-on-Trent; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Toxteth Park, Liverpool.
French, S., late Chaplain to the Bishop of Adelaide; Incumbent of St. Peter's, Glenelg, South Australia.
Holland, F. J., Minister of Quebec Chapel, Marylebone; Canon of Canterbury Cathedral.
Hey, C. E., Rector of Bristol Cathedral; Vicar of South Petherton, Ilminster, Somerset.
Jones, John Lewis, Rector of Michaelstone-le-pit, Cardiff.
Kruckenberg, F. T.; Vicar of Grewelthorpe, Yorkshire.
Leeman, W. L., Vicar of Seaford, Liverpool; Rector of Welton-le-Wold, Lincolnshire.
Ockford, C. F., Curate of St. Paul's, Westminster, Bristol; Secretary of the Navy Mission Society.
Pryce, John, Rector of Trefdraeth-cum-Llangwfan; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bangor.
Shelford, L. E., Vicar of St. Matthew's, Upper Clapton; Honorary Chaplain to the Bishop of Bedford.
Smithwick, R. F., Chaplain to Lord de Tabley; Vicar of Seaford, Liverpool.
Symonds, A. H., Curate of Lifford; Vicar of Kingsbridge.
Vaughan, J. M., Rector of Doddbrooke, Kingsbridge, Devon; Vicar of Engliscombe, Bath.
Webb, Thomas William, Vicar of Hardwick; Prebendary of Nunnington in Hereford Cathedral.
Williams, Augustin, Rector of Icomb and Chaplain to the Stow Union; Rector of Todenham.
Wilson, Percival Ewen, Curate of St. George's, Bloomsbury; Rector of All Saints', Birmingham.
Young, J.; Vicar of Bradshaw, Halifax.—*Guardian*.

The Convocations of Canterbury and York met on Tuesday, and discussed a variety of topics.

The Queen has approved the appointment of the Rev. Dr. J. M. Strachan, M.D., to the Bishopric of Rangoon, vacant by the resignation of the Right Rev. Dr. Titcomb, D.D.

Her Majesty has conferred upon the Rev. F. G. Holland, minister of Quebec Chapel, Marylebone, the canonry at Canterbury vacated by the death of the Rev. W. Stone.

The Bishop of Salisbury has fixed April 19 and 20 for the annual diocesan synod, to take place in the chapter-house of the cathedral. The synod comprises about 400 members, lay and clerical, and resident in Wilts and Dorset.

A service in connection with the Church and State Guild was held on Thursday week at the Church of St. Thomas, Regent-street. The sermon was preached by Dr. Oakley, Dean of Carlisle.

A site has been secured at Bournemouth for a memorial church to the late Rev. A. M. Bennett, first Vicar of St. Peter's, the patronage of which is vested with the governors of Keble College, Oxford. The building fund exceeds £6000.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has requested the attention of the National Society to the opportunity that is afforded by Mr. Mundella's new code for appointing preliminary inspectors in secular knowledge in Church schools.

Princess Christian on Saturday last laid the foundation-stone of a church to replace the parish church of St. James's, Paddington. The new structure, intended to accommodate 1300 persons, and which will cost about £14,000, will be from the designs of the late Mr. Street. Several ladies and children presented to her Royal Highness contributions towards the purchase of an organ, to cost about £1000.

In consequence of the resignation of the Rev. William Stafford Finch, of the vicarage of St. Peter's, De Beauvoir Town, the members of the congregation and his friends have presented him with a testimonial of their esteem and regard for his labours in the parish for the past twenty-six years. The testimonial consists of a handsome illuminated address, a silver inkstand, and a tea-tray. His son, the Rev. Charles J. Finch, succeeds him in the vicarage.

BURMESE BALLET GIRLS.

The festivities with which the Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy of India, was entertained at Rangoon, when his Excellency was there as an honoured guest of the Commissioner of British Burmah, were partly described in our last week's publication. They included the special treat of a grand "Pooay," or native Burmese theatrical exhibition, combining the features of a dramatic, musical, and terpsichorean performance, opera, ballet, and extravaganza, by a select company of amateurs and professionals, who did much credit to their national talent, while giving a lively idea of the peculiarities of national taste. The dancing, however, was carefully regulated with a view to English notions of propriety; and the graceful damsels who appeared on the stage, posturing with measured motions to the music of a powerful orchestra, were daughters of the most respectable Burmese families, altogether different from the common class of hired dancing-girls. They were attired in robes of ample drapery, with elaborate coronets or head-dresses, and with gold chains and other decorations, which did not impede the stately movements—rather of the arms and hands than of the feet, with frequent rising and bowing, alternately, and swaying the head and shoulders to the right or to the left—by which they captivated the eyes of an assembly of spectators. There was nothing violent or unladylike in this performance, the general character of which is shown in our illustration, from a photograph by Mr. P. Kier, of Rangoon, and which the reader may compare with the figures represented in a page of Illustrations given in our last. The music, indeed, though delightful to a Burmese ear, was not such as we are accustomed to hear in Europe; the clang of cymbals and tom-toms, the drone of long trumpets, and the beating of drums, made a discordant din which could just be endured, but which none of us could have enjoyed.

The Bath and West of England Society's meeting will this year be held at Cardiff, in the Whitsun week. This will be the second time that the society has visited South Wales.

Lord Aberdare presided at the ordinary meeting of the Royal Historical Society on Thursday, when Dr. Zerffi read a paper on "The Iklik by Hamdani" with reference to the ancient Sabeen Empire.

A bust of the late Lord Taunton has been placed in the Taunton Shirehall. His Lordship represented the town in Parliament for twenty-seven years.

The International Exhibition of Appliances for the Prevention of Smoke, at South Kensington, which opened on Nov. 30 last, was closed on Tuesday. The number of visitors was 116,000. There is a deficiency of about £800 in the funds.

By the resignation of Professor Cayley a place in the Council of the Cambridge University Senate has become vacant, and the election took place on Tuesday, and Professor Stuart (Mechanics), of Trinity College, was returned without opposition. Mr. Frederick Watson, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, was chosen for the post of Hulsean Lecturer for the ensuing year.

THE COURT.

By the advice of her Majesty's physicians, Mentone has been selected as the spot where the Queen will sojourn for a few weeks; quiet and change of air being deemed desirable for the continuance of her Majesty's usually good state of health. The journey, as at present arranged, will be taken about March 15, when the Queen and Princess Beatrice will embark from Portsmouth in the Victoria and Albert, which will be conveyed to Cherbourg by the Alberta, the Enchantress, and the Galatea, special trains afterwards conveying the Royal travellers to Mentone. Her Majesty's return will be timed for the marriage of Prince Leopold during April at Windsor. Favourable accounts of the Duchess of Connaught have continued to be received by the Queen since her Royal Highness's removal to Windsor Castle. Her Majesty as usual after the opening of Parliament, gave a dinner to the Lord Chamberlain on his arrival at Osborne to present the Address from the House of Lords in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The Court attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. Canon Prothero. Mrs. Drummond, of Megginch, has been on a visit to the Queen, and Lady Cochrane and the Misses Cochrane, the Rev. Canon Prothero, and Colonel Sir Charles Pearson, governor and commandant of the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley, have dined with her Majesty. The Queen and Princess Beatrice came to town on Thursday, and yesterday the first Drawing-room of the season was held by her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. To-day (Saturday) the Queen and the Princess go to Windsor Castle to see the Duchess of Connaught.

The Queen has signified her intention of creating Lord Carlingford a knight of the Order of St. Patrick, in the room of the late Lord Lurgan.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales since his arrival in town has been busy in furthering science and art, as well as in the amelioration of the multitude, and in charity. Yesterday week the Prince and Princess honoured with their presence the performance of Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," by the Carl Rosa Opera Company, at Her Majesty's Theatre. Last Saturday his Royal Highness attended a meeting of the members of the Standing Committee of the British Museum; and subsequently, accompanied by the Princess and his daughters, he was present at a military assault-at-arms at the Royal Albert Hall in aid of the funds of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows. The same evening he was entertained by the "Savages," his Royal Highness being elected an honorary member. The Irish Ballad Concert, too, at the Royal Victoria Coffee Hall, Waterloo-road, a few evenings since, was distinguished by the presence of the Prince and Princess, who, with the Duke and Duchess of Teck, warmly evinced their appreciation of Mr. Clement Hoey's successful entertainment. Sir Thomas A. Jones, P.R.H.A., has had a sitting from the Prince for his portrait, which is intended for the Freemasons' Hall, Dublin; and his Royal Highness has also sat to Mr. H. Brookes. The home life of the Prince and Princess has been enlivened by an interchange of visits between the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Christian, Princess Louise of Lorne, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. Their Royal Highnesses have also visited the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Windsor Castle, where they lunched. The Prince and Princess and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were present on Tuesday afternoon at the Covent Garden pantomime of "Little Bo-Peep," a supplementary entertainment to 3000 school-children who were unable, through want of space in the theatre, to partake of the treat given on Jan. 12 by the proprietors of this Journal. The Princess accepted bouquets from the hands of Master Ingram and two of the Foundling Hospital children. Their Royal Highnesses have also been to Her Majesty's and to the Haymarket Theatres. The Prince, desiring to pay a compliment to the dramatic profession, has, so we learn from the *World*, invited a party of the principal gentlemen connected with it to dine with him to-morrow (Sunday) at Marlborough House. Covers will be laid for thirty. A few non-professional guests will be present, including the Prince of Leiningen, Lord Aylesford, Dr. W. H. Russell, and Mr. George Lewis.

His Royal Highness has consented to take the chair at the public meeting to be held in connection with the Great International Fisheries Exhibition, London, 1883, at Willis's Rooms, on the 27th inst.

The Prince will visit Great Yarmouth towards the end of May for the purpose of opening the new municipal buildings.

Sir Edward Malet, the British Consul-General, has announced to the Khedive the approaching visit of Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will open the new Eddystone Lighthouse about the end of March, when her Royal and Imperial Highness will give it its first light.

Princess Louise of Lorne, who had been on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Windsor Castle, returned to town on Monday. Her Royal Highness has become patroness of the Women's Emigration Society.

Prince Leopold will preside at the festival of the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on March 14.

The Empress of Austria has been in the saddle most days during the week, her Majesty having hunted with the South Cheshire, the North Stafford, the North Shropshire, Sir Watkin Wynn's, and the draghounds. Fair sport has been had over the many miles circuit.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Mr. Louis Ponsonby, only son of the Hon. Gerald and Lady Maria Ponsonby, was married to Miss Leybourne Popham, of Littlecote, on the 9th inst., at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street.

Mr. Augustus Langham Christie, son of the M.P. for Lewes, married Lady Rosamond Alice Wallop, third daughter of the Earl and Countess of Portsmouth, the same day, the ceremony taking place at ten a.m. at Wembworthy parish church, North Devon.

The marriage of Mr. Henry Spedding, of Mirehouse, Cumberland, with Lady Jane Stewart, fourth daughter of the late Earl of Galloway, also took place the same day at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square.

Mr. Frederick Mackarness, son of the Bishop of Oxford, and Miss Amy Chermiside, daughter of the Rev. Seymour Chermiside, formerly Rector of Wilton, Wilts, were married at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, last Saturday, by the Bishop.

The marriage of the Hon. the Master of Rollo and Miss Mary Hotham is arranged to take place on March 21; that of the Hon. Arthur Henniker, Coldstream Guards, and the Hon. Florence Milnes, shortly after Easter; and that of the Earl of Winterton and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, the middle of next month.

A marriage is arranged between the Hon. Patrick Greville-Nugent, fourth son of Lord Greville of Clonyn; and Emengarda, only daughter of the late Augustus Ogilvie Esq., of Cove, Dumfriesshire, N.B.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Words, words, words only have hitherto been the result of the united efforts of both Houses of Parliament. But the House of Lords continues to offer the example of terseness to the loquacious Lower House. Nor have the words dropped by noble Lords been altogether fruitless. In accordance with the general feeling of abhorrence which the intelligence of the Russian persecution of the Jews excited in this country, the Duke of Somerset on the 9th inst. inquired whether the Foreign Secretary had received any official information on the subject. Earl Granville, while explaining that the Government had no right to interfere in the domestic concerns of a Foreign Power, dextrously managed to convey the Government's sense of the barbarous nature of the persecution. The Marquis of Salisbury likewise showed himself in accord with the prevailing sentiment, but reserved his irony for a presumably inadvertent slip of the Foreign Secretary implying that a slight discourtesy had been offered to Austria recently. This conversation, brief though it was, can scarcely fail to have a good effect in Russia. While the debate on the Address was still being continued in the other House, their Lordships yesterday week were rewarded for their loyal dispatch by hearing the Earl of Kenmare read her Majesty's gracious message of thanks for their Address. The Earl of Rosebery at the same sitting, readily acquiring the perfunctory, official tone, as Under-Secretary for the Home Department, could offer Lord Stanley of Alderley no hope that the sentences on Messrs. May and Moir for bribery would be reconsidered. On Monday the smouldering opposition of the majority of their Lordships to the Irish Land Act found vent in an eruption, aimed to throw discredit on the Government for having suffered the appointment of Mr. Godley and Mr. Fottrell to subordinate posts on the Land Commission. In vain did Lord Carlingford explain that Mr. Fottrell (whose offence was the circulation of a pamphlet on the land question) and Mr. Godley had sent in their resignations, and that Mr. Fottrell's had been accepted. The dissatisfaction that prevailed gave some indication of what might be expected during Friday's debate. Meantime, such grave questions as the state of Egypt and Tunis have been casually opened by noble Lords—only to be neatly avoided by Earl Granville.

What will be the upshot of the Procedure debate? That is the question which has hung like a cloud over the House of Commons all the time the Hibernian opposition to the Address has dragged its slow length along. Sir Stafford Northcote has directly joined issue with the Government. The Leader of the Opposition (flushed with success over the Ministerial defeat on the Bradlaugh question) elected to deliver battle on the first clause—the Closure clause—and the issue of the great Party Combat may even now be trembling in the balance. Whatever the end may be, it is a pity the Government did not frame this vital clause more clearly.

The most noticeable feature of the week's debate on the Commons' Address was Mr. Gladstone's reference to the Home-Rule Amendment of Mr. J. P. Smyth. That hon. member had moved that words should be added to the Address to the effect that the only efficient remedy for the deplorable condition of affairs in Ireland would be a readjustment of the relations established between England and Ireland by the Act of Union. "Show us a plan by means of which the local affairs of Ireland can be conducted in Ireland without impairing the integrity of the Empire!" That was virtually Mr. Gladstone's answer; and this shadow of a suggestion of the possibility of any kind of feasible Home Rule being even considered roused the wrath of many critics within and without the House. But Mr. Smyth's amendment was negatived by 93 to 37 votes on the 9th. The same evening, Mr. Justin McCarthy introduced his amendment condemnatory of the Coercion Act and actions of the Government, and reaffirming the necessity of establishing a Constitutional Government in Ireland. At wearisome length, Mr. Forster defended his administration; and the only noteworthy speeches during the whole of the four nights of debate were Mr. Plunket's eloquent attack on the Government, Lord Randolph Churchill's flippant deliverance, Mr. Chamberlain's spirited rejoinder to Mr. Plunket, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's reply to Lord George Hamilton, and Mr. Sexton's tolling the knell of departing day at Kilmalsham on Tuesday. By 98 to 30—a majority of 68—was Mr. McCarthy's amendment defeated. The Address was then (just a week after its introduction) agreed to by a majority of 65—87 against 22 votes. And the House was counted out during the discussion of Sir John Hay's motion with regard to the murder of Captain Brownrigg.

Wednesday did not pass without a miscellaneous criticism of the foreign and home policy of the Government. On the strength of his familiarity with the East, Sir H. Drummond Wolff (the Foreign Secretary in reserve of the Fourth Party) took advantage of the bringing up of the report to air his glibness on the well-threshed Eastern Question, as did Mr. Ashmead Bartlett; but both were most effectively answered by Sir Charles Dilke. Sir William Harcourt having been drawn into a statement concerning the Water Question in London (the Home Secretary trusted that that matter would be settled by the new Municipal Government for the Metropolis), the House separated with the lively prospect of a stout contest on the new Rules of Procedure.

SKETCHES OF LIFE IN RUSSIA.

The picturesque though rough aspect of several classes of the Russian population, who are but half-European in their attire and outward appearance, is shown in another page of Sketches by the same Artist whose pencil has delineated some former examples. "Coming from Market" is upon a road into the country around St. Petersburg, where the signs of artificial urban elegance and refinement are soon left behind, giving place to rusticity alike in the ill-kept highway and the adjacent fields, and in the rude carts, with single horses in queer clumsy harness, carrying home the peasants with their wives and daughters. They have been making needful purchases in town. The scene might be in Connaught, but for the foreign garb of the driver and the peculiar shape of the four-wheeled vehicle, unlike anything to be met with in the British islands. As for the two heads of the people, identified as "Street Characters," who may be encountered any day in the Russian metropolis, the long-haired, full-bearded Moujik is an unmistakable native Muscovite; but the other, with his shaven face, black necktie, and ordinary cap, might be taken for an English mechanic returning from the workshop. It is very different with the two figures of old-fashioned Russian merchants, or retail tradesmen, more likely, dealing with the peasantry and lower classes; they best please their customers by keeping to the national style of dress and manners, and piously crossing themselves, as good orthodox believers, whenever they begin a conversation for some luck-bringing bargain of trade. The Tartar merchants, who come from South or East Russia, bringing the wares of their district for sale, are quite equal to those shopmen of the city

in the arts and graces of commercial life. Religion, with all classes of the populace below the rank of Government officials and University students, is still a very serious concern in Russia; and here we see the devout worshippers kneeling in prayer before one of the shrines, adorned with a picture of the Virgin, which is illuminated by tapers and a swinging lamp. The nuns, also, belonging to a religious Order, are to be met going their rounds from door to door, begging the contributions of pious Christian folk, or stopping to reckon up the amount they have received.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 10th inst. Signor Magliani, the Minister of Finance, replying to a question with regard to a reduction of the salt tax, said that the present condition of the Budget did not permit of such a measure. The Minister added, however, that he was prepared to introduce a bill for allowing a drawback to manufacturers who use salt in the processes in order to promote the export trade, but beyond this nothing could be done. The Chamber accepted the principle of the representation of minorities. After a long and animated sitting the Chamber, on Tuesday afternoon, passed the *Scrutin de Liste* Bill by 200 votes against 143.

HOLLAND.

M. Six, Minister of the Interior, has resigned; and M. Pynacker Hordyk, Professor of Law at Utrecht, has been appointed to succeed him.

BELGIUM.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Representatives on the 10th inst. the estimates for the Ministry of War were discussed. In the course of the debate General Gratry, the Minister, said that he did not think it would be found necessary to construct fortifications on the line of the Meuse. He added that the pamphlet of General Brialmont on this subject was written by him in his private capacity, but he, General Gratry, had reprimanded him on account of the anti-constitutional theories which he had therein advanced.

GERMANY.

Prince Henry of Prussia, the Crown Prince's second son, will start on another cruise in the middle of July. He will be attached to the staff of the new corvette Olga. The Olga, named after the Queen of Wurtemberg, is one of the finest vessels of the German cruising fleet. Her armament consists of ten of Krupp's 15-centimetre guns, and she will carry a complement of 247 men. The Olga's cruise will have a duration of about fourteen months, in the course of which she will visit the principal ports on the east coast of South and Central America, and in the West Indies.

The Prussian Chamber resumed its sittings on Tuesday with the second reading of the Budget, which offered few features of general interest, and the House adjourned till Thursday.

Intelligence has been received at Berlin of the death, at Cannes, on the 8th inst., of Berthold Auerbach, the celebrated novelist and poet. The news caused great sorrow in the family of the Crown Prince and among all circles of society.

RUSSIA.

Prince Suworoff died on Sunday evening. It is officially announced that General Kryshanowsky, Governor-General of Orenburg, and Privy Councillor Klimoff, of the Ministry of Domains, have been dismissed from the public service.

TURKEY.

Ali Fuad Bey has been appointed Minister of Public Instruction. Reouf Bey, and Said Bey, a relation of Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, who were recently arrested on a charge of treason, have now been set at liberty.

CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament was opened at Ottawa on the 9th inst. The Marquis of Lorne, in his opening address, congratulated the country on the flourishing state of agriculture, its growing manufactures, and the expansion of its trade and commerce. His Excellency referred in fitting language to the death of President Garfield. He spoke in praise of the North-West of the Dominion, which he had recently visited, and said the time had come for the division of that territory into four or more provincial districts, with appropriate nomenclature.

The Address in reply to the Governor's Speech was carried on the 10th, without amendment from the Opposition.

During the debate on the Address Mr. Burke, the Leader of the Opposition, declared that the Canadian Extradition Laws were disgraceful, and also maintained that Canada should have power to negotiate directly with foreign countries with regard to trade.

A Bill has been introduced for the appointment of a Court of Railway Commissioners for Canada and British Columbia. The Supreme Court has decided that a Court of Appeal formed by a local Government is not a provincial Court within the meaning of the British North American Act.

The revenue for the year ending June 30 was 29,635,297 dols., and the expenditure 25,502,554 dols. The exports for the year were 10,000,000 dols. in excess of the preceding year. The increase was wholly in British trade.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Fighting is reported from the Transvaal. A Boer force crossed the Convention boundary and attacked the natives under the Chief Montsima, who it is stated repulsed the Boers. The situation in Basutoland is described as grave.

A slab will, it is said, shortly be placed on the house where Sir Walter Scott lived when in Rome.

A Bombay telegram reports that the inhabitants of Herat are in open rebellion, and troops have been ordered to proceed thither from Cabul.

Mr. Stillman, the *Times* correspondent, who was said to have been murdered in the Herzegovina, is now reported to be in Athens alive and well.

The members of the special British mission sent to invest the King of Saxony with the Order of the Garter left Dresden last Saturday morning on their return to London.

Chincha, a Peruvian town, has been sacked by a band of marauders. Sixty of the inhabitants were killed and an immense quantity of property destroyed.

Of 980 women who are this year pursuing the higher courses of education in St. Petersburg, 521 study physics and mathematics, and only 417 literature. 610 are of noble origin, and 774 profess the Orthodox faith.

In the course of some excavations which are being made in the outskirts of Pompeii, thirty human skeletons in different states of preservation have been found. One of them, stretched at full length, appeared to be in the act of clasping to its breast some kind of purse, the shape of which was still traceable, and which contained a gold coin of Vespasian, six silver, and ten bronze coins, cardrups, pearls, and engraved precious stones. Near the other skeletons were found gold and silver coins of Galba, Tiberius, Nero, and Domitian, with gold bracelets and cardrups, pearls and precious stones.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

The date of the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race has been fixed for Saturday, April 1.

On the first day of the Session application for three hundred and twenty private bills was lodged.

An Order in Council notifies that the Militia of Ireland will not be called out for exercise in the year 1882-3.

At a Court of the Leathersellers' Company, held recently, donations amounting to £863 were voted to charities.

The Right Hon. the Speaker will begin his full-dress Parliamentary dinners on Wednesday, March 1.

Lord Wimborne has bought Branksome Dene estate, which lies close to the sea, a little to the west of Bournemouth.

Lord Algernon Percy was yesterday week returned unopposed as the new member for Westminster, in the place of Sir C. Russell, resigned.

Mr. T. J. Stone has been appointed principal clerk of committees in the House of Commons, in the room of Mr. Charles Eales, deceased.

Mr. G. A. Charsley, of Beaconsfield, was on Monday elected Coroner for South Bucks, in the room of Mr. Frederick Charsley, who has resigned.

From the United States and Canada there were landed at Liverpool last week 106 cattle, 5326 quarters of beef, 1002 carcasses of mutton, and 250 hogs. There were no sheep.

At a sale of greyhounds at Liverpool on Tuesday, Mr. S. S. Swinburne's famous courser Salamis brought 245 guineas; Queen Sibyl was disposed of at 150 guineas; and Surprise fetched 200 guineas.

At a conversation at the Mansion House on Tuesday, the 28th inst., there will be an exhibition of pictures, drawings, sketches, statuettes, and unpublished etchings, contributed by the members of the City of London Society of Artists for distribution by ballot amongst the fellows and subscribers.

The boring of the seven-foot gallery commenced at Abbot's Cliff, Dover, for the purpose of testing the practicability of a Channel tunnel, has been extended for one mile, and is being proceeded with under the sea in the direction of the Admiralty Pier. No water has entered the gallery.

Mr. George Driver Fottrell, the solicitor to the Irish Land Commission, has resigned his office in consequence of his connection with the publication entitled "How to Become the Owner of Your Farm," which was issued with the official sanction of Mr. Godley, the secretary to the Commissioners. The appointment is worth £1000 a year.

A new mechanics' institute at Horsforth, near Leeds, was opened last Saturday by Lord Cranbrook, who pointed out the advantages which such institutions conferred upon artisans in enabling them to add to an elementary education not only knowledge very useful to them in their handicrafts, but that which rendered their lives more hopeful and pleasurable.

The Sportsman's Exhibition was opened on the 9th inst. at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. There are many thousands of objects, including guns, boats, cricket apparatus, carriages, bicycles, articles used in social sports and in camping out, boxing gloves, gymnastic appliances, foils, broadsword, masks, and helmets.

The works of the late T. S. Robins (a member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours), comprising views in England and Wales, Holland, France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and the Rhine, and a large number of admirable sketches of shipping and craft of the past, will be sold next Thursday, at one o'clock, at the auction-rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 25, 1882.

SUNDAY, FEB. 19.

Quinquagesima. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. William III., King of Holland, born, 1817. Charles Cowden; 3 p.m., Rev. J. Llewellyn Davies. Morning Lessons: Gen. ix. 1-20; Matt. xxvii. 1-27. Evening Lessons: Gen. xii. or xiii.; Rom. iii. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Canon R. Harvey; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Hiers Claugton; 7 p.m., St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Dr. Montague Butler.

MONDAY, FEB. 20.

Princess Louise of Wales born, 1867. Election of Pope Leo XIII., 1878. British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m. (discussion on Uniformity in Building and Sanitary Legislation). London Institution, 6 p.m. (Dr. E. B. Tylor on Mythical and Magical Beliefs). Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Dr. Schöen on the Chinese Language; Mr. R. Cust on African Scholars). Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, FEB. 21.

Shrove Tuesday. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor McKendrick on the Mechanism of the Senses). Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (papers by Messrs. J. E. Price, A. Macalpine, A. W. Howitt, and the Rev. Lorimer Fison). Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (discussion on Air Refrigerating Machinery). Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m. Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22.

Ash Wednesday. Beginning of Lent. Geological Society, 8 p.m. Hunterian Society, 8 p.m. Provident Clerks Benevolent Fund, annual meeting, 6 p.m. Dramatic and Musical Sick Fund, anniversary dinner, Willis's Rooms.

THURSDAY, FEB. 23.

The Prince of Wales's Levée, St. James's, 2 p.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. P. L. Selater on the Geographical Distribution of Animals). Middlesex Hospital, quarterly court, noon. London Institution, 7 p.m. (Rev. Dr. W. Sparrow Simpson on the organist composers of St. Paul's Cathedral—musically illustrated).

FRIDAY, FEB. 24.

Moon's first quarter, 9.31 p.m. St. Matthias, apostle. Browning Society, 8 p.m. Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch" and Mendelssohn's 42nd Psalm, and a new "Te Deum" by Mr. W. G. Cousins).

SATURDAY, FEB. 25.

Hare-hunting ends. Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Watkiss Lloyd on the "Iliad" and "Odyssey"). Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m. Physical Society, 3 p.m. Canary Show, Crystal Palace (five days).



1. Road near St. Petersburg: coming from Mark
4. Russian Nuns.

2. Russian Merchants (Old Russia).
5 and 6. Street Characters, St. Petersburg.

3. Praying at a Street Chapel.
7. Tartar Merchants.

LIFE IN RUSSIA.—SEE PAGE 155.

PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

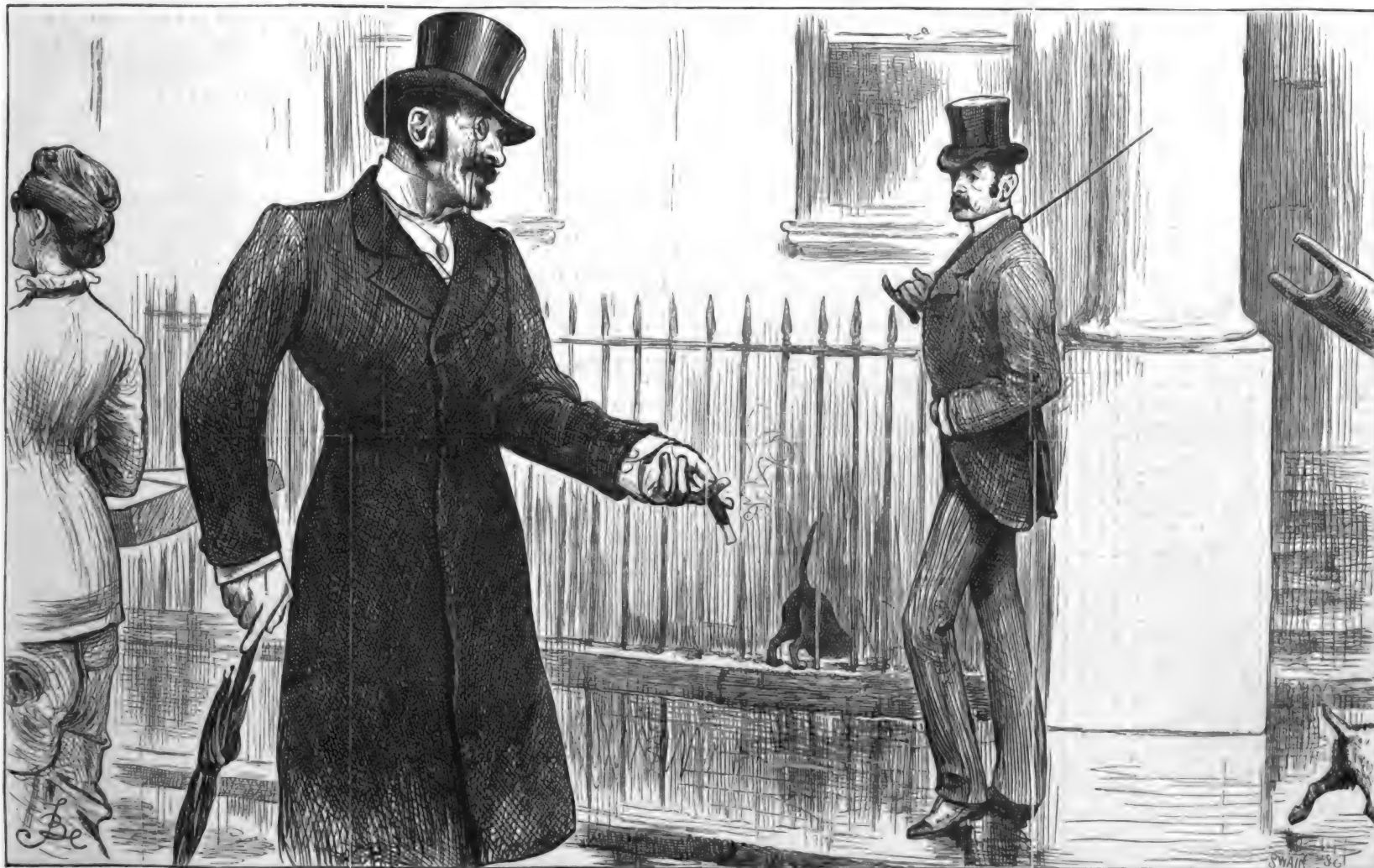
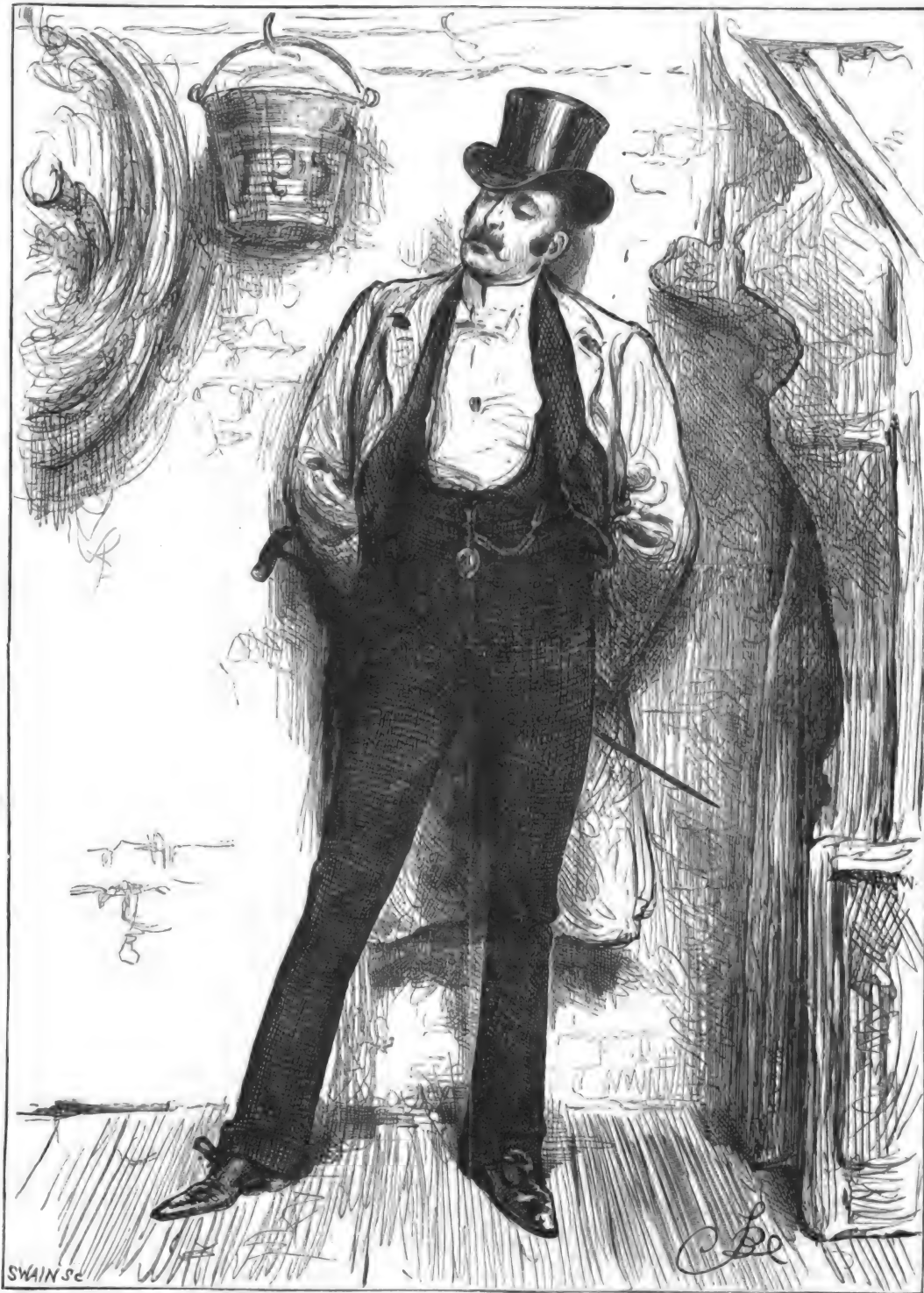
THE YOUNGER SON.

The Honourable Hugo-Yemuc-Kerr was a half-forgotten son of the nineteenth Baron Nortiman, of Hightantrums, in the county of Diddlesex, a peer who lived chiefly on the fascinations of his title and discourse. Somehow or other, in rain and fine weather, these valuable acquisitions had kept him in pleasant company all his days. He had not the smallest idea of the amount of his debts, and never bothered himself about them, for whenever he or his heir, the Honourable Felix, wanted money, they could always join in some operation which satisfied the lawyers and insurance offices. Only once the elder nobleman had been constrained on such an occasion to seek a brief interview with Mr. Attenborough on the subject of the great Mockworth diamond, which was an ancient and precious possession in this noble family; but his more experienced offspring, having got wind of that transaction, resented it as derogatory to his rank and future title, because he had ascertained through a confidential aunt that it had been changed for paste by an impecunious ancestress nigh fifty years before.

"Hang it," muttered the Honourable Felix. "The Relieving Officer has been making a gander of himself again. Drummond or Ransom would have let him draw on them, taking that old bit of glass as a pledge of honour, and would never have even looked at it. I deposited with Flush and Bobbingpenny three flannel waistcoats and an old saddle in a plate chest for safe custody the day after the Derby last year; and when I told them I should want a thou the senior partner said, 'Of course, of course.' I saw, too, he was quite pleased at my asking for it, because I had walked down St. James's-street with Bill Bobbingpenny, his godson, the day before, and promised to put the young cub up for White's. But if the R.O. is caught marching against the Lombards, we shall get blown, the pair of us."

Now the "Relieving Officer," or, for brevity's sake, the "R.O.," was a term of endearment which the Honourable Felix, in common with other young noblemen and gentlemen at Eton, applied to his father. It was an interesting reminiscence of his sojourn at that admirable public school, and had reference to the tips or gifts of money, without which no parent was ever allowed to depart when he visited the college precincts. Times were altered since then. Felix the oppidan had bloomed into Felix the guardsman, and he felt the responsibility of protecting the head of his house from such imprudences as that above mentioned. The seniors of one generation are but as children to the youth of the next, in the ways of the world—so grand and good a thing is "Progress."

Lord Nortiman and his heir lived very respectably in this way. Hightantrums Court was really a very fine place, and the rent-roll attached to it was a thing to make one wink—on paper. Few knew or presumed to guess at the secrets of a nineteenth Baron; and there had never been any ugly scandal about him or his belongings. They got into scrapes, as other noblemen do, and those scrapes got into the papers or into after-dinner stories in select society; but that was neither here nor there. . . Stories are told about everybody; and must not be credited by well-conditioned folk, or all reverence for the upper classes would be at an end. It was enough that Lord Nortiman



The Honourable Felix called to him from the opposite side of Bury-street, where they met by chance, to say, "So it's all U P now, old man!" and there was an ugly glitter in his eye-glass as he noted his brother's haggard looks.

Then all at once came an extraordinary return of prosperity. One night the Hon. Hugo-Yemue-Kerr went to bed a beggar, and got up a peer. His elder brother had broken his neck at a steeplechase, and Lord Nortman had caught a chill on a damp drawingroom day, where he had heroically stood in thorough draught in silk stockings. The new Lord rushed to London by special train, and was inclined to take things haughtily; but, in truth, he had only exchanged the life of a primitive fisherman for a somewhat prosaic existence in solicitors' offices. Every person to whom either he or his wife (now a Peeress) had ever owed a sixpence started out of the earth, bill in hand, as if by magic; and their name was legion. First and last, in his salad days, perhaps he had spent by hook or by crook some forty thousand pounds, a good deal of it in discount, wine, and jewellery. He owed more than a quarter of a million. Of course, as far as the law was concerned, his father's and brother's debts died with them, and he took his besmirched title as other men do, without paying off any of the obligations on it, or acknowledging the security for which it had been virtually pawned. He racked and harried his tenants; he gave nothing and took much; but his own personal debts merely kept him a poor man; and he lived to its bitter close the shifty and dishonest life of a younger son, who has eaten his corn and drunk his wine before vintage or harvest. The custom of primogeniture and entail has some pleasing aspects.

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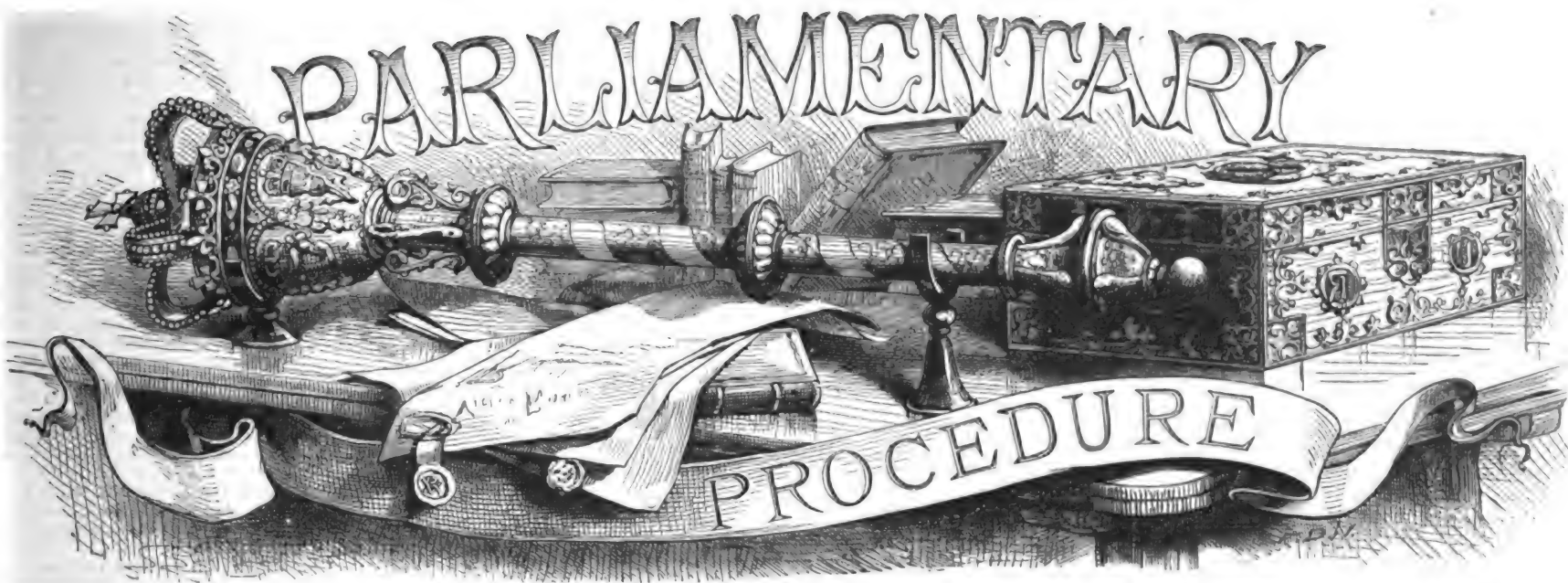
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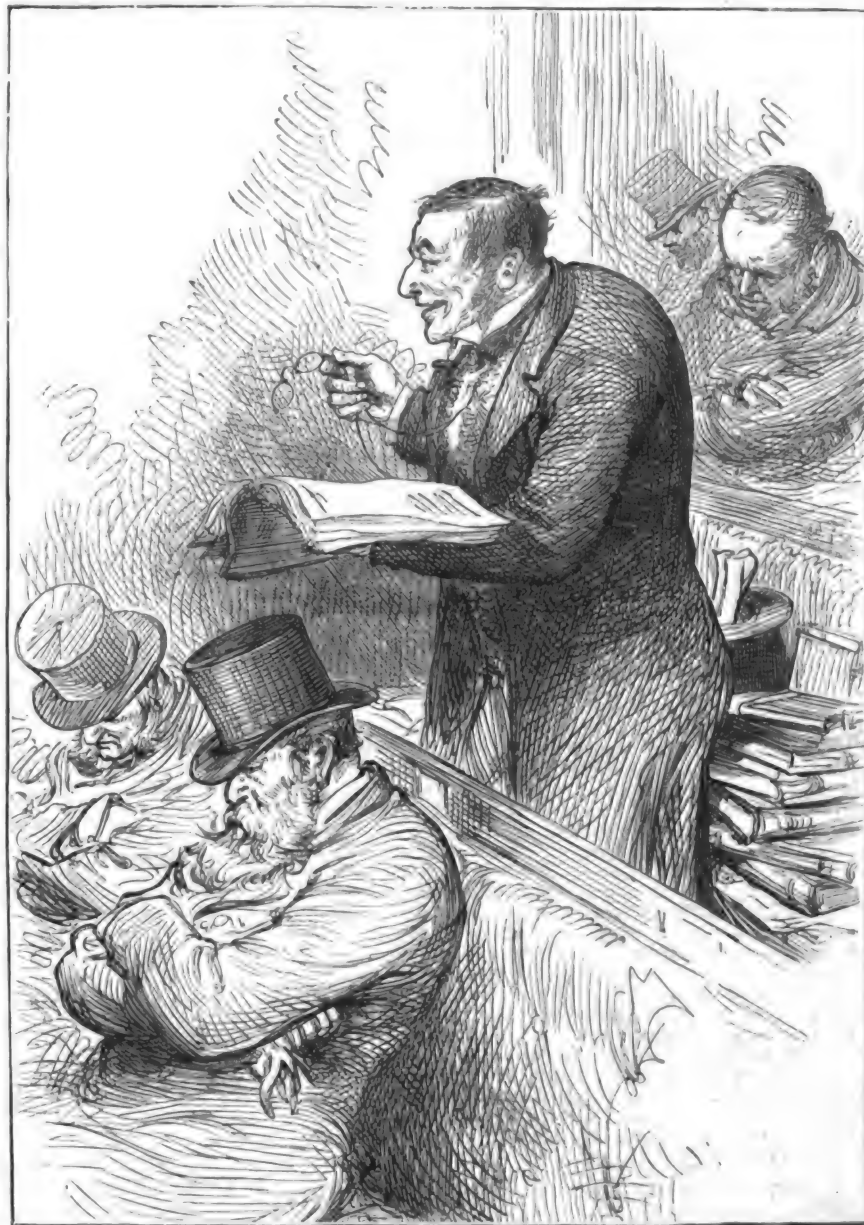
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MR. O'DONNELL.



MR. BIGGAR.



THE BAR OF THE HOUSE.

PROCEDURE OF BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"OBSTRUCTION."

Two or three scenes which must be fresh in the recollection of every member of Parliament may be recalled with a view of proving to demonstration that an efficacious reform of the rules of the House of Commons should gain the cordial approval of both the great political parties in the State.

The late Earl of Beaconsfield on the afternoon of Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1877, was led to revisit the House of Commons to witness the conclusion of one of the longest sittings on record. His Lordship was then at the zenith of his power as Prime Minister of the last Conservative Administration. Taking his seat in the Peers' Gallery, Lord Beaconsfield looked down with much curiosity on the group of arch-obstructionists, and scrutinised with special closeness through his little eye-glass Mr. Parnell and his faithful henchman, Mr. Biggar, who, with the aid chiefly of Mr. O'Donnell and Major Nolan, had kept the House sitting for over twenty-four hours. Sir Stafford Northcote, who joined his chief, had a strange tale to tell. It will be remembered the occasion was the Committee on the South Africa Bill; and it is noteworthy that Mr. Leonard Courtney, the staunchest opponent of the annexation of the Transvaal, was for several hours among the knot of malcontents, who repeatedly moved that progress be reported. Now Mr. Biggar (imperturbably good humoured and cool always) had cultivated Obstruction into a Fine Art. For hours together he had been known to prose on with dogged persistence through blue-book after blue-book, with a pile of which he was wont to arm himself. Prefacing his speech ever with, "Mr. Speaker, Sir!" Mr. Biggar boasted a hard, dry brogue, and monotonous style totally different from the glib manner of Mr. O'Donnell, who in easy audacity, however, had no superior among the guerrillas of the Irish Party. As hour after hour was wasted on that memorable evening, the late Mr. Isaac Butt, then the acknowledged leader, as he was the author, of the Home-Rule movement, warmly repudiated the conduct of Mr. O'Donnell, of whom he was driven to say, "If I thought the hon. member represented the Irish Party, and if the Irish Party represented my country—and he does not represent my country—I would retire from Irish politics as from a vulgar brawl, in which no man can take part with dignity to himself or advantage to his country." But even this stinging philippic had no effect. Throughout the small hours of that August morning the organised opposition was maintained. The dawn found Mr. Raikes still in the chair, and Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Lowther gallantly sitting on the Ministerial bench, backed by a hundred true Conservatives at each division carried against the small knot of Parnellites. Breakfast time and the luncheon hour passed, relays on each side being brought up to continue the fight. Not till past two o'clock on the second afternoon of the sitting was the South Africa Bill got through Committee. Yet, still were hon. members kept out of their beds by Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar, who next brought their tactics to bear on the Irish Judicature Bill. Ultimately, the House separated at ten minutes past six on that memorable Wednesday afternoon, the sitting having been prolonged by a mere handful of members for twenty-six hours and ten minutes!

Obstruction reached a greater height with the change of Ministry. Skip a few years; and come to 1881. Only after a sitting of twenty-two hours' duration did Mr. Gladstone manage on Jan. 26 to secure precedence for the Coercion Bill over all other business—by 251 to 33 votes. But this little bit of obstruction was simply meant by the small but compact Parnell band to get their hands in. They succeeded better in the debate on the introduction of the Coercion Bill, accomplishing the task of keeping the House sitting continuously for forty-one hours, namely from Monday afternoon, Jan. 31, to nine o'clock on Wednesday, Feb. 2. Well might Mr. Bright be driven to protest against "the grossest case of insult and obstruction, which, in my opinion, has ever been exhibited." Dr. Lyon Playfair, as Chairman of Committees, relieved now and again the long-trying Speaker, who, to the great satisfaction of the House, at length brought the matter to an issue by putting the question. Fresh in the public recollection will be the historic occurrence of the following evening, Feb. 3, when the arrest of Mr. Davitt deprived Mr. Parnell and his followers of all self-control, led them to move that "the Prime Minister be not heard," and necessitated the expulsion of thirty-five of them!

THE NEW RULES OF PROCEDURE.

We have impartially cited these cases of organised Obstruction under first a Conservative and next the present Liberal Administration to prove the need of more power being given to the Speaker. We may now print the text of the New Rules of Procedure which were laid on the Table of the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone on the first evening of the Session:—

I.—PROCEDURE.

PUTTING THE QUESTION.

1. That when it shall appear to Mr. Speaker, or to the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, during any debate, to be the evident sense of the House, or of the Committee, that the question be now put, he may so inform the House; and, if a motion be made "That the question be now put, Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman, shall forthwith put such question; and, if the same be decided in the affirmative, the question under discussion shall be put forthwith; provided that the question shall not be decided in the affirmative, if a division be taken, unless it shall appear to have been supported by more than two hundred members, or to have been opposed by less than forty members.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT BEFORE PUBLIC BUSINESS.

2. That no Motion for the Adjournment of the House shall be made, except by leave of the House, before the Orders of the Day or Notices of Motion have been entered upon.

DEBATES ON MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT.

3. That when a Motion is made for the adjournment of a debate, or of the House, during any debate, or that the Chairman of a Committee do report progress, or do leave the chair, the debate thereupon shall be strictly confined to the matter of such Motion; and no member having spoken to any such Motion shall be entitled to move or second any similar Motion during the same debate or during the same sitting of the Committee.

DIVISIONS.

4. That when, before a Division, the decision of Mr. Speaker, or of the Chairman of a Committee, that the "Ayes" or "Noes" have it, is challenged, Mr. Speaker, or Chairman, may call upon the members challenging it to rise in their places; and if they do not exceed twenty, he may forthwith declare the determination of the House or of the Committee.

IRRELEVANCE OR REPETITION.

5. That Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman of Committee, may call the attention of the House, or of the Committee, to continued irrelevance, or tedious repetition on the part of a Member; and may direct the Member to discontinue his speech.

POSTPONEMENT OF PREAMBLE.

6. That in Committee on a Bill, the Preamble do stand postponed until after the consideration of the Clauses, without Question put.

CHAIRMAN TO LEAVE THE CHAIR WITHOUT QUESTION.

7. That when the Chairman of a Committee has been ordered to make a report to the House, he shall leave the Chair, without Question put.

HALF-PAST TWELVE O'CLOCK RULE.

8. To add to the Standing Order of Feb. 18, 1879, the following words:—"But this Rule shall not apply to the Motion for leave to bring in a Bill, nor to any Bill which has passed through Committee."

ORDER IN DEBATE.

9. To amend the Standing Order of Feb. 28, 1880, as follows:—"That whenever any member shall have been named by the Speaker, or by the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, as disregarding the authority of the Chair, or abusing the Rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House, or otherwise, then, if the offence has been committed in the House, the Speaker shall forthwith put the question, on a Motion being made, no amendment, adjournment, or debate being allowed, 'That such member be suspended from the service of the House;' and, if the offence has been committed in a Committee of the whole House, the Chairman shall, on a Motion being made, put the same Question in a similar way, and if the motion is carried shall forthwith suspend the proceedings of the Committee, and report the circumstances to the House, and the Speaker shall thereupon put the same Question, without amendment, adjournment, or debate, as if the offence had been committed in the House itself. If any Member be suspended under this order, his suspension on the first occasion shall continue for a week, on the second occasion for a month, and on the third occasion for the remainder of the Session, provided always, that nothing in the Resolutions shall be taken to deprive the House of the power of proceeding against any Member, according to ancient usages.

DEBATES ON MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT.

10. That if Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, shall be of opinion that a Motion for the adjournment of a debate, or of the House, during any debate, or that the Chairman do report progress, or do leave the Chair, is made for the purpose of Obstruction, he may forthwith put the Question thereupon from the Chair.

CONSIDERATION OF A BILL AS AMENDED.

11. That on reading the Order of the Day for the consideration of a Bill as amended, the House do proceed to consider the same without question put, unless the member in charge thereof shall desire to postpone its consideration, or notice has been given to re-commit the Bill.

MOTIONS ON GOING INTO COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

12. That whenever the Committee of Supply appointed for the consideration of the Ordinary Army, Navy, and Civil Service Estimates stands as the first Order of the Day on a Monday, Mr. Speaker shall leave the Chair without putting any question, unless an amendment be moved or question raised relating to the Estimates proposed to be taken in Supply, on first going into Committee on the Army, Navy, and Civil Services respectively.

II.—STANDING COMMITTEES.

STANDING COMMITTEES ON LAW AND COURTS OF JUSTICE, TRADE, ETC.

1. That two Standing Committees be appointed for the consideration of all Bills relating to Law and Courts of Justice, and to Trade, Shipping, and Manufactures which may be committed to them respectively.

NOMINATION BY COMMITTEE OF SELECTION.

2. That the said Standing Committee do consist of not less than sixty nor more than eighty members, to be nominated by the Committee of Selection, who shall have regard to the classes of Bills committed to such Committees, to the composition of the House, and to the qualifications of the members selected, and shall have power to add and discharge members, from time to time, provided the number of eighty be not exceeded.

COMMITMENT AND REPORT OF BILLS.

3. That all Bills comprised in each of the said classes shall be committed to one of the said Standing Committees, unless the House shall otherwise order; and when reported to the House shall be proceeded with as if they had been reported from a Committee of the whole House.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF A TYPICAL SITTING

may now be briefly described, in order to indicate a few other fruitful sources of delay in the transaction of Parliamentary business. The reader may suppose that the Right Hon. Sir Henry Brand has taken his place in the Speaker's Chair, and that prayers have been duly said; and that he (the reader), armed with a special order, has taken a centre seat in the Speaker's Gallery, which has only the benches reserved for peers and distinguished visitors between it and the House itself. Save on great occasions, members drop in but sparsely at four o'clock. No wonder! Pushing through private bills and presenting petitions are dry work. Petitions have in these days accumulated so enormously in numbers that they have to be summarily disposed of in a huge bag (as sketched in the drawing of Sir Charles Forster at the table); it is to be hoped they afterwards realise a fair price as waste paper. Private business (of which Sir Charles Forster also takes charge) relates not seldom to matters of no more public importance than the construction of a new railway through Little Pedlington. In passing, it may be remarked that if the County Government Bill should become law much of the time spent over private bills would be saved by the House. Say it is now a quarter past four.

QUESTION-TIME

has arrived. The benches below are pretty full. Instinctively, one looks first and longest at the row of grey-haired and middle-aged men on the front Ministerial bench, immediately to the right of the Speaker. Pale, grave, careworn, his grey locks grown thinner, Mr. Gladstone sits in the centre, his rare intellectual acuteness indicated by the animated expression that comes over his face as he answers some question the plump and burly Home Secretary, Sir William Harcourt, is putting to him in a whisper. Earnestness is stamped on the Prime Minister's eloquent features. Who is the much younger Minister leaning well back in his seat, his hat drooping over his eyes, and his hands thrust deeply into his trousers pockets? That full-bearded

member is the next hope of the Liberal party, the Marquis of Hartington. Observe his Lordship, a firm and able administrator as Secretary for India, abandons his careless attitude as a veteran statesman with ample white locks, and a handsome English face, unobtrusively enters, and takes his seat by the side of the noble Marquis. The newcomer is Mr. John Bright, the great orator. Unsurpassed though Mr. Bright is as a speaker, he is yet a nervous man to this day, albeit he has passed the age of threescore and ten, and his hand, accordingly, nervously plays with his mouth whilst he gives heed to what Lord Hartington has to say to him. A little further on Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain, the two most efficient and most popular of the youngest Ministerial recruits, are to be seen smilingly chatting together, the latter especially finding it ever difficult to conceal the elation he felt and feels at being permitted to enter the Cabinet. Mr. Forster, rough and unkempt as his speeches are, and Mr. Childers, Secretary for War, both full-bearded, are to be recognised on this side of the Premier, the corner of the bench being filled for the moment by one of the efficient Liberal whips, Captain Hayter. These are the most noticeable figures on the Ministerial bench. Facing Ministers, on the front Opposition bench, are the wary but mild-looking Leader of the Conservatives in the Lower House, Sir Stafford Northcote, with Sir R. A. Cross, the brisk banker, who lately filled the office of Home Secretary, supporting him on one side, and the firm-faced Mr. W. H. Smith seated on the other side. The cleverest of the younger ex-Ministers, Mr. E. Stanhope and Lord George Hamilton, are on the same bench; and so are Lord Sandon and Colonel Stanley and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. This side of the gangway, still looking to the Speaker's left, are grouped the four active members now known as "The Fourth Party"—the slimmest, with a curled moustache and hair brushed in the most "swellish" military style, is the daring young Leader, Lord Randolph Churchill. He is nursing his knee, and assiduously stroking his moustache, at the extreme corner of the bench. Mr. Balfour, next him, smiles amiably as though he thinks his present political connection is rather a joke than otherwise. But in the every look and gesture of the two elders of "The Fourth Party" (Mr. Gorst and Sir H. Drummond Wolff) may be discerned the keenest hunger for office. Behind this indomitable little clique—the wasps of the Opposition—are seated other Conservative members, and the whole of the irreconcilable Irish Home Rulers who are not in Kilmainham Jail—Mr. Parnell, however, being conspicuous by his absence.

Prominent among the Radical members, seated on the front and second benches this side the gangway on the Ministerial side, are Mr. Dilwyn, Mr. Ashton Dilke, Mr. Henry Labouchere, and Mr. Arthur Arnold, with handsome Mr. Montague Guest, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Mr. Peter Rylands.

Listen to the queries put from both sides, and laboriously answered by Ministers! What must be the common-sense judgment passed upon them? Why, that still more valuable time is daily wasted by interrogations of a parochial nature—questions that should either be relegated to the local vestry or kept till the aforesaid County Government Bill becomes an Act of Parliament. Ministers might well, as a rule, be briefer in their replies. But few of the questions are of the Imperial moment, which alone, one would think, should justify a formal inquiry in the House of Commons. Wellnigh intolerable as the increasing number of questions has grown, the nuisance becomes the greater when, as frequently happened last Session, an irate Irish member, dissatisfied with a Ministerial explanation regarding some such trifling topic as the condition of Denis Maloney's potato plot in Killarney, rises to propose the adjournment of the House, merely to air his egotism and to maintain Maloney's ability to cultivate the acre in question. These are a few customs which require reforming in order to maintain the prestige of Parliament. To this end, both parties are pretty well agreed that it is necessary to grant the Speaker more power; and it was with a laudable endeavour to solve the difficulty that the Government introduced the new code of rules to the notice of the House of Commons.

TAKING A DIVISION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The manner in which the votes of the House of Commons are taken upon every question in debate has often been described; but we may here say a little to explain the subjects of our illustrations. A motion having been proposed and seconded, then, if there is no debate, or when the debate has ceased, the Speaker puts the question, which may vary in form; as, "That this bill be now read a second time;" or, if an opposing amendment has been moved, in these terms, "be read a second time this day six months;" or it may be a special declaratory resolution, or a motion to proceed with some particular business, to which opposition has been raised by a direct negative, or by a proposed alteration of its purport, or by moving "the previous question," that is to say, to make the House decide considering the proposition then actually before it. In any case, the Speaker puts the question in the affirmative form, taking the amendment, whatever it is, as a motion to be voted for or against, but never putting two different substantive propositions at once to the vote together. "Those who are in favour of this motion," he says, or of this amendment, "will say, Aye; those of the contrary opinion will say, No." There is a noise of voices, in the first instance, calling out "Aye!" in the second instance, a combined outcry of "No!" The Speaker, usually inclining towards the side of the apparent majority, mildly observes, "I think the Ayes have it." Some member of the opposite party bravely exclaims, "The Noes have it." Then the Speaker, with a dignified air of legislative indifference, issues his order, "The Ayes to the right; the Noes to the left," directing them to pass out of the House, and into the Division Lobbies, by different ways of exit. A paper, with the names of two members selected by each party for its "tellers," or counters of votes, is handed up to the Chair on each side, and the Speaker announces these names, "Tellers for the Ayes, Mr. Baxter and Lord Bunbury; tellers for the Noes, Sir John Wicks and Mr. David Brown." He sits down, with one more order, "Strangers withdraw!" And while the Clerk at the table sets running the sand of a time-glass, the shrill ringing of electric bells sounds through all the apartments of the house, a few minutes being allowed for members to hasten in, to join in the voting, before the outer doors are shut. The members who are in the house must perforce vote, by walking out into one or the other Division Lobby. The Ayes walk up the floor, on the right-hand side of the Speaker's chair, past the Ministerial bench, and go out at the upper end; the Noes walk down the floor, on the opposite side of the table, and go out at the lower end of the house. Presently, when the public, spectators and reporters, are allowed to come in again, the members who have voted returning to their former places in the house, the "Tellers," who have stood at the entrance to their respective Division Lobbies, counting the votes, are seen marching up, two and two, with papers on which the numbers are inscribed. The Speaker, having received and scanned these papers, which

are presented by the Tellers with a respectful bow, then declares the result of the voting, "The Ayes to the right are 235: the Noes to the left are 174; the Ayes have it." In this manner it is that a division of the House of Commons is taken; and when the House is "in Committee," with the Chairman of Committees presiding at the table, instead of the Speaker in his stately Chair, the same forms of procedure are observed.

THE BAR OF THE HOUSE.

At the lower end of the floor, beyond the seats of the members, is a line not to be passed, while the House is sitting, by any person who is not a duly elected representative of the people. A brass rod, which slides to and fro across the open space beside the chair of the Sergeant-at-Arms, can be interposed, upon proper occasions, to exhibit the line of demarcation. This is "the Bar of the House," to which persons may be summoned, as to the bar of any other high Court or tribunal, if there be cause to bring their conduct or their testimony into question. Mr. Bradlaugh, as an elected member of the House, was permitted to come above the Bar, and to sit on the benches; but, when his case was judicially before the House, he had to withdraw below the Bar, like any other suitor or claimant.

Several other Illustrations are those of some minor apartments, in that portion of the Palace of Westminster which belongs to the House of Commons, appropriated to the personal convenience and occasional retirement of its members; the Tea-room, the New Smoking-room, and the private corridor; besides the Post Office, in the Central Lobby.

THE REPORTERS' GALLERY.

The task of noting down and writing out for the printer such copious and exact reports of the speeches nightly uttered in the House as the morning papers set before their readers, is one that could only be performed by relays of expert shorthand writers in the gallery, taking their turns so as to get time for the textual preparation, to be done in separate rooms. A deliberate speaker in public can usually be followed by shorthand writing without the loss of a single important word, but the ordinary hand-writing, even when it is mere transcription, is apt to be five or six times slower; and when the report is to be condensed, giving the substance of arguments or statements in an abridged form, some time is required for the necessary intellectual operation. It is therefore found needful to allow each reporter who has taken notes during half an hour not less than two hours and a half, or even three hours, to prepare the text of his report, which goes direct to the compositors at the printing office, and cannot afterwards be revised by its writer before the hour of going to press. A Parliamentary reporter, in the course of one prolonged sitting of the House, from four o'clock in the afternoon to half-past two in the morning, may have to take three turns in the gallery, the latest turns, after midnight, being shortened to a quarter of an hour, or ten or even five minutes, and the intermediate time will be fully occupied in writing out his report. The newspaper reader can easily understand how this may be, when he is informed that one hour of Mr. Gladstone's speaking, reported verbatim, nearly fills three columns of close print in the *Times*, while the slowest speaker will utter words enough in an hour to fill two columns. Half a column of correct writing, fit for the press, is a good hour's work for the most prompt and rapid literary man. The proper service of House of Commons' reporting, for a journal that provides for itself, without the assistance of any other establishment, cannot be sufficiently performed by a smaller staff than seven or eight competent reporters, besides those who may be engaged in the House of Lords.

It is possible, of course, with fewer heads and hands, by sacrificing the general completeness of the whole debate to the exclusive presentation of three or four leading speeches, to contrive a report that will do for the majority of readers. This practice has of late years become much more prevalent in several of the daily papers—not in the *Times* or the *Standard*—than it was at any former period. The result is to give an appearance of partiality and one-sidedness to the reports of what is said in Parliament; since the reporter, though himself no partisan, cannot fail to be aware that he is expected to pay some attention to the speakers on that side to which the journal he serves is especially attached. It is very possible that one of the editors may choose to direct the reader's notice, in a leading article, to the convincing statement of an hon. member, which cannot then be safely omitted from the report. But, if a fair allowance of time and space be denied him, the most impartial and judicious reporter, subject to this obligation in favour of the speakers belonging to one party, will find it physically impossible to do justice to those on the other side. All the time at his disposal before his next turn of shorthand-writing will be absorbed by one or two speeches, to be written out with greater fullness; and he has not leisure even to prepare a compact summary of original arguments or statements of fact uttered by second-rate members of the opposite party. The Parliamentary reporting of thirty years ago, in the *Times*, the *Morning Herald*, the *Morning Chronicle*, and other London papers, was certainly more to be relied upon for a complete view of every incident of a debate, with the contributions of individual members to its progress, showing their various turns of thought and character, and the modifications with which they would adopt the views of political leaders. A higher degree of intelligence was exercised in the discriminating composition of those condensed reports of the less commanding speeches, in which it was sought to present, as briefly and pithily as it could be worded, the logical substance of what had been said, preserving every characteristic phrase, every decided expression of personal sentiment, and every material point of the discussion. Such reporting had a literary value of its own, and proved to be no bad training for the mental powers of men who sometimes rose to eminence at the Bar, on the Bench, or in the world of letters. The use of shorthand for verbatim reporting, with mere swift transcribing from the shorthand into ordinary hand-writing, requires much quickness of perception, as well as mechanical dexterity, but does not call for the same intellectual application. Both the one and the other kind of accomplishment should go towards the production of a good report of an entire debate in the House of Commons.

The Reporters' Gallery, behind the Speaker's Chair, and directly opposite the Strangers' Gallery, must be observed by every visitor to the House. It is divided into a number of boxes, each with a seat and desk for one person, and with a little door or wicket, like the door of a pew in church, but opening behind the seat. At the back of these boxes is a long bench, where the reporters about to take their turns sit in waiting, and where some editors or writers of political commentaries may often be found. In our Illustration, while the reporters in front are busily taking notes, others are stepping forward, with notebooks in hand, at the appointed moment by the great clock opposite, to take their seats, and to follow the speaker who is on his legs, not losing a word of his discourse. The side gallery, shown to the left-hand of our Engraving, is one of those reserved for members of the House. The top of the Speaker's Chair, and

some of the hon. gentlemen on the floor of the House, are seen below the Gallery. Another Illustration is that of some thirty or forty reporters, in one of the Committee-rooms which are allotted to their use, hard at work transcribing or digesting their notes. Formerly, above a quarter of a century ago, they had no such convenience, but were obliged to drive to and fro in cabs, from Westminster to Blackfriars or Whitefriars, to the Strand or Fleet-street, and back again, several times in the course of a laborious night. Besides those employed by the London and some provincial morning papers, the Press Association, and the Central News and Reuter's agencies, have their reporters in the Gallery of the House.

THE FRAUDS BY AN ADVENTURESS.

An extraordinary story is told of the woman Fearnoux who is in custody at Birmingham on the charge of obtaining a large sum of money by a singular fraud. It is said that after obtaining large advances from one Fowell, a colliery owner in Cheshire, which reduced him to beggary, she prosecuted him for sending her threatening letters. In a moment of anger he did write one letter, and her declaration that she was in fear of her life led to his being sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. His term of punishment expired on the 2nd inst., and he is now making known the facts of the case with a view to obtaining some restitution. It is alleged that not only has she forged in more than 150 cases the signature of Lord Coleridge, but also those of Mr. Justice Denman and Mr. Justice Williams.

The examination of the letters which have been discovered in the boxes of the adventuress has considerably aggravated the case against her, and revealed a cunning network of fraud extending over many years for which it would be difficult to cite a parallel. New dupes are being daily brought to light in every part of the country, and the amount of money which the prisoner has obtained by fraudulent pretences and forged documents from various sources is already estimated at little short of £20,000. Most of the 4605 letters which are in the hands of the police evidently had cheques and bank-notes inclosed from the writers, who seemed to consider themselves highly favoured in being permitted to advance money to "his Lordship" pending the settlement of affairs. One hundred and fifty letters from one gentleman had been accompanied by money remittances varying from £10 to £120. The prisoner's capacity for imitating handwriting is most extraordinary. Comparing the letters purporting to come from the Lord Chief Justice with those bearing the forged signature of the late Home Secretary, Sir R. Cross, and Justices Denman and Williams, it is difficult to believe they were written by the same person. Among the letters found was one signed "Cross," dated London, July 13, 1878. It runs as follows:—"Your case is under special jurisdiction, and no doubt a speedy settlement may be relied upon. You will hear from the Court directly any steps may be ordered that will give you interest and freedom in your trying case." The letter is written in red ink, and is a wonderful imitation of Sir R. Cross's handwriting. It is observed that after the death of Sir Alexander Cockburn, the late Lord Chief Justice, prisoner sent out all the letters purporting to come from Lord Coleridge in large black-edged envelopes, bearing an imitation of the Royal arms. The prisoner is proved to be the daughter of a Liverpool policeman, who died some years ago. Since she has been in custody the woman has stated that but for Lord Coleridge she would never have been arrested. In addition to personating Lord Clinton and pretending to be a great heiress, it seems that she has victimised persons under various other aliases. One of the victims not only parted with the whole of his own, but borrowed £1100 from friends to lend her, so certain was he that the woman was the genuine Lord Clinton who was supposed to be dead.

There seems to be no end to the revelations made in connection with this case. It is now asserted that the woman is, by the mother's side, connected with the Butler family, her grandfather having been a brother of the Earl of Lanesborough. Mrs. Fearnoux declares she has been as much deceived by her daughter as any one, and believed her entitled to a vast fortune and large estates.

BIRTHPLACE OF THE MAHRATTA POWER.

Sir Richard Temple read before the Geographical Society on Monday a paper on "The Geography of the Birthplace and Cradle of the Mahratta Power in Western India;" Lord Aberdare, F.R.S., in the chair. The reader described the rise of the Mahratta Power, the advance of a despised and abject race to dominion over what is now the British Empire in India, and attributed it to the possession of martial qualities fostered by the immense military and political advantages afforded by a country studded with mountains, fastnesses, and strongholds. The Deccan was a country of this kind, a fertile and thickly populated strip of land along the seacoast, from which rose a line of precipitous hills to the tableland beyond, in which was built the capital Poonah. Here was situated Lorna, which Savaji, the leader of the Mahrattas, selected as the site of his first stronghold, and Raygash selected by him as defensible, when his exploits rendered such a retreat advisable. From these, by force of mingled treachery and daring, he extended his sway; and his successors, on the foundation he prepared, built up the empire that at one time extended even to the walls of Calcutta itself. The fastnesses are now pierced by the "resources of civilisation" by roads and railways, but even so they presented no trifling difficulties, and in 1879 it required all the power of the Bombay Government to suppress a Mahratta rising. The existence of such a place showed how necessary it was to be ever vigilant if the British Empire in India was to be maintained, for these warlike tribes only required an opportunity to be again as troublesome as they had been in the past.

A discussion, in which Sir Bartle Frere and the chairman took part, succeeded. Sir Bartle Frere, in remarking on the interest and the accuracy of the narrative, expressed the hope that Sir Richard would expand the subject and publish it in a couple of volumes.

The Senatus of the University of Aberdeen notify that the Sir Erasmus Wilson Chair of Pathological Anatomy has now been founded and endowed. The deed has been communicated to the Home Office, and the endowment of £1000 has been received by the University. Sir Erasmus has nominated the Crown as patron of the Chair.

Charles Howard, who has passed under many other names, was charged at the Westminster Police Court yesterday week with endeavouring to obtain, by fraudulent pretences, money from the Duke of Montrose, the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Spencer, and other noblemen. Evidence was given tending to show that the accused, who in 1876 was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for fraudulently obtaining money, and who was liberated only last October, had subsequently planned similar frauds; and it was stated that between five and six thousand letters, complaining of the prisoner's frauds, are now in the hands of the Treasury. He was again remanded.

NOVELS.

Wickedness, if it be confined within the three volumes of novel, is a great attraction; and there is plenty of it in *Fanciful Balliol*: by Herman Charles Merivale (Chapman and Hall), a work which, though it certainly testifies of the author's intellectual culture and literary ability, leaves upon the mind an impression of his capabilities rather as a writer of melodramatic pieces for the stage than as a novelist. He certainly is not a master of story-telling, else he would know that the constant obtrusion of his own personality, under the totally unnecessary and even absurd alias of "Balbus," when his own name stands out conspicuously on the titlepage, is a great mistake, calculated to irritate the reader, who should be left alone with the characters of the story, to be lost with them in the world of imagination. A mistake of this kind would, from the nature of the case, be impossible in a melodramatic piece intended for the stage. The dialogue, too, the situations, the peculiarities attributed to various speakers, the very catastrophe itself, would all be more effective upon the boards than in the pages of a book. Indeed, in one place the dialogue is actually arranged just as it would be in a printed play. A suspicion, in fact, is excited that a plot and an amount of material which would have been ample for a melodrama to be played before an audience have been spun out to meet the supposed requirements of the novel that is read. The story, which commences with a scene, or with scenes, such as none but a gentleman intimately acquainted with Oxford and its University could have described so well, soon resolves itself into a development of a single character, a Mephistopheles. He is a foreign Count, of course; he exercises a mysterious, magnetic influence over nearly everybody who comes within his range; all "wickedness is print" to him; he fears not God, neither regardeth man; he bets ten thousand pounds against the virtue of a married woman, whose ruin he compasses by the most diabolical means; he has a ring which, though so much is not expressly stated, must have possessed some potent charm, to judge from his use of it on occasions of hesitation, difficulty, or embarrassment; he has no heart, of course, and he cynically expresses a doubt whether he can ever have had a mother; and he comes to a good, old-fashioned melodramatic end, an example of poetical justice. The novel is excellent in parts, powerful in parts, amusing in parts, well written throughout; the hero and heroine are evidently meant to be high ideals of mankind and womankind, and they undoubtedly are models of constant and strictly honourable lovers; but it is difficult to reconcile oneself to the author's manner of dealing with his grand conceptions. The hero does nothing worthy of his reputation either as an intellectual or as a corporeal athlete; and so original a heroine should have had a less commonplace cross to bear: she could never have married such a man as Brent, though the alternative were that the heavens would fall.

Contrast between two sisters is not an unusual subject with novelists, especially lady novelists, who will draw such a despicable specimen of womankind as no man would dare even to conceive in his heart, much less commit to print; and in *Jane Caldecott*: by J. E. Panton (Remington and Co.), we have such a contrast and such a specimen. It is not Jane, however, but her sister, Clarice Caldecott, who is about the most contemptible little sample of pretty selfishness that ever sold herself to the highest bidder. On the other hand, Jane is scarcely the pink of perfection; she may have been as honest as the day, but she must have been a very disagreeable young person at times; she is expressly stated to have not been ladylike, but then she was scarcely even maidenly in her behaviour to her sister's lover or lovers; and she betrays a very suspicious readiness to be untruthful on the slightest provocation. The story, which is crude, and chiefly remarkable for blunt and strong language, tinged, and more than tinged, with irreverence, as many people count irreverence, tells how one of two sisters played unintentionally into the hands of the other, so that she who did not scheme at all obtained both the husband and the property that should, either one or the other, have fallen to the lot of her who schemed a great deal. An accident, no doubt, will do wonders; but the sudden conversion brought about by the accident which happened to vulgar, grasping, unromantic, self-seeking Tom Holland, deserves a place in the category of miracles. The novel contains some pleasant scenes, some laughable scenes, and one powerful, touching scene, a little spoiled by verbiage; and there is much talk about painting and artists and dealers in pictures, as was to be expected from a writer nearly related (as stated in the dedication) to the painter of "The Derby Day." Perhaps the slightest of all the sketches is the best of all the portraits in the book: there is not much of Mrs. Caldecott, the mother of the two sisters, but what there is could hardly be better done, representing to the life the ordinary mother with girls to marry, and with the conventional morality of nearly all such mothers.

Romances have, to a great extent, given place in these practical days to novels like those of which *In Trust*: by M. O. W. Oliphant (Longmans) may be considered an excellent sample. They are works of fiction, but, instead of steeping the weary reader's soul in oblivion of ordinary life and taking a flight into the realms of the utterly impossible, no doubt, yet of the bright and consoling, they present a more or less carefully executed sketch of persons, places, things, motives, and actions, all bearing a singular resemblance to common-place reality. In the present instance, however, the reality is, perhaps, not common-place; it is to be hoped that cold, sordid calculation, where affairs of the heart are concerned, is not so characteristic of our age as the novel would lead one to suppose that it is, and, though there may be here and there a pretty little half-selfish, half-generous, wholly unprincipled, traitress like Rose Mountford, such a combination must assuredly be rare. The humour of the writer, exhibited through the medium of Keziah, is extremely amusing; but the tone of the story is by no means pleasing, and the conception of human nature, as it is moulded by the doctrines of the nineteenth century, is more than a little cynical. There are, nevertheless, sweet, pure, honourable, self-sacrificing, or, at any rate, far from self-seeking, personages to act as foils to the sordid; and thus relief is afforded amid the strain of disgust. The novel is noticeable for a reason unconnected with its literary features; the three volumes are published at the price of twelve shillings instead of the usual thirty-one and sixpence. The innovation is the more worthy of remark, because the writer holds a high rank among novelists.

It is stated that the terms of settlement under which all litigation in connection with the Emma Mine, whether in England or America, is finally disposed of, have been carried to completion. According to the terms of settlement, the liquidator, Mr. Alexander D. MacDougall, has registered the "New Emma Silver Mining Company (Limited)," and has caused to be vested in it "the Emma Mine, with a title clear of all claims and incumbrances whatsoever," as shown to the satisfaction of the company's legal advisers.



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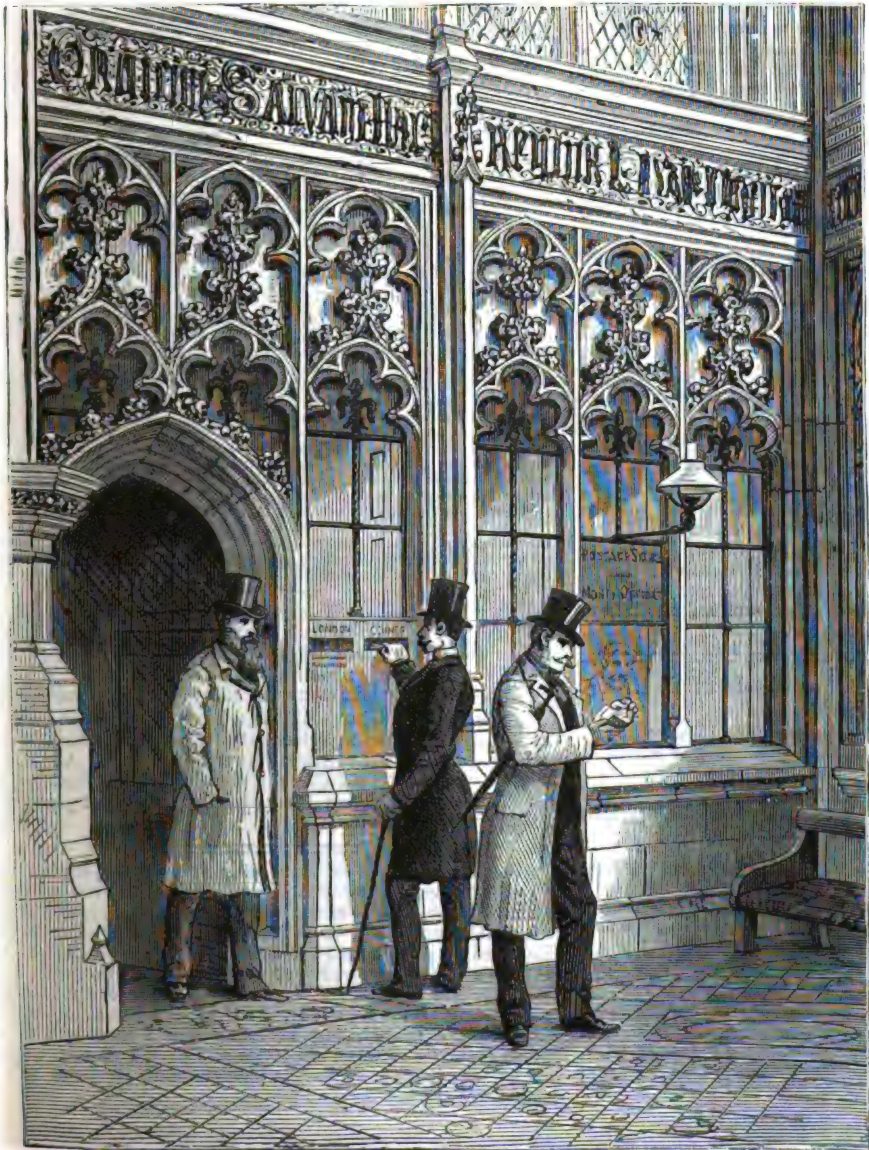
THE TEA ROOM.



THE PETITION BAG.



THE LEADER OF THE FOURTH PARTY.



THE POST OFFICE.



DIVISION BARRIER AND LOBBY.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE SENSE OF TOUCH.

Professor McKendrick, began his fourth lecture, given on the 7th instant, by remarking that probably touch was the most primitive of all the senses; and then described its anatomical arrangements in man. These consist of the end bulbs of Krause, the touch corpuscles of Wagner, and the bodies first described by Vater, and usually called Pacinian, after Pacini, their closest examiner. All these minute corpuscles contain a gelatinous-like matter, in which the ends of the nerves are imbedded. Tactile sensations are excited by mechanical contact, pressure, or traction. The mode of excitation varies according as the body is solid, liquid, or gaseous, and sensibility increases with the amount of pressure, till it becomes pain. Inequality of pressure is one of the conditions of tactile sensation; hence the use of papillæ to increase the points of contact, and therefore the delicacy of touch. After illustrating this by the vibrations of tuning forks, and alluding to the sensation caused by contact with fluids and gases, the Professor suggested the probable mode of action of the terminal organs. Mere contact may give rise to sensations differing in quality; such as the touch of metal, wood, and fat. Weber's method of testing the delicacy of touch was described as observing compound tactile sensations. Tactile sensibility increases from the proximal towards the distal end of the limb—e.g., from the shoulder to the fingers. More than four or five points of contact cannot be observed at the same moment. It was shown by experiment that one continuous impression may be produced by about six hundred tactile impressions in a second. The sensation of touch does not correspond exactly to the duration of the excitant; and sometimes is referred to the surface of a body beyond it, as when we touch teeth. In concluding, the Professor explained how there may be a tactile field corresponding to visual field.

CORALS.

Professor H. N. Moseley, F.R.S., gave his fourth and concluding lecture on Thursday, the 9th inst. He began with a description of the structure of the Stylasteridae, the family of Hydrozoan corals, which, together with the Milleporidae, forms the group Hydrocorallina. The Stylasteridae are characterised by the complicated system of division of labour which exists amongst the various members composing the colonies or stocks. In each stock certain members (dactylozooids) are devoid of mouths and stomachs, and are devoted to catching food; others (gastrozooids) receive the food from the former, and digest it, thus nourishing the whole colony by the products of digestion, which are distributed over the entire stock by a complex network of canals. Other zooids perform the sole functions of reproduction. These arrangements vary in different genera. The skeletons of the cyclo-systems very closely assimilate with the calicles of Anthozoan corals in appearance, and were always taken for such till the true nature of the Stylasteridae was discovered by the lecturer. The lecture concluded with remarks on the depths at which various corals grow, and the sensitiveness of some species in this respect, and with an exhibition of some photographed views of coral reef scenery. The third lecture was illustrated by fine specimens of raw and manufactured coral, lent by Messrs. Phillips, of Cockspur-street; and at the fourth lecture Messrs. Greck and Co., of Naples and Rathbone-place, exhibited a valuable and interesting collection.

CLIMATE OF COUNTRY AND TOWN.

Professor Frankland, D.C.L., F.R.S., began his discourse at the Friday evening meeting, on the 10th inst., by remarking that climate is not altogether beyond our volition, though generally so regarded. It is made up of two factors, sun-heat and warmth of air. The amount of sun-heat depends upon the length of the day and on the quantity of suspended matter and aqueous vapour in the air; and the warmth of the air depends upon contact with matter heated by the sun's rays, and upon the stoppage of radiation from the earth by aqueous vapour; and the surface upon which sun-heat falls greatly affects both factors. This was illustrated by throwing the electric light upon various surfaces, such as black paper, green turf, sand of various colours, and whitewash. Dark surfaces warm the air, while white ones keep it cool, but warm it by radiant reflection. The difference is powerfully felt on cloudless summer days near the sea-level and on mountain heights. Thus at Bellagio, where, with comparatively low solar intensity, the heat is oppressive, while at Diavolezza, with a much higher solar intensity, the sensation is cool and refreshing. The conditions most favourable for a genial climate, depending on the solar intensity, are great elevation above the sea-level, and light-coloured ground and background. The conditions depending upon air temperature are dark-coloured ground and background, and slight elevation above sea-level. Common to both are shelter, reception of direct and reflected rays, a clear sun with white clouds, and a clear atmosphere without dust, smoke, or fog. The climate of towns depends much upon a clear atmosphere in winter. We create an impenetrable barrier by smoke or the products of combustion of bituminous coal—viz., soot, tar, and steam. 33,333 tons of bituminous coal are daily consumed in our grates in London in winter, each ton giving off six cwt. of volatile but condensable products. This acts in the production of town fogs, by supplying the basis of all fogs, condensed watery particles, by determining the condensation of atmospheric moisture in the form of fog, and by coating the fog particles with tar, and thus making them more persistent. There are various ingenious smoke-consuming grates; but these can never appreciably replace the 1,800,000 fire-places in London. If 20,000 were so replaced it would be deemed a great success, at a cost of £100,000; but London fog would not thereby be perceptibly less dense. At a cost of 1s. every grate could be made to burn coke or anthracite, which are both abundant and cheap; and it is only by the total suppression of bituminous coal in London that fogs can be abated. Dr. Frankland's statements were substantiated by experiments and diagrams giving the results of observations made with special apparatus.

BEETHOVEN'S PLACE IN MUSICAL HISTORY.

Professor Pauer began his fourth and concluding lecture on Saturday last, the 11th inst., with a glance at the state of music before Beethoven, and then commented on his progress and improvement. In the first period of his work, the influence of Mozart and Haydn, and the social life of Vienna, where music was highly patronised and studied by aristocratic amateurs, is very apparent. In the second period he threw off these bonds and became a free and independent writer, and composed his grandest and most perfect works, attaining qualities never before realised. His work possesses greater originality; and he now describes deep and strong feeling with all the power of his genius. Thus, in Sonata op. 10, he not only portrays melancholy as a feeling, but indicates its origin, development, and various phases. In the musical art he stands as much alone, as completely a giant as Shakespeare in poetry. He never forgets beauty of expression, light and shade, and gradations. In the third period of his life, when deafness overtook him, he deviated from the plain and smooth path of order, and began to think lightly of rules which he had hitherto faithfully followed, and became diffuse and somewhat

cloudy, and occasionally unintelligible. In an eloquent peroration Professor Pauer said that Beethoven stands wholly apart in the history of music. Just as Handel in his time reached the highest point of perfection with regard to the oratorio, as Bach succeeded in securing in his fugues the greatest triumph of the scientific part of music, and as Mozart achieved in his operas the greatest dramatic triumph, even so did Beethoven secure for instrumental music the most complete and the noblest victory. The following cantatas were performed as illustrations: Op. 81 (*Les Adieux, l'Absence et le Retour*), and one in E major, op. 109.

Professor Odling will give a discourse on Sir B. C. Brodie's Researches in Chemical Allotropy.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The prize distribution of the 4th Kent at Woolwich Arsenal last Saturday evening was attended by Lord Chelmsford, who expressed himself pleased with the evidences of the high state of discipline and efficiency to which the regiment, in common with most others of the volunteer army, had now attained.

Last Saturday the first route march of the season of the London Rifle Brigade took place, when this useful practice was pursued under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Haywood, who was assisted by Major Ewens. Some useful drill was performed on the Embankments.

The D company of the London Rifle Brigade held their annual dinner on Monday evening at the London Tavern, under the presidency of their Captain, Earl Waldegrave, whose skill as a marksman had won the gold badge of the regiment for his company during the past year. The exceptional claims of the company as the most efficient in the brigade for three consecutive years secured also the presence of the commandant, Lieutenant Colonel Heywood.

The Lord Mayor presides at the annual distribution of prizes to the 1st London Artillery, at the Guildhall to-day.

The past and present members of the Civil Service Rifle Volunteers will hold a dinner at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday, March 1, in commemoration of the completion of the twenty-first year since the formation of the corps. The Prince of Wales, hon. Colonel of the regiment, will take the chair.

The rifle-shooting "season" in the metropolis will open on March 1 with the first meeting of the North London Rifle Club; that of the South London being fixed to begin on the following day.

At a meeting held at Brighton, under the presidency of the Mayor, it was decided not to invite the commanding officers to hold a review at Brighton this year. This decision was arrived at owing to the Royal Agricultural Society having been asked to hold its show there in June, and to the heavy demands of land occupiers for contingent damages.

A strong effort is being made to hold the Easter Volunteer Review this year at Portsmouth, and the local authorities and the railway companies are working cordially together in making the preliminary arrangements.

During the past week thirty-seven officers, comprising one Lieutenant-Colonel, twelve Captains, eighteen Lieutenants, three Surgeons, and three Chaplains, resigned their commissions in the volunteer force. Against this, however, there are thirty-four new appointments, so that the loss is nearly balanced as far as numbers are concerned. Nearly all the officers who have resigned held certificates of proficiency in their duties, some of them obtained from the military school of instruction.

The annual report of the National Rifle Association refers to matters which will be interesting to riflemen in all parts of the Kingdom and Colonies. The council views with concern the continued decrease during the last few years of the revenue receipts, more especially those derived from annual subscriptions, and attributes the "considerable decrease in entries for prizes" last year to the general depression of incomes throughout the country, and also to the great heat, which at times was so intense as to oblige some of the competitors to abstain from shooting. The arrangements made for interchanging of register keepers worked very well, and that of entering the scores on black boards as well as on the register tickets at the firing points was eminently successful. The council believes that the simple measures adopted were the means of stamping out the feelings of suspicion which had unfortunately been prevalent at some of the former meetings. Referring to the Mullens' competition, which created great interest and was the special feature of the meeting, the council anticipates that the entries this year will be very numerous, and announce that a contest of a similar nature is being arranged between teams of the Army, Militia, Yeomanry, Volunteers, and sailors from her Majesty's men-of-war, for a challenge trophy, presented by Messrs. Brinsmead and Sons. After a reference to the St. George's Vase controversy, and to the intention of Colonel Lindsay to increase the annual donation from his committee to the National Rifle Association from £200 to £300, the council expresses its belief that the proposed contest between Great Britain and the United States will be of the greatest national interest, and they will spare no effort to carry it out in a manner worthy of its importance.

The Board of Trade Returns show that in January last 5369 persons sailed from the Mersey for various places. They included 3402 English, 9 Scotch, 297 Irish, 1418 foreign, and 243 whose nationality was not given. Their destinations were—United States, 4578; British North America, 462; Australia, 7; South America, 145; New South Wales, 2; East Indies, 93; West Indies, 6; China, 13; South Africa, 3; and the West Coast of Africa, 60. The figures show a decrease of 1080 on the emigration of December, and an increase of 1282 on the return for January last year.

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GOVERNMENT OF LONDON.

Mr. Firth, M.P., has written a treatise for the Cobden Club on "The Government of London, and how to reform it." As it is upon the lines of this work that the Government bill has been draughted, it may be interesting to indicate the nature of its contents. The greater part of the 270 pages is occupied with an ample statement of the powers, functions, and privileges of the Corporation of the City of London and the Metropolitan Board of Works, the remainder being devoted to a statement of the advantages to be derived from the creation of a municipality for the whole metropolis.

It is suggested that "if a general London municipality be established, the Lord Mayor may be usefully elected from amongst the whole body of citizens. If such new corporation were constructed on the principle of extending the City over the metropolis, the new Lord Mayor would at first retain the present functions of the City Mayor, except those which are connected with the administration of justice." In the constitution of an extended municipality it is proposed to abolish the Court of Aldermen, transferring its functions to the central council, to determine the magistracy of aldermen, and appoint stipendiary magistrates in the City; and to vest in the Crown the appointments of the Recorder and Common Serjeant. With regard to special civic privileges, Mr. Firth suggests that all the charters should be repealed, and, "in the Act of Parliament constituting a new Corporation, to re-enact in clear terms such charters as are applicable to existing circumstances and likely to be of advantage to the community. There would be no injustice in claiming for the whole of London the benefit of these ancient charters, whose advantages are now obtained for the City alone. Not merely would it be in exact accord with the principle and precedent of 1835, but an examination of the terms on which many of them were granted conclusively shows that they were intended for the benefit of the entire metropolis."

With regard to the Board of Works, the hon. member points out that "the borrowing of millions of money on the security of London rates is a matter between the Treasury and the Board, but one over which the ratepayers have no control, and of which they have no knowledge. Public criticism in London is unknown and impossible." Mr. Firth contends, however, that not merely finance, but the control, paving, repairing, and cleansing of the streets, and the administration of all the various functions attributed to the Board by a long series of Acts of Parliament, would be easier and more efficient, as well as more directly under public opinion, if they were vested in one body elected by the ratepayers. "As to all municipal functions, the whole scope of the argument, therefore, points to the necessity of establishing a central representative municipal authority, controlling all administration and all expenditure." Long before the practicability of such a solution had been demonstrated, the Municipal Commissioners of 1837 had stated in their report that they failed "to find any argument on which the course pursued with regard to other towns could be justified which would not apply with the same force to London, unless the magnitude of the change in this case should be considered as converting that which would otherwise be only a practical difficulty into an objection of principle."

The "separate municipality idea," with its ten mayors, hundreds of aldermen, and thousands of councillors, is dismissed as impracticable. "If such a scheme were ever carried out, the conflict of jurisdictions, of interests, and of authority would produce a metropolitan chaos even beyond that which we have delineated. Eleven different rating authorities would divide London amongst them, and the most expert statesman would be puzzled to say what jurisdiction should be given to the central body and what to the local bodies. These latter, moreover, would require even more constituting than a central authority, and would interfere more with existing authorities at the time of transition. The number of men to whom the majority of Islington or the aldermanry of Bethnal-green would be an object of ambition would be small. Neither would such a system result in the preservation to the City area of their cherished privileges and property."

Against the objection that a municipality for the whole of London would be too vast properly to supervise an infinity of detail over so large an area, it is argued that the Board of Works and the School Board do, in fact, at present "from single centres control matters of the closest detail affecting the habitations and lives of the people." In reply to a second objection, that the new authority would be too powerful, a sort of *imperium in imperio*, there are two arguments: first, that the objection is a relic of prejudice rather than of principle; and second, that the larger and more important the attributes of the Corporation to be created, the higher the class of public men to be animated by ambition to become members and officials.

The plan of the new municipality developed in this pamphlet is that of "extending the framework of the existing Corporation of London over the whole metropolis," and of incorporating in it the duties of the Board of Works. Thus, "the well-known Corn, Coal, and Finance Committee of the City Corporation would undertake in the new council the work hitherto done by the Finance Committee of the Board of Works. The Epping Forest Committee of the City would be reconstituted, and take the work of the Parks, Commons, and Open Spaces Committee of the Metropolitan Board. As to the work now done by the Fire Brigade Committee and the Building Acts Committee of the Metropolitan Board, these committees would have to be reconstituted as committees of the Central Council. At first all the City committees would probably be retained. The City Lands, Markets, Police, City of London School, Officers and Clerks, Improvement, Orphan School, Law and City Courts, Local Government and Taxation, and Grain Committee, might all continue the matters now controlled by the committees of the existing Corporation, and such other matters of the same kind throughout the metropolitan area as should be entrusted to the new Corporation. The Library Committee might retain the control over the City Library, and also consider the whole question of free libraries and museums throughout the metropolis. Under the Public Libraries Acts the consent of the majority of ratepayers in a district is now requisite."

At present the Common Council consists of 232 members. It is suggested to raise this number to 240, to be elected by forty wards, into which the whole of London would be divided, each of which might also elect one alderman. The author points out that though the Central Council might be able to manage the whole municipal work, it is not necessary to sweep away the local vestries. "Local councils, as part of the new Corporation, might be established in each ward, meeting monthly, under the presidency of the alderman of the ward, to deliberate on the affairs and requirements of the district, thus ensuring their full recognition by the central authority." It is suggested that tenure of office by all the members of the Corporation might be three years. This is the ideal of the "Future of London" under its reformed government:—

"Under a unified municipal system like that here indicated, we might hope that the capital would rapidly advance to take its true position amongst English municipalities. It was the complaint of the Commissioners of 1837 that 'the highest classes of commercial men do not ordinarily take a share in the management of the Corporation, and a large proportion who might, if they pleased, take an important part in the Corporation felt a repugnance to doing so.' This complaint was echoed by the Commissioners of 1854, and it would not be too much to say that the *homines sent up* by the wards to advise the City aldermen in the time of King Edward the First occupied a more representative position in the City than the aldermen themselves do to-day. Under a new Corporation we might expect to see this state of things changed. There are in London many thousands of men with leisure, ability, and wide experience who would readily place themselves at the service of the community, and who would bring to it a judgment, a distinction, and a knowledge of affairs which would be of great value. The commercial and trading classes would send representatives of the kind whose absence the Commissioners deplored; the best of our present rulers would be found taking their seats in the council; and, lastly, we might hope for the presence of men understanding the interests and possessing the confidence of London artisans. A Corporation so constituted would rapidly enlist the confidence both of Londoners and of Parliament. With unified, systematic, and representative municipal government the citizens of London would soon learn to take a pride in their city, and, acting together on common lines for the 'common profit of the people'—as the old charters run—would soon elevate her to the position which she is justly fitted to occupy, as the head of the municipalities of the world."

The Metropolitan Board of Works has requested the vestries and district boards to furnish it with information of the works and improvements effected in their respective areas since the commencement of their operations, that it may be laid before Parliament when the Municipal Bill is introduced.

A meeting of delegates from the vestries and district boards of London was held yesterday week at St. Martin's Vestry-Hall to consider the metropolitan water supply. A resolution was passed staying further action until the Ministry had submitted their scheme for providing municipal government for the whole of London.

Some remarkable evidence concerning the manufacture of "genuine Cremonas" was given last Saturday in the Queen's Bench Division. An action was brought against a dealer in musical instruments, of Wardour-street, to recover the loss incurred by paying £55 for a violin which the defendant had represented to be the work of Carlo Bergonzi in 1742. After the purchase the plaintiff was informed that the violin was a comparatively modern one, and in cross-examination the defendant admitted that he had taken a label bearing the name and date from an old violin and placed it inside the one sold. The jury found for the plaintiff, with damages of £70, to include the money paid for the instrument.

A WINTER NIGHT WITH THE POETS.

The glory of the natural world is one great source of the poet's inspiration. The opening days of April, when spring is "leading its earliest green along the lane," when daffodils, that come before the swallow dares, dance in their mirth, and the throats of innumerable birds fill the woods with music—will draw notes of song also from human voices. If at this time of hope and aspiration the young man's fancy "lightly turns to thoughts of love," the poet, susceptible as a lover to all genial influences, makes love also after his fashion; for he too has a mistress, and one who does not grow older with the lapse of years. Gentle spring, however, with its ethereal mildness, is in England sometimes more beautiful in poetry than in fact. If April and May bring flowers in their train, they also bring the bitter east wind. A young May moon is not to be trusted, and we venture to say that even Moore, despite his song, would have preferred spending a moonlight night in May in a well-warmed room than in the chilly avenues of Morna's Grove. For poets, like more prosaic men, are liable to rheumatic fever, and that poor fellow in Gray's *Elegy* who brushed with hasty steps the dews away in his hurry to meet the sun, paid for his folly with his life.

If spring, notwithstanding its faults, wins the poet's affection, it is in summer and early autumn that he finds his fullest delight. Life is indeed worth something when it can be lived in careless ease out of doors. Mere existence is then a joy; for then the landscape is flooded with beauty, the wealth of nature is scattered freely abroad, and her prodigality, alike soothing and joy-inspiring, satisfies eye and heart. Pictures of summer serenity and of autumnal mellowness abound in our poetical literature. We hear the brook that sings its quiet tune to the sleepy woods—woods from which come "voices of the well-contented doves"—we see the steer leaning his horns into the neighbour field and lowing to his fellow; we feel the heat of summer as we read how the cattle stand, "half in the flood," how in a corner of the buzzing shade the house-dog, with the vacant greyhound, lies outstretched and sleepy; and how the bees think warm days will never cease, "so loaded are their clammy cells."

Much, however, as our poets love summer, the season of restfulness and day-dreams, it cannot be questioned that Winter also, for praise or blame, has received from them an ample share of attention. It is impossible, indeed, to be indifferent about a season that affects so large a measure of our lives; and perhaps one of the uses of the dark days of winter, and the churlish chiding of the wintry wind, is that they give us something to oppose. A smooth course is not necessarily a happy course. Man is a combative animal, indolence is his chief bane; and winter, if only because it demands physical activity, is alike bracing to body and mind. Our poets have felt this, though some of them have uttered hard words about a season which many English men and women consider that they are bound in duty to detest. Shakespeare, a dear lover of summer delights, has not much to say in its favour. He writes of Winter's ragged hand and icy fingers, of old December's bareness, of boughs which shake against the cold—

Bare ruined choirs, where late the sweet birds sang.

And when he wants a symbol of man's ingratitude he remembers the keen tooth of the winter wind, and the biting cold of the bitter sky.

Spenser, too, the poet of the greenwood, shudders when he sees the approach of winter, that "blows the baleful breath," and is the forerunner of death, just as his predecessor, the Scottish poet Gawan Douglas, had done before him. Strange that Douglas, who, as Bishop of Dunkeld, lived for some time in the loveliest district of Perthshire, should have failed to perceive the intense charm of a Highland winter, when the ground is crisp with frost, when the snow, rose-coloured, lies on the hills catching the mild light of a January sun, when the very scent of the keen air gives a feeling of vigour, and the lake, ice-bound, has its firm surface covered with skaters or curlers.

Winter in the streets of great cities is too often a time of mud and slush and misery; but winter among the mountains has a serene beauty, a joyous aspect which may well inspire the poet's song. Wordsworth felt this beauty strongly, and has recorded in memorable lines his boyish glee in skating while the shades of evening closed around him on the Cumberland lake:—

All shod with steel,
We hissed along the polished ice in games
Confederate, imitative of the chase
And woodland pleasures—the resounding horn,
The pack loud chiming, and the hunted hare;
So through the darkness and the cold we flew,
And not a voice was idle; with the din
Smitten, the precipices rang aloud,
The leafless trees and every icy crag
Tinkled like iron.

"The child is father of the man;" and even in those young days the future poet loved at times to escape from his companions to some lonely part of the lake, and there, stopping short after the rapid motion, to watch the cliffs stretching behind him in solemn train,

Till all was tranquil as a dreamless sleep.

Cowper, who deserves in some respects to be called the poet-laureate of winter, never skated on a Cumberland lake in his life, and in his later and poetical days would have been appalled at a feat so daring. His view of winter is that of the man who sees the snow falling, and listens to the howling of the wind while sitting cosily by a bright fire with his feet upon the fender. In his invocation to Winter the poet crowns him "King of intimate delights, fireside enjoyments—home-born happiness." It is not the rough blast and the treacherous snow-storm and the nipping cold that give him poetical delight, but rather the sense that, safe from all discomfort, he can spend his evening twining silken threads round ivory reels," while Mrs. Unwin reads, or Lady Austen, the poet's "Sister Ann," invents subjects for his verse. Not his to ride in the darkness, Tam o'Shanter-like, despising "mosses, waters, slaps and stiles," not his upon a raw and gusty day to plunge like Cæsar into the angry flood, but, well wrapped in broad cloth, he will venture on a bright morning to walk where the snow, intercepted by outspread branches, has left a space clear for him. The desolation of winter has been described with wonderful felicity by Thomson; Cowper, musing in the January sunshine under leafless trees, presents with equal effect some of its softer features. He pictures the bents and coarser grass fledged with icy feathers, the slow-paced swain plunging his broad, keen knife into the haystack, and the cattle waiting for their fodder "in unrecumbent sadness," the woodman leaving unconcerned the cheerful haunts of men for the lonely forest, while his dog,

Wide scampering, snatches up the drifted snow
With ivory teeth, or ploughs it with his snout;
Then shakes his powdered coat and barks for joy.

We see, too, the "feathered tribes" trooping at the housewife's call from some nook in which they have gossiped side by side, "diligent to catch the first faint gleam of smiling day," while the redbreast, flitting from spray to spray, shakes

From many a twig the pendent drops of ice
That tinkle in the withered leaves below.

"Cowper," says Mr. Lowell, "is still the best of our descriptive poets for everyday wear;" and if anyone doubts this let him take up "The Task," which has, perhaps, been lying long upon his shelves unheeded, and read the fourth, fifth, and sixth books, which are dedicated to Winter. The Olney poet, by-the-way, true poet though he be, has his prosaic side, which cannot be said of Keats, whose rich verse, whatever faults it may have, never touches on the verge of prose. He, too, like his great master, Spenser, loves to sing of summer, but his name may not inaptly be recalled upon a winter evening, not because he has written some pretty stanzas on a "drear-nighted December;" but on account of the singularly happy art with which, in his immortal "Eve of St. Agnes," he has managed to give to a wintry season the glory and glow of the summer's prime. The opening lines show in a few touches the icy coldness of the night.

St. Agnes' Eve—Ah, bitter chill it was!
The owl, for all his feathers, was a-cold;
The hare limp'd trembling through the frozen grass,
And silent was the flock in woolly fold;
Numb were the beadsman's fingers while he told
His rosary—

But within doors there is revelry; the chamber "glows" to receive a thousand guests. Madeline, heedless of the gay cavaliers, fixes her "maiden eyes divine" on the floor, brooding on the visions of delight St. Agnes may grant her that evening. Meanwhile young Porphyro, with heart on fire for Madeline, has come across the moors, and is concealed by an old beldame in the girl's chamber. Everybody has read, or ought to have read, the lovely description, as pure as it is beautiful, of the fair creature undressing, and kneeling "for Heaven's grace and boon;" but everyone may not have noticed how the whole picture glows with warm colour. The wintry moon that shines on the casement throws warm gleams on Madeline's breast, rose-bloom falls on her hands, and on her hair a glory like a saint. She unclasps her warmed jewels, and if her nest is soft and chilly, the chill is soon exchanged for the popped warmth of sleep. Once, indeed, the poet describes the room also as chilly, but this is but to make the contrast stronger of the summer beauty that fills it. The frost-wind, too, may blow and the sharp sleet patter against the window-panes, but when Porphyro melts into the maiden's dream, "as the rose blendeth its odour with the violet," the reader feels that "the purple light of love" has changed the rough, stormy season of winter into one of sunshine and calm.

Keats's lovely poem has surely a lesson, which, though not intended by the poet, might be well applied by the preacher. This, however, is not the place for a sermon. Enough to say that all true poetry carries with it a moral significance, which places our greatest poets among the wisest teachers of mankind. With such teachers, not one winter night only, but many, might be spent with infinite advantage.

J. D.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Bridget's Reply," written by Herbert Harraden, and composed by Ethel Harraden, is a song with a great deal of quaint character, both in the music and the words, which are well suited to each other. Messrs. Cocks and Co. are the publishers, as also of two effective transcriptions for the pianoforte, in very opposite styles, by F. Lemoine. One is an adaptation of Handel's graceful aria, "Verdi prati;" the other, of the old English song, "The Vicar of Bray;" another similarly elaborated arrangement (from the same publishers) being "Un Souvenir de Beethoven," by W. Smallwood.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. are active promulgators of good and cheap editions of music of permanent value, vocal and instrumental. They have just issued a neat and portable edition (vol. I.) of Schubert's songs for a mezzo-soprano voice; twenty of these exquisite pieces (with English words by Madame N. Macfarren) being given for eighteenpence. In similar form (large octavo) the same publishers have brought out Schumann's beautiful "Mignon's Requiem," in vocal score with pianoforte accompaniment, and a skillfully written "Te Deum," by Mr. W. G. Cousins. Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. have also begun the publication of the organ works of Bach in a beautiful library edition (full music size, oblong), superintended and revised by Dr. Bridge and Mr. J. Higgs.

A song by B. Tours, entitled "Rosa Clare," is full of pathos, a very happy effect being obtained by the introduction towards the end of the hymn known as "Abide with me." It is published by W. Czerny, as also are a pleasing trio, "Bright the yule logs glow," and a light and airy pianoforte piece, "Andulka," Caprice Bohémien.

From Messrs. Ransford we have "Two Streamlets," a characteristic song by H. Pontet; and "Oftentimes" and "The Rest of the Story," graceful and easy songs, by Cotaford Dick.

"The Organist's Quarterly Journal" (Novello, Ewer, and Co.) has now nearly completed its seventh volume with the number for the new year, which contains a series of well-written pieces by Herr J. Katterfeldt, G. Hepworth, F. Harvey, E. Evans, J. Benson, and E. W. Healey.

"Stray Leaves," twelve little sketches for the piano, by F. Pascal (Joseph Williams), are melodious and pleasing trifles, well calculated to interest juvenile students of the instrument. From the same composer and publisher we have "Deux Airs de Danse," "Sarabande," and "Canarie," characteristic pieces in a pleasing style.

"The Violin Student," by Henry Farmer (from the same publishers), has reached its fifth number, which contains several pieces by Schubert, well and easily adapted for the violin, with pianoforte accompaniment.

"A Wayside Posy," by M. Watson, and "Faithful Evermore," by S. Champion, are melodious vocal pieces lying within easy means of accomplishment; these are also published by Mr. J. Williams, as are a flowing "Barcarolle"—"In a Gondola," and "Christmas Roses," very pretty pianoforte duets, by J. B. Wekerlin.

Great painstaking on the part of Mr. Rimmel to find novelties for this year's Valentines has been attended with corresponding success. Among his designs are some excellent ones—æsthetic, mediæval, and otherwise. There are, besides, suitable gifts as love-tokens by enamoured swains, such as painted fans, scent sachets, and handkerchief satchels, all in most gorgeous array. This notice appears, unfortunately, a day or two after the fair, owing to the packet not reaching us in time to be noticed last week.

Colonel Hill, C.B., of Cardiff, presided yesterday week at the fifth annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, which was held at the Cannon-street Hotel; and, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the gathering on the present position of the shipping trade. At the annual dinner in the evening Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., in proposing the principal toast, expressed his satisfaction at the general state of the mercantile marine, and recommended the shipping interest to co-operate with the Board of Trade when invited to do so.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Sidney Colvin, of Trinity College Cambridge, Slade Professor of Fine Art at the University, was on Saturday last re-elected for a fourth term of three years.

Yesterday week at a meeting of the Royal Scottish Academy held in Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Gibb, A.R.S.A., was elected an Academician, in the room of the late Mr. William Brodie.

The students' preliminary examination for 1882 was recently held in the hall of the Surveyors' Institution. Of the thirty candidates who entered their names seventeen satisfied the examiners, Mr. E. C. Rundle, of Tavistock, heading the list.

On Monday afternoon the second annual Exhibition of Fine Arts was opened in the Townhall at Bournemouth. There is a good collection of works by celebrated English and foreign artists.

An exhibition of pictures by the late Mr. John Linnell is opened at the gallery of Messrs. A. Tooth and Sons, 5, Haymarket. The collection comprises many choice examples of the master. The proceeds of the exhibition will be devoted to the benefit of the Artists' General Benevolent Fund.

At the meeting on Monday night of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, held at its rooms in St. Martin's-place, Mr. C. F. Wadmore read an elaborate paper on old Fulham Bridge, which is about to be demolished by the Metropolitan Board of Works.

An exhibition of arts and industries of Worcestershire is to be opened on July 17 in a large building at Worcester, under the presidency of Earl Beauchamp, Lord Lieutenant of the county. A guarantee fund amounting to close on £3000 has already been raised.

The additions to the Cleopatra's Needle ordered by the Metropolitan Board of Works were last week completed by the fixing of the inscription plates in the pedestal. These, in common with the sphinxes, and cornices, which conceal the dilapidated condition of the base, have been executed in bronze from the designs of Mr. G. Vulliamy, the Board's architect.

The Fine Art Exhibition opened on Monday at Lewes by the Earl of Chichester is, the *Sussex Advertiser* says, a great success. The arrangements do credit to the committee, and the collection of paintings is worth a visit, even from a distance. The Industrial Exhibition is also interesting. The exhibition, although originally intended to last only a fortnight, will be kept open three weeks.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states, with regard to the magnificent collection of china, enamels, &c., bequeathed by the late Mr. John Jones, of Piccadilly, to South Kensington, that until the whole of the art treasures of the deceased have been valued for the purpose of inland revenue nothing will be done towards their transfer to South Kensington Museum. After they have been valued they will be catalogued afresh, and subsequently they will be forwarded to the great national collection which they will do so much to enrich.

DAY CENSUS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

The application of the Corporation to the Registrar-General, and to the Chairman of the Local Government Board, during the Session of 1880, to include in the Census Bill powers to take a subsidiary day census of the city of London, was not acceded to. The Corporation therefore gave instructions for this important work to be carried out, and the enumeration was effected on April 25 last. The results are in every way striking, and furnish a full and instructive refutation to assertions which are frequently made with the view of degrading the city of London, as regards its relative position as one of the districts of the metropolis.

The City stands second of the thirty-nine parishes and districts represented on the Metropolitan Board of Works as regards population; Islington coming first with 282,628; the City of London and Liberties next with 261,061; Lambeth, 253,569; St. Pancras, 236,203; Wandsworth, 210,397; and then follow Camberwell, Hackney, Kensington, Poplar, Marylebone, Greenwich, Bethnal-green, Shoreditch, Fulham, Newington (Surrey), Paddington, Mile-end Old Town, &c.

As regards the relative position of the City to some of the leading incorporated cities and towns, in respect of population, with the exception of the cities of Liverpool and Manchester, and the towns of Birmingham, Leeds, and Sheffield, the City of London stands at the head of the incorporated Parliamentary boroughs.

With respect to rateable value, as compared with the thirty-nine parishes and districts of the Metropolis, the city heads the list by a very considerable amount; the rateable annual value of the City of London and Liberties is £3,535,494; St. George, Hanover-square, £3,005,358; St. Mary Abbott, Kensington, £1,969,501; St. Pancras, £1,791,099; St. Mary, Islington, £1,750,673; St. Marylebone, £1,650,874; then Lambeth, Wandsworth, Paddington, and Hackney, all about a million and a half; then Camberwell, St. James's, Westminster, Greenwich, &c., which are under a million, but considerably above £600,000; and next follow Chelsea, Fulham, and a long list under £600,000.

It may be further stated that each of the 198 incorporated cities and towns in England and Wales have a less rateable value than the City of London, the rateable value of Liverpool being £3,211,344; Manchester, £2,296,537; Birmingham, £1,454,329; and Leeds, £1,102,691: these four being the only places with a rateable value above £1,000,000.

Testing its fiscal position, the City stands first of all the Parliamentary boroughs of the metropolis as regards the amount of its assessment under the commercial and trading Schedule D of the income tax, as will be seen by the following statement of the net profits charged with income duty for the year 1879-80, under that schedule:—City of London, £30,263,424; Marylebone, £11,744,016; Westminster, £9,476,160; Finsbury, £6,976,056; Southwark, £4,543,776; Lambeth, £2,896,512; Tower Hamlets, £2,563,152; Chelsea, £1,509,792; and Hackney, £1,370,688.

Turning from the Parliamentary boroughs of the metropolis to the incorporated towns and cities, there will be found the same overwhelming commercial and fiscal superiority of the City of London, the net profits charged to income duty, under the commercial Schedule D, for the year 1879-80 being—Liverpool, £9,980,976; Manchester, £8,832,192; Birmingham, £3,421,056; Leeds, £2,127,168; Bristol, £1,927,056; Sheffield, £1,719,792; Newcastle-on-Tyne, £1,618,656; Bradford, £1,648,080; and Kingston-upon-Hull, £1,016,640. Of course this schedule does not include dividends on public stocks and funds.

It was shown in 1866 that the customs duties paid in London in 1864 exceeded by £484,614 those paid in all the other ports of the United Kingdom, and had done so on an average of the nine years then past by £331,149 per annum.

The report presented to the Corporation also gives valuable details as to the occupations in the City—a table of trades, occupations, and professions; a summary of employers and employed; and the scope, extent, and results of the enumeration of the passenger and vehicular traffic.



A DIVISION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: MEMBERS PASSING THE TELLERS.

THE SPEAKER ON THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

It will be of interest at this juncture to examine the advice which Sir Henry Brand recently gave the House of Commons with regard to the mode of conducting the business of Parliament. On Jan. 31 the Speaker, urbanest of men, addressed his constituents on public affairs at a meeting held in the Board School-room, Cottenham, near Cambridge.

Sir Henry Brand said that the resolution which was then before the meeting related to the rules for the conduct of the business of the House of Commons, over which he had the honour to preside, and he should be wanting in his duty to his constituents if on a subject of that character he was silent. The resolution concluded with a recognition of his services in the House of Commons, which, coming as it did from his constituents, was especially gratifying to him. The duty of the Speaker of the House of Commons, as the servant of the House, was to see that the rules of that House were observed, those rules being laid down by the House itself. Last Session, however, under exceptional circumstances, which were no doubt in their memory, the House called upon the Speaker to frame rules for the conduct of the business of the House while the state of public business was urgent, and he would, with their permission, explain how that inversion of the usual order of procedure was brought about.

On that very day last year there commenced a memorable

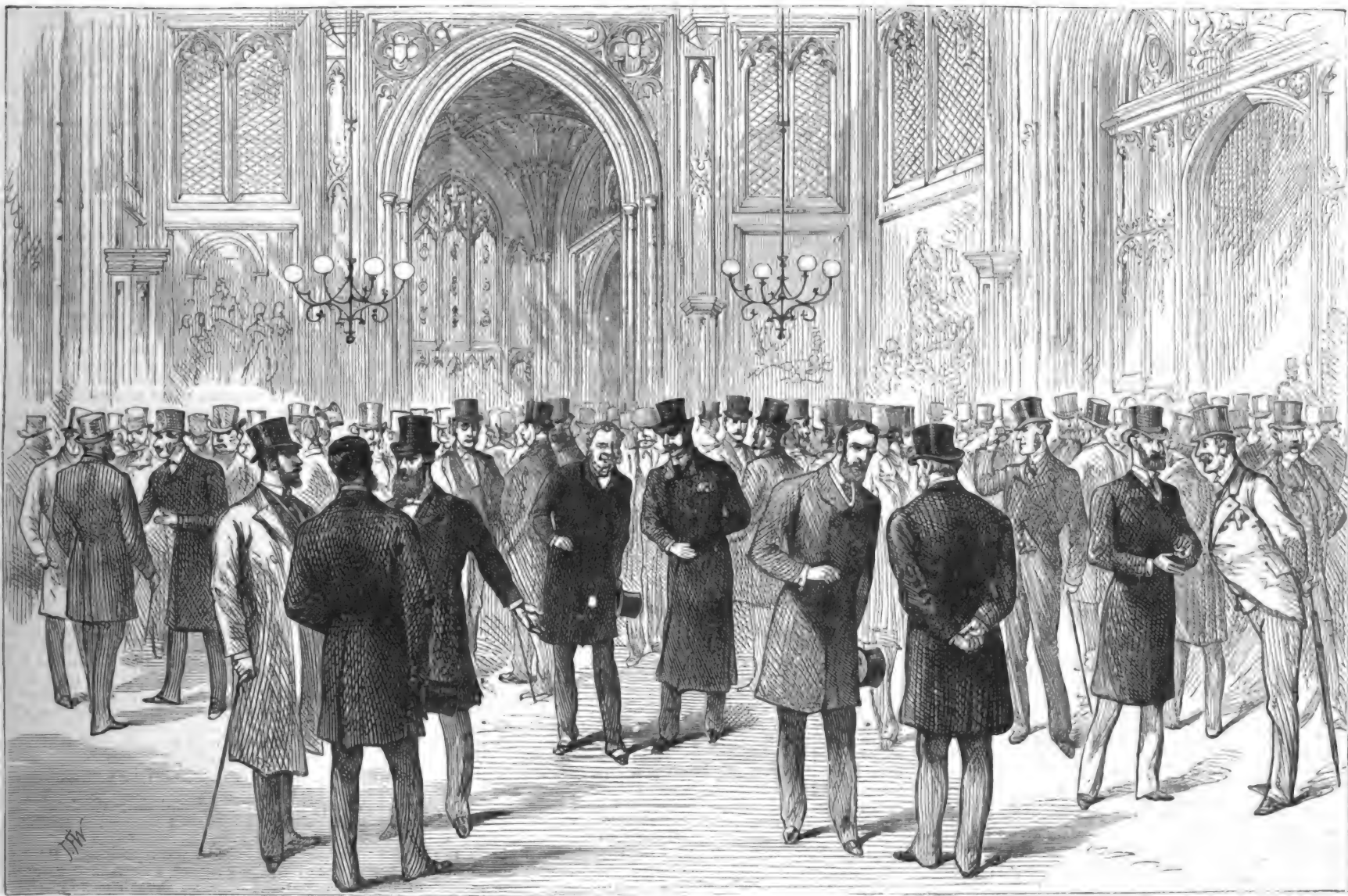
sitting of the House of Commons, in the course of which it became his duty to close a debate by interrupting it and putting the question. He would not detain them by stating the reasons which induced him to take that step; suffice it to say that he so acted because he knew that the integrity of Parliamentary Government was at stake, and therefore he did not hesitate in the course which he thought it his duty to pursue. What he did he did advisedly, and under like conditions he should do the same again. But he earnestly trusted that such conditions would never recur. On that occasion he stated to the House why he had taken that course, and he then concluded with these words:—"Future measures for ensuring orderly debate I must leave to the judgment of the House, but I may add that it will be necessary either for the House itself to assume more effectual control over its debates or to intrust greater authority to the Chair."

At that crisis it was not convenient for the House to assume more effectual control over its debates, and the House preferred to adopt the other alternative suggested, and to intrust greater authority to the Chair. The House at its next day's sitting conferred upon the Speaker unprecedented powers to frame rules for the conduct of the business of the House while the state of public business was urgent. Under those powers he accordingly framed certain rules, which proved effectual. However, they ceased to be operative when

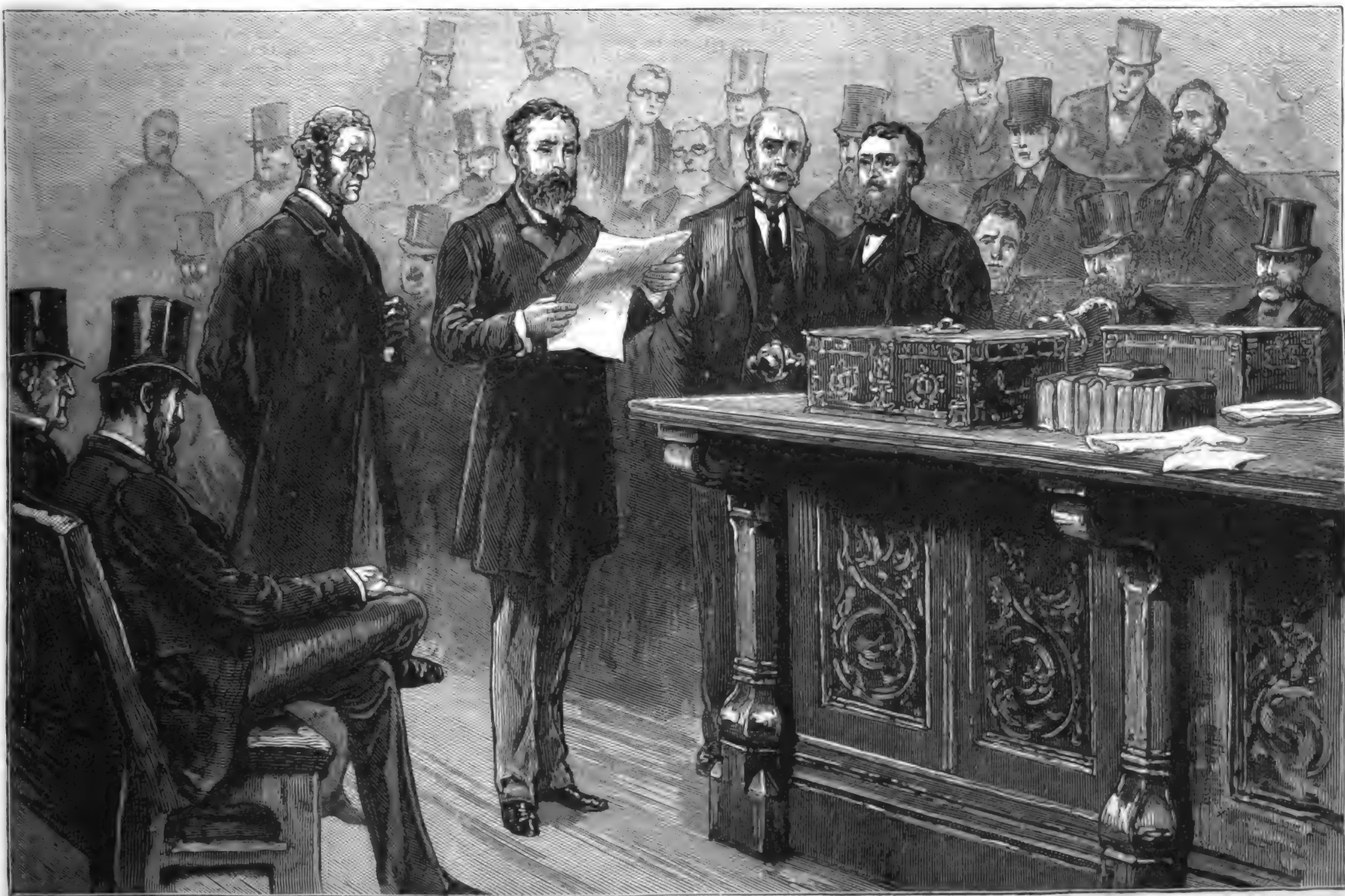
the state of urgency terminated, and they had no longer any vitality.

Now, every man naturally had a partiality for his own offspring, and he confessed to a parental weakness for the rules in question, and he ventured to think that some of them might with great advantage be revived and made permanent. Those rules so framed by him were in three categories. Some of them might be made permanent as they stood without alteration; others might be made permanent after amendment; while those of a more restricted character, framed to meet a grave crisis, might be set aside until such a crisis might again occur. Those rules were on the Journals of the House, and the House would in its wisdom deal with them as might seem fit, and he was persuaded that they might confidently leave the issue to the judgment of the House. In the statement which he made to the House on the eventful sitting to which he had referred, he thought it his duty to put before the House the necessity of assuming more effectual control over its debates. That opinion was deliberately founded upon very careful observation of the debates throughout this and the last Parliament.

It might not be generally known that the House had at present no power to close a debate, and under the existing rules the House was at the mercy of small minorities, who on various grounds desired to obstruct the progress of business.



THE DIVISION LOBBY.



THE TELLERS READING THE RESULT OF A DIVISION.

The will of the House of Commons was expressed by its votes. Every vote involved the putting of a question from the chair, and upon such question every member might speak once and as long as he pleased, provided he spoke to the question, but as by an artifice of debate commonly practised of moving adjournments each member could in effect speak as often as he liked on every question in Committee of the whole House, there was no limit to the number of times each member might speak to each question at every sitting of the House.

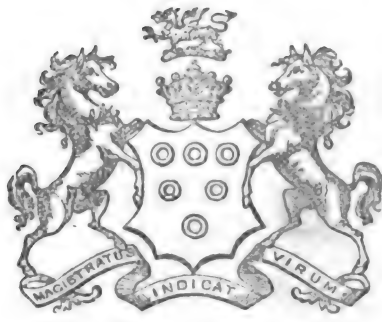
The Speaker put from the chair questions by the score, some of them more or less formal, but all of which might become the subject of debate without limit. Neither the House nor the Speaker could close a debate on any one of such questions as long as a member entitled to speak presented himself to address the House. He knew of no power by which a debate might be brought to a close except by the act of the Sovereign when Parliament was prorogued. Face to face with a grave crisis he had closed a debate last Session, but the House had not as yet signified its pleasure as to the action of the Speaker should a similar crisis occur. It was said that freedom of speech might be endangered if the House assumed the power of closing a debate.

Freedom of speech was the breath of the life of the House of Commons, and certainly he would be no party to putting it in peril. But he was persuaded that the House, in its wisdom, might find the way of safeguarding liberty of speech, and of combining order with freedom of debate. Having said these few words with regard to the rules of the House of Commons, he felt that he must now change the subject, otherwise the meeting might regard him as being somewhat obstructive himself.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF LONSDALE.

The Right Hon. St. George Henry Lowther, fourth Earl of

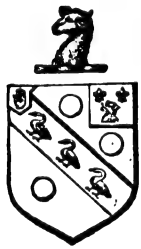


Lonsdale, in the county of Westmorland, Viscount and Baron Lowther of Whitehaven, and a Baronet, died on the 8th inst. His Lordship was born Oct. 4, 1855, the eldest son of Henry, third Earl of Lonsdale, by Emily Susan, his wife, eldest daughter of Mr. St. George Francis Caulfeild, of Donamon Castle, in the county

of Roscommon, and received his education at Eton. He succeeded to the earldom at his father's death, Aug. 15, 1876. He was a D.L. for Cumberland, and Hon. Colonel Royal Cumberland Militia, and was, besides, a Lieutenant in the Naval Reserve. The Earl married, July 6, 1878, Lady Constance Gladys Herbert, daughter of the late Sidney, Lord Herbert of Lea, and sister of the present Earl of Pembroke, by whom he leaves an only daughter, Lady Gladys Mary Juliet Lowther, born April 9, last year. The family titles pass, consequently, to his next brother, the Hon. Hugh Cecil Lowther, now fifth Earl of Lonsdale, who was born Jan. 25, 1857, and married, June 27, 1878, Lady Grace Cecilia Gordon, sister of the present Marquis of Huntly. The family of Lowther is of great antiquity and large possessions in Westmorland, Cumberland, and Yorkshire.

SIR W. H. CLERKE, BART.

Sir William Henry Clerke, tenth Baronet, of Hitcham, in the county of Buckingham, a principal clerk in the Treasury, died on the 8th inst., at 10, South Eaton-place. He was born, Nov. 17, 1822, the eldest son of Sir William Henry Clerke, Bart., by Mary Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter of Mr. George Watkin Kenrick, of Mertyn, in the county of Flint, and succeeded his father Feb. 16, 1861. Sir William married, November, 1849, Georgina, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Gosling, of Botleys Park, Surrey, and leaves one daughter and two sons. Of the latter, the elder, his successor, now Sir William Francis Clerke, Bart., was born Jan. 16, 1856.



LADY ADELAIDE LAW.

Lady Adelaide Emeline Caroline Law, whose death has just been announced, was born Jan. 31, 1830, the youngest daughter of Charles William, third Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., the distinguished soldier and diplomatist, by his second wife, Frances Anne, only daughter and heir of Sir Harry Vane-Tempest, Bart., of Wynyard and Long Newton, county Durham (and his wife, the Countess of Antrim in her own right). Lady Adelaide was thus half-sister to the late Marquis of Londonderry, K.P., and sister to the present Marquis of Londonderry, K.P., Lord Adolphus Vane-Tempest, M.P., Lord Ernest Vane-Tempest, the Duchess of Marlborough, the late Countess of Portarlington. Her Ladyship was married, Feb. 11, 1852, to the Rev. Frederick Henry Law, M.A., Rector of Lee, Kent.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. C. Chapman Barber, "the father" of the Junior Equity Bar, and a very skilful and experienced Conveyancer.

Mr. Charles Doughty, J.P., at his residence in Lincoln, on the 8th inst., in his sixty-fourth year.

Mr. Arthur William Crichton, J.P. and D.L. for Herefordshire, on the 4th inst. at 11, Eaton-place. He was eldest son of the Rev. W. J. Crichton, of Broadwood Hall, Salop.

Major-General Edward Hope Smith Bowdich, on the 5th inst., at Dr. Hales's house, 58, Harley-street. He entered the Bombay army at the age of sixteen, and served in the Persian campaign under Sir James Outram.

Major-General Robert Vernon Handyside, late Madras Staff Corps, on the 5th inst., in Philbeach-gardens, South Kensington, in his fifty-third year. He entered the Army in 1846; served during the Burmese War, 1852-3; and was some time in the 33rd Madras Native Infantry.

Mr. James Roberts-West, of Alscot Park, county Gloucester, J.P., High Sheriff 1845, on the 6th inst. He was born, April 24, 1811, the eldest son of Mr. James West, of Alscot, who assumed the prefix surname of Roberts, in consequence of his marriage with Anne, only daughter and heiress of Mr. Joseph Roberts, of Newcombe. He married, May 16, 1844, Elizabeth, daughter of J. Moore Boulton, of Springfield House, by whom he leaves issue. The Wests of Alscot Park are a younger branch of the noble house of Delawarr.

Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, has completed a translation of Dante into Greek, a copy of which he has presented to Mr. Gladstone.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Mr. Henry Spence Fairfoot, of Clement's Inn and Woburn-square, was proved on the 8th inst., the personalty being sworn above £123,000. By the will he appoints his friend and partner Henry Webb and his friend Thomas J. Pearson his executors, and he gives to the former all his shares in the Law Life, Legal and General, and London and Provincial Assurance Societies, and to the latter a legacy of £1000. He gives to his clerks legacies to the amount of £1300; and, after legacies to servants, he bequeaths the following charitable legacies, viz.:—To the Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, £200, to be applied at his discretion towards the charitable or benevolent institutions of that parish; and to the Incumbent of Christ Church, Woburn-square, £100, to be applied in like manner towards the benevolent institutions connected with that church and district; to the North London, or University College Hospital, £100; to the Royal Free Hospital, £100; to the hospital for Women, Soho-square, £100; to the Law Clerks' Society, £100; to the Solicitors' Benevolent Society, £100; and to the Bloomsbury Dispensary, £100. The testator then bequeaths considerable legacies to his following friends or members of their families—viz., the Rev. Canon Garbett, the said Mr. Pearson, Mr. Augustus Webster, Mrs. Elizabeth Nicholls, Mrs. Rosa Henderson, and the wife and children of the said Henry Webb, and he devises and bequeaths the residue of his estate, real and personal, to the said Henry Webb. By a codicil (dated Aug. 24 last), after reciting that he had that day married, and after referring to his marriage settlement, he makes further provisions for his wife, and bequeaths to her his house and furniture in Woburn-square. He also gives legacies to his wife's children by a former marriage; and in other respects he confirms his will.

The will (dated Dec. 7, 1878), with a codicil (dated July 16, 1879), of Mr. James Yates, J.P., D.L., late of Oakwood Hall, Whiston, Yorkshire, who died on Dec. 3 last, was proved at the Wakefield district registry on the 9th ult. by Samuel Ratcliffe Carrington, William Edward Carrington, Edward Carrington Howard, Henry Jubb, and John William Pye Smith, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £100,000. The testator bequeaths £400 to the minister and deacons of the Independent Church at Masbro' upon trust to apply the income, first, in keeping his family tomb in repair, and to distribute the remainder among the poor members of their church; £200 to the same persons upon trust, to distribute the income among the poor of Masbro' generally; £200 to the same persons for evangelistic missionary work at Masbro'; £100 to the mission-room, known as St. Philip's mission, in connection with Broomyard Congregational Church, Sheffield; £200 upon trust, to distribute the income among the poor of Whiston; £500 to the Rotherham Hospital and Dispensary; £200 to the London Missionary Society; and £100 each to the Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society, and the British and Foreign Bible Society. The testator leaves to his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Ellen Shaw-Yates, £1000 and all his furniture, plate, pictures, books, effects, horses, carriages, live and dead stock, and the use for life of Oakwood Hall and the grounds of about twenty-five acres; he also leaves a sum of £20,000 upon trust to pay the income to her for life, and at her death the capital for her first son who shall attain twenty-one; to his grandson, Ernest Shaw-Yates, £5000; and numerous legacies to his own and his late wife's relatives, servants, and others. As to the residue of his real and personal estate, one half is to be held upon trust for the children of his said daughter, and the other half for his said daughter for life, and then for her children.

The will (dated July 15, 1878) of Francisco José Pacheco, Baron de San Francisco, late of Rio de Janeiro, who died on Oct. 18, 1880, was proved in London on the 18th ult. by his eldest son, Baron de San Francisco, the executor, the personal estate in England amounting in value to over £42,000. The testator's heirs, as to two thirds of his property, are his children, Francisco José Pacheco, Doña Maria Henriqueta, Pacheco Gomez, Joaquim Pacheco, and Eduardo Agosto Pacheco. The remaining third of his property, subject to legacies which he bequeaths thereout to godchildren, one of sons, to several churches, and servants, he gives to his eldest son, Francisco José Pacheco.

The will (dated Dec. 26, 1879), with a codicil (dated June 16, 1880), of General Sir William Erskine Baker, K.C.B., late of the Castle, Banwell, Somersetshire, who died on Dec. 16 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Dame Frances Baker, the widow, the Rev. John William Colvin, the nephew, and Francis Parker, the acting executors, the personal estate exceeding in value £38,000. The testator leaves to his wife his household furniture and £4500, and the use for life of his plate, books, and pictures. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life; at her death, legacies are given to his brother, sister, sister-in-law, nephews, and nieces; and the ultimate residue is to be divided between his five nieces, the daughters of his brother, Captain Vashon Baker.

The will (dated March 30, 1881) of Mr. Thomas Beall, of Oak Villa, Lynton-road, Crouch-end, Horsey, who died Oct. 6, 1881, was proved on Dec. 29, 1881, under £31,000, by his sons, James Beall and Thomas Beall, and his son-in-law, Frederick George King, and Edward Hawes, the executors and trustees. The testator bequeaths to each the sum of £50, free of legacy duty, and to his widow the sum of £100; freeholds and leaseholds in Lynton-road and The Grove, Horsey, to his widow for life; freeholds and leaseholds in Shaftesbury-terrace, and freehold stables in Lambton-road, St. Mary, Islington, to his son James Beall; leaseholds in Harrington-grove, Lambton-road, and Beall-place, St. Mary, Islington, to his son Thomas Beall; freeholds at Watford to his daughter, Emma Ellen; leaseholds in Harrington-grove, Horsey, to his nieces, Eliza, Selina, and Matilda Green, for life. The real and personal residue to be equally divided, after payment of funeral expenses and all debts, &c., between his three children, James Beall, Thomas Beall, and Emma Ellen King.

The will of Captain Robert William Suckling, R.N., late of Albert Villa, Great Malvern, who died on Dec. 24 last, has just been proved by Captain Edward William Frederick Acton, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £30,000. The testator, after bequeathing legacies to nephews and great-niece, gives the residue of his real and personal estate to his nephew, the said Captain Acton.

The will (dated June 3, 1876), with two codicils (dated Jan. 17, 1877, and Sept. 17, 1878), of the Rev. Charles Causton, Rector of Lasham, in the county of Southampton, who died on July 28 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Mrs. Harriet Purefoy Causton, the widow, and William Park Dickens, the executors, the personal estate being valued at upwards of £30,000. The testator gives legacies to his wife, children, and others; £7000 upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his son, Alfred Malcolm; and the residue of the personalty to his wife absolutely. All his fee farm rents he gives to his son Francis Jervoise, and all his other real estate to his son Charles Purefoy.

The will (dated Oct. 22, 1878) of Miss Alice Burbery, late of Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, who died on Nov. 29 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by James Tovey Rowe and John Worsley, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £19,000. The testatrix bequeaths legacies and annuities to Mrs. Harriet Jennaway and Mrs. Caroline Gillins; and the residue of her property to Elizabeth Rowe, Henry Burbery Rowe, and John Gillins Worsley.

The will (dated June 25, 1880) of Lady Caroline Georgiana Lascelles, the widow of the Right Hon. William Lascelles, late of No. 62, Eaton-square, who died on Nov. 28 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Claud George William Lascelles, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate amounting to nearly £7000. The testatrix exercises the power of appointment given to her under the will of the Hon. Edwin Lascelles in favour of certain of her children, and leaves the residue of her property to her said son. The deceased was the eldest daughter of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, K.G.

The will (dated Feb. 8, 1879), with a codicil (dated July 26, 1880), of Count Louis Marie de Tallyrand Perigord, late of No. 18, Avenue de Villars, Paris, who died on Feb. 25 last, has just been proved in London by Elie Louis Roger de Tallyrand Perigord, Prince de Chalais, the surviving executor, the value of the personal estate in England being over £6000. The testator leaves 500f. to the poor of Breuilpont; 1200f. to the commune of Breuilpont for the purpose of building a parsonage; mementos to friends and annuities to old servants; and he appoints his wife, Marie Therese, residuary legatee. He gives to his great-niece Melaine de Ligne, Countess de Beaufort, the bare ownership of the lands and château of Breuilpont, with its dependencies, and also his mansion and letting-house in Paris, with the furniture and effects, and the usufruct at his wife's death. The testator states that nothing has shocked him more in his life than luxurious funerals, and he therefore desires that his may be as simple as possible.

TEACHERS' TRAINING AND REGISTRATION SOCIETY.

Lord Aberdare presided yesterday week at the fourth annual meeting of the above association, held at the Society of Arts.

The chairman said that the support given to the colleges, the Merton, Newnham, and others for the higher education of women, showed how deep was the hold they were taking on the public mind. The movement was extending to Wales. This showed that a good sound education was far better than the flimsy, superficial education which used to be given years ago. They wanted to see a good education given to all classes. The necessity for this was seen in the theoretical knowledge required in every branch of scientific and industrial pursuits. This, however, could not be accomplished unless they had efficiency in the teachers. The number of scholarships which had been given during the short existence of the society was liberal, for he found that they had six of £25 each, one of £15, and five of £10 each. What they wanted now was notoriety and capital, for he was quite sure that when the benefits arising from these colleges became known they would be largely supported. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. Thomasson, M.P., seconded the resolution.

Professor Goldwin Smith next moved the election of the council for the ensuing year.

Professor Huxley seconded the resolution. He said that his experience of teaching extended over twenty years. One of his first discoveries was that though there was plenty of people to be taught, yet there was a great lack of proper teachers. When he was chairman of the Educational Endowments Committee of the London School Board he wished to see the establishment of such colleges. There were many conditions which went to make a good teacher. It was a different thing altogether to have the thing first hand, and to be able to thoroughly understand what they taught. As an examiner, he often found that teachers, whilst they possessed learning, had not real practical knowledge.

Dr. Bagg and others addressed the meeting.

At the Leeds Assizes last Saturday, Willie Bray, a "comic" vocalist, recovered £1000 from the London and North-Western Railway Company for personal injuries sustained in a collision near Normanton; damages to the amount of £2000 were awarded at the Liverpool Assizes in a similar action, brought by a Liverpool corn merchant named Neville against the Midland Railway Company.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

- ALLEN AND CO.
Athe Pyee, the Superior Country; or, The Great Attraction to Br. Burnside to British Enterprise and Commerce. By Colonel W. F. B. Laurie.
On and Off Duty, being Leaves from an Officer's Note-Book. By Captain S. P. Field Oliver.
Englishwoman's Year-Book for 1882. By L. M. H.
BENTLEY AND SON.
Poems. By Arthur Bridge.
The Garden of Eden. A Novel. 3 vols.
BLACKWOOD AND SONS.
Foreign Classics for English Readers. Edited by Mrs. Oliphant—La Fontaine, and other French Fabulists.
Autobiography of Thomas Allen. By the Author of "Post Mortem." 3 vols.
BOONE.
A Book of Lyrics, including Songs, Ballads, and Chants. By Joseph Skipsay. New Edition. Revised.
CASELL, PETER, AND GALVIN.
Flower Printing in Water Colours. By F. Edward Hildme.
CHAPMAN AND HALL.
Faulstich of Jallio. A Story in Two Parts. By Herman Charles Merivale. 3 vols.
Young Lochinvar; or, The Romance of Real Life. A Novel. 2 vols.
CHATTO AND WINDUS.
Some Private Views. Being Essays from the "Nineteenth Century" Review, with Some Occasional Articles from the "Punch." By James Payn.
Tunis, the Land and the People. By the Chevalier du Hesse-Wartegg. Twenty-two Illustrations.
GOULD AND SONS.
Chronic Sore Throat, or Pollicular Disease of the Pharynx. By Dr. E. B. Shulldham.
GRAHAM SMITH, EDINBURGH.
History of the Chapel Royal of Scotland, with the Register of the Chapel Royal of Stirling. Including Details in Relation to the Rise and Progress of Scottish Music, and Observations Respecting the Order of the Thistle. By the Rev. Dr. Charles Rogers.
HARRISON AND SONS.
Victoria Regina, and Other Verse and Prose. By George Gravener.
Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage for 1882.
HODDER AND STOUGHTON.
Canal Adventures by Moonlight. By George Smith. Second Thousand.
HURST AND BLACKETT.
Griffin Alley; A Yacht Cruise to the Levant, and Wanderings in Egypt, Syria, the Holy Land, Greece, and Italy in 1881. By General E. H. Maxwell, C.B.
LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.
In Trust. The Story of a Lady and Her Lover. By M. O. W. Oliphant. 3 vols.
LOW AND CO.
James T. Field's Biographical Notes and Personal Sketches. With Unpublished Fragments and Tributes from Men and Women of Letters.
Noah's Ark; or, "Mornings in the Zoo." Being a Contribution to the Study of Unnatural History. By Phil. Robinson.
Schwartz's Search. Sticking in the Arctic in Quest of the Franklin Records. By W. H. Gilder. Maps and Illustrations. Whittier Birthday Book. Arranged by Elizabeth S. Owen.
"Magyarland." Being the Narrative of Our Travels Through the Highlands and Lowlands of Hungary. By a Fellow of the Carpathian Society. 2 vols. With Illustrations.
Waiting. By A. M. Hopkinson. 3 vols.
A Lady Traveller in the Transvaal. By Mrs. Hecker.
Handbook of Pen-Skating. By Neville Goodman and Albert Goodman. With Map of the Fen District. Through Siberia. By Henry Landell. With Illustrations and Maps. 2 vols.
MACMILLAN AND CO.
Flitters, Tatters, and the Counsellor, and Other Sketches. By the Author of "Hogan, M.P."
Songs in Minor Keys. By G. C. Fraser-Tyler (Mrs. Edward Liddell).
Fifty Years of Science. Being an Address Delivered at York to the British Association, August, 1881, by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P.
METZGER AND CO.
The Collected Compositions of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort. Edited by W. G. Cusins.
PAUL AND CO.
England on the Defensive; or, The Problem of Invasion Critically Examined under the Aspect of a Series of Military Operations. By Captain J. T. Barrington. With a Map.
International Scientific Series:—Myth and Science. An Essay by Pito Vignoli.
Mountain Life in Algeria. By Edgar Barclay. With Illustrations.
SMITH, ELDER, AND CO.
Poor Archie's Girl. A Novel. By Kathleen Knox. 3 vols.
SOWING AND SEWING. A Sexagesima Story. By Charlotte M. Yonge.
TINSLEY BROTHERS.
Cynthia. A Tale of Two Lovers. 3 vols. A Costly Heritage. By Alice O'Hanlon. 3 vols.
TURNER AND CO.
The Fate of Madame La Tour. A Tale of Great Salt Lake. By Mrs. A. G. Paddeok.
Prenominia; or, the Etymology of the Principal Christian Names of Great Britain and Ireland. By Richard Stephen Charnock.
WARD, LOCK, AND CO.
Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information. New Edition. Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised to the Latest Date, with Several Thousand Additional Articles. By George R. Emerson.
WHITE AND CO.
Phyllida. A Life Drama. By Florence Marryat (Mrs. Francis Leam). 3 vols.

NEW BOOKS.

Two volumes printed at Calcutta, but of which Mr. E. Stanford, at Charing-cross, is the London publisher, contain the essays written, in very good English, by a learned native gentleman of Bengal, upon various topics of Indian archaeology. Their collective title is as follows:—*Indo-Aryans: Contributions towards the Elucidation of their Ancient and Medieval History*: by Rajendralala Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E. The author contributed these essays, at different times, to the discussion of the Bengal Asiatic Society; and he has added one or two chapters on the architecture of India from his large work on the "Antiquities of Orissa." The whole will be of great use to anyone wishing to know the details of daily life in India, as well as the metaphysical and mythological conceptions of the people in ages long past. To those who are acquainted with India at the present day, some of the information in this work may occasion no little surprise, as they may find here that so many practices, which are now considered essential to religion, were quite unknown at a former period. Persons who were familiar with "Gunga-jees" and the dead Hindoos floating down on its surface, will learn from this erudite author that in the Vedic age the body was buried, and that cremation became the general custom at a later date. But then, at first, the ashes were buried, and it was only at a comparatively late date that even these or any part of the body were thrown into the Ganges. At page 122 of the second volume is quoted the hymn from the Rig Veda, which bears evidence to part of these statements. In the same hymn will be found the following verse, which is addressed to the widow of a dead man:—"Rise up, woman, thou art lying by one whose life is gone; come, come, to the world of the living, away from thy dead husband, and become the wife of him who grasps thy hand, and is willing to marry thee." It was known that the Government had the authority of the ancient sacred books when they prohibited Suttee, and that authority is to be found in this verse. There is here a precept enjoining the very opposite of the present Hindoo custom, which forbids the marriage of a widow. Readers who are interested in tracing analogies between the Hindoo and the Greek mythologies, will find much to repay them in Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's work. There is a very short paper on the Origin of the Myth about Cerberus. A hymn in the Rig Veda mentions Yama—the God of Hades—and his "two four-eyed, brindled dogs," under whose guard the spirit of the dead is placed, at the entrance of the roads leading to the Mansion of Yama. The author of these essays thinks that the notion of the dogs, in connection with death, grew out of the primitive custom of exposing the dead; and the dogs performed the same service as that done to-day by the Vultures to the Parsees at Bombay. The dogs were supposed thus to take charge of the dead; and as the corpse visibly disappeared when left to their attentions, the myth of their attending the shade in its passage to the next world originated by a process simple enough. There is another very interesting chapter on the "Yavanas;" this is the word by which the Greeks were denominated in ancient Hindoo writings. Its identity with the Hebrew "Ivan," the Persian "Yunan," and the Greek "Ionia," and its Pali form being "Iona," led to the word being assumed as meaning Greeks, and no other races; but this becomes very doubtful when the subject is thoroughly examined. The chapter on human sacrifices in India is a deeply interesting one. Such sacrifices took place in India till the present century; thus there were the Meria sacrifices in Orissa, and the ideas connected with them seemed to be of a very low type; but the ancient Purushamedha appears to have been a very complicated rite, and to have had a wonderful amount of meaning attached to it. According to the "Satapatha Brahmana," which gives a full description of the ceremony, Narayana, or Vishnu, willed: "I shall abide over all living beings; verily I shall become all this [creation];" and this he did by performing a great Purushamedha. At the time of the great ceremony of proclaiming the Queen as Empress of India at Delhi, few people could understand why it did not take place at Calcutta, the present capital. From an essay in this book, it will be found that the Mahabharata describes an Imperial coronation in the ancient city of Delhi, when Yudhishthira performed a "Rajasuya," upon which he became a Chakravartin, or Paramount Ruler over the whole of India. Hence it was considered that Delhi, or Indraprastha, as it was anciently called, was the right and proper spot for Queen Victoria to be also declared a "Chakravartin"—a word which would have had more meaning to Indian ears than "Kaiser-i-Hind." We also learn from this author that the "Atta and Pan," presented at Durbars, as now in use, was copied by us from the Mohammedans, but that it was adopted by them from the Hindoos. In ancient times, it was called "Arghya," and consisted "of flowers, sandal paste, a few grains of rice, and a few blades of Durva grass, sprinkled with water." The presentation of this compound to a guest was a high mark of honour. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, in other chapters or essays, goes into the ethnological theory of the primitive Aryan race, the reputed progenitors of the nations of Europe and of Brahmani Indians. He treats of Sanscrit philology, the formation of the existing Hindi language, and of the Gatha and other dialects; he also sketches the life of Asoka, the great Indian monarch who established and endowed the Buddhist religion; and several particular questions of antiquarian or historical interest are discussed in these volumes.

Satisfactory as it is to have reached at length the fourth and concluding volume of *The Life of Napoleon III.*: by Blanchard Jerrold (Longmans), the satisfaction is mingled with a certain sense of disappointment. Not that the author has omitted any portion of his duty, which, on the contrary, he has discharged, to all appearance, most conscientiously and, as his pages themselves testify, in the style of a very competent writer; but, for some reason or other, the whole biography seems to fall flat, the subject to lack grandeur, the historical events recorded to have almost entirely lost their pristine importance. It is quite startling to find how nearly we had forgotten all about Napoleon III., how very slight an impression he appears to have left upon the world in which he once filled so large a space. When we read of the experiments he made in common with Commandant Minié, the inventor of the rifle that was so celebrated for a while, it is as if we were reading about persons and things as extinct and forgotten as the dodo. And, indeed, it is probably as an example of a wonderful personal career, with strange and touching vicissitudes of fortune, rather than as a monarch, whose deeds decided the course of history, that Napoleon III. will be regarded by posterity. The very disaster with which his reign concluded, which cost France so much in men and money and territory, and which might have kept his memory alive, in melancholy fashion, from generation to generation, was almost effaced, as it were, by the subsequent revolution and the horrors of the Commune. It is difficult to point out anything, beyond the improvement and embellishment of Paris as a habitable city, which is likely to make the name of Napoleon III. remembered as that of a great or even a notable sovereign. There was always, or nearly always, a something wanting to the achievements he attempted. There are many who doubt whether that Crimean campaign in which he joined his forces with ours was much better than a brilliant

failure, whether any tangible advantage was gained by it. The war undertaken for Italian Independence was notoriously concluded in a manner which, though it led to the establishment of the present extensive Kingdom of Italy, made the Italians more angry than grateful, despoiled the House of Savoy, as the case is sometimes put, and laid the French Emperor open to a charge, whether just or unjust, of not serving Italy for naught, but requiring a "quid pro quo;" the Mexican expedition is generally considered to have been an inglorious undertaking and a tragic blunder; and as for the Franco-German war, let who may have been to blame for its commencement, it created, reasonably or unreasonably, an almost universal suspicion that the Imperial system had for a long while been rotten to the very core. The main interest of the biographer's fourth volume lies in the pictures given of Napoleon III.'s private life, in the little domestic scenes in which the Emperor and the Empress and the ill-starred Prince Imperial play their parts of father, mother, child, and members of a genial, lively, attractive social circle. There are two portraits of the Prince Imperial, and there are specimens of the remarkable talent he displayed at a very early age in figure-drawing. There is also an elaborate attack upon Mr. Kinglake, both in the text and in the Appendix, for aspersing the character of Napoleon III. and for refusing to retract, or more than barely modify, what are described as unfounded calumnies. At the same time, the biographer does not shrink from admitting and lamenting that the Emperor was surrounded by unscrupulous intimates, from whom he could not or, from mistaken or honourable motives, would not rid himself as our Henry V. got rid of Falstaff. Nothing, apparently, has been neglected to make the volumes as perfect as possible, from the appropriate green and gold "livery" of the covers to the index provided for facility of reference.

Agreeable and welcome to readers of all descriptions are such publications as *Griffin Ahoy!* by General E. H. Maxwell, C.B. (Hurst and Blackett), though the title may sometimes create a misapprehension about the sort of entertainment provided. In the present instance, lest anybody's mind should be led astray in the direction of a much-abused memorial at Temple Bar, it may be well to state at once that the "griffin" of the title is neither an Indian cadet nor a monstrosity in stone, but "a fine barque-rigged yacht of 315 tons, with auxiliary screw." For, do what we may, say what we will, protest as much as ever we can, people will persist in calling a steam-boat a yacht. In the aforesaid yacht, then, of which there is a portrait given, facing a view of Athens, a pleasant party went for a cruise of six months, beginning in January, 1881, visited Egypt, Syria, the Holy Land, Greece, and Italy, and saw men and cities; and what they did, what they observed, what they enjoyed, what they suffered, is recounted by one of the party in a handsome volume, with nice large easy print, and in the garrulous, familiar style of a friendly gossip who thinks, not perhaps without reason, that the most trivial details will enhance rather than diminish the interest. The adventures the party met with were scarcely of so terrific a character that they would have made the blood of an Othello run cold, but they were of various kinds, from the alarming to the amusing. A pet bear whose acquaintance the party made on board a certain flag-ship must have caused a curious mixture of alarm and amusement: his behaviour, if not indicative of a sore head, was certainly that of a bear whose head had been turned by too much indulgence. The gallant author does not give a very flattering description of Athens, which, by-the-way, he had visited before, when he was a young subaltern, and in which, therefore, he naturally observed many changes, some for the better and some for the worse; and he treats the names of Greek deities with a soldierly indifference which may shock a scholar's sensibilities, thinking nothing, as the Acropolis stares him in the face, of speaking about "Minerva" and "Jupiter" and the temple of "Dionysius." The last word may be merely a misprinted form, but it occurs more than once. However, such trifles are hardly worth noticing; they interfere but little, if at all, with the enjoyment of the narrative, which derives a peculiar charm from the author's own evidently hearty appreciation of the experience it was his good fortune to make.

Shrewd remarks, humorously put, are the chief characteristic of *Some Private Views*: by James Payn (Chatto and Windus), a very readable volume containing certain essays and articles reprinted from *The Nineteenth Century* and *The Times*. Whoever looks into the volume for subtle arguments elaborately worked out, for profound theories exhaustively discussed, or even for striking examples of elegant composition, will look into it in vain; the matter is unsubstantial, the manner is light, the style is almost slipshod. The author, who is nothing if not facetious, and whose native facetiousness is reinforced by contributions exacted from various foreign quarters, especially from the store-house of American profanity, seems to regret as much as anything that what with the scepticism, what with the money-grubbing, what with the general weariness of life, what with the overdone education distinctive of our age, there is nobody left with sufficiently high spirits and sufficiently empty, that is to say, uncrammed, mind to take a joke, at any rate of the sort in which he indulges. If it were so, it were a grievous fault, no doubt; but he is probably mistaken, inasmuch as his book may be warranted to extort a laugh or two from even a money-lender or a metaphysician. The author clearly has suffered in his time a great deal, however transiently, from the public critic and from the candid friend, the volunteer censor, who is styled "the critic on the hearth;" and, though there is no novelty whatever about his representations, he puts them before the reader with irresistible drollery. There is a great amount of truth as well as of fun in the observations he makes concerning the admiration which is often expressed for certain works or certain authors, but is neither more or less than an egregious sham. At the same time, it is quite possible to have a sincere admiration for a work or its author, or both, and yet to know absolutely nothing about the contents of the work. There is the case, for instance, in which two gentlemen at dinner hotly discussed the question whether a certain book were good or bad; and, the vehement supporter of its goodness being pressed upon the point, acknowledged that he had never read a line of the book, but urged that he, as the publisher of it, had sold twenty thousand of it; and if that were not proof of a good book and an admirable author he did not know what was. That Mr. Payn should sneer at the "classics" is not wonderful when we find him writing "spectare veniunt" (p. 201); it is quite clear that he never had any "call" in the direction of classical scholarship; but, nevertheless, there may be more justification than he supposes for the views of those persons who can trace the inspiration of a grand old poet even in "The Seven against Thebes," which Mr. Payn apparently regards as a very low sample of dramatic literature. So that he is doubly funny; when he does and when he does not intend it.

A curious book, with a curious title, is *Noah's Ark*: by Phil Robinson (Sampson Low and Co.), a substantial volume, containing what is called "a contribution to the study of unnatural history." There is an explanatory sub-title, from

which it would seem that the author spent certain "mornings at the Zoo," where he, no doubt, pick'd up material for his literary work. The term "unnatural history" is plainly a playful expression, having reference to the unnatural condition in which the various creatures pass their lives at their home in Regent's Park. Indeed, the author is playful throughout his volume, from the extraordinary preface to the brief but by no means necessary postscript, with a playfulness which sometimes rises to genuine humour, though it generally oscillates between the pretty nonsense of the nursery and the ponderous jocosity of the school-room. He appears, however, to be a naturalist at heart if not by profession, to have studied the subject upon which he has written, if he cannot pretend to be what poor Mrs. Nickleby would have described as "quite a Buffoon," and his knowledge of India, where he seems to have been a resident for some time and to have kept his eyes open and his senses on the alert during his residence, has enabled him to write with that vivid picturesqueness which comes of personal familiarity. There is a fund of information as well as of entertainment in the volume; and the wit is seldom so poor or the English so questionable as in the following specimen:—"a large cat called 'the tiger.' It is not a suitable kind to make a nursery pet of, for its tastes are unreliable." It is only fair, however, to say that the book is presumably intended for children, who like their jokes mild. Some of the stories told have certainly appeared before in other of the author's works; but repetition is no crime, and not every reader will have read the author's other works, though a perusal of the volume under consideration may lead to an inquiry after them.

The Autobiography of Thomas Allen (published by Blackwood) purports to be the private history of a humble individual. As a rule, such private histories are only interesting to a small circle of readers—namely, that of the writer's personal friends—as so many details fail to be amusing, except to those who know and perceive the man himself, with his tricks of gesture, voice, or manner appearing in all he says and does; thus giving to the otherwise often pointless description the life required, but which development of interest fails, of course, to penetrate to the general reader. In the first volume of the autobiography at present under our notice there is much that lacks interest, and falls short of true humour. A steadily-written book, worked fully up to the writer's ability, but not striving after a wit beyond his grasp, which wit unless it comes naturally and easily is painful, is an infinitely more pleasing book to read, even although it be not amusing, than the one in which you feel the struggle to be humorous, peeping perpetually through the "looped and windowed raggedness" of the narrative. When, however, Thomas Allen is well started in the later story of his life he writes in a less strained manner, and hence becomes not only infinitely more readable and interesting, but the narrative is more connected; he improves in style, and arouses the flagging attention of the reader, which he retains to the end of the account of his not uneventful career. Thomas Allen's heroine, whom he meets early in life, continues to be his ideal to the close of the third volume; and hers is a character which exercises, almost unknown to itself, an immense influence for good on those who come within reach of its power. Such a character as Helen Chobham's, though formalised by the method of description adopted in the present book, always forcibly reminds us that

No life
Can be pure in its purpose, and strong in its strife,
And all life not be purer and stronger thereby.

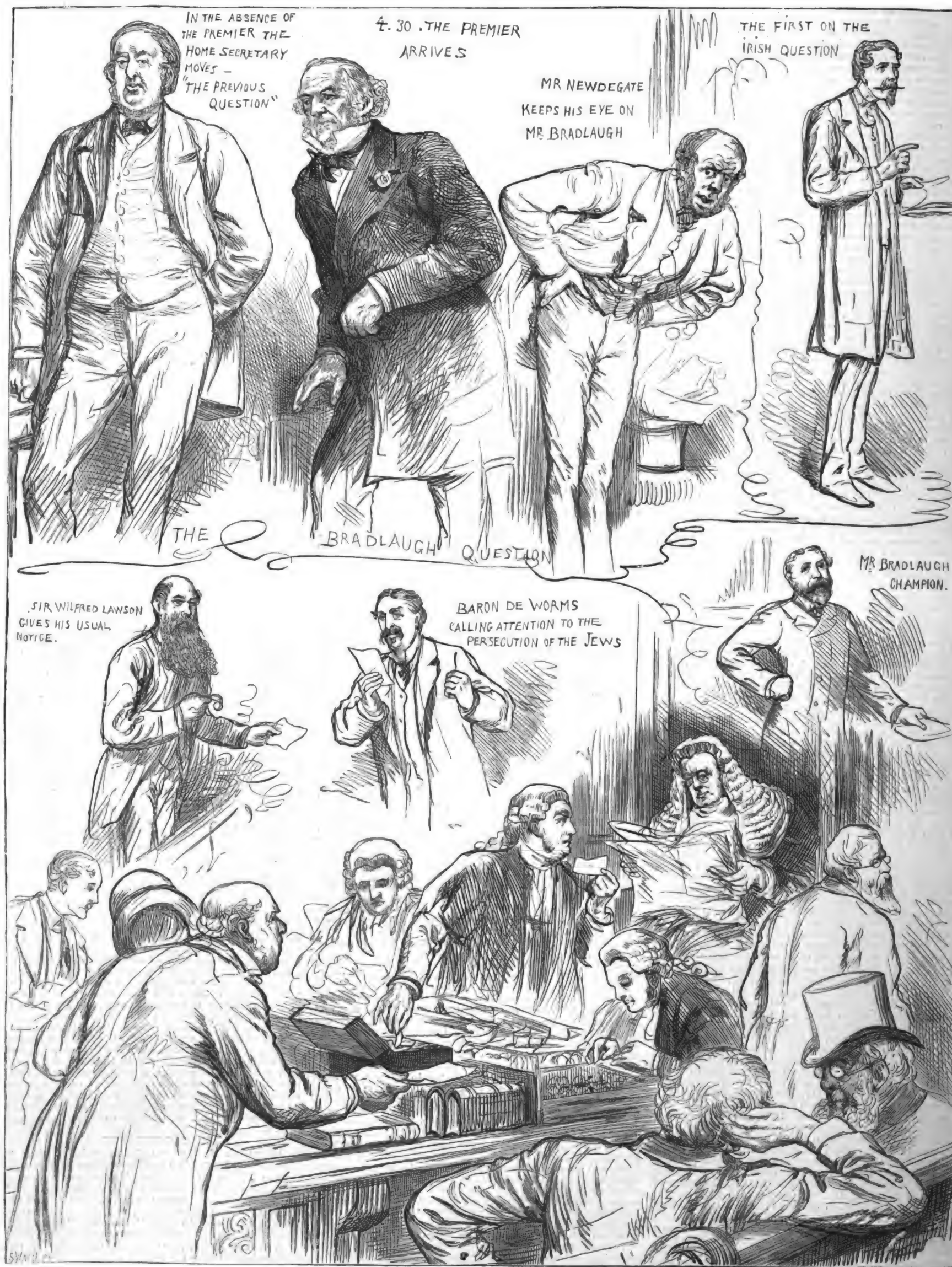
The easily duped father, developing into a senile and crotchety old man; the thoroughly clever rascal, White; and the unfortunate Mrs. Vish are types of human nature which our author has seized and treated in a fairly happy manner. Thomas Allen does not place much faith in Mrs. Vish's marvellous relation of her past life, a sentiment we fully endorse; nor is it probable that she would impose on many, but would deservedly be classed in the category of those who "mentend toujours mais ne trompent jamais."

Internal evidence, orthographical and other, leads to the conclusion that the volume entitled *James T. Fields* (Sampson Low and Co.), containing "biographical notes and personal sketches," is an importation from the other side of the Atlantic. It is not a continuous narrative, but a desultory, fragmentary work, with scraps of correspondence and portions of a diary, intermingled with a sort of running commentary; and it is, therefore, a little bewildering, though it is decidedly interesting. Mr. Fields was what is called a "literary publisher," whose name is probably better known in connection with trade than with authorship, though the names of both Ticknor and Fields hold an honourable place on the list of authors. At any rate, Mr. Fields, both as an author and a publisher, was brought into intimate relations with many distinguished personages, of whom it is very pleasant to read such reminiscences as he preserved, or as his widow, on his information, has preserved; for it is anything but easy to make out by whom and from what sources the various portions of the memoir have been put together. The memoir, however, gives the reader to understand, almost beyond a doubt, that Mr. Fields died on April 24, 1881; and that he died very greatly respected and lamented is manifest from the many testimonials it has been thought proper to print towards the end of the volume. Mr. Fields, it appears, was born in 1816, at Portsmouth, new Hampshire; at the age of fourteen he went into business, as a bookseller's assistant and clerk, at Boston, United States; became a student and collector, as well as a seller of books; improved in mind and body; prospered in trade, married more than once, paid pleasant visits to Europe, where he formed acquaintances with more or less celebrated men and women, literary, artistic, and domestic; read, wrote, lectured, and ultimately departed this life with the character, apparently, of a good man of business, a good friend, a good writer, a good lecturer, a good editor, a worker who helped himself and at the same time was delighted to help others. Readers may be unable to find anything very striking in his career; but to read an account of it will provide them with some agreeable entertainment.

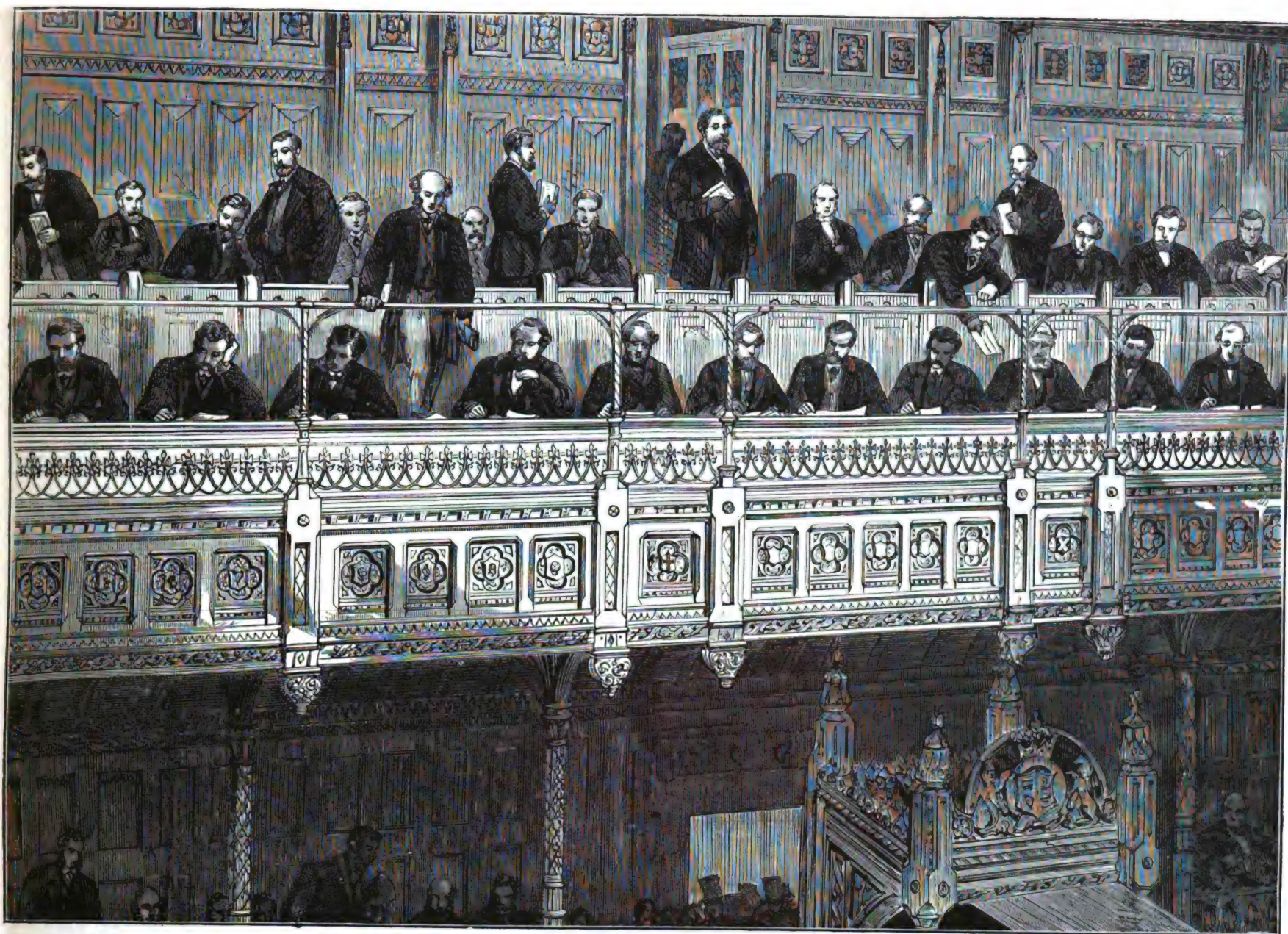
Messrs. C. H. May and Co. have issued their "Press Manual" for 1882, this being the fifth year of publication.

The edition of Mr. Joseph Foster's "Peerage and Baronetage" for the present year (published by Nichols and Sons) makes its appearance in two volumes instead of in the single volume of the original publication. This is effected by separating the "Peerage" from the "Baronetage and Knighthood," so that each volume is complete in itself.

A revised edition of "Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information," under the careful editorship of Mr. George R. Emerson, has been issued by Messrs. Ward, Lock, and Co. This dictionary contains a vast amount of geographical, biographical, and historical information. Particulars are added for the first time of distinguished living celebrities. The whole of the matter is classified with a view to ready reference, and the maps show the most recent "rectifications of territory."



SKETCHES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: QUESTION TIME.



THE REPORTERS' GALLERY.



THE REPORTERS' ROOM.

A HISTORY OF GREEK SCULPTURE.

It will be remembered that the Committee of Council on Education some months ago resolved to make a beginning in the establishment of a Gallery of Casts of Ancient Sculpture at South Kensington. Mr. Walter Copland Perry, the original promoter and constant advocate of this undertaking, has been employed during the winter on a mission to the principal Galleries of Art maintained by the Governments of France, Germany, and Italy, with a view to procuring casts of the specimens that should find place in our proposed collection. The result, we cannot doubt, will be such as to justify the step taken by her Majesty's Government, though no report has yet been made public, and it is not yet known what will be the first fruits of Mr. W. C. Perry's errand upon official account. He has, in the meantime, produced an independent work of high value relating to this important subject of art-study, in which ample proof will be found that no person could be more thoroughly accomplished and entirely competent to the business intrusted to his care. *A Popular Introduction to the History of Greek and Roman Sculpture*, in one handsome volume, published by Messrs. Longmans and Co., will be accepted with greater readiness at this time, when the arrangements just noticed promise to invite renewed attention to the noblest remains of ancient art. It is the only complete English treatise upon the subject; for that of which Mr. A. S. Murray has produced only the first volume does not yet arrive at the age of Phidias, though its archaeological study of earlier periods is of high merit. Mr. W. C. Perry, for his part, has steadfastly pursued to the end his chosen task of reviewing, in strictly historical order, all the Greek artists and all the works of Greek art known to have existed in the ages of classical antiquity, down to the Roman Empire under the Antonines. He refrains from noticing the art of other ancient nations, an inquiry of great ethnological and mythological as well as technical interest, which Mr. Murray has taken in hand. The present work is all the more likely to suit its direct purpose of giving precisely that knowledge, and no other, which is required by ordinary educated persons to estimate and to enjoy a collection illustrative of all the extant samples of Greek sculpture. We cannot perceive that it would be possible to improve, with this special purpose in view, upon the plan and method adopted by Mr. Perry; while the accuracy of research, and the critical discernment, with which he has treated a vast and rather complicated theme, may be left to the judgment of professed scholars and connoisseurs. His own previous reputation among both English and German men of learning is a sufficient warrant of implicit confidence in his statements of detail; and his superior taste in art, though none can be infallible, ought to have been assured by his recent mission. The book that he has written is at any rate distinguished by some literary qualities which are the least pretentious, but the most useful and agreeable to readers who want to learn something by what they read. Its multitude of small facts, biographical or historical, descriptive and incidental, are marshalled in strict order, following the course of time in successive epochs, or the line of precedence among masters of different local schools, with the unflinching exactness of a scientific text-book. There is no digression from this progressive order, beginning in Chapter V., after forty pages of short preliminary essays. These briefly descend upon the principles of art in general, and those of Greek art; upon the Greek religion and mythology; upon the reputed works of Dædalus, the pre-Homeric remains at Mycenæ, and the Niobe of Mount Sipylus; upon the Homeric cycle of fables, and the testimony of Homer's poems to the existence of plastic art, chiefly that of Western Asia. The author's main work, substantially consisting of his critical survey of the whole series of known classic sculpture, from the seventh century B.C. to the second century after Christ, is completed in little more than 600 pages. Its coherent compactness of matter and terseness of style keep the reader's attention fixed upon this grand array of particulars, the individual position and characteristics of a great number of artists, their relations to one another, and the qualities of their respective productions. We shall not here attempt to enumerate them; only five or six in a hundred have gained an immortal renown, and their names, and some pieces of their glorious works, are familiar to all cultivated minds in every modern civilised nation. It will suffice to mention, for an example of his arrangement, some divisions of Mr. W. C. Perry's book, which abounds in minute descriptions, and is illustrated by nearly three hundred wood-engravings. He passes in review, through nine centuries of classical antiquity, first, the incipient striving formative art of a dim archaic time, the early schools of Ægina, Sicyon, and Argos, and the Athenian and Æginetan works of the fifth century B.C.; he observes at the next epoch the emancipation of art from some conventional restraint imposed by religious veneration; then, its admission to the finest nude study of nature in the athletic exercises of the public festivals, the Olympian and other national assemblies; he proceeds to the golden age of Pericles and Phidias, and displays a constellation of great masters, renewed in succeeding generations, shining in the heaven of artistic excellence. A special description of all the sculptures of the Parthenon, some part of which we have in the "Elgin Marbles," occupies four most interesting chapters, and the architectural features of that sublime temple are carefully described. The other temples at Athens which were notably adorned with sculpture obtain their due proportion of notice. The great one of Zeus at Olympia, where excavations paid for by Germany have discovered relics of much historical value, and which Mr. Perry has personally visited, has its separate chapter. From the culminating point, which he emphatically designates, in the progress of Greek art, his readers will continue to find pleasure, with instruction, in his thoughtful account of its gradual decline, yet dwelling on the beautiful works of Praxiteles, and a host of later artists, with a refined appreciation of their grace and truth to nature. The social and moral influences of such historical events as the Peloponnesian war, and the political confusion and degeneracy of Athens, with the forfeiture of her liberties, the Macedonian conquest, and, finally, the servitude of Greece to Imperial Rome, are traced in their effects upon the character of latter-day Greek art. It is worth while to peruse again these later chapters of the book; not for the mere sake of art in its technical and aesthetic merits, but for an example of the far higher moral truth that the noble faculties of ideal conception and poetic expression can never flourish save in the atmosphere of public spirit and freedom. Mr. Perry, it is evident, has in his mind a great deal of this kind of sentiment. It finds utterance in occasional reflections, but he does not let it run away with him from the execution of his particular task. In this he has rendered service of permanent utility to the professional as well as the "popular" study of Grecian and Greco-Roman sculpture. His book is dedicated to her Imperial Highness the English Crown Princess of Germany, herself an artist and an intelligent patroness both of art and of learning. The convenience of the volume is improved by a very complete and definite index, filling thirty-five pages, which will enable the reader instantly to find the place of every statement in the entire work.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

T.R.D. (Ryde).—We are obliged for your courteous letter, the contents of which are noted. In Problem No. 1981 Black appears to us to have a good reply to 1. B to R 3rd in 1. R to K 4th.

EMERIE (Berkhamstead).—It is a far cry to Siberia, else we should endeavour to get an answer to your question from the author of No. 1979. The Pawn does not interfere with the solution, so we let it pass.

HON. SEC. ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.—We have pleasure in publishing the information conveyed in your note.

ALPHA.—A "plain cook." See the correction below.

N.L.G. (Victoria).—We are obliged for the trouble you have taken, but the device is not new and is absurd. No player would be permitted to violate a fundamental law of the game by promoting his Pawn to a piece of the adversary's colour.

Dr F. St. (Blandford-square).—Thanks for the problem. The solution is acknowledged this week.

E.N.F. (St John's-wood).—Your problem is sound as a bell. Thanks.

A.F. (Birmingham).—You have not hit upon the key move to Miss Beechey's problem.

J.W. (Liverpool).—Your question was answered last week.

J.M. (Edinburgh).—The problem is too simple in construction. As a general rule, three checks are too many in a three-move position.

ZERO (Woolwich).—A highly interesting analysis of our column. We shall endeavour to find space for some of the most interesting points.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 1968, 1976, and 1977, received from Rev John Willis (Portland, U.S.A.), and of 1977 from Va (U.S.).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1979 received from J. Arnold Green, Norman Rumble, Smutich, C. B. Wood, Bosworth, T. R. Dyer, John Perkins, Emmer, J. Buntford, Plevna, John Balfour, Gyp, Dr F. St., R. H. Brooks, E. L. G., W. J. Eggleston, H. V. G., and H. A. L. S.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1980 received from J. Arnold Green, Blair Hamilton, Cochran, C. B. Wood, T. R. Dyer, John Perkins, John Balfour, A. R. Street, H. V. G., and Smutich.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1981 received from H. B. W. H. Gwynn, J. Arnold Green, J. W. W. C. Warburton, Norman Rumble, Cryptotype, James Dolson, A. N. S. Donald Mackay (aged 15), Bosworth, E. Lenden, J. Buntford, Plevna, J. D. S. (Forest-hill), G. Seymour, S. Lowndes, H. Reeve, L. Sharwood, Ernest Sharwood, N. S. Harris, D. W. Kell, Ben Nevis, M. O. Halloran, Otto Fulder (Ghent), H. Lucas, Harry Springthorpe, A. Wignmore, E. Casella (Paris), Jupiter Junior, Aaron Harper, A. W. Scrutton, L. Wyman, G. W. Law, S. Bullen, T. Greenbank, A. M. Porter, L. Greenwood, Vanderhaeghen (Brussels), S. P. C. K., C. M. Forster, R. H. Brooks, A. Chapman, Walter G. Buck, C. B. Carlson, Carlisle W. Wood, H. V. G., Blair Hamilton, Cochran, John Balfour, W. C. Ferrand, Smutich, R. L. Southwell, Dr F. St., E. N. Frankenstein, J. R. Blyth, Alpha, C. Holstein, Gyp, H. A. L. S., C. S. Wood, Sudbury (Suffolk), Cant, George Shiel, Norman Rumble, and E. L. G. Note.—The author of this problem requests us to state that a White Pawn should be placed at White's Q B 5th square.

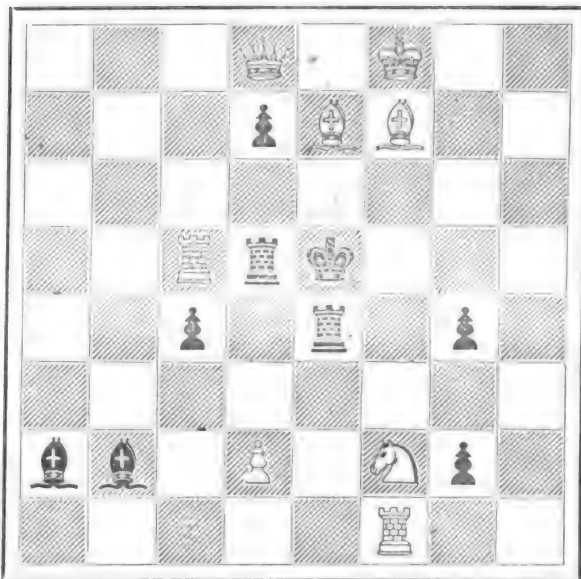
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF MISS BEECHEY'S PRIZE PROBLEM received from Norman Rumble, John Perkins, E. Lenden, Plevna, E. L. G., Smutich, Otto Fulder (Ghent), A. Wignmore, Jupiter Junior, L. Wyman, S. Bullen, T. Greenbank, L. L. Greenwood, and Henry Wilson.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF MR. BODEN'S PROBLEM received from B. Steinway, M. O. Halloran, Otto Fulder (Ghent), E. Casella (Paris), Jupiter Junior, Aaron Harper, A. W. Scrutton, L. Wyman, S. Bullen, A. M. Porter, T. R. Dyer, and E. J. Winter Wood.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1980.

WHITE.
1. K to Kt sq.
2. Kt to B 3rd (ch)
3. Q or P mates accordingly.

* If Black plays 1. Kt to Q sq., White continues as in the main variation; if anything else, then 2. Q to R sq. (ch), and 3. Q mates.

PROBLEM No. 1983.
By FRIDERSWIDE F. BEECHY.
BLACK.

WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played recently at the Divan in the Strand, between Mr. GOSWIP and MASTER ROBERTS, of Dublin. The notes appended to the moves have been contributed by Mr. Goswip.

(King's Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Master R.)	WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Master R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	Q P would have given him a very superior game.	
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P		
3. B to B 4th	P to Q 4th	20. P takes P	Kt takes P (ch)
4. B takes P	P to R 5th (ch)	21. K to Kt sq	Kt to K 6th
5. K to B sq	P to Q B 3rd	22. B takes Kt	P takes B
6. B to Kt 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	23. Q takes K P	Kt to Q 2nd
7. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to R 4th	24. R to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th
8. P to Q 4th	P to Kt 4th	25. Q to R sq	R to Kt sq
9. P to K R 3rd			
A weak move, involving loss of time at a critical point of the game.		26. Q R to Q 2nd	R to Kt 2nd
9. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd	27. Q takes Q R P	Q to R 3rd
10. Q to Kt sq	Castles (Q R)	28. Q to K 3rd	
11. K to Kt sq	B takes Kt		
12. Q takes B	Q to Kt 3rd	29. Q to R 4th (ch)	Kt to Kt sq
13. Kt to B 3rd	B to Kt 2nd	30. P to Q 7th (ch)	R takes Q P
14. P to K 5th	Kt to K R 3rd	31. K to B sq (a)	Q to R 5th (ch)
15. Kt to K 4th	Kt to Q Kt 3rd	32. K to B 2nd	Q to Kt 5th (ch), Ac.
16. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	R takes Kt	33. K to B 2nd	B to Kt 6th (ch)
Well played.		34. K to B 2nd	Q takes P (ch), Ac.
17. P takes R	B takes P (ch)	29. Q to R 3rd	B to Q 5th (ch)
18. K to R 2nd	B to K 4th	30. K to B sq.	
19. R to Q sq	P to Kt 5th		

Here Black missed his opportunity. Instead of the move in the text, B. R. takes Kt, and Black resigned.

We have a better specimen of Master Roberts's play than the foregoing, which we purpose publishing next week.

A handicap tournament is being organised at Mephisto's Chess-rooms, 48A, Regent-circus, the entries to be limited to twenty-four. Four prizes will be offered for competition, of the aggregate value of ten guineas. Mephisto must be reckoned among the best chessplayers of our time. He is a most genial personage, on the surface, at all events; and he should be interviewed by such of our country cousins as are bent upon visiting the most curious sights of London.

Under the auspices of the St. George's Chess Club, a complimentary dinner will be given to Mr. Blackburne on March 2 next, in celebration of his success at Berlin last year. The Earl of Dartrey, K.P., will preside on the occasion. The committee of the St. George's Club have wisely determined to invite chessplayers not belonging to their association to join in the compliment to the Champion English Chessplayer, and have arranged that tickets for the festival, at one guinea each (including wines), can be obtained upon application to the manager of the Criterion restaurant, where the banquet will be served.

On the 6th inst. Mr. James Mason, the celebrated American player, encountered twenty members of the City Chess Club, simultaneously, over the chess-board. Mr. Mason won 15, drew 3, and lost only 2 games. The return match between the fourth class of this club and the Oxford University Chess Club is fixed for to-day (Saturday), at Oxford. It is expected that twelve players on each side will take part in the contest.

We have received a copy of "Chess Practice," by Mr. H. E. Bird, and shall take an early opportunity of referring to its contents.

OLD CATHEDRAL CUSTOMS.

Apart from the curious traditions and historical lore that have in the course of past centuries clustered round our cathedrals, we find, too, associated with them numerous old customs which must always be a subject of popular interest from their connection in bygone years with these time-honoured institutions. Although, however, very many of our old cathedral customs have long ago fallen into disuse and become forgotten, yet a few still remain, but which will probably, also, be sooner or later discontinued. Referring to some of those which have ceased to exist, may be mentioned certain curious observances once kept up in honour of the festivals. Thus we are told how, in the days of Old St. Paul's, it was customary on special Saints' days for the Choristers of the Cathedral to ascend the spire, and there to chant solemn prayers and anthems; the last performance of this custom having been in the reign of Queen Mary, when, says Fuller, "After evensong, the Quire of Paul's began to go about the steeple singing with lightes, after the old custom." But one of the strangest of the old ceremonies in which the clergy of St. Paul's Cathedral figured was performed twice a year—viz., on the day of the Conversion, and on that of the Commemoration of St. Paul. On the former of these festivals a fat buck, and on the latter a doe, was presented to the church by the family of Baud, in consideration of certain lands which they held of the Dean and Chapter. The buck on being brought to the steps of the altar, was received with great formality by the Dean and Chapter, appraised in their sacerdotal vestments, with chaplets of flowers on their heads, who at once sent the body to be baked, whilst the antlers of the buck were carried on a pike in procession round the sacred edifice. With this custom, which was continued till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, may be compared one at York, where on Lammas Day the tenants of the Chapter brought up a lamb to the high altar; and also another, at Durham, where an offering of a stag was at one time annually made on St. Cuthbert's Day, in September, by the Nevilles for the manor of Raby. "The stag," says Ormsby, in his "Sketches of Durham" (1846, p. 77), "was an oblation by the Nevilles of great antiquity, and appears to have been brought into the church, and presented with winding of horns."

Again, at Ripon, so late as the year 1790, we read how, on the Sunday before Candlemas Day, the collegiate church was "one continued blaze of light all the afternoon by an immense number of candles;" and in 1628 we find a Bishop of Durham climbing ladders to light up his cathedral with two hundred and twenty candles and sixteen torches. Formerly, on Shrove Tuesday, the doors of York Minster were thrown open all day, when the apprentices and journeymen streamed in to ring the Pancake bell. Passing on to Eastertide, it appears that, in days gone by at York, on Maundy Thursday, after vespers, the primate, dean, and canons, barefooted, washed the feet of the poor, whilst the anthem was sung and gospel was read. On Holy Saturday, says the late Mr. Mackenzie Walcott in his "Traditions and Customs of Cathedrals" (1872, p. 186), at a pillar on the south side of the nave of Salisbury the new or Easter fire was kindled with a flint or crystal, after the procession had sung 'The Lord is my Light.' As, too, is well known, the people in every diocese were once upon a time required to visit the cathedral at Whitsuntide, to pay their Whitsun farthing—an offering which continued to be levied, as at Worcester, in 1825. We may mention here the celebrated Miracle Plays, which in former years held such a prominent place in the religious observances of the year. Thus, by way of illustration, Mr. Mackenzie Walcott tells us how at Lichfield, in the twelfth century, "the Miracle Plays were represented: the Shepherds on Christmas Eve, the Resurrection at the dawn of Easter, the Miracles on Easter night and the next morning, and the Disciples going to Emmaus on Easter Monday; and at York, the Three Kings at Epiphany, the Apparition of the Star on Christmas Eve, and the Salutation of the Shepherds at Bethlehem."

At Durham, on May 29, the choir have been in the habit of ascending the large tower of the cathedral and singing anthems from the three sides of it. This ceremony is said to be observed in remembrance of the monks chanting masses from it in behalf of Queen Philippa when engaged in the sanguinary battle of Redbills with the Scotch King, David I., 1346. The reason assigned why the anthems are only sung from three sides of the tower, not from the fourth, is that a chorister once overbalanced himself, and, falling from it, was killed. A curious custom, also, known as "Push Penny," was once kept up by the Dean and Chapter of Durham on three days in the year—the anniversary of King Charles's death, Royal Oak Day, and Gunpowder Plot. On these days the Chapter caused twenty shillings in pence to be scrambled for in the College-yard by the young people, who never failed to be present. Amongst other similar customs, it seems that on St. Catherine's Day it was once the practice for the Dean and Chapter of Worcester to distribute to the inhabitants of the college precincts a "Cattren bowl" of rich spiced wine. We must not omit to mention, too, the famous "Boy Bishop" who was chosen on St. Nicholas Day (Dec. 6) from the cathedral choir as a mock bishop. For three weeks the boy possessed episcopal honour, the rest of the choir being his prebends. If he happened to die in the time of his prelate he was buried in *pontificalibus*. Some, too, of the old customs celebrated at Christmas are curious. Thus, at Ripon, the singing boys came into the church with large baskets full of red apples, with a sprig of rosemary stuck in each, which they presented to all the congregation. Stukeley relates how, at York, on Christmas Eve, they carried mistletoe to the high altar of the Cathedral, and proclaimed a public and "universal liberty to all sorts of inferior and even wicked persons at the gates of the city."

Space will not permit us to do more than briefly allude to a few of the old Cathedral customs, such as the "Spur money," which was a fine for entering the choir with spurs on, and is alluded to by Malcolm, who, writing in 1803, speaks of the practice as lingering on in some country Cathedrals. At Durham, the "Dog-Whipper" is a statutory servant, an office which originated in dogs having run into the choir and disturbed the worshippers. In the parish Register of St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham, we find the following entry:—"Brian Pearson, the abbey dog-whipper, buried, April 6, 1722." Over the great north door of Durham, too, it may be remembered, was a chamber for two men, who were always ready to receive any persons who might claim asylum. Whenever the Mayor of Bristol visits the cathedral in state, the long-established custom of strewing the choir with fragrant herbs is still, we are informed, kept up. At Canterbury, it is worthy of note that in seasons of danger bandogs were let loose to guard the shrine. And Worcester, in the year 1666, was provided with an hour-glass. In days of old the Dean of York, at his installation, was invested with a gold ring, and was required to feed ten persons daily. We may conclude by noticing a superstition still current at Peterborough that, if the cathedral bell and the clock of the parish church strike simultaneously there will be a death before very long in the minster-yard.

THE LAW OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

In most countries the power of willing property is limited by law, and testators are not allowed to disinherit their wives and children. The only practical restriction upon an Englishman in making his will is, that he cannot leave anything in the nature of freehold or leasehold property, or any personal estate to be laid out in the purchase of land, for the benefit of any charity. Except where so directed to be laid out, a man may bequeath his whole pure personal estate to charities, despite the claims of his next of kin.

We have to go back to an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth for a list of the purposes which are considered by the law to be charitable. It is tolerably comprehensive: the relief of aged, impotent, and poor people; the maintenance of sick and maimed soldiers and mariners; schools of learning, free schools and scholars in universities; the repair of bridges, ports, havens, causeways, churches, sea banks, and highways; the education and preferment of orphans; the relief, stock, or maintenance for Houses of Correction; the marriages of poor maids; the supportation, aid, and help of young tradesmen, handicraftsmen, and persons decayed; the relief or redemption of prisoners or captives; and the aid or ease of any poor inhabitants concerning payment of fifteens, setting out of soldiers, and other taxes. Charity now is not confined to the objects comprised in this enumeration, but it is held to extend to all cases within the spirit and intendment of the statute.

The validity of a good many legacies often turns upon the question as to whether the object of the bequest is a charitable one; as, if it is not, it can take personality savouring of realty, or even land itself. In reading some of the cases which have been contested on this point, it looks as though the next of kin or residuary legatees, by their counsel, must have argued them something like this:—The testator was a charitable man, the object of his bounty was a charitable one within the meaning of the statute, but the legacy not being of pure personality, it was void under the Mortmain Act; and that the counsel on the other side must have strenuously contended that the testator was not so charitably disposed as it was tried to be made out, that it was only pride or self-glorification on his part, and therefore the legacy was good. On the one side the relatives laud their testator in order to defeat his charitable intention, while on the other they sneer at his charity in order to get his money. We find from these contested cases that among the objects held to be charitable are the following:—Gifts for the erection of waterworks for the use of the inhabitants or for the general improvement of a town; to be applied for the "good" of a place; to the Royal, Geographical, and Humane Societies; for the benefit of the British Museum; for the widows and orphans of poor inhabitants; to churchwardens in aid of a parish poor rate; for the establishment of a life-boat or a botanical garden; for the widows and children of seamen belonging to a particular port; for preaching a sermon, keeping the chimes of the church in repair, playing certain psalms, paying the church singers, and building an organ gallery in a church; for endowing or erecting a hospital; for deserving literary men who have been unsuccessful; to found prizes for essays; for the benefit of ministers of any denomination of Christians; for letting out land to the poor at a low rent; for the increase and encouragement of good servants; for the benefit, advancement, and propagation of learning in every part of the world; for establishing and upholding an institution for the investigation and cure of diseases of quadrupeds and birds useful to man, and for maintaining lectures thereon; in aid of the public revenue of the state; and gifts for any purpose, either of a public or of a religious nature. But gifts for the erection or repair of a monument to perpetuate the memory of the donor, to found a private museum, in aid of a subscription library, or of a friendly society, to one of the chartered companies of the City of London to increase their stock of corn which they were compelled to keep up for the London markets, for certain specified poor families, and to a convent of nuns whose sole object was the sanctifying of their own souls and not performing any external duty of a charitable nature, have been held not to be charitable. It is evident from these examples that to constitute a charity the poor need not be, though they commonly are, its sole or especial objects. The law also draws a distinction between benevolence and charity, and it has decided that "benevolent purposes," to which some funds were to be applied, were not within the Act, as the trustees might apply them to purposes other than charitable.

Pure personality is the only property that may by law be bequeathed for charitable uses, and testators are not permitted to leave anything in the nature of a lien on land for these purposes. The courts have frequently been called upon to decide what is pure personality. In one of the old cases the privilege by a grant from the Crown of laying chains in the river Thames for mooring ships, was settled to be impure personality. Leaseholds, premiums for a lease, money secured on mortgage, growing crops, and the purchase money for real estate contracted or directed to be sold, cannot be given by will to charities. Formerly Metropolitan Board of Works stock, mortgages granted by Canal, Harbour, Dock, and Railway Companies, commonly known as debentures, were held to come within this restriction; but latterly the Courts have relaxed their views, and now such stock and the shares and debenture stock of any trading company holding real estate for the purpose of carrying on its business may be bequeathed for charitable purposes.

It is related that William the Conqueror, demanding the cause why he conquered the realm by one battle, which the Danes could not do by many, Frederick, Abbot of St. Alban's, answered, that the reason was because the land, which was the maintenance of martial men, was given and converted to pious employments, and for the maintenance of holy votaries; to which the Conqueror replied, that if the clergy were so strong that the realm was enfeebled of men for war, and subject by it to foreign invasion, he would aid it. Therefore he took away many of the revenues of the Abbot, and of others also. Land in the possession of a charity was said to be in "mortmain," or a "dead hand," as it was in the hand of an owner who never died, and who would not or could not sell. As the quantity so held was already very considerable and was constantly being increased, as recited in the Act, "by languishing or dying persons," it was deemed sound policy to prevent as much as possible any more land being thus tied up in perpetuity, and in 1736 the Act known as the Mortmain Act was passed "to restrain the disposition of land, whereby the same became inalienable." This Act has been construed to invalidate legacies bequeathed to establish or found schools, hospitals, or slaughter-houses, because they could not be carried out without the purchase of land. Legacies to be applied in paying off a mortgage debt on a meeting-house and on any land already in mortmain have also been held to be invalid. But bequests to support a school; to endow churches or chapels; for the erection of buildings, or the redemption of the land tax on land already devoted to charitable purposes; for the repair or improvement of buildings already in existence and appropriated to charity; and to build a school-house or

other building for charitable purposes, "when and so soon as land shall at any time be given for that purpose," have been held valid legacies.

The Mortmain Act recognised, however, the principle that some exceptions should be made by excluding from its operation the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge with their various colleges, and the colleges of Eton, Winchester, and Westminster. In several Acts that have since been passed various public institutions have been specially authorised to take land and money to be laid out in its purchase; or, what in effect is the same thing, the Mortmain Act has been repealed in their favour, but in most cases to a limited extent only. Among the institutions so favoured we find Queen Anne's Bounty, the British Museum, the Bath Infirmary; Greenwich, the Foundling, Westminster, Middlesex, and St. George's Hospitals; the Royal Naval Asylum, the Seamen's Hospital Society, and the Established Church. By the Public Parks, Schools, and Museums Act, 1871, gifts may now be made, by will executed twelve calendar months before death, of land or personal estate to be laid out in its purchase; limited to twenty acres for a park, two for a museum, and one for a school.

C. G. O.

ART BOOKS.

Students of Raphael and all interested in the apogee of Italian art, who may happen to be not quite familiar with French, will be glad to hear that a translation of M. Eugène Muntz's work—*Raphael: his Life, Works, and Times*, has been published by Chapman and Hall. This is the last and the best biography of the great master. It is satisfactory from various points of view—for research, for judicious arrangement and sifting of the facts, and for critical acumen. M. Muntz has long been known as one of the best art-critics of France; and he has enjoyed exceptional advantages for the prosecution of this particular task as the librarian to the Ecole Nationale des Beaux Arts. The great work of Passavant had already needed correction in many important points, owing to the recent researches of Italian, German, and other critics, including M. Muntz himself, into the documentary records of Italian art, and to the great advance of our critical knowledge of Italian art. We need not dwell, however, on the general merit of M. Muntz's more trustworthy substitute, so well known are they. Yet a few words on what he says touching the "Donna Velata," may be of interest at the moment, seeing that Professor Colvin in last month's *Art Journal*, in a paper entitled "The Veiled Lady of Raphael," has brought the claims set up for the picture by several Continental critics before the English public. Mr. Colvin presents fairly, and without dogmatism, the evidence for the belief which he himself shares, that the "Donna Velata" of the Pitti Palace is a portrait by Raphael of the mysterious female that he loved through the later years of his life at Rome, and provided for at death; from regard for whom he evaded advantageous chances of marriage proposed to him by his family and friends; and who long after was known as the "Fornarina." For this title, "the Fornarina," there is, however, no authority earlier than the eighteenth century, and it was doubtless an invention. The famous so-called "Fornarina" of the tribune of the Uffizi, formerly ascribed to Raphael, is now recognised as unquestionably the work of Sebastian del Piombo, to whom likewise is now given that other "Fornarina" (representing hardly the same person) which we noticed the other day in our review of the Old Masters at Burlington House. But the "Fornarina" of the Barberini Palace is of a distinctly different type, and may be—nay, apparently is—the same person as that represented in the "Donna Velata." The authorities who believe that this last may, at least so far as the head and other flesh parts are concerned, be from the hand of Raphael are Passavant, Münder, Springer, Dr. Ruland, and others. Among those of an opposite opinion are Burckhardt, in the "Cicerone," and his editor Bode, Mons. F. A. Gruyer, and, lastly, the biographer under notice, M. Muntz, who says that the treatment of the portrait shows certain defects which it is difficult to associate with Raphael; and then quotes the conclusion of Burckhardt and Bode, that the "Donna Velata" is a production of the Bolognese school, inspired probably by some original work of Raphael's. We think, however, that the problem cannot be dismissed so curtly. Mr. Colvin advances cogent reasons for deciding that the portrait can neither be a work of the Bolognese school, nor painted, as it seems to be, directly and emphatically from life without idealization, and without addition of saintly emblems—a copy from an original by Raphael. M. Muntz admits that the features of the young woman rendered in the "Donna Velata" bear a certain resemblance to the "Madonna di San Sisto" on the one hand; and to the Barberini Fornarina on the other. The resemblance to both, but especially to the Sistine Madonna, is certainly a strong one. Mr. Colvin points out that the whole design is virtually identical with that of a picture ascribed to Raphael in the collection of the famous Earl of Arundel that is now lost (unless it be the same as an exactly corresponding picture which Passavant heard of as in the collection of the Marchese Letizia at Naples), but that was engraved by Hollar in reverse. The emblems of St. Catherine were, however, added to this picture; but the palm is placed in the hand in a way that can hardly be credited to Raphael. It was probably, therefore, a copy—an inference rendered probable by the fact that Raphael's portrait of Joan of Aragon was in like manner copied by pupils, with the addition of saintly attributes. All, however, that can be inferred from Hollar's print is that early in the seventeenth century the design of the "Donna Velata," exclusive of the adventitious accessories, was traditionally regarded as Raphael's. But the question as to whether the mistress of Raphael, whose portrait Vasari twice states that he painted (though it is not clear that he meant to say, as Mr. Colvin supposes, that he painted two portraits of her); and whose name, according to an annotator of Vasari in the second half of the sixteenth century, was Margarita, is represented in the Barberini "Fornarina" or the "Donna Velata," is so interesting that we hope the latter picture will be placed where it may be examined more closely by connoisseurs than is possible in its present rather high position in the Pitti, and where the writer saw it five years back. We have only to add that M. Muntz's work is edited carefully (with some few exceptions) by Mr. W. Armstrong, whose memoir of "Alfred Stevens" we lately reviewed; but that the numerous illustrations are often hardly worthy of the text. The original wood engravings also suffer from the blackness of the photographic process employed for their reproduction.

The Art of Decoration, by Mrs. H. R. Haweis (Chatto and Windus), a portly small octavo of over 400 pages, is one of the most provoking books that we have read for some time. The style is smart to flippancy, and "quite too" execrably clever; the treatment is fragmentary, the tone self-assertive; and, while railing at dogmatism in others, the authoress is dogmatic herself, not a little. She contemns the best-known authorities in turn, and seems to regard herself as the final arbitress of taste and the originator of many things which have marked the recent progress of decorative art. With the

energy of a Cassandra she denounces wholly or partially the successive styles—Greek, Roman, "Renaissance," Louis XIV., XV., and XVI., Empire, and so-called Queen Anne—or at least the slightest modification, or, if you will, corruption of these styles; forgetting that in such eclectic adoption of some of their elements as she recommends modifications are inevitable. Exception is, however, made in favour of Egyptian ornament and English fourteenth-century Gothic, or very early Renaissance. She would, for instance, have a cottage piano-case constructed somewhat like a Gothic architectural shrine, with Oriental jars occupying the niches instead of saints! Nor do pictures and the painters thereof, however eminent, escape the lash of this severe censor. Yet, after demolishing so much that we might have hoped would have guided us, the process of re-edification seems, in some respects, as unsatisfactory as it is laborious. With regard to many of the suggestions made we would say—well, let them be tried. The reader is further confused by self-contradictions, or what appear very like them, and misconceptions; while the learning displayed betrays every now and then a flaw. Yet, despite all this, the book is evidently the production of an earnest and sincere lover of decorative art; and it contains much sensible and serviceable advice upon a great variety of topics, many of them of immediate interest. A person of ardent temperament and strong conviction when arriving at a sound conclusion will often present that conclusion much more effectively than would one of calmer habit, and moderate, well-balanced mind. Mrs. Haweis's strictures, for example, on the pseudo "Early English," the "Queen Anne" fallacy, and the "Æsthetic craze," are as forcible as they are just. "Alas!" she says—and it is a fair sample of her treatment—"the new faith has assumed a livery quite as forced as the old one: quite as ugly it often threatens to be, with stiff patterns instead of flowing ones, morbid colours instead of gay ones, but equally ill-proportioned, vulgar, and machine-begotten, perhaps more depressing. The new art-furniture at its worst is a very ghastly parody on its name; and, without the wholesome discipline of enlightened discrimination, I fear that it has a future more dismal still than any previous fashion. . . . The cactus or azalea which clothes the hillsides of Turkey or Algiers with pink or scarlet flame, the rose garden in our own England, the golden common alight with furze in bloom, the apple orchard, and the buttercup field rebuke us for our folly. Colour and light and sunshine and shadow, all were made for our pleasure, and the dull lines [hues?] of decay, suitable in their place, ought not to be our main surroundings. Dirt may be valuable to depress some forced or unnatural effect; but dirt is not the only thing that is 'nice.' Colour is not in itself objectionable, but only our ignorant use of it."

Rural England, by L. G. Seguin (Strahan and Co., Limited), with illustrations engraved on wood from designs by many of our best artists, is one of the most enjoyable books, for all, or any, that we know of. Equally delightful is it to read, or to turn over the leaves merely to inspect the charming illustrations which embellish literally every one of its 280 pages; while it would be hard to find a more tasteful ornament for the drawing-room table. The copy of the work before us is one of an *édition de luxe*, printed on special hand-made paper, with proofs of the illustrations on Japanese paper, and bound in vellum, with coloured ornament, and toolings in gold of excellent design. This edition is limited to 300 copies for England and 300 for America. The author, Mr. Seguin, was already very favourably known by his "Picturesque Tour in Picturesque Lands," and other works calculated to train his eye and store his mind for the present more considerable and admirable performance, in which he takes us with him—to employ the words of the amplified title—in "loitering along the lanes, the common sides, and the meadow paths," and affords us "peeps into the halls, farms, and cottages." Little, indeed, that is characteristic of and endears us to "rural England" escapes his observation. Yet the work is not descriptive merely; it abounds in sensible reflection, and poetical, sentimental, romantic, and pathetic allusions or suggestions, though these are not obtruded, but flow naturally, and are confined within the limits of good taste. The very extensive series of illustrations attain a high average of merit; the sources whence, as already intimated, many are derived guarantee their excellence as designs. It strikes us, however, as a regrettable omission, that the names of the draughtsmen, or the painters of the original pictures or drawings, are not given, at least in the "List of Illustrations."

Two new volumes have appeared of the "Illustrated Biographies of the Great Artists" (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.) since we last noticed the series to which they belong. One of these is the biography of *Albrecht Dürer*, by Richard Ford Heath, M.A., to whom we owe the life of Titian in the same series. This is a careful compendious compilation, the materials for which were drawn, as is duly acknowledged, from the excellent biographies of the master by Professor Thausing and Mrs. Heaton. The book is well written, and the facts are concisely stated; but the writer seems to be better acquainted with history, secular and religious, about the period of the Reformation than, judging by some of his technical remarks, with Art.

The other book contains the biographies of *Mantegna and Francia*, by Julia Cartwright. These are among the best written—the most to the purpose and least pretentious—of this very unequal series; and also the most original. They are, moreover, the most welcome; for no separate biographies of Mantegna or Francia had been published in this country. For the first, the authoress acknowledges her obligations to Dr. Waltham's life of the painter contributed to "Kunst und Künstler," to Mr. Armand Baschet, Canonico Willelmo Braghieroli, and Dr. Karl Brun; and for the second, to Malvasia, Calvi, and other Bolognese writers. But it is evident that she has also herself examined the examples of the masters mentioned, and written the descriptions of them on the spot. It is, perhaps, not easy to overrate the originality and power of Mantegna's genius, and his early works at Padua are very remarkable. Yet the authoress possibly forms too low an estimate of at least the artistic influences that (as in neighbouring Lombard towns) were at work in the "learned city," where Giotto's frescoes in the Arena Chapel had been executed; where the Umbrian, Gentile da Fabriano, and the Florentines, Donatello and Filippo Lippi, had worked; and where, above all, in the great church of the patron Saint Anthony, Jacopo d'Avanzo and Altichieri di Verona had left frescoes the very high merits of which have been in recent years recognised, we might almost say discovered, by Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselli; but which even now are not generally appreciated at their full value. Then, whatever the inferiority of Mantegna's master, Squarcione, as a painter, his promotion of the study of antique remains among his pupils was a very important influence; as also was Mantegna's early connection with the Venetian Bellini family. Some qualifications of other of the biographer's views might be proposed; but if not hypercritical, they would certainly be ungracious. Her critical estimates generally are as discriminating and sound as they are well stated; and we repeat that this book contains two of the most, if not the most, valuable biographies of the series.

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CHLORODYNE.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, &c.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
Dr. J. C. BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED A REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR and the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne must be false. This Caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the "Times," July 13, 1861.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages pain of every kind, affords a calm and refreshing sleep, without headache, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

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The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a charm. One dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states:—"Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

"From Symes and Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, Jan. 5, 1880."
"To J. T. Davenport Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London."

"Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, in Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhoea, and even in the more terrible forms of cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescribe and patient alike. We are, Sir, faithfully yours,
"Members of the L'Inm. Soc. of Gt. Britain,
"His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Pains, &c., and is the true palliative in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.
The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations. N.B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government stamp the name of the inventor,
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

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"I find Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS still rank as affording the speediest relief in Throat and Chest Affections."—W. H. TUNNICLIFFE, M.P.S., Tottenham, Bristol, Jan. 27, 1882.

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CURE COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Medical testimony states that no other medicine is so effectual in the cure of these dangerous maladies. One lozenge once gives ease. They contain no opium nor any violent drug. Sold by all Chemists, in Tins, 1s. 1d. and 2s. 3d.

HOOPING COUGH.
ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION.
The celebrated effectual cure without internal medicine. Sole wholesale agents, W. EDWARDS and SON, 157, Queen Victoria-street, formerly of 67, St. Paul's-church, London, whose names are engraved on the Government Stamp. Sold by most Chemists. Price 4s. per Bottle.

THROAT AFFECTIONS and HOARSENESS.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. These famous "Lozenges" are sold by all respectable Chemists in this country, at 1s. 1d. per Box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections.

COLDS CURED BY DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM, or Anti-Catarrh Smelling-Bottle.

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IF inhaled on the first symptoms, ALKARAM will at once arrest them, and cure severe cases in half an hour. Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1d. per Bottle. Dr. Dunbar, care of Messrs. F. Newbery and Sons, 1, King Edward-st., E.C.

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J. L. PULVERMACH'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, Regent-street, London, W.

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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. 6d. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 3d. or 12d. stamps of the Proprietor, the Lincoln and Midland Counties' Drug Company (late F. J. Clarke), Lincoln.

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The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

SAD, BUT TRUE.—The history of mankind convinces us that disasters are in reality stepping-stones for higher progress. To prevent disastrous diseases from poisoned blood use **ENO'S FRUIT SALT.** No one can have a purer or more efficient remedy. By its use the poison is thrown off, and the blood restored to its healthy condition by natural means. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life. **ENO'S FRUIT SALT FRUIT SALT WORKS, S.E. CAUTION.**—Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

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MOURNING ORDERS SENT AT ONCE UPON RECEIPT OF LETTER OR TELEGRAM.

A large Staff of very competent Dressmakers and ASSISTANTS are kept purposely to receive orders from all parts of the country—no matter the distance—(free of any extra charge whatever to the customer) with a full assortment of Made-up Goods of the most fashionable and suitable description.

FOR A FAMILY MOURNING, and also Mourning for Servants.

Orders, however large, can be completed at very short notice by Dressmakers of the greatest proficiency (either French, German, or English).

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FASHIONABLE BLACK COSTUMES. Cashmere and Satin de Lyon, or Silk, combined, perfectly New Styles, made to Paris models, from 5 guineas complete.

Also, very useful Costumes, at 2 guineas, with Crapè or otherwise.

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EVENING, DINNER, and BALL DRESSES.

A Magnificent Collection of Handsome Evening Dresses, all considerably Reduced in Price during the Sale.

Black Satin Trimmed Lace, 4 guineas. Black Spanish Net Trimmed Satin, 2 guineas. Brussels Net, at 21s., 22s. 6d., 31s. 6d.

Non-Crushing Tulle, 4s. Cream and Ivory Llama and Nuns' Cloth Trimmed Lace, 31s. 6d. and 35s. 6d.

Striped Grenadine, 18s. 9d. All with ample Materials for Bodice.

Sketches free.

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BLACK SILKS. Owing to the Panic in Lyons, Manufacturers have been compelled to realize their Stocks.

PETER ROBINSON has taken advantage of the opportunity, and has purchased for cash upwards of £10,000 worth of the **HIGHEST CLASS BLACK SILKS,** Plain and Damask.

He is enabled to sell the best goods at the lowest prices.

Plain Black Silks, Black Brocade Velvets, Black Satin Merveilleux, Lyons Velvets.

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"LOUIS" VELVETEENS. CHAS. MECKING and CO., Holborn,

supply all qualities of the celebrated "LOUIS" in Black and all Colours at most moderate prices. Patterns free by post.

SHEPHERD SHAWLS.—The Marvel, two yards square, White, 1s. 10d.; Black, Grey, or Cardinal, 2s. The Zephyr, richly fringed, White, 3s. 3d.; Black or Cardinal, 3s. 6d., post-free.—ROBINSON and CLEAVE, Belfast.

CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS. REAL IRISH CAMBRIC—ALL PURE FLAX. Children's .. 2s. 6d. per doz. Hemstitched. Ladies' .. 3s. 3d. .. 4s. 9d. per doz. Gent's .. 4s. 6d. .. 5s. 6d. per doz.

"The Cambrics of Robinson and Cleave have a world-wide fame."—The Queen. Samples and Price List post-free. ROBINSON & CLEAVE, Manufacturers to the Queen, Belfast.

ESTHETIC. PIESSE and LUBIN.

The Perfume affected by the Esthetics. Drums of Flowers, Hoya Bella, Tuberoses, Jasmijn in tin, abstracted from them while yet in blossom.—Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, W.

FLORIMEL OF PALM. PIESSE and LUBIN.

For the Prevention of Chapped Hands, Rough Skin, Chilblains, &c. Once using will convince the most sceptical that, if daily applied, too much cannot be said in favour of Florimel of Palm for rendering the skin or hands white, soft, and fair. In Glass Jars, 3s. 6d.—Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, London. Sold by the trade generally.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is perfection for restoring grey, white, or faded hair to its youthful colour, gloss, and beauty. It renews its life, strength, and growth. Dandruff quickly removed. A nutritious Hair Dressing. Its perfume rich and rare. MORE ECONOMICAL, remarkable certainty of prompt action—in fact, every good quality is guaranteed for Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

BRIDAL BOUQUET BLOOM.—A lovely liquid for beautifying the Complexion. Ever young. One trial of it will convince any lady of its great superiority over any other liquid or face powder. In a moment of time it imparts to the face, neck, arms and hands a delicate softness and marble purity, with the tint and fragrance of the lily and the rose. It removes Tan, Freckles, Sunburn, and all roughness and blemishes. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath. It is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly delicious to the taste, and so harmless as sherry. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

DINNIFORD'S MAGNESIA. The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and safest aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies and Children. Of all Chemists.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.

SUBSTANTIAL ARTISTIC FURNITURE (Regd.)

OETZMANN & CO.,

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,

NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN

and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, near Tottenham-court-road, London. CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishing Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, Pianos, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout. Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality.

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DINING-ROOM SUITES.—OETZMANN

and CO.—Handsome Mahogany Dining-Room Suite, consisting of a Couch, Six Chairs, and two Easy-Chairs, well upholstered in best leather, price 20 guineas; superior ditto, in Oak or Spanish Mahogany, with handsome Lounge, Six Stuffed-Backed Chairs, and two Easy-Chairs, upholstered in best leather and finished in a superior manner, price 25 guineas; handsome Early English and Medieval Dining-Room Suites in Oak, consisting of a large Divan Lounge, Six Chairs, and two noble Easy-Chairs, upholstered in best leather and finished in the best possible manner, price 30 guineas.—OETZMANN and CO.

THE MOST ELEGANT and CHEAPEST

CARPET EXTANT.—OETZMANN and CO. are now showing a large stock of handsome Wilton Pile Carpets, in all the newest artistic designs and colourings, at 4s. 11d. per yard, with or without borders. The same quality is usually sold at 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per yard. The quality of inspection is respectfully solicited.—OETZMANN and CO.

DOWN QUILTS.—OETZMANN and CO.'S

EIDER and ARCTIC DOWN QUILTS and CLOTHING combine the greatest amount of warmth attainable with the least possible weight, and are warranted pure. O. and CO. sell only the best make—BOTH and FOX'S. See Trade-Mark on each article. Prices will be found below those usually charged for this favourite make. Reduced Price-List post-free. OETZMANN and CO.

THE ABBOTSFORD TAPESTRY

CURTAINS.—Artistic conventional designs, with double borders, and rich decorated dado in black and gold, dull red, sage green, and peacock blue, in the dead shades of colour so much in vogue, very stout quality; pattern is reversible, requiring no lining. Size, 3 1/2 yards long, by 64 inches wide. 3s. 6d. per pair.—OETZMANN and CO.

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DEPARTMENT.—Strong Bronze Fenders, from 1s. 6d. each; super ditto, 3s. 6d.; handsome Drawing-room Fenders, 5s. 3d.; ditto, new designs, from 12s. 6d. to 5 guineas; fire-irons, from 1s. 6d. per set; handsome ditto, 4s. 6d.; burnished steel ditto, from 7s. 6d. to 2 guineas per set; japanned oval Tea Trays, from 3s. 11d. per set of three, 16, 24, and 30 inches; handsome, ditto, chaste pattern, gilt and enamelled, 7s. 6d. per set; elegant ditto, from 12s. 6d. to 5 guineas per set.—OETZMANN and CO.

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OETZMANN and CO.—Orders sent per post, whether large or small, receive prompt and careful attention. Those residing at a distance, or to whom a personal visit would be inconvenient, desiring to leave the selection to the firm, may rely upon a faithful attention to their wishes and interests in the selection. This department is personally supervised by a member of the firm, and O. and CO. continually receive numerous letters expressing the greatest satisfaction with the execution of orders entrusted. For further particulars please send for our Catalogue, sent free on application.—OETZMANN and CO.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2234.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1882.

WITH **SIXPENCE.**
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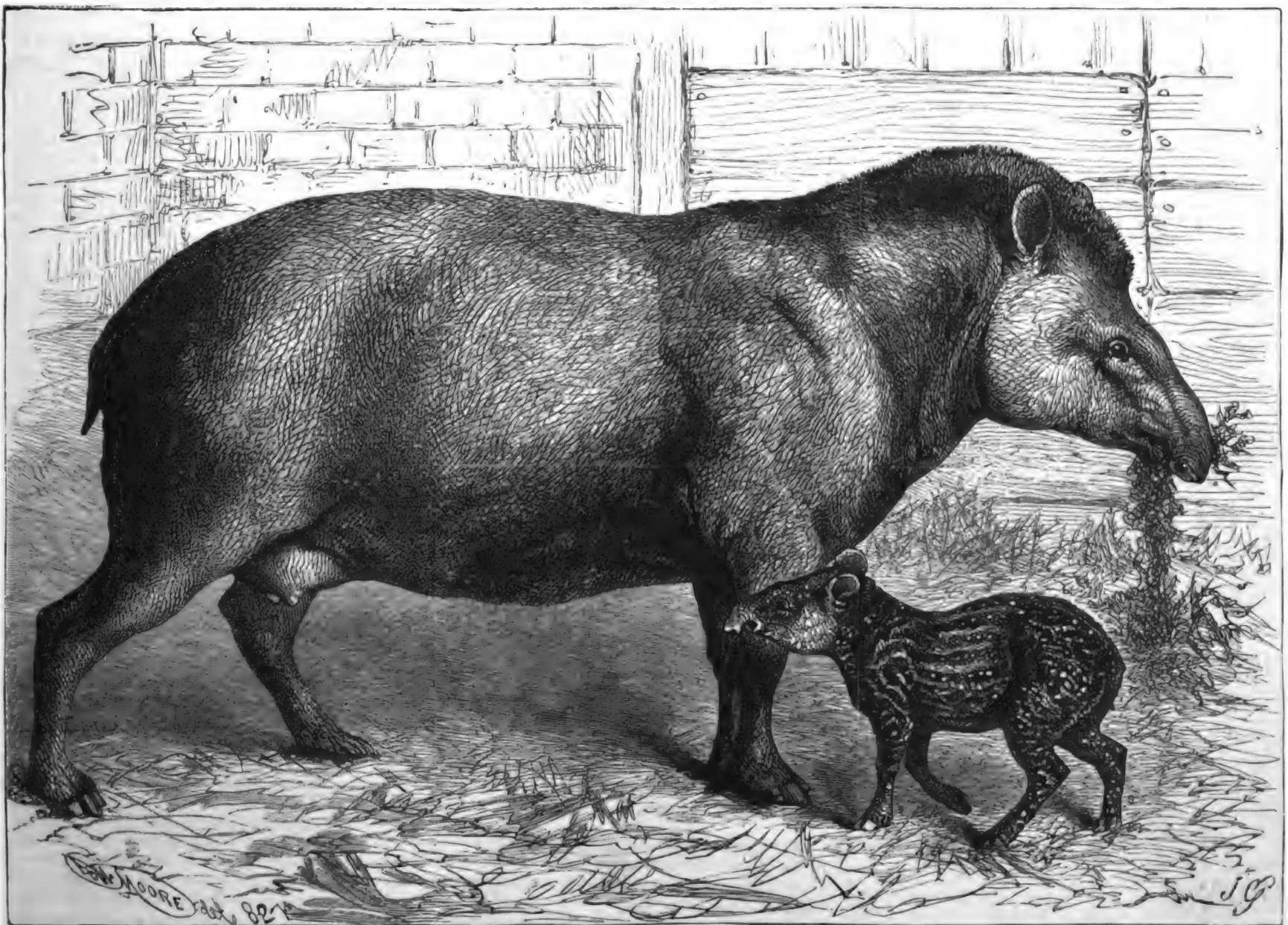


ALI TAHMI BEY, MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

AHMED ARABI BEY, MINISTER OF WAR.

ABDULLAH HALIM BEY, MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.—SEE PAGE 182.



THE NEW-BORN TAPIR AND ITS MOTHER, IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.—SEE PAGE 182.

BIRTHS.

At Allahabad, India, on the 22nd ult., La Marquise de Bourbel de Montpinçon, of a son.
On the 16th inst., at Tottenham, Middlesex, the wife of W. Tyndale Watson, M.D., of a son.
On the 23rd ult., at Kingston, Jamaica, the wife of John Alexander Duntze, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th inst., at 15, Buccleuch-place, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Dr. Walter C. Smith, John Nicholson, Valparaiso, Chili, to Wilhelmina Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the Rev. James Wood.
On the 2nd inst., at the parish church of St. Marylebone, by the Rector, the Rev. C. J. P. Eyre, assisted by the Rev. P. C. Bevan, Sir George Kellner, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., to Jane, daughter of the late F. B. Carter, Esq., of Shanganagh, in the county of Dublin.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at his residence, 18, Kensington-gore, Hyde Park, William Hurst, aged 61, after long suffering, deeply lamented. Friends will please accept this intimation. Country papers please copy.
On the 4th inst., at his residence, Sydney Villa, Stanhope, in the county of Durham, Major Sydney Dhippon, late of the Madras Artillery, in his 66th year.
On the 12th inst., at Elmore Court, Gloucestershire, after only a few days' illness, aged 31, June Isabella, third daughter of Sir William and Lady Guise.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE THEATRICAL SEASON AT MONACO, 1882.
Two Troupes are engaged at the Theatre—one for Operetta and Vaudeville (the Troupe of the Bouffes Parisiens, Paris), the direction of which has been entrusted to Mr. Plunkett, Ancient Director of the Palais Royal.
The other, the Italian Opera Troupe, is conducted by M. Jules Cohen, of the Academy of Music.

The following is the Programme of the Representations:—
Saturday, Feb. 25, FAUSTO, by Madame Albani (Marguerite), M. Gayarré (Faust), M. Faure (Mephistopheles), M. Maurel (Valentin), Madame Schallchi (Siebel), Madame Stuarda (Mélisande).
Sunday, Feb. 26, FAUSTO.
Saturday, March 4, LUCIA, by Madame Albani and Messrs. Faure and Gayarré.
Sunday, March 5, LUCIA.
Saturday, March 11, AMLETO, by Mesdames Albani, Schallchi, and Messrs. Faure and Gayarré.
Sunday, March 12, AMLETO, LUCIA, or FAUSTO.
The Opera of "Fausto" will always be played with the extraordinary distribution of Maurel, Faure, and Madame Albani.
After March 15 a Series of Brilliant Concerts will terminate the season.
It will be the first appearance of M. Faure in the role of Adonis in "Lucia," and also for the first time that Mr. Maurel will sing Rigoletto.
These celebrated artists have never appeared together in any theatre.

PIGEON-SHOOTING, MONACO, 1882.

GRAND INTERNATIONAL MATCHES. All demands for information should be addressed to Mr. A. B. BLOUIN, Monaco. Open to all upon a written introduction from a member of the Harlingham Gun Club, London; the "Cercle des Patineurs," Paris; or the "Tir du Bois de la Cambre," Brussels.
Friday, Feb. 24, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, at 25 metres. Prize, ESTERHAZY, Handicap—An Object of Art, added to a Poule of 50 francs each. To the second 30 per cent upon the entrance fees—3 Pigeons.
Monday, Feb. 27, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, at 25 metres. Prize, CAMOUR—An Object of Art, added to a Poule of 50 francs each. To the second winner, 30 per cent upon the entrance fees—3 Pigeons.
Monday, March 6, POULES A VOLONTÉ.
Wednesday, March 8, and Thursday, March 9, GRAND PRIX DE CLOTURE—An Object of Art and 500 francs, added to 100 francs Entrance. The second winner will receive 1000 francs, and 25 per cent on the entrance money. The third winner, 500 francs and 20 per cent. The fourth winner, 15 per cent. The Balance to the First Winner—12 Pigeons.
The First Day, 4 Pigeons, at 25 metres. The Second Day, 4 Pigeons at 35 metres. The Grand Closing Prize will be followed by other Series, up to April 6.
All the Pigeons are to be paid for at the rate of 2 francs each; and English cartridges will be found on the ground.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class
Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.
A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run in the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 13s., available by these Trains only.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY
SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon.
Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including Admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the Pullman Car Trains.

TICKETS and every Information at the Brighton Company's
West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

INMAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK.
City of Brussels .. Thursday, Mar. 2 (City of Richmond .. Tuesday, Mar. 14
City of New York .. Tuesday, Mar. 7 (City of Berlin .. Thursday, Mar. 23
Saloons and State Rooms amidships, with every modern comfort and convenience. Apply to THE INMAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Limited, 22, Water-street, Liverpool; A. H. JOHNSON, 9, Rue de la Harpe, Paris; or to EIVES and ALLEN, 99, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—OLD MASTERS
EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, from 9 to 6.30, will CLOSE MARCH 11. Lighted at dusk with the Electric Light.

BIRKET FOSTER.—A LOAN COLLECTION of upwards
of 100 WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, by this eminent Artist, ON VIEW, for a short period only, at J. and W. VOKINS' Gallery, 14 and 16, Great Portland-street. Admission free.

WORKS BY THE LATE JOHN LINNELL.—A Loan
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1882.

Escorted by her father, the Prince of Pyrmont-Waldeck, and by the Duke of Albany, her betrothed, the Princess Helen arrived in England on Tuesday on a somewhat lengthened visit to the Court at Windsor. The cordial welcome given to the fair Princess on landing at Sheerness, and on her arrival at the Royal castle, is an earnest of the warm reception that awaits the fiancée of Prince Leopold from all sections of her Majesty's subjects. Her presence at Windsor for the next week or two will, no doubt, afford a grateful relief to her august hostess in the interval that precedes the trip to the Riviera. At Mentone and its lovely neighbourhood a change of scene and entire rest will, it is to be hoped, so fortify the health and spirits of the Queen that she may be able heartily to participate in the wedding festivities that are to follow on her Majesty's return.

It is unfortunate that the course of events does not at present promise that tranquil political atmosphere which is best suited to such auspicious ceremonials. In a few weeks, however, if not sooner, the threatening storm which disturbs the relations of the two branches of the Legislature will no doubt have passed over. It is natural that the Irish landlords should view with alarm the results of the Act of last Session, and the decisions of the Commissioners and Sub-Commissioners in favour of a reduction of rents, which, on the average, have been equal to twenty per cent on the cases adjudicated by the Courts. Still this Act of Parliament, which received the assent of both Houses after protracted debates, has been only four months in practical operation, and the appeals in some critical cases have not yet been heard. On Friday, however, after a debate of great significance and unusual length, the hereditary Chamber, by a majority of 96 to 53 votes, accepted the motion of Lord Donoughmore for the appointment of a Select Committee to "inquire into the working of recent legislation in reference to land in Ireland, and its effect upon the condition of the country." Lord Carlingford, himself an Irish landlord, protested against such an inquiry as "premature, hasty, and unprecedented," and Lord Chancellor Selborne strongly objected to a course which would "unsettle, disturb, and dissatisfy everybody." The powers of such a Committee are practically unlimited, for they can summon the Commissioners and their subordinates to give evidence in London at a time when they are absorbed in their judicial duties, and thus paralyse the machinery of the new Courts. With a rashness scarcely credible, their Lordships have virtually rescinded the vote which they gave in favour of the Land Act.

The matter was no doubt anxiously considered at the Cabinet Council held on Saturday, and, as the first result, Lord Granville on Monday quietly informed his brother Peers that the Government would refuse their co-operation in the selection of the proposed Committee. In the representative Chamber there was a scene of great excitement, when the Prime Minister gave formal notice that on Monday next he should move a resolution declaring that Parliamentary inquiry at the present moment into the working of the Irish Land Act "tends to defeat the operation of that Act, and must be injurious to the best interests of good government in Ireland." This momentous challenge of the Upper House, amounting to a vote of censure on their Lordships for the course they had taken, was loudly cheered on the Ministerial side, and listened to with stupefied silence by the Opposition. The prolonged wrangle that subsequently took place did not materially alter the aspect of the case. Ministers contended—and their view is supported by common sense—that the action of the Lords will paralyse the Land Act and jeopardise the peace of Ireland. The language of the First Minister of the Crown on the subject could hardly have been more emphatic, and the House of Lords must be prepared either to assume the responsibilities of the Executive—which is absurd—or to recede from an indefensible position, either by rescinding or postponing the Committee. In our representative Chamber constitutional traditions, the growth of many generations, and "broadening down from precedent to precedent," have been strained to the utmost. It is lamentable to see the Conservative Peers following suit by standing upon a technical right in violation of that unwritten law which has so admirably preserved the balance between the several estates of the realm, and the reckless violation of which will most affect the Hereditary Chamber.

After the heated and irregular conversation arising out of the Prime Minister's unexpected announcement, the House of Commons on Monday night quietly settled down to listen to Mr. Gladstone's exposition of the proposed new Rules of Procedure. In a calm, argumentative, and

conciliatory speech, the right hon. gentleman traced the gradual development of license of speech and of obstruction, and the growing pressure of legislation; and he insisted that, apart from subordinate changes, the only adequate remedy was to recognise the sound principle that the majority should prevail, as was the case in nearly every Legislature in the world. The safeguards against the tyranny of the majority were the initiative of the Speaker and the limitation of the closure, and Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government are quite ready to assent to a proviso that when the minority is less than forty, the majority must be more than a hundred. Towards the close of his address, the Premier made a pathetic reference to the frail tenure of his life—a life which was rather in the past than in the present. But he would be sorry it should close before the House of Commons, now in great part paralysed in the discharge of its noble duties, had its free power of action restored. The Leader of the Opposition at once took up a definite position by refusing to regard the closure as necessary; the object desired by all being, he thinks, attainable by means of the other Rules, without destroying freedom of speech, the proposed safeguards of which Sir Stafford Northcote regards as illusory. In the debate that followed upon Mr. Marriott's amendment against giving the majority the power of closing a debate, Mr. Goschen an independent Liberal, in a very weighty speech, insisted that drastic remedies must be applied in order that the House might recover the power of dispatching business. In the present state of public feeling, the tyranny of the majority he rightly described as a mere bugbear. It was more probable that the new rules—at least the right of using the closure—would in due time become obsolete, and that the assembly would return to the self-regulating usage which had preserved its dignity and efficiency. Should the House of Lords repent of its recent reckless act, the debate on the Procedure resolutions may be resumed on Monday.

General Skobelev, who is in a sort of honourable exile in Paris, has capped his recent spread-eagle speech relative to the advance of Russia eastward by an address to some Serbian students in that capital which has set Germany in a blaze, and has proved, as the Grand Duke Constantine is reported to have said, "that a man may be a hero in the battle-field and a lunatic in politics." This fire-eating officer avers that the foreigner is everywhere in his country, and his hand in everything. It is a "disastrous influence," that can only be destroyed by the sword. "And," he went on to say, with a blunt frankness devoid of diplomatic decency, "if you wish to know the name of this foreigner, this intruder and intriguer, this enemy so dangerous to Russians and Slavs, I will name him. It is the German. I repeat it, and I beg you will never forget it. This enemy is the German. A struggle between the Slav and the Teuton is inevitable. It will be long, sanguinary, and terrible, but the Slav will triumph." All classes in Germany, from the Emperor downwards, Liberals as well as Conservatives and Clericals, are indignant at this unprovoked and stinging attack, and the official journal of St. Petersburg has felt it necessary to repudiate "private utterances" from persons "having no authority from their Governments," which, it is emphatically declared, cannot affect the good relations of Russia with neighbouring States. Those relations, it is repeated, no doubt with sincerity, "are based not only upon ties of friendship existing between crowned heads and their clear perception of the interests of their peoples, but also upon the strict and mutual observance of existing treaties." Seeing, however, that General Skobelev is the greatest military genius in the Russian army, and the idol of the masses of the population, a vacillating Government and a secluded Czar will not, and apparently dare not, seriously call him to account, although he deals in reckless menaces that outrage a neighbouring people.

Such incidents leave a soreness of feeling which no repudiation or explanation can remove, because it has long existed, and still exists, in a latent form. It may be granted that the Russians, or, to speak more correctly, the enthusiastic Pan-Slavists, hate and despise both Germans and Austrians, but their prejudices can hardly find expression in deeds. It is barely possible that the action of Austria in Herzegovina and Bosnia, where her difficulties are increasing, may resuscitate and raise to a dangerous height the Slav movement which official influence might vainly endeavour to stem. But, to all appearance, Prince Bismarck is "master of the situation," and the Austro-Germanic alliance is an impregnable barrier against Russian aggression. It might be easy enough for these two Powers to deprive the Czar of his Polish provinces, and thus seriously to curtail the Russian Empire. But a Russian attack upon Austria and Germany combined would be ineffectual, and perhaps disastrous. Both are better prepared for war than their excitable neighbour, and Russia would stand no chance in such a conflict unless France should choose to enter the field as her ally, which is highly improbable. We may therefore reasonably hope that international animosities will subside, and that Slav and Teuton, instead of striving for the mastery on the battle-field, will live together in peace and, in a spirit of friendly rivalry, aim to promote the development of European civilisation.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I have drunk the Queen's health in a balloon at the altitude of one mile from the earth; in a birch-bark canoe on the river St. Lawrence, just as the ice was beginning to "pack"; on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; and in the House of Correction, Dee Island, Boston, Massachusetts (I am glad to say that the Governor kindly let us out again, after dinner); but I never dreamed that it would be my fortune to quaff health and long life to her Most Gracious Majesty at a depth of sixty feet below the bottom of the sea. The bottom, not the level, mind. This submarine experience was successfully accomplished on Saturday last, the 18th inst.; the sea in question being the British Channel; the place, the immediate vicinity of Shakespeare's Cliff, Dover; and the precise locality where the health-drinking took place, a seam of grey chalk, through some eleven hundred yards of which the Tunnel which is to unite England with France has already been drilled.

The pilgrimage was not accomplished without a certain amount of travail. First you had to don a kind of "miner's clothing," in the shape of a canvas jacket and overalls: for the interior of the tunnel is, obviously, not yet cased with concrete; and occasional contact with the chalky sides of the "heading" were far from remote contingencies. Then, in batches of four, you were lowered in a "cage" down a circular shaft a hundred and sixty feet deep; and at the bottom you found yourself in the tunnel itself, which was brilliantly illuminated by the Electric Light, on the Swan system.

The eleven hundred yards or so already excavated have a foot-way and lines of rails running right up to the place where the boring machine is in operation; and as the grey chalk is scooped out an endless "Jacob's ladder" of buckets, resembling the grain elevators at Chicago, empties the "stuff" into trucks, by which it is conveyed to the shaft, and so to upper earth again, where it will be used for making cement—the very cement, perchance, which is to "concrete" the tunnel. For about five hundred yards we sped along the rails on a sort of "trolley" or "dummy" car. The remainder of the distance we traversed on foot. It was rather trying to such of the party as were stout, and over five feet eight in stature; for although the diameter of the circular bore is seven feet—eventually to be enlarged to fourteen feet—the raised footway on which the rails are laid so diminishes the altitude of the tunnel that one had to stoop; and I am acquainted with at least one of the party who has suffered from an uncomfortable aching in the region of the dorsal vertebrae ever since last Saturday.

I have ceased to speculate as to when the Channel Tunnel will be completed, or whether it will be completed in what is commonly (and thoughtlessly) called "our time." How can we tell when "our time" shall end? I would rather not enter into any calculation as to how much money the enterprise, if it be sanctioned by the Government, will cost. I was calmly told the other day that the tunnel could not be made for less than two millions sterling. On the other hand, I heard figures quoted on Saturday to show that the entire works would not entail an outlay exceeding three hundred and fifty thousand pounds. *Nous verrons*—or our successors will.

As it was, I have heard the "Hip, hip, Hurrah!" and the "One cheer more!" underneath the bed of the sea. If the Mermen and the Mermaids, the Tritons and the minnows could only have known that Sir Edward Watkin and Lord Brabourne, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Sir Myles Fenton, Mr. John Hollingshead and Mr. Edmund Yates, were tossing off bumpers of Heidseck's Dry Monopole "a way, way down" below the "tumbling billows of the main;" below the "thousand fearful wrecks," the "wedges of gold and the great anchors, and the inestimable pearls," all scattered at the bottom of the sea, and some of them lying in dead men's skulls!

So we sped back to town by an express-train; and I went home, and read in an old number of the *Quarterly Review* a fine old crusted article on a projected railway. Hear the *Q. R.*—

As to those persons who speculate on making railways generally throughout the kingdom, and superseding all the canals, all the waggons, mills, and stage-coaches, post-chaises, and, in short, every other mode of conveyance by land and by water, we deem them and their visionary schemes unworthy of notice. . . . The gross exaggeration of the powers of the locomotive steam-engine (or, to speak in plain English, the steam-carriage) may delude for a time; but must end in the mortification of all concerned.

The proposed railway was one to connect London with Woolwich; and the promoters of the scheme had the hardihood to assert that the trains would attain a speed of twelve miles an hour. Whereto wrote the indignant *Quarterly* :—

With all these assurances we should as soon expect the people of Woolwich to suffer themselves to be fired off upon one of Congreve's rocket rockets as to trust themselves to the mercy of such a machine, going at such rate.

Wordsworth, we all know, penned a beautiful sonnet against railways, beginning—

Is there no nook of English ground secure
From rash assault?

Medical men of authority declared that the tunnels would be peculiarly dangerous in producing colds, catarrhs, and consumptions; and that "the deafening peal, the fearful gloom, the clanking chains, the dismal glare of the locomotive," and a thousand other horrors, were so alarming that such inventions ought to be utterly repudiated. But the sweetest deliverance against steam locomotion was made in Parliament by the beloved Colonel Sibthorpe. That gallant M.P. assured the House of Commons that "railways were dangerous and delusive speculations," and that "such schemes were unsatisfactory, and, above all, unknown to the Constitution of this country." And finally, that "he hated the very name of a railway—he hated it, as he hated the Devil." The Channel Tunnel scheme will have to go through a vast amount of opposition of this kind.

Lord John Manners asked Mr. Gladstone in the Commons on Monday a very plain question, to which the Prime Minister

returned a curiously obscure and involved answer. Said in effect the noble Lord, "Will the Government during the present Session bring in a bill to permit farmers in the United Kingdom to grow tobacco for sale?"

Mr. Gladstone: The question of the noble Lord does not admit of an absolutely direct answer, because the inquiry whether tobacco can be grown with safety to the vast revenue dependent on it is a question that is in one sense always open. We shall at any time be very glad to find that any plan has been devised under which it could be done with safety with reference to the whole of the United Kingdom, but especially with reference to Ireland. However, I am bound to say that no such plan is at present before us, and I am, therefore, not able to hold out any hope on the subject.

I wonder how many persons in a hundred there are who will fully understand the Premier's complicated reply. Those who fail to comprehend it may be referred to that not very recondite work Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates," in which it is recited that the first duty of six shillings and tenpence a pound was imposed by the Court of Star Chamber in 1614; that the cultivation of the weed was prohibited in England by Charles II. in 1684; that the cultivation was authorised in Ireland in 1779, and prohibited by the 2nd William IV., August, 1831. In the following year all tobacco grown in Ireland was by Act of Parliament bought up and destroyed. I suppose that there was deep financial wisdom in this proceeding. It strikes me that there was an amazing amount of financial wickedness as well. Tobacco grows well in the kindly soil of Ireland. By the side of Irish tobacco farms might have grown up tobacco manufactories, cooperages, saw-mills, and a score more industries connected with the fabrication of smoking-tobacco, snuff, and cigarettes. Tobacco culture might not have proved a panacea; but it would surely have been a valuable palliative to the abounding woes of the Irish people.

I read in the report of an action for libel (the defendant got the best of it) that the presiding Judge, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, told the jury in his summing that "no doubt it was a libel to call a man 'a cross-grained and ill-conditioned splutterer;' but, if there was no malice on the part of the defendant, the statement was privileged." This dictum of Coleridge, C.J., is certainly worth "commonplacing," and I have inscribed it on the margin of the "slander" section in my Blackstone. The only edition of the immortal "Commentaries" which I possess is the twelfth, in four volumes, with Christian's notes, and the portraits of the Judges of England beautifully engraved in line by Holloway, Neagle, and Collyer. As I am not a lawyer, such a Blackstone is quite good enough for me. By this time the law has been so much altered from what it was in the illustrious commentator's time that a modern edition of Blackstone must resemble Sir John Cutler's silk stockings, which had been so often darned with worsted that scarcely any of the original fabric remained.

I hope, however, that modern editors have not doomed to utter disappearance Christian's highly humorous note on slander, in which he points out that it is not actionable to call a man a thief because he has stolen a cat, the cat not being property, nor its theft, consequently, felony; nor to charge a lady with theft or murder when the accusation is intended as a compliment, or alludes only to the fatal or fascinating influence of her beauty. Quite as rich is Christian's note in which he remarks that "the words scoundrel, rascal, villain, knave; rascal liar, fool, and such like general terms of scurrility, may be spoken with impunity, and are part of the rights and privileges of the vulgar." It was actionable to say that a man was a highwayman, but not that he was worse than a highwayman; the first being a precise, but the second only a vague charge.

I have been brought very low, and affected, indeed, almost to tears, by two woful blunders which crept into the "Echoes" last week. They are comically clerical errors. Of course, "the Pyramid of Caius Curtius" should have been the Pyramid of Caius Cestius; and equally of course the choreographic partner of Petipa should have been Carlotta, and not "Giulia" Grisli. When first I saw these mistakes in print, the thought came over me of going out of town—say, to Arizona or to Afghanistan—until the thing had blown over. I suppose it was my eyes that were to blame. I could not help thinking that it must be those organs, when I read, lately, in the *Life of Dr. John Potter, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury*, prefixed to the "*Archæologia Græca*," the following :—

In the year 1715 he published an edition of the works of Clemens Alexandrinus, in two volumes, folio, which he had begun before he had obtained the divinity professorship, and which Mr. Whiston, in his memoirs, considers as an excellent performance. It is said, however, to be full of typographical errors, for which the following cause is assigned. While the work was printing, a humour fell into his eyes, which obliged him to commit to others the care of correcting the press.

Mem.: The author of Potter's Greek Antiquities, to whom seven generations of schoolboys have been so highly indebted, brought forth that erudite compilation in the year 1697, when he was only twenty-three years of age. Before he was nineteen he had published an edition of Plutarch's *De Audiendis Poetis*, with the oration of Basil the Great. Much Greek and more "boozing" earned for him at length the Primacy. He was the son of a linen-draper at Wakefield, in Yorkshire; he accumulated a fortune of ninety thousand pounds; and just before he died (at the age of seventy-three) he disinherited his eldest son, "who had mortified the ambition of his father by marrying beneath his dignity." Fancy being Primate of All England, and preaching sermons until you are past three-score and ten, and then cutting your son off with a shilling because he has married the girl of his choice!

Numerous correspondents, chiefly ladies, have sent me indignant protests against the contemplated deportation from Regent's Park to the United States of the old-established and highly popular elephant "Jumbo," who (his intelligence and sagacity surely entitle him to "who" instead of "which") has been sold for a large sum to that eminent showman, Mr. Phineas T. Barnum. One of my fair correspondents qualifies the sale of "Jumbo" as a "disgraceful transaction," and expresses her astonishment that "for the sake of two thousand pounds" the Royal Zoological Society should sell this won-

derful and faithful old friend into the hands of a travelling showman.

Supposing the sale of "Jumbo" to be a *fait accompli*, it may be slightly consolatory to the numerous friends of the gigantic quadruped to learn that Mr. Barnum is a most humane and kind-hearted gentleman—a Church-elder and a Total Abstinence. "Jumbo," at Mr. Barnum's hands, would meet with nothing but the gentlest treatment; and, besides, P. T. B. is an old amateur of elephants. He used to keep one for the purpose of ploughing, many years since, on his farm of Iranistan, in Connecticut. The elephant, harnessed to the plough, served a double object. In the first place, the interests of agriculture were aided by the employment of the colossal creature. In the next, the agricultural elephant was a standing, or rather walking, advertisement of Barnum's Museum, New York. For the rest, why do not my fair correspondents appeal, *in re "Jumbo,"* to Mr. Phil Robinson, author of the delightful "Mornings at the Zoo"? That gentleman probably knows more about "the square animal on four posts with a tail at both ends" than any other journalist living.

Mem.: The Kaffirs eat the elephant; and some portions of the animal are said to be grateful even to the European palate. The foot, especially, when baked, is delicious. This part is cooked by being laid in a hole dug in the earth, over which a large fire has been suffered to burn itself out, and then covered up with earth on which another fire is permitted to burn to extinction. Practically, M. Jules Gouffé would tell us this is "Pied d'Eléphant à la Braise;" only the Kaffir cooks use a natural braising pan instead of a copper one. Otherwise, they proceed just as M. Gouffé would proceed in cooking for the members of the Paris Jockey Club, that superb *plat* a "perdre aux choux."

I quote the following as a curiosity :—

Sir,—I take the liberty of writing to you to ask you if you know of an *Astrolager* (sic); if so would you kindly oblige me with the address, as I want to ask him a few questions.—Yours, &c.

A READER OF THE LONDON ALMANACK.

I beg to state, in reply to my correspondent, that I am unable to comply with his request. It does not happen that I have such an article as an "Astrolager" by me just at present. The last "cunning man" that I heard of, who lived in a court somewhere near Red Lion-street, Holborn, was cruelly interrupted in his stellar studies by the police, and got, I believe, "a month on the mill." My friend Mr. E. L. Blanchard once edited, I believe, a journal called "The Astrolager;" but he was compelled to discharge his astrologers for not ruling the planets straight.

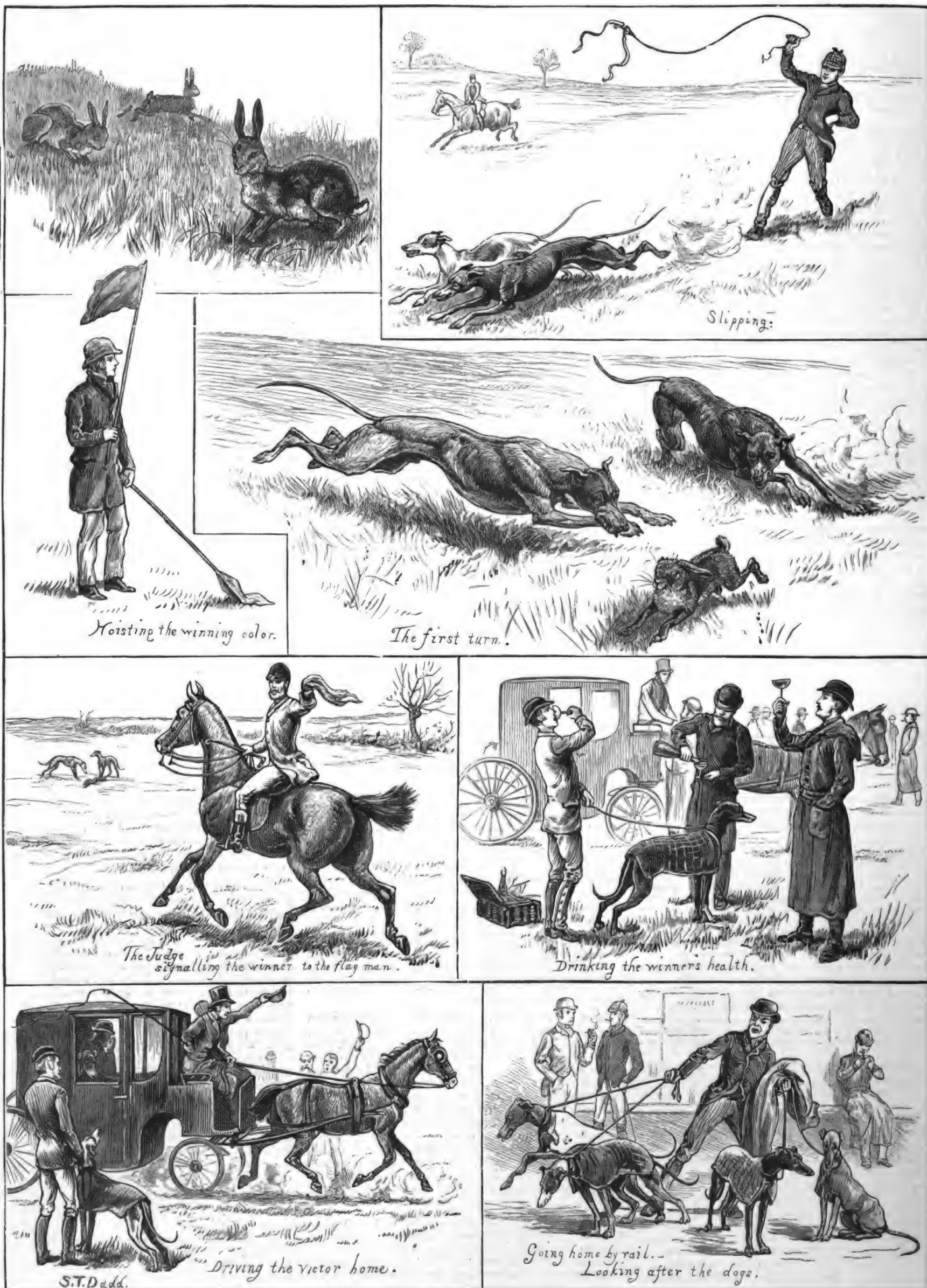
And yet, I have little doubt, there are many persons, well educated, and after a fashion intelligent, who believe in astrology, chiromancy, divining-rods, the "Bible and Key" test, the "Sortes Virgilianæ," fortune-telling, and all the rest of it. I am so superstitious myself in many respects that I cannot, in conscience, be very intolerant of those who hold by other delusions. It is not so many years since the Worshipful Company of Stationers published annually the catchpenny prophecies of "Francis Moore, Physician"; and the licensing of "Old Moore" and other almanacks was formerly the prerogative of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mem.: Phillips's "New World of Words; or, Universal English Dictionary" (London, 1696), in its titlepage formally recognises "Astrology and Chiromancy," together with Theology, Philosophy, Physiognomy, Horsemanship, Dialecting, Jewelling, Statics, Hawking, Fishing, and Cookery as being arts and sciences; and defines Astrology itself as "a science which teaches a conjectural knowledge, obtained from the observation and position of the stars, of the success of things depending upon celestial influence, to foretell the grand mutations of nature and natural fortune of man, woman, and child." But the most modern English dictionary that I have, Worcester's Walker, defining astrology, contemptuously dismisses as "the pretended science or art of foretelling future events by means of the position of the heavenly bodies."

The communication of my correspondent who is so urgently in need of an "Astrolager" naturally leads one to think of the impudent adventuress who is now in goal for duping I know not how many silly people out of their money under pretence, now of being a dead lordling, lying perdu in the provinces until a "pardon" was granted, and his "estates" restored to him by the Crown; and now of being a high-born lady in difficulties, but entitled to a vast inheritance in money and broad acres. Some of the people cheated appear to have been greedy as well as silly, and are now yelping piteously because the pence which they hoped would become pounds have turned to dry leaves. But let that pass. When justice has dealt with the adventuress (who for all her scheming seems to have led but a squalid, poverty-stricken life), two points will, I take it, remain for philosophic consideration. The first is the astounding quantity of ignorance and credulity which, notwithstanding all our multitudinous schools, mechanics' institutes, working men's colleges, penny readings, penny newspapers, and other manifestations of the schoolmaster being abroad, still exists among us; the next is the intense, the almost insane, snobbishness which is one of the most prominent and one of the most repulsive characteristics of the English *bourgeoisie*.

The dead lordling was not a reputable person; his name was associated with a horribly notorious case, and he had no money to speak of. Yet his mere name, and the "handle" to it, seem to have acted like a magic spell on the imaginations of the rampant snobs who lent him his fraudulent personator money, and fondled and caressed and lionised her, and liked her boots, so to speak. To grovel in the dust before the tenth transmitters of foolish fables is a traditional foible of the Anglo-Saxon race; nor are our American cousins wholly averse from patrician worship; but this was such a *very* "hoodlum" lordling, and his name left such a *very* unpleasant taste in the mouth.

G. A. S.





TRAVELLING IN SIBERIA: CHANGING HORSES AT A POST-STATION.



TRAVELLING IN SIBERIA: RUSSIAN CRIMINALS ON THEIR MARCH IN A SNOWSTORM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF EGYPT.

The revolution that has lately taken place in the Egyptian Government, though ostensibly with the consent of the Khedive, Tewfik Pasha, results from the military "pronouncement," as such an action used to be called in Spain, headed by Arabi Bey, the Colonel of a regiment, on Sept. 8 last year. It will be remembered that four regiments of insubordinate troops, headed by their rebellious officers, then confronted the Khedive at the gate of his own Palace, and compelled him to dismiss Riza Pasha, his Prime Minister, to grant an augmentation of the Army, and to summon a "Chamber of Delegates," representing the party which is hostile to European interference with the internal administration of Egypt. Sherif Pasha, the successor of Riza Pasha, who had endeavoured to maintain the existing arrangement of the finances under the superintendence of the English and French Controllers, has latterly been forced to resign. The government has now fallen into the hands of Arabi Bey (whose name is spelt Ourabi, we perceive, in some of the newspapers), and whose portrait, with those of two of his colleagues in the Ministry, from photographs by N. Fettel and Co., of Alexandria, appear on our front page. Arabi Bey is a mere soldier, of no military distinction, and the others are persons hitherto unknown beyond their own neighbourhood. The new Constitution or Organic Law has now been approved by the Khedive. It gives the right to vote the Budget to a Committee of Ministers and members of the Chamber, in equal numbers, the Parliament having the casting vote. This changes the system under which the European control was created and served as a guarantee to Europe. A letter has been addressed to the Controllers, Sir Auckland Colvin and M. de Blignieres, by the President of the Council of Ministers, in which he states that it is not the intention of the Government to modify the functions of the Controllers in the discharge of their duty. He assures the Controllers that whatever the Ministry or the Chamber may do with regard to the Budget, they will be very careful to respect existing arrangements with regard to the Public Debt. A renewed protest of the Controllers, dated the 6th inst., at Cairo, was made public last Wednesday. They declare that the action of the new Council of Ministers, and of the Chamber of Delegates, backed by the military chiefs, has destroyed the rightful authority of the Khedive; and that the European control has been rendered quite illusory.

THE NEW-BORN TAPIR.

Visitors to the Gardens of the Zoological Society in Regent's Park during the past fortnight have probably felt an interest, not only in the reluctance of the big African elephant to be transported to America, but in the family affairs of another species of animal, dwelling in the elephant-house. On Sunday, the 13th inst., a female of the ordinary *Tapirus Americanus* gave birth to a baby tapir. This, we believe, is the first time that a tapir has been born in confinement in Europe. The father of the new arrival is one of the Andean tapirs, and was received in the gardens in 1878. The mother has been in the Society's collection since 1873. The new arrival appears a sturdy little creature, and already seems to enjoy life amazingly. When only a day old it took readily to its bath, and when not following its mother about it frequently indulges in a swim. This new addition to the Society's collection is the subject of an illustration on our front page.

TRAVELLING IN SIBERIA.

Our Special Artist, Mr. A. Larsen, of Copenhagen, who accompanies the *New York Herald* commissioner in his long journey to the Arctic shores of North-Eastern Siberia, for the relief of the crew of the steamer *Jeannette*, which was crushed by the ice while engaged in an exploring expedition arranged for by Mr. J. Gordon Bennett, furnished us some time ago with sketches of his previous travels in Siberia. That vast region, extending over the entire breadth of Northern Asia, from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, is still but little known even to the European Russians, the majority of whom have little idea of what is going on in the immense Asiatic dominions of their mighty Emperor. A few sketches from everyday life will be not without interest to the English reader, and may succeed in showing to some degree that this country is in many respects far better than its reputation. Our Artist writes as follows upon the subject of the illustrations:—

"Travelling by post is getting more and more rare in Europe; if post-horses are still used now and then, it is merely for short distances, and, on the whole, with comfortable vehicles, on smooth, well-kept roads. It is a different thing altogether in the distant East, in Asia, in Siberia, where you must travel many hundreds of miles in the same carriage—the carriage, which does service as well in capacity of bed-room; and must carry your provisions for many weeks. Nor do the roads in Siberia much resemble our European highways. The rain during the spring and autumn macerates the ground, and makes it a matter of impossibility to travel in carriages mounted on metallic springs. The only practicable driving is with the Russian vehicle called the tarantass. It has no seats; the bottom is filled up with luggage, on the top of which mattresses and pillows are placed. In travelling such distances it would be impossible always to sit upright, but by lying down one is enabled to drive day and night without stopping to rest. By this arrangement, on tolerably good roads, driving in a tarantass will be found very agreeable. Six young birch-stems, on the middle of which the coach is fastened, connect the fore and hind axes; these poles are about twenty feet long, and very elastic, so that the vehicle is able to cross ditches and clear other hindrances without upsetting. The post-stations lie at a distance of about twenty-five versts (thirteen English miles) from each other. Without a 'podorozhnaja,' a paid document, entitling the bearer to obtain post-horses, the travelling is connected with many difficulties and much loss of time.

"The station is reached at last: and the post-clerk, roused by the loud ringing of the bell at the middle horse, is already waiting in the doorway. The 'podorozhnaja' is handed up to him; the 'yemstchik,' or coachman, quickly takes out the horses, and the man next on duty brings the fresh team. And splendid horses they are! Once put in, they are held by three men standing by, until the passengers and coachman have taken their seats. 'All right? Go!' The three men jump quickly aside, and off start the horses at a pace of seven or eight miles an hour, often keeping on galloping, till they reach the next station. Let us wish 'good luck' to our travellers, and in the meantime step inside to have a look at the post station.

"The first room is the office. Here the mail correspondence is handed in and out, the fare paid, and the travellers' names entered. The second room is for passengers, large, clean, furnished with huge sofas and a set of chairs. The walls look rather bare, the only ornaments are tables of fares, a small looking-glass, and half a dozen penny pictures, generally representing somebody of the Imperial family or some famous military commander. The faces look as if surprised that one is

able to recognise them; but the circumstance that their names have been put under each of them considerably assists the visitor in the task of recognition. Still you examine every one of them with as much interest as you would some chef-d'œuvre of art, these being the only things to look at.

"Notwithstanding this want of artistic entertainment, it would be most desirable if all Siberian hotels would try to resemble these poor post-rooms with respect to cleanliness and decency. It has been mentioned that the traveller is bound to carry all provisions with him, but in summer time, when nothing keeps fresh for a long time, he can hardly get anything but milk and eggs; so that if here and there some speculative wife of the station-master understands how to prepare dinners and other repasts for the traveller, she makes a splendid business by it, for the hungry man is willing to pay the price."

The other sketch represents what a traveller in Siberia occasionally meets on the road; a party of Russian convicts drearily marching to the appointed place of penal servitude. An illustration of this subject—namely, the scene on the banks of the Yenisei, where some of the same class of prisoners, with their military escort, were awaiting passage by the ferry across that great river—was given in the Extra Supplement to this Journal two or three weeks ago, and was accompanied by a sufficient account of the matter.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE WATERLOO CUP.

The Waterloo Cup has almost invariably proved a disastrous affair for favourites; but backers never had a worse time of it than they suffered last week, when, of the last eight dogs left in the stake, Witchery was the only one that had been supported to any extent by the general public. The series of unpleasant surprises began with the sixth course, in which the hitherto invincible Mary Morrison was led to the hare and defeated by Special Express. Then Marshal MacMahon scarcely scored a point against Rhodora; and all the hopes raised by Alec Halliday's Gosforth Park successes were blighted in a very unlucky trial with Palm Bloom, in which the Irish champion made two mistakes at the drains, and, though doing all the work at the finish, had no chance of wiping off the long score against him. Enone, who was by no means herself, made a poor show with Death or Glory; but the "most unkindest cut of all" was when Princess Dagmar, after having the speed of Clyde Pearl, was fairly outworked by her. Last year's winner was perhaps a little unlucky in this course, still she ran in slovenly style, and is evidently nothing like so good as she was. The first ties only made matters worse for the backers of favourites. Rhodora had done so well in her first spin that very few were prepared to see her go down before Snowflight in a thoroughly genuine trial; and then the speedy Debonnaire bungled at a drain, and struck herself so heavily that Banchory had won well when she killed. Clyde Pearl proved too clever for Bishop, and thus put out the winner and runner-up in 1881, one after the other. The course between Witchery and Rosewater was undoubtedly the most interesting feature of the second ties. The latter has a tremendous turn of speed, but is not a close worker, and dies away at the finish of a long course, so that the Worcestershire representative had plenty in hand when she finished up with a grand kill. Whipsnake had not much chance against Snowflight; and, after an undecided, old Hornpipe fairly outstayed Banchory. In the third ties, Witchery was unlucky enough to run a second undecided before she could dispose of Planet, and thus, when she met Snowflight, had run six courses to the latter's four, which fully extenuates her defeat. The final trial, between Snowflight and Hornpipe, had to be run over three times before Mr. Hedley could decide in favour of the former, who was slightly favoured by the hare at the "third time of asking." The Purse and Plate were deprived of much of the interest that would have attached to them by the withdrawal of so many dogs that were being reserved for more valuable prizes. Princess Dagmar showed a little of her old fire in the former; still, Mr. Keilly was glad to part with her for £300, less than a fourth of the sum he refused for her a few weeks ago; and Debonnaire had matters all her own way in the Plate, thus repeating her success of 1880. We append the result of the final course for each event:—

THE CUP.

(E) Capt. Ellis's b p Snowflight, by Rothal Park—Curiosity, beat (S) Earl of Haddington's bk b Hornpipe, by Beddellow—Hornet (1).

THE PURSE.

Mr. J. G. Winder (Mr. A. Coke) ns b d Macpherson, by Master Sam—Annie McPherson, beat Mr. W. Reilly's w bd b Princess Dagmar, by Parmigan—Gallant Fox.

THE PLATE.

Mr. L. Pilkington's be b Debonnaire, by Master Sam—Death, beat Mr. M. Morrison (Mr. J. Shelton) ns r f b Maid Marian, by Woodman—Reckless.

Some illustrations will be found in another part of the paper of various incidents in connection with coursing. The slipper, a most important official, appears to have got his dogs off on very even terms, and his responsibility now ceases until the next brace are delivered into his care. Each dog has a small collar—the one red and the other white—fastened round his neck, and the judge is provided with handkerchiefs of corresponding colours. Directly the course is over, won, let us say, by the dog with the red collar, the judge displays his red handkerchief to the flag steward, who immediately hoists the red flag, and a reference to their cards at once shows the spectators which dog has won.

The programme at Sandown Park this week was not of a very interesting character, still the beautifully mild and open weather, and the presence of the Prince of Wales, ensured a very large attendance on each day. Only four runners turned out for the Prince of Wales's Steeplechase, which was won by Valahaka (11 st. 12 lb.), who had little trouble in disposing of old Quibble (10 st. 9 lb.) and his other two opponents. The Sandown Grand Prize, to which no less than £500 was added, also proved a comparative failure, and only produced another quartet of starters. Piraeus (11 st. 9 lb.), who was said to have taken very kindly to jumping, was backed for a great deal of money; but Scot Guard (11 st. 5 lb.), eventually started favourite, and carried the Duke of Hamilton's colours successfully: Falmouth (10 st. 10 lb.), proved to be as great a deceiver over hurdles as he used to be on the flat, and Piraeus nearly came down at the last jump. St. Anthony beat a large field for the Metropolitan Hunters' Flat Race, after a grand finish with Hackness, and the remaining events call for no comment.

On Monday afternoon H. C. Thatcher, about the fastest walker of the day, succeeded in beating the wonderful record made by W. Perkins for three hours, and covered the extraordinary distance of 22 miles 456 yards in that time. Thatcher's style of going was scrupulously fair throughout.

The Dowager Duchess of Cleveland completed her ninetieth year on the 17th inst., and is in the enjoyment of good health.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Once the Charing Cross, next the Folly—in previous stages of existence, devoted once to the illustration of the "Varieties" of Mr. Woodin, and afterwards to the orisons of the Brethren of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri (whose extensive shovel-hare, like unto the head-gear of Don Basilio, in the "Barbiere di Siviglia," caused a considerable commotion in King William-street about thirty years ago)—the dainty little *salle* now re-christened "Toole's" Theatre affords to my mind a convincing proof that, the Shakspearean dictum to the contrary notwithstanding, there is something, and often a great deal, in a name. It is as much in accordance with the fitness of things that Toole should have his theatre as that, in days gone by, Mathews should have had his "At Homes," George Alexander Stevens his "Heads," Tom Hood his "Own," and Albert Smith his "Mont Blanc." Mr. John Lawrence Toole has long since acquired the right to stamp his individuality distinctly on a theatre of his own. He is known not only as a comedian of rare and precious qualities—as the possessor of a faculty of humour which is never coarse, and of pathos which is not strained—moving us now to mirth in the "Upper Crust," and now to tears in "Uncle Dick's Darling;" but he is also renowned, admired, and beloved to boot, as the Prince of Good Fellows, as a marvellous mimic, and an almost unmatched *raconteur*, and as a most upright, humane, and charitable man. So there is no reason, I take it, why "Toole's" Theatre should not go down to posterity together with "Booth's" and "Wallack's" and "Laura Kerne's," with the "Théâtre Déjazet" and the "Théâtre Comte."

Toole's Theatre was reopened, after a long recess, on Thursday, the Sixteenth instant. The interior of the house and its approaches have undergone numerous alterations and improvements; and if, indeed, the enterprising lessee and manager was precluded by circumstances over which he had no control from presenting his patrons with a Christmas pantomime or a burlesque, he may at least plead that, in the middle of February, he has produced a very brilliant transformation scene. Mr. J. J. Thomson, the architect of the estate, has done wonders in converting that which was formerly a cribbed, cabined, and confined area into a theatre with plenty of air, elbow-room, and means of ingress and egress. A wide staircase, of handsome proportions, leads directly to a *foyer* overlooking King William-street; new staircases and passages have been constructed; the roof of the theatre has been raised; and the pit has been widened and extended. Access to all parts of the house has been made "as easy as lying"—easier, even; for, in politics at least, most of the good old "stock" lies have been so often told that the politicians are beginning to grow ashamed of telling them over again; and it is difficult to invent new ones. Outside the main entrance to Toole's Theatre (no longer "Toole's Folly") an elegant awning or canopy of glass and iron has been constructed to afford shelter to those who alight from, or who are waiting after the performance for, their carriages. I have heard it whispered that the local authorities were, in the first instance, somewhat "exercised" at the aspect of Mr. Toole's "balconchino;" but, it having been ascertained that he was a comedian and not a kiffanalist, the little architectural difficulty was amicably arranged. I may add that the decorations, as well as the structural alterations, have been intrusted to Mr. Thomson, and the result is that the interior of the theatre wears a most tasteful and radiant appearance. The pretty ceiling is embellished with a Wedgwood design in *carton pierre*; and surmounting the staircase wall is a frieze representing the Procession of Ceres. The decorations have been executed by Messrs. Bettiscombe and Harris; and Mr. William Glover has painted a vigorous view of Loch Katrine for an act-drop, in which the distant mountains have been slightly too much insisted upon, and look like gigantic rolling stones ready to tumble bodily into the stalls and "flutter the Volscies" there.

The staple of the entertainment of Thursday was the comedy of "Paul Pry." I suppose that at this time of day nobody expects me to criticise "Paul Pry;" yet, were I not afraid of having a very large ebony ruler thrown at my head by the estimable editor of this Journal, and of the letter-carrier breaking down under the weight of post-cards penned in hot haste by passionately protesting readers of the "Playhouses," I could write a good deal, say a couple of columns, concerning the changes in English manners which have taken place since "Paul Pry" first achieved popularity. Those manners, as presented by the actors to a modern audience, seem as antiquated as those depicted in the "School for Scandal" or the "Rivals"—as obsolete, almost, as the *faintest* gaites of the personages in Vanbrugh's "Relapse" or Wycherly's "Plain Dealer;" yet in the days when gentlemen really went about in pigtail, frills, striped nankeen inexpressibles, hessian boots with tassels, and white hats with the brims turned up with green; when the waists of ladies' dresses were just beneath their armpits and their shoes were sandalled; when military officers off duty wore their full uniforms (witness the scrubby young subaltern carrying the patten in Wilkie's picture of the "Reading of the Will"), and when the landlords of village inns were on terms of respectful familiarity with the Squire and his friends (nothing was more common than for a gentleman travelling alone to have Boniface up after dinner and "crack" a bottle with him)—in those days which must seem so dark and so distant to the "gilded youth" of the period—the still happily extant Mr. W. J. Thoms, who is eighty, was grown up and hard at work on the public business, and the still living Miss Kelly, who is ninety-two, was fascinating all playgoing London in "The Maid and the Magpie."

Mr. Toole was, of course, Paul Pry, and in his highest spirits. Mr. Billington as Colonel Hardy, in powder and full martial "fig," looked like Sir Joshua's portrait of Lord Heathfield, and bore himself as testily as the doughty defender of Gibraltar might possibly have done had he been plagued by a sly little daughter and a saucy chambermaid; and Miss Effie Liston as Eliza was the prettiest and slyly demurest of daughters; and Miss Eliza Johnstone as Phoebe, a paragon of saucy *soubrettes*. Miss Emily Thorne filled with ease and grace the part of that very designing "party" Mrs. Subtle—the "Lady Tartuffe" of the English stage; and Mr. Cheeseman as Old Stanley looked, with his bent shoulders, his flowing white locks, his fatuous smile, and his subdued voice, so mildly superannuated and senile, as to remind one of the patriarch in the American story of the party of emigrants on board a Missouri steamer on their way to found a new township out West. "That's our minister," explained the leader of the party to an inquiring passenger; "that's our bank manager; that's our telegraphic operator; that's our schoolmaster; and that's our newspaper editor." And the nice old gentleman with the white hair, leaning on his stick? "pursued the inquisitive passenger. "Oh," replied the gentleman who was "bossing" the band of pioneers; "you mean the old cuss yonder. Well; we intend to open our new cemetery with him."

"Paul Pry" was preceded by an amusing and sparkling little trifle, in the shape of a new and original comedy, by May Holt (Mrs. Fairbairn), called "Waiting Consent." It

is a piece of matrimonial equivocation, divertingly played by Mr. H. Elmore, Mr. E. D. Ward, and Miss Ada Mellon. Mr. G. Shelton was admirably racy as an Irish waiter at a Grand Hotel. Mr. Toole made a speech at once funny and sympathetic to his crowded audience at the conclusion of "Paul Pry"; and the pleasant evening's entertainment wound up with the always welcome farce of "Domestic Economy," Mr. Toole, of course, as John Grumley, Miss Johnstone as Mrs. Grumley, and Miss Emily Thorne as Mrs. Shackles.

I could not attend the first performance of Mr. Burnand's farcical play in three acts, "The Manager," founded on "Le Mari de la Débutante," at the Court Theatre, on Saturday, the Eighteenth. I had been all the afternoon underneath the bottom of the sea at Dover; and had not quite regained my "tone" when it was time to go to the play at night. I went instead, on Tuesday, to see "The Manager"; and I was told that considerable alterations and improvements had been made in the play since its first representation, which had somehow failed to give entire satisfaction to the critics. I will be brief and frank in what I intend to say about "The Manager." There is a world of good, healthy, humorous writing in it. Jokes and "funniments" of all shades of drollery, save the unseemly, are so abundant that you begin to imagine that the sands of life in Mr. Burnand's hour-glass are exclusively composed of diamond dust. There is really excellent character drawing in Mr. Cliff, Vestryman, Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and Income Tax "Commissioner"—I suppose collector is meant—and proprietor of the Palladium Theatre; in Joe Vinton, the vulgar but good-hearted warehouseman at Blakely's stores; in Nellie Millsom, the débutante; and in the retired "chorus-lady," Mrs. Barker, her aunt. Some of the situations are excruciatingly funny; and, indeed, there is scarcely a dull five minutes in the piece; and the praise for all this belongs undoubtedly to Mr. Burnand and the clever artists who interpret his version of the "Mari de la Débutante." But the play itself is desperately weak and flabby, with a muddled plot, insufficient motive, and an inadequate dénouement. Blanche St. Clair, the capricious prima donna at the Palladium, who should be the romantic heroine of the play, is a heartless jilt, who plays fast and loose with the only real gentleman in the play, Lord Tandem; and when the long farce ends the audience are left in perplexity as to whether Blanche intends to remain permanently in a state of single blessedness, or to accept the hand of her feather-brained admirer, Pulverstock; or to marry the gasman. Were I a gasman I would have nothing to do with the unfeeling and uninteresting coquette. Miss Linda Dietz tried her hardest, with the aid of nods and becks and wreathed smiles, winning ways, graceful attitudes, and superb toilettes, to make Blanche less repulsive than the dramatist had made her. Mr. John Clayton has carefully studied every aspect of the by no means easy character of Mr. Cliff, the manager; and in my opinion his rendering of the character is a most successful one. Mawworm, Chadband, and the vulgar tradesman in "Our Boys," enter largely into the components of Mr. Cliff's character; but they were blended and developed most skilfully by Mr. Clayton. Mr. G. W. Anson's Joe Vinton was a distinctly original creation, full of fun and "go." Mr. Kemble as Mr. "Justice" Bunby, the warehouseman's uncle, a kind of Mr. Lillivick, without a Henrietta Petowker, has nothing whatever to do with the plot of the piece; but he was very droll. Mr. D. O. Boucicault is a decidedly clever young gentleman, and he capered about in a very entertaining manner as Pulverstock, the stage-struck admirer of Blanche St. Clair. Mr. Boucicault is as yet a little exuberant, and wants "presence;" but when he has toned down a little, and put some more ballast in the car of his very volatile balloon, he will be a welcome recruit to the dramatic ranks. Miss Lottie Venn sang and acted to admiration as Nellie Millsom; and Mrs. Leigh was admirable as Mrs. Barker. Why Miss Meador should have been induced to disguise her pretty face and form, and hide all her comeliness and sprightliness under the rugs and wrinkles of a horribly deaf and rheumatic old charwoman, I cannot for the life of me determine; save on the ground that young and good-looking people are sometimes fond of playing at being old and ugly. They think it quite a comical thing to be old. They will cease to see the fun of the thing when age really comes upon them.

"The Manager" was preceded by a very artistically-written *lever de rideau* called "My Little Girl." The author is Mr. D. O. Boucicault, and the little gem (for it is nothing less) was most touchingly presented on the stage by, among others, Mr. John Clayton, Mr. Boucicault himself, Miss Meador and Miss Carlotta Addison. I shall have something more to say about "My Little Girl" next week. G. A. S.

Next Tuesday, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain will produce at St. George's Hall a new entertainment in two parts, entitled the "Head of the Poll," written by Arthur Law, the music by Eaton Fanning; and Mr. Corney Grain will give a new musical sketch, entitled, "Not at Home."

MUSIC.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

Since the successful production of an English version of Wagner's "Tannhäuser," for the first time in this country (as recorded by us last week), the performances at Her Majesty's Theatre have included its repetition; the only hearing, this season, of Sir J. Benedict's "Lily of Killarney;" and "Faust" for the first time at this series. The cast of Sir J. Benedict's opera was an efficient one, having included, as heretofore, Misses Gaylord, J. Yorke, and G. Warwick, and Messrs. C. Packard, D. Thomas, L. Crotty, and C. Lyall in the principal characters. In Saturday evening's rendering of "Faust," Madame Fernandez-Bentham appeared as Margaret, and was well received; Mr. McGuckin having been a very efficient Faust, and Mr. Snazelle a picturesque Mephistopheles. Mr. Pew conducted on the first-named occasion, and Mr. Randegger in the other instance.

The announcements for this week were operas as recently given. The season will close on the week after next.

THE BACH SOCIETY.

The first of this year's concerts took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday week, when the choral performances were of special excellence. The selection was of great and varied interest, having ranged from the middle of the sixteenth century to the present day. Palestrina's "Missa Papæ Marcelli," a noble specimen of the early Italian Church style, was given for the first time entire, we believe, in this country. Anthems by Byrd, Greene, and the Rev. Sir F. A. Gore Ouseley, Bart.; madrigals and part-songs by ancient and modern composers; and a fine double chorus from a cantata by Bach, were all admirably rendered.

Miss Robertson and Madame Fassett sang, with much effect, one of Handel's charming "chamber duets" ("Conserve"), these artists and Messrs. Frost, Beckett, Shakspeare, Kempton, and Tremere having rendered the incidental solos in some of the full pieces.

Bach's sonata in E flat, for pianoforte and flute, effectively played by Mr. S. Kemp and Mr. Svendsen, and a sonata for violoncello by Boccherini finely played by Signor Patti, formed an agreeable contrast to the vocal music. The second concert takes place on April 26, and will include Bach's "Missa Brevis" in A—for the first time—and the third act of Gluck's "Armida."

The Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts were resumed last week, after the usual interval allowed for the Christmas entertainments. The concert referred to was the eleventh of the twenty-sixth series, and the performances included the first hearing in England of the overture, a soprano air, and ballet-music from Mr. C. V. Stanford's opera, "The Veiled Prophet," a work that has been produced in a German version on the stage of the Hanover Court theatre. In the extracts given on Saturday there is much skilful and effective writing, which would be heard to greater advantage with the intended stage surroundings. The second of the ballet movements, an "Allegretto" in G minor, pleased the most, and was greatly applauded. The air, "There's a bower of roses," which has a touch of Oriental character, was sung by Miss M. Davies, with much refinement. Mr. W. H. Brereton (his first appearance here) was well received in his delivery of Handel's air (with recitative), "Sorge infausta." Miss Agnes Zimmermann gave an artistic performance of Sterndale Bennett's pianoforte concerto in C minor, and some unaccompanied solo pieces, other items of the programme not calling for mention.

The Guildhall Orchestral Society gave a concert at the Guildhall on Saturday afternoon, when Mendelssohn's unfinished oratorio, "Christus," and a very effective "Ode to Music" (for orchestra, chorus, and solo vocal quartet), by Herr J. O. Grimm, were well rendered. A cleverly written anthem, "Ponder my words," by A. C. Tattersall, a pupil of the Guildhall School of Music, gave evidence of the good course of instruction pursued there. Mr. Weist Hill, Principal of the Guildhall School of Music, conducted; and the performances afforded fresh proof of the great progress made by this important City Institution.

The specialty at this week's Monday Popular Concert was the first appearance this season of Herr Joachim, whose performances were of the same transcendent excellence as heretofore. In the first of Beethoven's three "Kassanowski" quartets, in a "Romance" of the player's own composition, in a "Caprice" by Paganini, and in a Prelude (unaccompanied) by Bach, the great violinist proved his undiminished excellence. Miss Marie Krebs contributed some brilliant pianoforte solos; and vocal pieces were well rendered by Misses A. Marriott and E. Millar.

Mr. Geaussen's second concert took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when an interesting vocal selection was rendered by his excellent choir and some eminent solo singers. Mendelssohn's eight-part psalm, "Judge me, O God;" Spohr's cantata, "God, Thou art great," and some secular pieces, were finely sung by the well-trained chorists. The solo vocalists in the cantata were Misses M. Davies and McKenzie, Mr. E. Lloyd, and a member of the choir, who supplied the place of Mr. Oswald, in consequence of his indisposition. The three first-named artists also contributed to the miscellaneous selection, which likewise included Mr. Charles Halle's fine performance of Beethoven's Pianoforte Sonata "Pastorale," and pieces by Brahms and Chopin. Mr. Geaussen conducted ably.

Ash Wednesday was commemorated by sacred concerts at the Royal Albert Hall and St. James's Hall. In the first-named building the Albert Hall Choral Society, conducted by Mr. Barnby, gave "The Messiah," with Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Orridge, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Foli as soloists; the other concert having consisted of a miscellaneous selection, the programme of which comprised the names of Misses M. Davies, Santley, and Dunham, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Messrs. Maas, Santley, and Maybrick as solo vocalists.

The second concert of the Philharmonic Society's seventieth season took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening. Of the performances we must speak next week.

Messrs. Ferdinand and Hermann Corri gave a *Matinée Musicale* on Thursday at Steinway Hall.

The concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) evening comprised a new "Te Deum" composed by Mr. W. G. Cousins, in addition to Mendelssohn's 42nd Psalm, and Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch." During Sir Michael Costa's illness Mr. Sainton acts as conductor.

Mr. W. Macfarren's orchestral concerts begin this (Saturday) evening, with a good programme.

St. David's Day is to be celebrated next Wednesday evening, at the Royal Albert Hall, by a concert of a national character, conducted by Mr. W. Carter.

Herr Bonawitz's "Requiem" is to be performed, with full orchestra and Mr. W. Carter's choir, at St. James's Hall on March 7, at a concert to be given, under the patronage of the Duke of Albany, Princess Frederica of Hanover, Princess Mary, and other distinguished personages, in aid of the funds of Princess Frederica's Convalescent Home.

The Sacred Harmonic Society has issued a report from which it appears that the losses incurred by its excellent concerts have been so great that the performances cannot be continued after the current season, unless guarantors are found to help to maintain the institution. Its discontinuance would be nothing less than a national disgrace, considering the great and wholesome influence it has exercised for half a century on musical taste in this country.

THE BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The programme of this year's celebration is now matured in all its essential features. The performances will begin, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 29, with "Elijah," the concert in the evening including Sir J. Benedict's new cantata, "Graziella," a "Grand Marche Nuptiale," for orchestra and organ, composed by M. Gounod for the marriage of the Duke of Albany, and Mr. F. H. Cowen's "Suite de pièces" for orchestra. Wednesday morning will bring forward Gounod's oratorio, "Redemption," composed specially for the festival; and at the evening concert a new cantata, "The Holy City," by Mr. Gaul, an orchestral serenade by Mr. C. V. Stanford, and Berlioz's overture to "Benvenuto Cellini," will be performed. "The Messiah" will be given on the Thursday morning, the evening concert including the production of Herr Gade's new cantata, "Psyche." The performances of the Friday morning will consist of Cherubini's mass in C, Mozart's symphony in G minor, Brahms's "Triumph-Lied," and Beethoven's "Mount of Olives." The festival will close, on the Friday evening, with a repetition of Gounod's oratorio.

The principal vocalists will be Mesdames Albani and Marie Roze, Miss A. Williams, Mesdames Patey and Trebelli, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maas, Mr. Santley, Signor Foli, and Mr. F. King. It is proposed to light the Townhall, during the festival, with the Crompton-Windfield electric light.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

Every year at this date the praisers of the past raise lamentable cries, saying that the Carnival is dead, the traditions of the past forgotten, the anniversaries of the calendar disclaimed, the old French gaiety a thing of the past, like the promenade of the fat ox through the streets of Paris on Shrove Tuesday. There is much truth in these lamentations. Nowadays it is Carnival all the year round, and pleasure by order of the calendar has consequently disappeared, as an inevitable consequence of the spread of democracy and the generalisation of comfort. Why should people reserve and store up their desire for pleasure, to spend the stock only on fixed days, Christmas Eve, Candlemas Day, the *jours gras*, Mid-Lent, or Easter? The conditions of modern life are such that people take their pleasure when they feel inclined, and the Carnival exists no longer as the revenge, the Saturnalia, of long days of privation; it exists simply as a curiosity, a relic of the past. There are still masked balls at the Opera, at Bullier, and similar establishments, but the masks are paid to dance and divert the spectators, just as on ordinary nights the singers and acrobats are paid. The days are gone when d'Alton-Shée, a peer of France, went to the ball of the Variétés disguised as a skeleton, and when Gustave Doré appeared at the Opera as a *Monsieur Doré* with his face and shoulders covered with a coating of gold-leaf. This freak might have cost the artist his life. He was taken out of the ball-room almost asphyxiated, and the difficulty was to ungild this "Monsieur Doré." But that was years ago, when Gavarni and Chicard and Brididi were at the height of their glory. Now the Carnival is reduced to a few children's balls, a few advertising vans, a melancholy tooting of horns at the street corners, and a few masks, so rare that everybody stops to look at them as they pass.

The horn-blowing is one of the most curious features, as well as one of the most disagreeable, of the *jours gras*. It is only on these days that the sounding of the *cor de chasse* is allowed in the public highways. During the rest of the year the amateurs of the instrument dear to Saint Hubert descend into the bowels of the earth and indulge in their favourite amusement deep down in the cellars of the wine-shops. In every quarter of Paris there is some wine-shop where the horn-blowers meet to practise and take lessons on certain days of the week under the guidance of a professor, who lives by his profession. In the Rue de la Grande Truanderie there is a wine-shop with immense subterranean dependencies. This is the rendezvous of the "Amis de Saint-Hubert," and a veritable academy or conservatory of the hunting-horn. It is there, at the "Caveau de la Jeune France," that the annual competitions between the professors take place.

Before leaving this subject of the Carnival and its choreographic developments, I must mention the final disappearance of a place whose fame was almost as universal as that of Paris itself, the Jardin Mabille. On Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this present week all the material of Mabille will be sold by auction—the dancing-salons, the chairs, the tables, the champagne, the *jeux*, the paraphernalia of the hermit, the zinc and bronze palm-trees, and all that strange metallic decoration that was one of the curiosities of the establishment. Like Frascati, Valentino, Château-Rouge, the Grande Chaumière, the Prado, and a dozen other famous balls, the Jardin Mabille is destined to be absorbed in the growth of Paris, and doubtless this time next year the land will be covered with splendid six-story houses. The Bal Mabille has existed for half a century. The founder of it was a fashionable dancing-master under the Restoration. It was then a modest affair, admission 50 centimes. The splendour of Mabille dates from 1844, when the sons of old Mabille reorganized the ball and started it on a splendid footing with gas-lights, fine music, and metallic glitter. One of these brothers, Charles Mabille, who died in 1858, was a dancing-master at the Opera; the other, Victor, was a poet. Victor died in a lunatic asylum. The grandeur of his schemes affected his reason.

The Exhibition of the Society of French Water-Colour Painters is the success of the moment, not so much on account of the merit of the works exhibited, which is not extraordinary, as on account of an incident which is destined to have its dénouement in a court of law. The incident is this. In 1879 M. Alexandre Dumas rendered a service to the painter Gustave Jacquet, then in rather straitened circumstances, by buying for 15,000*fr.* a picture called "La Première Arrivée," which was exhibited in the Salon. Some months ago M. Dumas sold this picture, as he had, of course, a perfect right to do. But M. Jacquet thought differently. He is of opinion that if amateurs trade in their pictures they ought to be classed as traders and pay a license. M. Jacquet forgets that his argument cuts both ways, and that, if anybody ought to have a license, according to French commercial law, it is the painters. With very few exceptions, all the French painters nowadays have but one idea, that of earning money. They are not artists of the French school, but of the Bank-note school. However, M. Jacquet determined to be revenged, so he painted a water-colour representing M. Dumas as a Jewish merchant clad in a caftan. This picture was hung in the Water-Colour Exhibition under the title of "Marchand Juif." M. Dumas immediately demanded a referee, and the caricature was provisionally removed two days after the opening of the exhibition. Meanwhile, several thousand people had flocked to see it; all the papers were full of the incident, and, to make matters more complicated, M. Lipmann, the son-in-law of M. Dumas, had smashed the glass with his cane and damaged the picture. Hence a scandal, a law-suit, and claims for damages.

In the political world nothing of great importance is happening. The Gambettist journals, in order to keep their hand in, have raised a cry of battle: "the return of the Jesuits." The alarm is entirely without foundation, but M. de Freycinet has nevertheless sent orders to the Prefects to be on the watch day and night. And so the Gambettists are laughing together over the success of their trick. T. C.

The returns of metropolitan pauperism for the past week show that 53,787 indoor and 45,778 outdoor paupers were relieved. The number of vagrants relieved last week was 718.

Mr. Arthur George Macpherson has been appointed Secretary of the Judicial and Public Department of the India Office, in the room of Mr. William Macpherson resigned.

The chair of agriculture at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, vacant at the close of the present session, has been accepted by Mr. Herbert J. Little, of Coldham Hall, Wisbeach.

Polling at Taunton on the 16th inst. resulted in the return of Mr. Allsopp, the Conservative candidate. There voted for Mr. Allsopp, 1144; and Lord Kilcoursey, 917. This makes no change in the state of parties.

The London School Board have received a report of a committee in favour of asking Parliament to pass a bill to utilise a large portion of the charitable endowments of the city of London for purposes of education.



1. Going to the meet. 2. Waiting for the "draw." 3. "Drawn blank." 4. "Tally ho!" 5. Full cry.—The Empress leading. 6. Thrown out.

A DAY WITH THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA AND SIR WATKIN WYNN'S HOUNDS.—SEE PAGE 184.



REGIMENTAL BALL OF THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

A DAY WITH THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

"Morning, Lennox!" was the salutation, as a man on a dark-brown horse reined in to speak to another, on a roan, who had cantered up the Row. "So you are back from Worcester-shire, and have a new mount, too?"

"Yes," was the answer, as he shook hands with him; "park hack and hunter. He was a known fine fencer and a water-jumper; and he answered expectations. Seen Gordon lately?"

"No; he is not in town. In Cheshire, so they told me at the club. Off, no doubt, to hunt up the Empress."

"She seems, so far, to have had a good time of it; a pleasing contrast from this time last year, which was a bad season, too, for me, as it made me drop some money. Why there's the man you mentioned, as now 'in Cheshire.' Gordon, by all that's good!"

"How are you, Lennox; and how do, Hesketh?" said Captain Gordon, as they drew up to him, where, at the rails, he was gossiping under the trees. "Still doing the daily up and down?"

"Seems like it," Lennox said; "though until three days ago it was on turf—away in Worcestershire."

"Same here. I, too, have crushed the daisies, but in Cheshire."

"As Hesketh told me. When did you return?"

"This morning, early. Business in town; and going back shortly."

"In chase of Royalty?"

"In the wake of Royalty, but in chase of fox."

"Then you really had a decent day?" said Lennox.

"Or 'morning,' rather, as the hounds left early. Yes, fairish. A twenty minutes' ring, with a run to ground, and a kill, after a very fast five and fifty." Then, pressed for details, he gave them thus:—

"You see, Whitchurch was the fixture, so in going to the meet there we got sold at starting, for, after doing the dangers of a road-side mob—tinkers and tailors, and cabinet makers—and shaving narrowly strange things on wheels, we got at last to our journey's end, and waited for the draw. But no sooner was Sir Watkin in the saddle than he nodded to Payne, and off we were for a five miles ride to Sandford! Thus, rid of the bulk of the hired-hack riders, and leaving the foot people far behind, we in due time reached the Squire's, where lords and ladies were as thick as peas, waiting for the Empress, who soon came up, with her gallant pilot, Major Rivers-Bulkely, and her pad groom, Healy. Then, having saluted her, the master signalled, and we followed the hounds to the Willows. 'Drawn blank!' was the word, but, as soon as uttered, a shrill 'Tally-ho!' proclaimed a find, and out the fox went; but, being mobbed at the start, I got thrown out, and did not get to them till Payne again found at Brown Moss, when, with a turn round the gorse, the fox went away, and it was 'Full cry, and the Empress leading!'"

"She really goes well, does she?"

"Yes, very well. Square set, light hands, good judgment, and good nerve; and could hold her own with the best of our English ladies. Well, quick the pace was, and I got well placed, as we left Ash for the Twenlows woods, and slightly checked. Then, buck for Brown Moss again; when, bearing to the left, over the Ightfield road, they settled to the scent, and the end drew nigh; and ere Reynard could reach the Rifle Butts, they pulled him down in the open. Then, as the pack went home, though but half-past two, her Majesty left for a run with her drag-hounds. Since then she has had, with some longer days, good sport, and is pleased with the country, of which I hope to see more in a very short time. Now, as you, are fond, Lennox, of a good pack of hounds, and know, when you see it, what is the finest of riding, you cannot do better than come back with me for a day with the Empress of Austria."

S. B.

THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

This ancient and efficient body of City of London Volunteers was honoured on Friday week by the presence of its Honorary Colonel, the Prince of Wales, and of the Princess of Wales, at the Regimental Ball which took place in the Armoury, City-road, Finsbury. Their Royal Highnesses came about eleven o'clock, when they were received by the Duke of Portland, Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, Major Taylor, Major Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel Barton, Adjutant, Captains Hesham, Durrant, and Rawlins, and Mr. J. W. Sherman, the secretary. The Duke of Cambridge, Princess Mary (Duchess of Teck), and the Duke of Teck, had arrived shortly before, and the Royal party proceeded at once to the ball-room, where a quadrille set was formed, the Princess of Wales dancing with the Duke of Portland, the Prince of Wales with the Baroness Bolsover, and the Duchess of Teck with Colonel Sir R. J. Loyd-Lindsay. The Princess of Wales wore a pale lavender-grey silk, with a demi-train, under tulle and lace sown with pearls and trimmed with frosted silver. Her Royal Highness wore diamonds and pearls for ornaments. In attendance on the Prince and Princess of Wales were Lady Emily Kingscote and the Hon. E. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, and among others present were the Marchioness of Salisbury and the Ladies Cecil, Countess Spencer, the Earl of Aylesford, the Right Hon. Hugh Childers and Mrs. Childers, Mrs. Wheeler, Major-General Higginson, Admiral Carr-Glynn, Sir Allan Young, Colonel Bateson (in attendance on the Duke of Cambridge), the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and Mr. Sheriff Ogg. The scene was extremely bright and animated. The interior of the ball-room was draped in white and gold, with a frieze of red and white, and well lighted by gas from glass chandeliers; and as the upright supports of the roof were inclosed in plate-glass and mirrors were placed at short distances apart round the sides of the marquee, the ball-room seemed even larger than it really was. The red uniforms of the battalion diversified by the dark-blue tunics of the Artillery divisions of the corps, the scarlet and gold uniforms of many officers of "the regulars" who were guests of the hospitable company, lent more than the usual variety of colour characteristic of a military ball.

On the 16th inst. the Lady Mayoress (Mrs. Whittaker Ellis) gave a ball at the Mansion House, the state apartments of which were decorated with ferns and flowers, and lighted with the electric light.

Earl Brownlow presided on Tuesday over the twenty-second annual meeting of the National Rifle Association. The report alluded to the success of the last Wimbledon meeting in every respect save that of finance, and the chairman stated that the Duke of Cambridge thoroughly approved of the new regulations as to positions. Sergeant Gratwicke, of Exeter, to raise a discussion on these rules, moved an amendment to the report, which was debated at considerable length, several volunteers arguing for a relaxation of the new regulations. The chairman, Lord Elcho, Sir Henry Halford, and others gave cogent reasons for maintaining the new rules, and eventually the report was adopted. The Duke of Cambridge was unanimously re-elected president of the Association.

THE COURT.

The arrival of her Majesty at Buckingham Palace last week was disturbed by the fractious horse of an outsider throwing its horseman, but no serious consequences resulted; and the Queen during the afternoon gave audience to Earl Granville. Mr. Gladstone, from indisposition, was prevented having an audience. The Princess of Wales visited her Majesty, as also Prince Alfred, and Princesses Marie, Victoria, and Alexandra of Edinburgh. Princess Louise of Lorne dined with the Queen, and Princess Beatrice went to the Savoy Theatre.

Yesterday week her Majesty held the first Drawingroom of the season, as announced on page 194; and also paid visits to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Clarence House, and to the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Princess Christian joined the Queen at dinner; and Princess Beatrice went to the Haymarket Theatre.

Princess Louise of Lorne lunched with her Majesty on Saturday; and the Prince of Wales visited her, as did also his daughters. At half-past four the Queen left the palace, with Princess Beatrice, for Windsor, being escorted to Paddington by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards.

Divine service was performed on Sunday by the Rev. Canon Rowsell, at which her Majesty and the Princess were present in the private chapel of the castle. Princess Christian and her daughters Victoria and Louise visited the Queen.

Lord Kensington had audience of her Majesty on Monday, and presented the Address from the House of Commons in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood arrived at the castle, and was invested by the Queen with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The Duke of Connaught was present. Sir Evelyn Wood and Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby joined the Royal dinner circle.

The event of the week to her Majesty has been the arrival of the Duke of Albany from Aroslen, with his betrothed, Princess Helen of Waldeck, who was accompanied by her father, the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont. The distinguished travellers arrived in Sheerness Harbour shortly after nine on Tuesday morning. Major-General Du Plat (Equerry to the Queen) was in attendance from Flushing, and the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, representing her Majesty, received the Princess on landing from the Royal yacht at Queenborough, and accompanied her to Windsor. Princess Beatrice met the Royal party at the railway station, and drove with them to the castle, where the Queen, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, received the Princess and Princes at the entrance, the bells of St. George's pealing merrily from the Curfew Tower.

Her Majesty has received from the Prince of Wales, as President of the Royal Commission of the Sydney Exhibition, a copy of the report issued by the Commission.

With the Queen's accustomed consideration for her subjects who are suffering, she had daily telegrams from Constantinople concerning the state of Captain Selby until his death. Her Majesty has also sent to Sloane-street making inquiries for Mr. Charles Villiers; and has sent sympathising messages to Sir Michael Costa.

The date of her Majesty's departure is fixed for March 13, when the Queen and Princess Beatrice will leave Windsor at ten a.m. for Portsmouth, embarking thence in the Victoria and Albert for Cherbourg, en route for Mentone, where her Majesty will sojourn at Mr. Hentrey's villa, this gentleman having also placed his residence at the service of the Queen during her visit to Baveno. The Court returns to Windsor during the third week in April, when, within a week after, her Majesty will receive the Duke of Albany's bride elect for her marriage.

Sir J. H. D. Villiers, Knt., Chief Justice of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, is made K.C.M.G.; Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Montague, the Connaught Rangers, to be C.B.

The second Drawingroom of the season will be held by her Majesty at Buckingham Palace next Wednesday.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Vice-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam visited the Prince and Princess of Wales on his return home from commanding the detached squadron, to give special news of the Royal Princes during their long and successful cruise. The Prince attended the second Royal Amateur Orchestral Society concert at St. Andrew's Hall, Newman-street; and their Royal Highnesses were present at the ball given by Lieutenant-Colonel the Duke of Portland and the officers and members of the Hon. Artillery Company at the Armoury House, Finsbury, yesterday week. The Duchess of Teck lunched with the Prince and Princess on Saturday; and in the afternoon the Princess went to the Saturday Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall. Their Royal Highnesses, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, attended Divine service as usual on Sunday. The Prince presided at the final meeting of the Royal Commission for the Australian International Exhibitions held at Marlborough House on Monday. A children's party was given the same afternoon by the Prince and Princess to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the birthday of their eldest daughter, Princess Louise. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duchess of Teck, with their families, joined the gathering. In the evening the Prince and Princess, with Princess Louise of Lorne and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, went to the Royal Albert Hall, and remained some time looking on at the fancy costume ball of the Bolingbroke Pay Hospital. The Empress Eugénie visited the Prince and Princess on Tuesday. His Royal Highness was present at the christening, in St. James's Palace, of the eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, and stood sponsor to him. The names given were Albert Edward Harry Meyer Archibald. The Prince dined with Lord Rosebery at Lansdowne House. His Royal Highness, after holding the Levée on Thursday, dined with the Gentlemen at Arms at their mess at St. James's Palace. The Prince and Princess have been to the Lyceum and the St. James's Theatres. The Prince is one of the godfathers of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's son and heir. His Royal Highness has visited Sir Michael Costa since his severe illness.

Autograph letters have been sent by the Prince to the principal provincial towns in the kingdom inviting their respective Mayors to attend the meeting on the 28th inst., at St. James's Palace, for the establishment of a national school of music for all classes.

The British Government has notified to the Khedive its acceptance of his offer of the Kasr-en-Nousha Palace for the use of Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales during their stay at Cairo. A special steamer will also be placed by the Khedive at the disposal of their Royal Highnesses for visiting places of interest on the Nile.

The first annual general meeting of the London Sanitary Protection Association will be held at the Society of Arts this (Saturday) afternoon. Professor Huxley, Professor Fleeming Jenkin, Dr. Acland (of Oxford), Dr. Andrew Clark, Dr. Lander Brunton, Mr. Timothy Holmes, Mr. Knowsley Thornton, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Fremantle, and Sir W. Tyrone Power are among the speakers expected to address the meeting.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Ministers of State and Marine, left Madrid on Monday night for San Lúcar, where they are the guests of the Duc de Montpensier, who has arranged a grand hunting party in their Majesties' honour. King Alfonso and the Queen will visit the fleet at Cadiz; and will thence proceed to Xeres, Seville, and Cordova on their way back to Madrid, where they will arrive on March 9. A Cabinet Council will be held on the King's return, at which the date of the reopening of the Cortes will be fixed.

ITALY.

On Monday night King Humbert and Queen Margherita honoured Sir Augustus and Lady Paget with their presence at a ball at the British Embassy. The ball opened with the customary *quadrille d'honneur*, in which the Queen danced with Sir A. Paget. The English is the only Embassy their Majesties have honoured with their presence this season.

The Chamber of Deputies has adjourned until March 2 for the usual Carnival recess.

Pope Leo XIII. appeals to the Italian Bishops to rouse themselves, to develop lay work, to protest in favour of Papal independence, and extend the scope and influence of the Catholic press. His Holiness is somewhat alarmed at the assembling of a Free Thought Congress in Rome, which must increase his difficulties.

The marble headstone erected over the grave in the Protestant cemetery at Rome, to which the remains of Joseph Severn have been removed, was unveiled on the 16th inst., in the presence of Sir A. Paget, the British Ambassador; Lord Houghton; and Mr. Walter and Mr. Arthur Severn, two of the sons of the deceased. Representatives of the Roman Municipality, and a large number of English and American residents and visitors also attended. The grave is dug beside that of John Keats, the friend of Joseph Severn, in conformity with the wish expressed by the latter during life.

GERMANY.

The Crown Prince has informed the Czar that it is his desire to be present at the coronation of his Majesty at Moscow.

The excitement produced throughout Germany by General Skobelev's anti-German speeches continues unabated.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet on Monday, after a prolonged discussion extending over two sittings, agreed to the vote for the Secret Service Fund by 240 votes to 73.

Leopold von Ranke, the eminent German historian, celebrated on the 13th inst. the fiftieth anniversary of his election to a membership of the Berlin Academy of Sciences. Ranke, although the German Emperor's senior by two years, is still in the enjoyment of robust health and unimpaired faculties. He is the oldest Doctor of Laws in Prussia.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath on the 15th inst., the Prague University Bill was read the third time and passed. The Bill relative to a Austro-Hungarian customs tariff was introduced, accompanied by a letter from the Minister of Commerce.

The Hungarian Diet has been discussing a petition calling for the repeal of the Act for emancipating the Jews. In referring to the subject, M. Tisza said some of the speakers seemed to sigh for the ukases of the Czar, and protested against repealing laws which had put an end to an injustice.

RUSSIA.

An official disclaimer of General Skobelev's speech in Paris has been published.

A remarkable letter has been addressed to the Czar by the Metropolitan of Moscow, in which, "in terms of loyal frankness," his Majesty is urged to quit his retirement, and to live less secluded from his subjects. His present retirement is denounced as "poltroonery," leading to disunion between the Emperor and his people. The Emperor Alexander asked the Procurator of the Holy Synod whether he could not dismiss the outspoken Archbishop, but was told that he could only do so with the consent of a special sitting of the Synod.

The trial of Trigoni, Suchanow, and their accomplices began on Tuesday before the District Court of St. Petersburg.

TURKEY.

Very cordial expressions of good-will were exchanged between Prince Radziwill and the Sultan on the occasion of conferring, last Saturday, the German Order of the Black Eagle on his Majesty. The Sultan subsequently conferred decorations on the various members of the German Mission. A gala dinner followed, presided over by the Sultan.

An Identical Note was on Tuesday handed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which the English and French Governments, in spite of the Porte's protests, maintain their right of addressing the recent Joint Note directly to the Khedive.

EGYPT.

It is announced from Cairo that the Ministry have resolved on the abolition of slavery in Egypt, and are taking measures for giving effect to this resolution.

AMERICA.

The Senate has passed the bill making polygamous marriages punishable by fine and imprisonment, and depriving those who contract them of all rights of citizenship. The House has passed the Apportionment Bill, making the new House to consist of 325 members. The Committee of the House on Territories has agreed to report the bill admitting the territory of Dakota as one of the States of the Union.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill for the repayment to Japan of the unexpended balance of the American share of the Japanese indemnity for damage done to foreign shipping about eighteen years ago.

The Asylum for Insane at Flatbush, New York, has been burned. The 800 inmates were excited almost beyond control, and one was fatally frightened. Nearly twenty escaped.

Almost all the business part of Haverhill, in Massachusetts, has been destroyed by fire. It has a population of 20,000, and its chief business is shoemaking. More than 300 firms and business men are burnt out, and 2500 persons are thrown out of employment.

Great disasters have been caused in the Mississippi Valley by the continued overflow of the river. The prospects of the next cotton crop are seriously endangered.

CANADA.

Notice has been given in the Dominion House of Commons of several motions in favour of better provision being made for the extradition of criminals.

The estimated expenditure of the province of Ontario for the present year amounts to 2,330,000 dols.

The New Brunswick Legislature was opened on the 16th inst. by the Lieutenant-Governor, who, in his speech, said that the affairs of the province were in a very favourable position. He announced that the Government proposed starting a cattle-breeding farm for the improvement of the stock.

The estimates of the Dominion Treasury for the fiscal year 1882-3 amount to 53,000,000 dols.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Confusion is becoming worse confounded in the Parliamentary arena. With unfeigned regret must all who value our Constitution regard the differences that now and again arise between the majority of Peers and the majority of the Commons. Equally to be deplored are the repeated conflicts between the Lower House and Mr. Bradlaugh, whose resolute and obstinate attitude at the beginning of the week bore a sufficient resemblance to the full stop of the elephant "Jumbo" at the Zoological Gardens to have its ludicrous side. Unlike "Jumbo," however, Mr. Bradlaugh could not maintain his firm stand against the powers that be, as will be seen in the record of Wednesday's proceedings.

To the Earl of Donoughmore belongs the credit of initiating the movement that occasioned the imminent collision of opinion between the two Houses. His Lordship, one of the youngest and free-and-easiest of peers, may be said to have some sympathy with one member of the Fourth Party in the Commons, inasmuch as Sir H. Drummond Wolff had Lord Donoughmore for his official companion when dispatched by the late Lord Beaconsfield to the East as the British Commissioner for taking part in the settlement of the Bulgarian frontier. Clearly, some of the guerrilla spirit which prompts one or the other of the lively Fourth Party to assume the functions of Leader of the Opposition in the House below appeared to animate the Earl of Donoughmore yesterday week, when he strove to show cause why their Lordships should appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Act. Albeit the noble Earl excited Opposition cheering by reference to cases in which 23 per cent reduction of rent had been ordered by the Land Commissioners, the Marquis of Salisbury was not to be stimulated into rising.

Appropriately enough, Lord Carlisle, as a previous Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Earl Spencer as a former Lord Lieutenant, and a popular Viceroy, too, were the first Ministers to join issue with Lord Donoughmore. Both the Lord Privy Seal and the Lord President of the Council earnestly deprecated the motion for inquiry into an Act that had only been in operation four months; defended the general nature of the decisions of the Commissioners and Sub-Commissioners; and maintained that the utmost care had been taken by Mr. Forster in the appointment of the latter officers of the Court. But the tide was strong against the Government. The Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Dunraven from the Ministerial side, the Marquis of Waterford, and other noble Lords deprecated the action of the Assistant Commissioners, and condemned their wholesale reduction of rents. Lord Emily mildly intervened with the remark that it was futile to expect all the beneficial results of the Land Act to be visible at once. Yet Earl Cairns was not to be dissuaded from giving Lord Donoughmore's motion his powerful support in a speech characteristically clear and incisive. Affirming that Parliament never intended that the thirty-six Sub-Commissioners should be empowered to alienate property—and settle the rent of a farm by a hasty visit, chiefly taken up with sticking a staff into the soil, like a cheese-taster, smelling it, and laconically summing up the matter in the words, "Fifteen shillings an acre!"—Earl Cairns insisted on the injustice done to the landlords in the average reduction of rent to between 25 and 30 per cent. It was in vain the Lord Chancellor rose and pointed out the manifest unfairness of impeaching the justice of the Commissioners, and the inexpediency of bringing them here virtually on their trial; dwelt on the fact that the rent decisions varied from 4 per cent above Griffith's valuation in Ulster to 20 per cent above that valuation in Munster; and claimed that the Act had effected a real, substantial, and progressive improvement of affairs in Ireland. Towards one o'clock on Saturday morning their Lordships divided, and agreed to the motion for the Select Committee by a majority of 43-96 against 53 votes.

Earl Granville lost no time in letting the House of Lords know that the Government would take no part in the proceedings of the Committee on the Irish Land Act—a course which the Marquis of Salisbury pronounced "a grave one" and "entirely without precedent." Earl Cairns, with the approval of the Lord Chancellor, reintroduced his Settled Land Bill, which was read the first time, as well as his Conveyancing Amendment Bill. A Channel Tunnel inquiry of Lord Stratheden and Campbell elicited from the Foreign Secretary the assurance (which Earl Granville was called upon to repeat on Tuesday) that the Government were considering the matter in all its bearings. So that it is probably an anxious time with the promoters of the rival Tunnel bills, especially as H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge and Sir Garnet Wolseley have pronounced against the projected Tunnel. Lord Brougham, being interested in one of these projects, was not undeserving of the rebuke the Marquis of Bath neatly bestowed upon his complacent Lordship on Tuesday for joining in the Tunnel conversation.

In the arena of the Commons the stormy winds of faction do blow with increasing zest. It was not until the expiration of the ninth night of the Hibernian debate on the Address—not till the small hours of Saturday morning last, in point of fact—that the Marquis of Hartington had the satisfaction of seeing the reply to the Queen's Speech agreed to by a majority of 115-129 against 14 votes. By greater precision of speech, and a firmer hold of the tiller in Mr. Gladstone's absence, it will be admitted that the noble Marquis is well qualifying himself to discharge the onerous duties of Leadership that may ere long fall wholly to his lot.

Now for Monday. Let Sir William Harcourt receive due praise for causing the heartiest general outburst of laughter that has enlivened the House this Session. Apropos of a question regarding the introduction into this country of an anti-Jewish journal, named *Christian and Jew*, the Home Secretary, with a certain amount of dry, ponderous, elephantine humour summarised a letter he had received from some correspondent who justified a crusade against the Jews on the score that they had established cigar-shops all over London and combined "to make Baron Henry de Worms Prime Minister of Great Britain." The House rang with laughter at this allusion to the hon. member for Greenwich, who bore his blushing honours quite good-humouredly. Mr. Gladstone speedily restored the serious tone by reasonably announcing that next Monday, as a Ministerial reply to the Lords' decision, he would move, "That Parliamentary inquiry at the present time into the working of the Irish Land Act tends to defeat the operation of that Act, and must be injurious to good government in Ireland. It would be to initiate the prolixity of the House itself to state at length how forthwith Mr. Gorst, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Cowen, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir R. Cross, Mr. W. H. Smith, and Lord John Manners volubly protested against the Ministerial plan of conducting business. Suffice it to say that the answers of Mr. Gladstone and the Marquis of Hartington prevailed; that no division was taken on the motion for adjournment; and that the Prime Minister was enabled in the lull to make a good start in his speech explanatory of the new rules of procedure proposed by the Government. It will be observed that a slight alteration was made in the first, the closure, resolution:—

That when it shall appear to Mr. Speaker, or to the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, during any debate, to be the evident sense of the House, or of the Committee, that the question be now put, he may so inform the House; and if a motion be made "That the question be now put," Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman, shall forthwith put such question; and, if the same be decided in the affirmative, the question under discussion shall be put forthwith: provided that the question shall not be decided in the affirmative, if a division be taken, unless it shall appear to have been supported by more than 200 members, or unless it shall appear to have been opposed by less than forty members and supported by more than 100.

Of personal interest though the Premier's individual recollections were, the main points of his long argument were that the late Lord Eversley was in favour of the closure; that the power of closing a debate obtained in France, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Denmark, Switzerland, Holland, the United States, and in several of our Colonies; and that the two days' sitting in the Parliament of 1874, when Mr. Parnell and his associates kept up their opposition for upwards of twenty-six hours, and the prolonged sitting of last year, when upwards of forty consecutive hours were spent in a protracted wrangle had induced the Speaker himself (a word here of compliment to Sir Henry Brand for his patience) to declare that it was for the House to place greater power of control in his hands. Mr. Gladstone closed with a quietly yet impressively delivered appeal, not without a touch of solemnity when he alluded to his life as having been in the past, and earnestly adjured the House to dispassionately and without prejudice consider how best the rules might be reformed so as not to restrict legitimate freedom of speech on the one hand, and on the other hand to maintain their reputation as the first Legislative Assembly in the world. All Party differences were sunk, and a general tribute of respect and admiration came from both sides of the House as Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat.

As Leader of the Opposition, Sir Stafford Northcote had the disadvantage of immediately following the Premier, but yet applied himself courageously to the task of showing the inadvisability of agreeing to the closure. He inclined to the opinion that the Speaker's regulations of last Session would best meet the difficulties. Mr. Marriott's amendment, adverse to empowering a majority to close a debate, was introduced with a spice of personality, which Mr. Goschen animadverted on in a characteristically able speech, capped, however, by Mr. E. Stanhope's smart application of the following couplet to the Prime Minister:—

Prompt to supply what'er his country lacks,
Skillful to gag, and knowing how to tax.

Mr. Bradlaugh's invasion of the House, now of periodical occurrence, has proved a further block to business. The unorthodox member for Northampton on Tuesday took the House by surprise in a novel manner. Mr. Labouchere's motion that, as a logical sequence to the resolutions estopping his colleague from taking the oath, a new writ should be issued for Northampton, was negatived by 307 against 18 votes. Thereupon the House were taken aback by Mr. Bradlaugh walking to the table, taking a Testament from his pocket, and repeating the oath of allegiance, subscribing his name on a Parliamentary form, and leaving the paper with Sir Erskine May. Protesting he took each step in accordance with law, Mr. Bradlaugh obeyed the Speaker's request to retire beyond the bar, but did not finally resume his place under the gallery till he had momentarily occupied a seat on one of the Radical benches below the gangway. Acting on the advice of the Attorney-General in preference to the headstrong counsel of the leader of the Fourth Party, the House did not take further action in the matter till Wednesday.

The whole of Ash Wednesday was monopolised by this precious Bradlaugh question. Characterising Mr. Bradlaugh's proceedings of Tuesday as "painful and scandalous in the highest degree," Mr. Gladstone yet left it to Sir Stafford Northcote to move that Captain Gosset should take steps to prevent the heterodox member from coming into "the precincts of the House." But, upon the Speaker subsequently declining to hear the troublesome member at the bar, and upon Bradlaugh's consequent taking a seat in the body of the Mr. House, the Leader of the Opposition substituted this resolution:—

That Charles Bradlaugh, Esq., one of the members for Northampton having disobeyed the orders of this House, and having, in contempt of its authority of this House, irregularly and contumaciously attempted to subscribe to the oath required by law, be expelled this House.

Mr. Bradlaugh, however, voted in the division, which excluded him by 291 against 81 votes; and afterwards left the House. The unseemly scene ended with the issue of a new writ for Northampton, on the motion of Sir Stafford Northcote.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

A party of about sixty gentlemen, chiefly representatives of the press, visited the Channel Tunnel boring at Dover on Tuesday, by invitation of Sir Edward Watkin. The tunnel, which commences at the bottom of a shaft 160 ft. deep, has been carried a distance of 1030 yards, 500 of which are under the sea; and the length of the boring is increasing at the rate of about 1000 yards a week. The conditions of the work are described as most satisfactory. The rock, though easy to work, is impervious to water. The boring is being carried on simultaneously by the French and English companies from each side of the strait, and a junction is expected to be made precisely in mid-Channel. The rock is excavated by a machine worked by compressed air, and the subway, which is perfectly ventilated, is illuminated by the electric light. At the close of the inspection, the visitors were entertained at luncheon at the Lord Warden Hotel. Mr. Myles Fenton, manager of the South-Eastern Railway, presided; and among the speakers were Colonel Beaumont, Mr. Brady, the company's engineer, and Mr. Shaw, the secretary.

On Tuesday night the annual festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution was held at Freemasons' Hall, under the presidency of Colonel J. A. Lloyd Phillips, the Provincial Grand Master for the Western Division of South Wales, who was supported by 250 stewards and a large number of other Brethren. The sum given annually in annuities amounts to nearly £12,000, of which the greater portion is raised by the stewards to be presented at the annual festival. The subscriptions amounted to £12,347, made up with subscriptions from the provinces, including the metropolitan counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Essex and Kent, while the Metropolis itself sent £6884.

In London 2674 births and 2188 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 73 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 337 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 17 from smallpox, 46 from measles, 24 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 205 from whooping-cough, one from typhus fever, 14 from enteric fever, 3 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, 11 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and not one from simple cholera. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been equal to 543, 647, and 994 in the three preceding weeks, declined again last week to 769, but exceeded by 237 the corrected weekly average; 522 were attributed to bronchitis, and 167 to pneumonia.

The Extra Supplement.

A COLLIERY DISASTER.

The subject of our Engraving presented as the Extra Supplement to this publication is a scene that has often been witnessed in the courageous efforts which are made to enter a colliery pit, after the deadly explosion of "fire-damp" or inflammable gas, and to succour those who may be surviving in the dark passages far underground. Two fatal disasters of this character, the first, in South Wales, causing the instant death of six men and injuring many others, the second, on Thursday last week, at the Trindon Grange Colliery, between Durham and West Hartlepool, with a loss of seventy lives, have recently been described in the daily newspapers. In the latter instance, a hundred men or more were at the time working underground in the Harvey seam, at the moment of the explosion. A tremendously loud report and an outburst of flame from the shaft soon brought the officials to the mouth of the pit, when it was found that the cage had jammed thirty yards from the bottom of the shaft. Half an hour was lost in rigging a "kibble" to enable a rescue party to descend, and by this time the night-shift men, the families of those who were below, and crowds from the surrounding collieries had arrived. The explorers reached the Harvey seam by the low main shaft, and effected a communication through the staple with the high main. By this means, first two men, then three, and nine others, were brought to the bank, all alive, but suffering more or less seriously from after-damp, or suffocating carbonic acid gas. A medical gentleman was on the spot, and under his superintendence the poor fellows were removed to their homes. They appear to be in a fair way towards recovery. After this the work of rescuing the sufferers proceeded only slowly, owing to the debris encountered by the exploring party. The after-damp was driven by the force of the explosion into the Kelloc workings of the East Hetton Colliery, two miles distant, through some old communications, and the result was the suffocation of an underviewer and three other men. The work of exploration was continued during the night, but, owing to the heavy falls which are continually met with, the progress was but slow until a clearance could be effected.

THE SAILOR PRINCES AT HONG-KONG.

The visit of their Royal Highnesses, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, and Prince George of Wales, midshipmen of H.M.S. Bacchante, to Hong-Kong, which has already been mentioned, was the occasion for a grand display of public entertainments. Chinese taste and skill were employed by the native community, on the first day, Dec. 22, which happened to coincide with the festival held every year to solemnize the winter solstice; and the different Chinese trades' guilds, but more especially the Kwan Yin Kok, or Fishmongers, showed great spirit in their costly and elaborate preparations. We are indebted again to our esteemed naval correspondent with the British Flying Squadron, Lieutenant Percy M. Scott, of H.M.S. Inconstant, for sketches of the procession and the illuminations at Hong-Kong. The principal part of the spectacle, brought forward by the Kwan Yin Kok, was a huge moving Dragon, which had a total length of 300 ft., consisting of a head, seventy joints, and an immense tail; in its body each section, or joint, was made on a light bamboo frame, covered with silk, and painted with highly-coloured scales, and having a curtain of silk, at the sides, hanging down to conceal the man who carried this frame on a stick; while along the top was stretched a rod carrying the candles. These sections formed the monster's body. In order to make it perfectly flexible, the joints were connected by silk; and, on arriving at the Grand Stand, the Dragon coiled itself up, in a way that showed how beautifully it was made, and how well trained the carriers were. But its progress through the streets was not allowed to be a quiet and peaceable one, for in front of the head danced a man baiting it with a red ball on the end of a stick; this caused the Dragon to dart his head about, from one side to the other; and the whole body wriggled vehemently throughout its entire length. Some figure of a dragon, to frighten away evil spirits, is always introduced by the Chinese into ceremonial pageants. The streets and windows, or rather verandahs, were densely crowded, and the entire length of the street was profusely and brilliantly illuminated. The men who formed the procession were dressed some in white and some in yellow, with patches of red and gold tinsel. There was a beating of the big drum, and the shrill sound of fifes, making a stupendous din, which served to keep up the excitement of the crowd of spectators.

Mr. W. H. Macnamara, barrister-at-law, of the Oxford Circuit, has been appointed Registrar to the Railway Commissioners, in the room of Mr. J. H. Balfour Browne.

Dr. Thomas King Chambers, M.D., Christ Church, Oxon, F.R.C.P., has been elected the representative of the University of Oxford in the General Council of Medical Registration in the United Kingdom, in the place of the late Professor Rolleston.

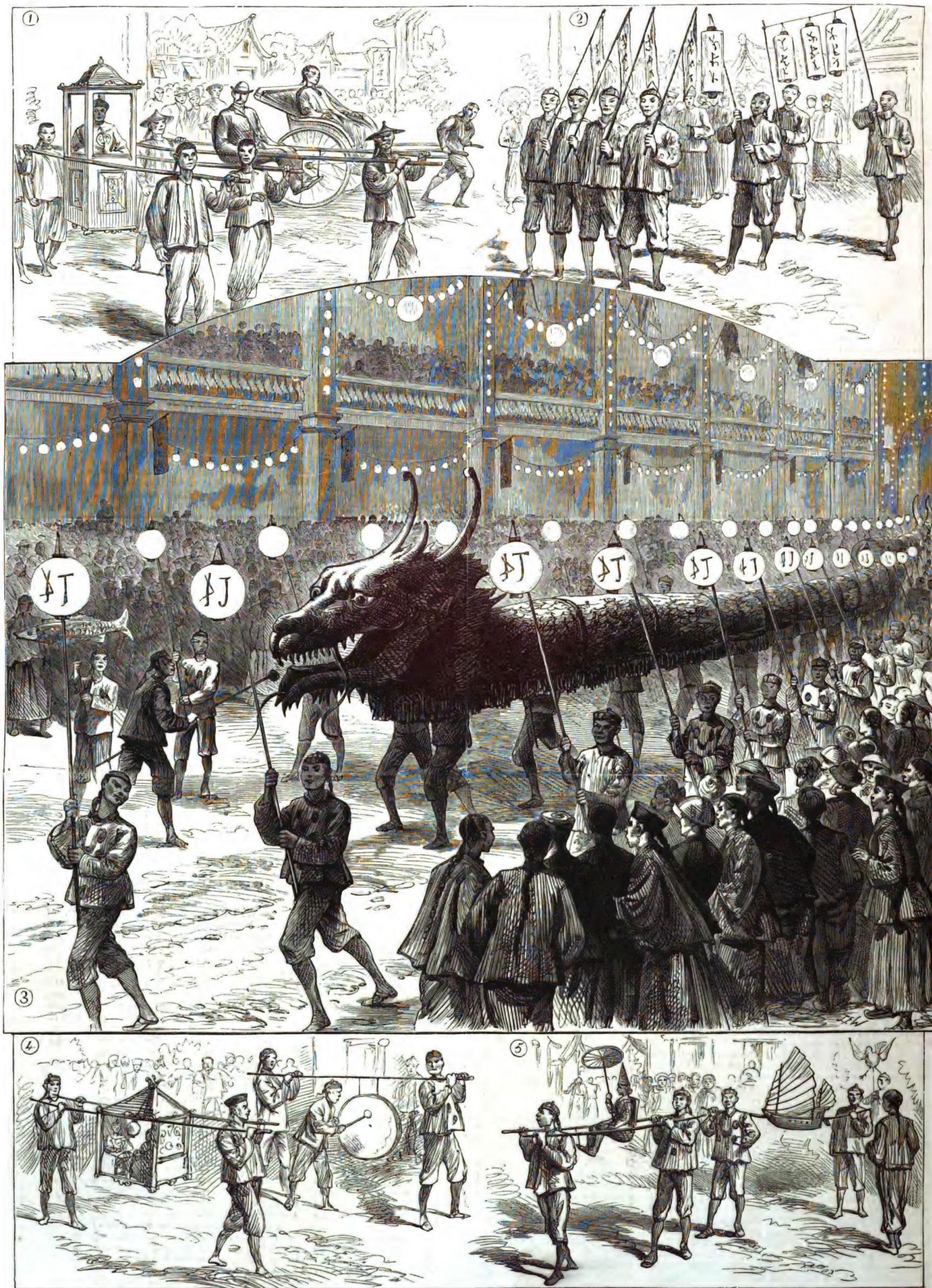
Mr. Forster on Monday arrived in Dublin, where it is expected that he will stay during the present week. His arrival in Ireland, being unexpected, gave rise to considerable comment in Dublin city.

The Coroner's inquest into the cause of the death of the little girl Moore at Yalding was concluded on Monday. Some further evidence of a subsidiary nature was given, and the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of wilful murder against Esther Pay.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of the two halves of a £1000 note for income tax, from "S. S. J.," of the first half of a Bank-of-England note for £100 from E. F., and of the first halves of two £5 notes sent anonymously.

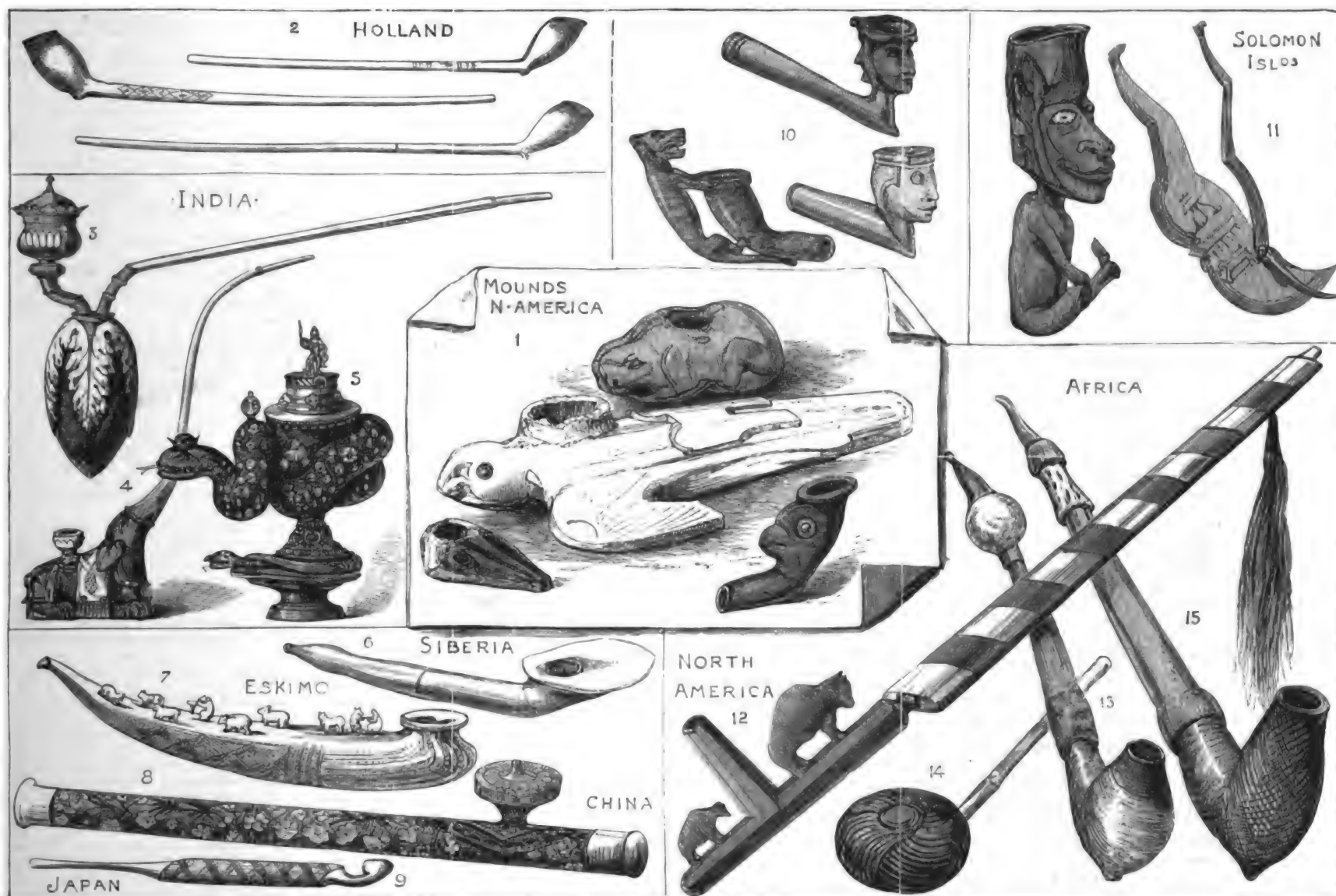
The nomination for Meath took place at Trim on Wednesday. The candidates nominated were Mr. Patrick Egan, 99, Avenue de Villiers, Paris, and Mr. Michael Davitt, Portland Prison. Mr. Egan's name was subsequently withdrawn. There being no other candidate nominated, the High Sheriff declared Davitt duly elected.

The proposal to preserve Smeaton's Eddystone Lighthouse from being cast into the sea has been revived with much greater prospects of success. At a meeting held on Monday letters were read which led to the belief that the Trinity Brethren would modify their demands for the Eddystone as old material, and for bringing it ashore in a condition fit for rebuilding. Two munificent offers were made at the meeting. Mr. Pethick, the builder of the Plymouth Guildhall, offered to re-erect the whole edifice at his own expense on the Hoe; and Mr. Alderman Derry undertook to convey the material from the landing-stage to the site. The other expense remaining would be the sum required for the material, the expense of taking it down, and the cost of conveying it ashore. Towards this nearly £400 was promised in the room. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the Board of Trade.



1. Spectators. 2. Lantern-bearers. 3. The Great Dragon passing down Queen-street. 4 and 5. Parts of the Procession.

HONG-KONG FESTIVITIES IN HONOUR OF THE SAILOR PRINCES.—SEE PAGE 187.
FROM SKETCHES BY LIEUTENANT PERCY SCOTT, R.N.

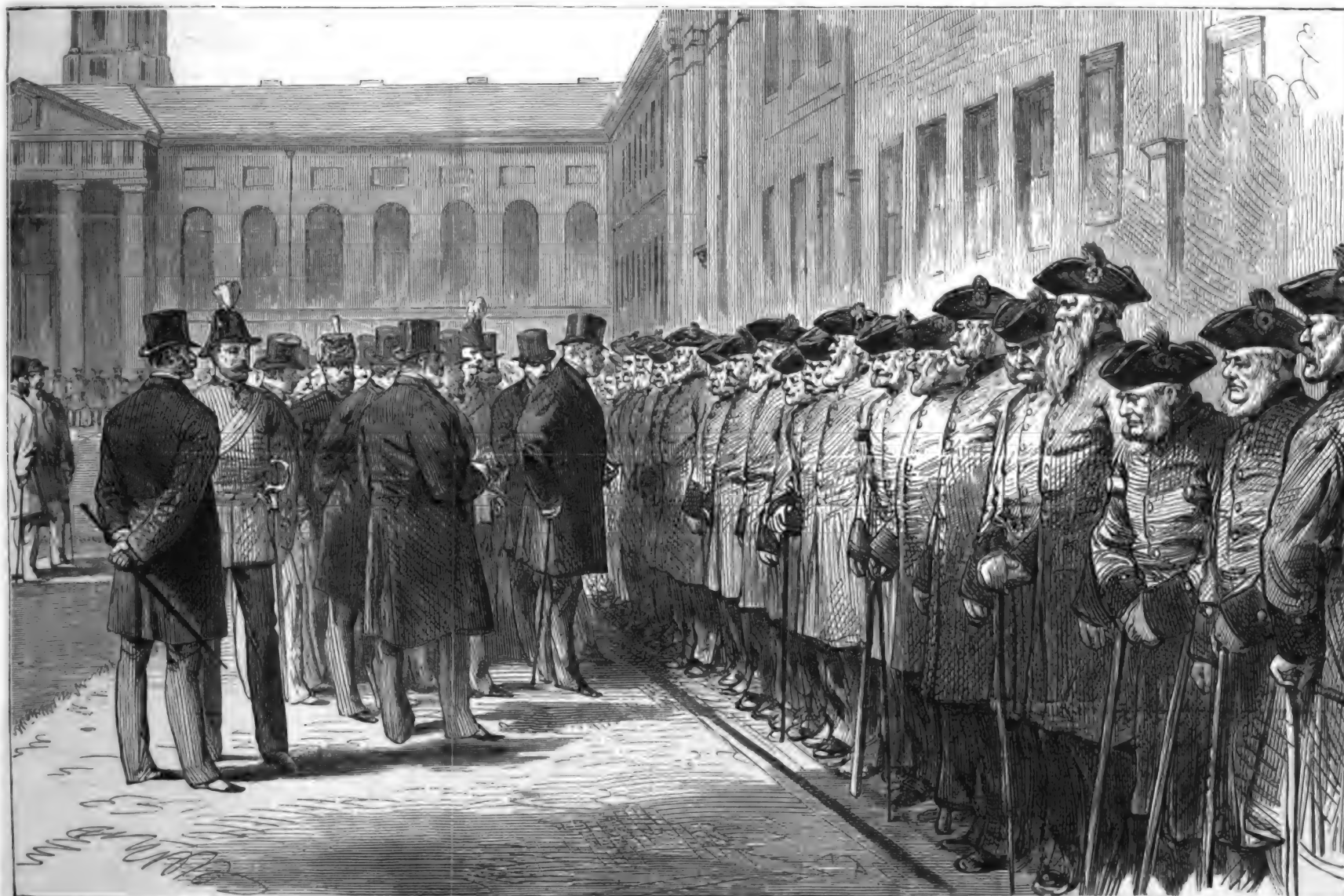


1. Stone and clay tobacco-pipes, the most ancient in the world (pre-historic), from Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, and Pennsylvania.
2. Earliest European tobacco-pipes, Dutch, Sixteenth Century.
3. Indian, with silver-gilt fittings, the bowl a nut.
4. Indian, the elephant of ebony, with gilt trappings.

5. Indian, the stand of green jade, the serpent of wood, silver fittings.
6. Siberian pipe, carved of mammoth ivory.
7. Eskimo pipe, carved of tooth of a cetacean.
8. Chinese opium-pipe.
9. Japanese pipe.
10. North American Indian pipes.

11. Betel box and cutter, from the Solomon Islands.
12. Calumet of Pawnee Indian, North America; the bowl carved of dark red stone, in the shape of a bison cow and calf; the stem of painted wood, horsehair plume.
- 13 and 15. Pipes from the Nile, Upper Egypt.
14. Kafir snuff-bottle, carved of hard wood.

PIPES OF ALL PEOPLES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



BICENTENARY OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL: DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE INSPECTING THE PENSIONERS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE "ZOO" ELEPHANT WHO WILL NOT GO TO AMERICA.

"No, my dear friend!" says Tom Pinch to Martin Chuzzlewit. "Don't be so dreadfully regardless of yourself. Don't go to America!" Somebody must have been saying this to Jumbo, and he answers, "No, I won't." "All the King's horses and all the King's men," at least those of the Zoological Society, cannot make him go. He has the advantage of weighing six tons, which is a great help to a firm will, in the policy of masterly inactivity. And he feels himself pretty well off where he is, in the Regent's Park Gardens. He knows as much of the world as he cares to see. Born in Africa, he is a Londoner by youthful education and friendly associations. He has grown, both in reason and in stature, under the care of kind Mr. Bartlett, the Superintendent. Seventeen years ago, when he arrived from Paris, he was little above four feet high; now he stands upwards of eleven feet. He is the tallest of the African elephants in captivity, and nearly two feet taller than any on view in the United States of America, where tall things are so much admired. It therefore entered into the mind of Mr. Phineas T. Barnum, the famous American showman, to buy Jumbo, and the Zoological Society of London have sold Jumbo for £2000. Mr. Barnum has been the possessor of twenty elephants; he imported thirteen at once from Ceylon, direct to New York, of which eleven are still living. He has sent hither Mr. William Newman, familiarly called "Elephant Bill," to fetch the big African, all risks of transport being taken by Mr. Barnum. A passage was engaged for Jumbo on board the steam-ship Persian Monarch, in the docks at Millwall; but Jumbo's consent to emigrate had not been asked. The appointed hour for his departure from the Gardens came last Saturday afternoon. Our Illustrations, with the aid of some descriptive particulars borrowed from a report in the *Daily Telegraph*, show the arrangements made for this purpose, and the failure to effect his removal. Just outside the elephant-house, an immense box, like a packing-case made of thick planks, clamped and screwed on a strong framework of beams, was mounted on a low trolley. This was in a sunken spot of ground, so that the floor of the box should not be much above the level of the earth, from which Jumbo was to be marched along a gently sloping platform. To facilitate the draught of the heavily-laden trolley out of the deep ground, broad, smooth iron grooves had been laid down, along the track on which the thick, squat wheels were to travel. Openings in the sides and ends of the box would allow the attendants on Jumbo to gain access to the moving cell in which he was to make a trying voyage. But Jumbo did not fancy the vehicle prepared for him. It was in charge of the persons who had been sent from the United States, with the help of Scott, the keeper of elephants at the Zoological Society's Gardens, in whom of all the men about the place Jumbo reposed great confidence. Mr. Bartlett and his staff had entirely relinquished all command or responsibility concerning Jumbo. Something like the late Mr. Rarey's method of convincing a horse that he is powerless to act against his master's will was pursued towards this elephant. Using one of the strong chains as a strap, the American, with the assistance of Scott, fastened it round the leg, just under the joint that tallies with the knee of most quadrupeds, though this, in the elephant, is no higher above the fore-foot than the wrist-joint in a human being is above the hand. In point of fact, the chain may be said to have encircled the upper part of the foot. Jumbo submitted quietly enough to the operation, and even surveyed the motions of his new acquaintance with some appearance of curiosity. When, however, Scott had wound the other end of the chain round one of the stout, post-like rails of the barrier in front of Jumbo's compartment, so that the beast found himself unable to move except within a narrow space, he was evidently disconcerted. Still, he allowed a second chain to be girded round his other foot; and, with rather more allowance of play for the limb, by a lengthening of the iron cable, he presently felt that both legs were captive. This troubled him in no small degree; and he set about trying to snap the chain by powerful jerks, now and then feeling the coil round the bars with his sensitive proboscis, and lifting the chain to let it fall heavily on the stones. He was now much dejected, and showed for the first time unmistakable signs of fear. A much longer and equally massive chain was thrown over his back and fastened beneath his enormous body. Then a similar chain was placed round his forehead, just above the broad base of his trunk, where the stumps of tusks that have been fretfully rubbed and worn away project outwardly. A connecting chain, which passed between his fore-legs, formed a sort of martingale; and as soon as Jumbo was conscious of its restraining effect he gave passionate vent to his alarm and anger. His loud trumpetings and fierce assaults upon his iron bonds told a tale of something wrong to the elephants right and left of him. Solitary prisoners as they were, each in separate confinement, they tried desperately to get a sight at what was happening close to them, and joined chorus with poor Jumbo in bellows of dismay. The female elephant Alice, Jumbo's "little wife," as she is called, was most painfully agitated, and cried piteously in the stall next her lord's. But no rescue was brought, and Jumbo roared the louder when he heard the sympathetic moans of his

wife and friends. By degrees the noise subsided, and Jumbo, tranquillised by exhaustion, became comparatively calm. Scott, taking his seat on the edge of the stone tank, and facing the now pacified animal, offered him biscuits, which poor Jumbo took with his pliant trunk, and conveyed slowly, one by one, to his cavern of a mouth, eyeing his friend the keeper reproachfully as, from time to time, he shook and clanked the heavy fetters. Not till six o'clock was it judged prudent to loosen these chains and to lead Jumbo to his box upon wheels. He walked quietly enough to the entrance, only trying with a cautious touch of his foot the firm wooden approach. But, having reached the opening, he halted, and could not be induced to move a step further. After several trials, the attendants gave up the business as impracticable, for the Saturday night.

On Sunday morning, at an early hour, Jumbo was again led out, with the intention of making him walk to the Docks at Millwall, instead of being carried. He was still in chains, and seemed quiet enough as he marched towards the wooden gate opposite the parrot-house. Before emerging on the road, Jumbo tried the ground, which differed in appearance from the accustomed gravel path inside the grounds; and not being satisfied as to its security, he refused to proceed. Efforts were made to drive him out, and the animal showed much distress; he mourned sadly, and appealed to his keeper, embracing the man with his trunk, and actually kneeling before him. Jumbo's cries were soon heard in the elephant-house, where his female consort was again seized with alarm and grief, so that every note of sorrow from the kneeling elephant in the road had its response within the gardens. At the sound of Alice's increasing lamentations, Jumbo became almost frantic, and flung himself down on his side. It was at length resolved to give up the attempt for that day. On Sunday afternoon, when the gardens were opened, as usual, to Fellows of the Zoological Society with their friends, and to others having private tickets given them by the Fellows, Jumbo was brought out, as he always is on public days, and behaved with his characteristic gentleness. He has since been a greater favourite than ever with all classes of visitors to the gardens, taking food out of their hands, and carrying loads of children on his back; but, during some part of the day, or rather at night, the chains have been put upon him, while confined in his stall, by order of "Elephant Bill," with a view to accustom him to their weight and noise. The box or cage upon wheels has undergone some modifications in detail, and will be narrowed, so as to afford support on each flank to the huge beast, if he be indeed doomed to exile from the country which has been so long his home. This box will now be daily placed in front of his stable door, the low wheels being sunk in the ground, and both ends of the box being left open, so that, passing out through it daily, he may become accustomed to its appearance. An attempt will be made, in a fortnight, to ship him by the next steamer of the "Monarch" Line; one of this line being chosen because they have very long and wide hatchways, and a great height between decks.

We present an illustration of the scene at the Zoological Society's Gardens, which is above described; and a few sketches of Jumbo in his youth, especially of the manner in which he once broke his tusks by endeavouring to force open a door, and of the effective, but somewhat bold and adventurous, surgical operation that Mr. Bartlett, the able Superintendent of the Gardens, then performed for the removal of an abscess in the jaws. Mr. Bartlett took the precaution, as shown in our sketch, to use an instrument affixed to the end of a rod or long handle; but he managed this with such careful aim and skill of hand, that it was quickly done, costing but little pain; and the young elephant was immediately relieved of the suffering caused by the inflammation. A second operation of the same kind was found needful, at the other side of the jaws; and the intelligent beast this time willingly submitted to Mr. Bartlett's repetition of similar treatment. We should be glad if the Zoological Society could now see their way to annulling the bargain for the sale of Jumbo to America, and still keeping him in London, where he has many friends and admirers.

The receipts on account of revenue from April 1, 1881, when there was a balance of £5,923,662, to Feb. 18, 1882, were £74,615,658, against £73,440,618 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £3,273,128. The net expenditure was £73,903,461, against £70,953,703 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on Feb. 18 amounted to £6,337,267, and at the same date in 1881 to £8,146,368.

It has been resolved to establish a Cambrian Academy of Art, in the hope that such an institution will give an impetus to the further development of art in the Principality. The objects of the academy will be the advancement of the art of painting in oil, in fresco, and in water colours; of drawing from the antique and elementary drawing; also the study of sculpture and architecture. Arrangements have been made to hold annual exhibitions during the summer months in the academy's temporary gallery, Mostyn-street, Llandudno. The inaugural exhibition will open on June 20 and close on Sept. 20 of the present year. A considerable sum has already been promised in the shape of donations and subscriptions.

BICENTENARY OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

King Charles II. laid the foundation-stone of Chelsea Hospital for aged and disabled soldiers on Feb. 16, 1682. The design of this institution was originated by Sir Stephen Fox, the first who held the office of Paymaster-General, the creation of a standing army dating from that reign, or from the Commonwealth. The Royal Military Hospital at Chelsea contains berths for 510 men, and there is now a separate infirmary containing one hundred beds. The Board of Commissioners, to whom is intrusted the duty of pensioning soldiers, and the management of the hospital, consists of fifteen members, each of whom holds high office of a political or military character. The sum of a million and a half is voted by Parliament annually for out-pensions; but the amount for in-pensions at Chelsea is only about £23,500, and from this a considerable reduction may be made, as the in-pensioners surrender their out-pensions. More than 80,000 men were on the Chelsea pension list last year. The gallant veterans who were last week inspected at Chelsea Hospital were only 350 in number; but they were representative of half a million of men who during the past two centuries have borne the name of Chelsea pensioners.

Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, the Commander-in-Chief, arrived at noon on Friday week, to visit the Royal Military Hospital, accompanied by General Whitmore. His Royal Highness was received by the Governor, Sir Patrick Grant, K.C.B.; the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Wadeson, V.C.; the Secretary, Major-General Hutt, C.B.; Sir Charles Ellice, Sir Garnet Wolseley, and other military men of high distinction. The Chelsea Pensioners, in full hospital uniform, were drawn up in a single line around the parade facing the chapel, looking over the grounds of the hospital towards the Thames and Battersea Park. Accompanied by his suite, the Duke began an inspection of the aged pensioners. With no pretence of criticising their deportment or appearance in any way, his Royal Highness spoke to every one of them in a friendly, sympathising tone, inquiring into their names, their regiments, the battles they had gone through, and the state of their health. There were some between eighty and ninety years of age. The Duke occupied an hour and a half in going through his inspection. His Highness having concluded his rounds, took his stand beneath the Royal Standard flying from the pole in the square. The Governor, Sir Patrick Grant, stepped forward and called for three cheers for King Charles II., the founder of the Hospital, whose statue stands in the centre of the parade.

THE PIPES OF ALL PEOPLES.

The Loan Collection of objects connected with the use of tobacco and other narcotics, belonging to Mr. William Bragge, F.S.A., F.G.S., of Birmingham, has cost thousands of pounds, and comprises above seven thousand specimens. This exhibition, which was at the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art not long ago, and which may now be visited in London at 14 and 15, Castle-street, Leicester-square, is one of an instructive character, both as regarded from the technical or artistic, and from the ethnological point of view. It includes the pipes of many nations and different ages, French, German, Austrian, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, English, Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish, Russian, Siberian, Turkish, Egyptian, Algerine and Moorish, West African, Kafir, Australian and Polynesian, Persian, Indian, Chinese, Burmese, Malay, North American Indian, Mexican, and South American, with tobacco boxes and jars, pipe-stoppers, cigar-cases, and fire-strikers, snuff-boxes, rasps, mills, spoons, bottles, and other apparatus, not omitting the articles used in the consumption of opium and of betel-nut. The whole collection may be advantageously studied along with the perusal of such a treatise as Mr. F. W. Fairholt's "Tobacco: its History and Associations," and with the help of a special "Guide," which was compiled by Mr. C. N. Muston, of the Edinburgh Museum, and was published there by official authority. We have engraved a few drawings of a variety of specimens of "the Pipes of All Peoples."

Portsmouth has been formally decided upon as the site for the next Easter Monday Volunteer Review.

The Lord Mayor has been unanimously elected a member of the Garrick Club.

The *Sussex Advertiser* announces that Mr. Frowen has signified his intention to resign the mastership of the East Sussex Hounds at the close of the present season.

Convocation in the University of Oxford has conferred the honorary degree of D.D. on the Archbishop of Corfu, and that of D.C.L. on M. Gennadius, the Greek Chargé-d'Affaires here.

A man named Morgan, who ate his Christmas dinner in the Stood Workhouse, near Rochester, after having ten months previously wasted a legacy of £1000, has come in for a second legacy, this time of £1400. He is, of course, out of the workhouse once more.

From the "Newspaper Press Directory," issued on Tuesday, we learn that there are in London 375 newspapers, and in the provinces 1012, being 1387 in England; that there are in Scotland 183, in Ireland 156, in Wales 71, and in the British Isles 20; the total in the United Kingdom being 1817. There are 1184 periodicals, including the quarterly reviews.

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By order of the Board. GEORGE POOLEY, Secretary.

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ELEVENTH BONUS MEETING, 1882.
The Report presented at a Meeting held on Jan. 5 last, showed that on the rigorous basis of the Institute of Actuaries' *Table of Mortality*, with 3 per cent interest and net premiums, The calculated liability was ... £150,000
To which further reserves were added of ... 116,000

Making the Total Reserves ... 2,096,700
And the Assurance Fund being ... 2,438,307

The Net Surplus was ... £346,694

Of this sum, £245,000 was divided—an amount larger by £45,000 than any previously distributed, and producing the highest rate of profit ever declared by the Society—viz., a CASH BONUS OF 32 PER CENT on the Premiums of the Five Years.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH AND TITLE.

The next Division of Profits will be in January, 1887. New Policies effected before the end of June next will then rank for Five full Years' Bonus, and so obtain one year's additional share of Profits.

The report above mentioned, a detailed account of the proceedings of the Bonus meeting, the returns made to the Board of Trade, and every information, can be obtained at either of the Society's Offices, or from any of its Agents.

Geo. CUTLER, Actuary and Secretary.
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FOR FAMILY ARMS (Lincoln's Inn Herald Office) send Name and County. Sketch, 3s. 6d.; in colours, 7s. 6d. Arms Painted and Engraved on Seals, Dies, Illuminated Addresses, Silk Handkerchiefs, &c.—PUGH BROTHERS, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. Prize Medal, Paris, 1878.

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The Rev. Edward Ker Gray has the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the following additional subscriptions:

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. ... £2 2s.
A. Stein, Esq. ... £1 0s.
— Ven. Arch. Cantuar. ... £1 1s.
Total amount received ... £4 3s. 3d.

His thanks are also due to Sir Frederick Perkins, for five cases of oranges; and to Mr. Tom Smith for three thousand cracker bon-bons.

St. Michael and All Angels', North Kensington, Feb. 25, 1882.

TOUR THROUGH AMERICA.—Mr. C. B.

Schmidt, the General European Agent of the Atchafon, Toiyoka, and Santa Fe Railway Company, whose line to the Pacific traverses the states and territories of Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, will start on a tour of those interesting regions about the end of May. Gentlemen who wish to make this trip, either for pleasure or profit, under pleasant auspices and with an efficient guide, are invited to communicate with Mr. C. B. Schmidt, care of Mr. J. G. Hyde, member London Stock Exchange, 6, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C.

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E flat, F (compasse, C to F) and G.

Yet solemnly 'counting to-morrow,

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I think I shall go to meet somebody;

My heart would not let me do less.

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Words by Delacour Daubigny; Music by MAX. SCHROETER.

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"They strolled across the field on sunny morn in June,
When poppies peep'd among the corn, and all things seem'd
stunne;
Loud buzzing were the bees, but 'love,' they say, 'is blind.'
And deaf, I think, as well, for they heard nothing of the kind."
Words and Music by MICHAEL WATSON.

TOLD IN THE TWILIGHT. Song. Contralto or Mezzo-Soprano. Price 2s. net.

I look back to childhood's summer, and a picture comes to me,
Of an open lattice window looking out across the sea;
When a mother's arm was round me, and with voice so sweet
and low,
Told me tales of childhood's dreamland in the twilight long
ago.
Words by F. E. Weatherly; Music by J. L. MOLLOY.

UNDER THE LAMPLIGHT. Song. Contralto or Mezzo-Soprano. Price 2s.

Under the lamplight, out in the snow,
A girl sang in accents so plaintive and low,
As weary without, while within they rejoiced,
She told her sad story with tears in her voice.
Words and Music by LOUISA GRAY.

THE JESTER'S FOLLY. Song. Soprano, Mezzo-Soprano, or Baritone. Price 2s. net.

He had tird himself out with his jesting,
At the Palace that festival day,
And now in the moonlight was riding
As the maidens passed down by the way.
Words by Mary Mark Lemon; Music by FLORENCE PASCAL.

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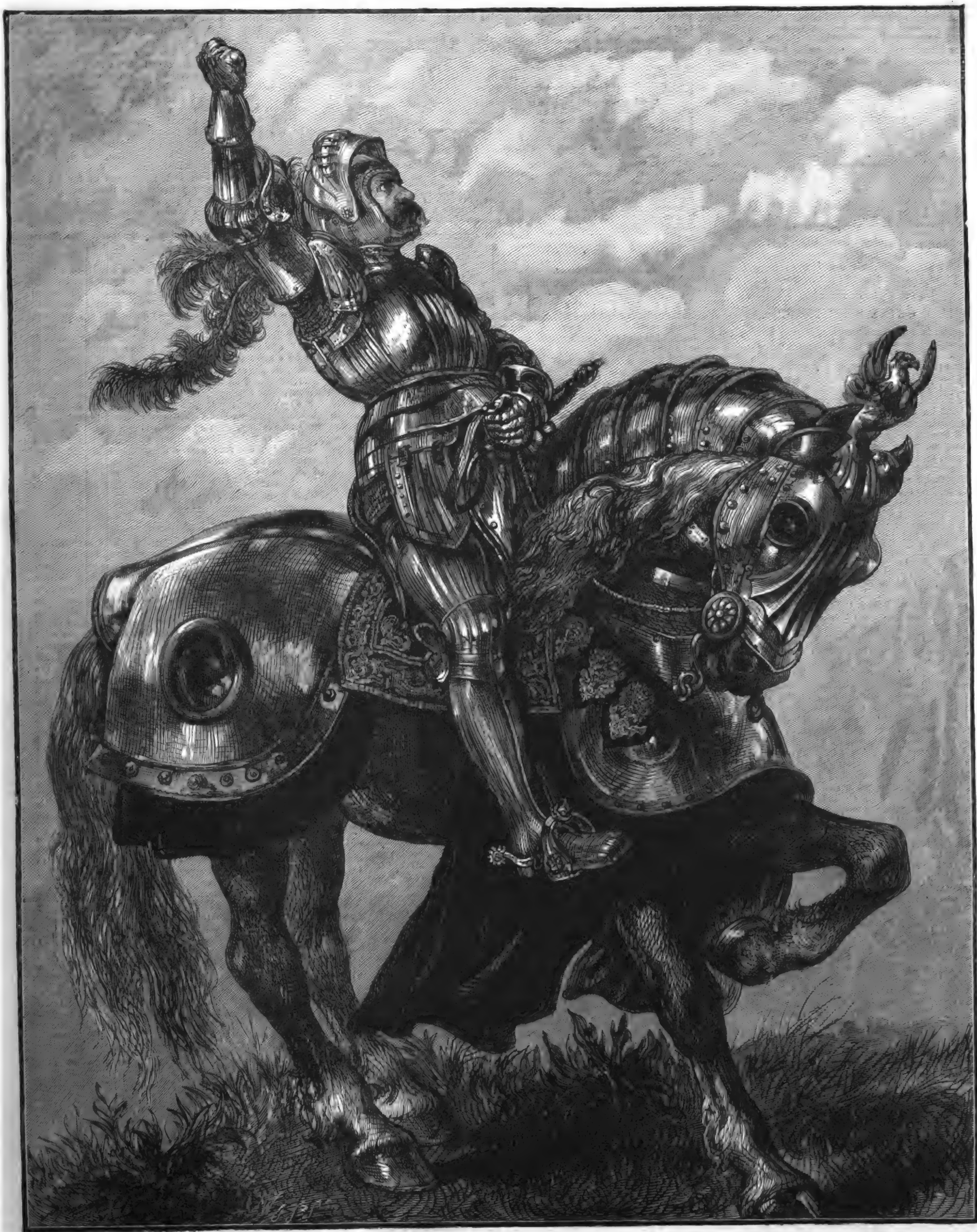
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And when Lord Marmion reach'd his hand,
He halts, and turns with clenched hand,
And about of loud defiance pours,
And shook his gauntlet at the towers.

MARMION, Canto 6, Stanza 15.

MARMION'S DEFIANCE TO DOUGLAS. BY SIR JOHN GILBERT, R.A.—SEE NEXT PAGE.
ENGRAVED BY PERMISSION OF MR. T. M'LEAN.

MARMION'S DEFIANCE TO DOUGLAS.

Who that has ever read Scott's "Marmion" can forget the incident that prompted the drawing or sketch by Sir John Gilbert, here engraved—one of the most spirited and brilliant that has ever emanated from his prolific pencil? Who can forget the energetic lines descriptive of the parting of the doughty knights, when Douglas declares that never shall his hand

In friendly grasp
The hand of such as Marmion clasp!
And Marmion, burning under the insult, retorts—
An 't were not for thy hoary beard,
Such hand as Marmion's had not spared
To cleave the Douglas' head!

And, then, after insisting that the meanest in England's state who does her message may well be proud Angus' mate, goes on—

And, Douglas, more I tell thee here,
Even in thy pitch of pride,
Here in thy hold, thy vassals near—
Nay never look upon your lord,
And lay your hands upon your sword!
I tell thee, thou'rt defied!
And if thou said'st, I am not peer
To any lord in Scotland here,
Lowland or Highland, far or near,
Lord Angus, thou hast lied!

Douglas in turn resorts to threats, and orders the drawbridge up, the portcullis down, to seize Marmion; who, however, escapes just as the bars, descending, grazed his plume.

And when Lord Marmion reached his band,
He halts, and turns with clenched hand,
And shout of loud defiance pours,
And shook his gauntlet at the towers.

This last is evidently the precise moment intended to be represented; and more we need not say to indicate the energetic conception of either poet or painter.

WILD DUCK SHOOTING.

Wild duck shooting is a pleasant pastime, if you have plenty of patience, and can stand the cold, for both are requisites and always needed; the best sport, as a rule, being usually had when the water is iced, and there is snow on the ground; for as the birds are then delightfully wild, your skill is more tested, which heightens the joy of it. Inland shooting is to be had almost anywhere, and the fens and the shores where ducks abound are so well known that they need not be specially mentioned. The term for the male wild duck is "mallard," and the brood are called "flappers" when nearly fledged; and they are readily shot in the reeds and sedges, by most rivers, ponds, and brooks, and on lakes where they settle on islands. Some of them stay, as we know, in this country; but the flocks that frequent our coasts in winter consist of those that went southward at the end of the autumn. They pair in spring, and when they breed in Britain their nests are made of grass, woven and lined with wool; and it is usually found on the ground by the water, or amongst the tussocky reeds and rushes, though they now and then build in some very queer places, as on moors, in trees, or in the disused nest of a rook, a crow, or a magpie. They lay from twelve to sixteen eggs, which are greenish-white in colour, and the time when their young are fully fledged is from ten weeks to three months from the date of hatching.

They are protected under the "Wild Birds Act" from March 1 until Aug. 1, during which time there is a penalty of five shillings for killing them; and a like penalty, with costs, is also levied for each egg unlawfully taken. In olden times, the same penalty was inflicted when ducks were captured by "tunnels, hays, or nets," between July 1 and Sept. 1—afterwards extended to Oct. 1—with, in default, this punishment—"to be committed to the House of Correction, for any time not exceeding one month nor less than fourteen days, there to be whipt and kept at hard labour;" and this law included, besides teal and widgeon, "any other water-fowl." The worst friends of wild ducks are the mischievous magpies, as they delight to steal their eggs, which, by stocking a hole in them till they stick to their beak, they take off one by one.

Wild ducks have their regular feeding-grounds, to which they wing off as the sun goes down, to return as the daylight dawns; when, if you choose to get up at an early hour, and wait in some hiding-place till they come, you may often get good shots; but, as few birds are more wary than wild ducks are, you must change your place each morning; unless, when the rest of the pool is frozen over, they have to come to one spot where the ice is broken. They are often shot, too, when the moon is up, or by sound, if the night is too dark for aim, when you blaze at the noise of their whistling wings, and your dog then fetches them out. But such a mode of performance does not compare with that daylight sport which we call flight-shooting, where a steady hand is required and a very quick eye; as in such open spots as salt-water marshes allowance must be made for brisk wind and speed, and the gun be pitched well forwards. For inland shooting, an ordinary gun will suffice for the flappers; but a long duck-gun should be always used for flight-shooting by the shore; and the time you stay and the distance done should also be duly noted, lest, through sudden fog, or the returning tide—which, by filling the creeks, may cover the ground behind you—you find yourself literally quite at sea. A black retriever is often used, but a liver-coloured one is best, as it cannot be seen so easily; and the whole of the dress should be woollen, both under and over, and a cap, not hat, be worn. That this shore-shooting is famous sport, when you are judiciously screened by a ridge or embankment, will be seen by the Illustration we give this week.

After much discussion, and the rejection of several amendments, the City Common Council have appointed a special committee of seventeen members to consider the announcement in the Queen's Speech in reference to municipal reform in London. The committee are instructed to "do therein as they may deem expedient," only reporting to the Council from time to time.

Yesterday week the seventy-sixth anniversary meeting of the Geological Society took place at the society's room, Burlington House, Piccadilly. The chair was occupied by Mr. Robert Etheridge, F.R.S., and there was a numerous attendance of members. From the report submitted by the council it appeared that the number of Fellows of the society had increased during the past year. Allusion was made in the document to the deaths of some foreign members of the society within the last twelve months, and it was added that one vacancy existed in the list of foreign correspondents. Amongst sundry matters touched upon, the report of the council made mention of surveys carried out recently in the Austrian empire. Placed before the meeting for consideration, and accompanying the statement of accounts for last year, was an estimate of the society's receipts and expenditure for the present twelve months. The estimated income from all sources amounted to £2672, and the expenditure to £2526.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held the first Drawingroom of the season at Buckingham Palace yesterday week. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Vice-Admiral his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B., were present. There were also in attendance the Diplomatic Corps, consisting of the Ambassadors to the Court of St. James's and the principal Ministers of the Crown and Cabinet. About eighty presentations were made to her Majesty. The following account of the dresses worn by the Queen and the Princesses is given in the Court Circular:—

The Queen wore a dress and train of black silk, trimmed with jet embroidery and fringe, and a long white tulle veil surmounted by a coronet of diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace, brooches, and earrings of diamonds, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter; the Orders of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, Louise of Prussia; the Russian, Spanish, and Portuguese Orders, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales wore a dress of golden brown wool (of British manufacture) over a jupe of golden brown velvet, with deep volant of brown marabout feathers bordered in gold, with a train of velvet lined in wool and bordered in marabouts and gold. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil; Indian ornaments; and the Orders of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catharine of Russia, and the Danish Family Order.

Her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein wore a dress of pearl grey satin handsomely trimmed with old Irish point, pearl trimmings, and bunches of red poppies. Ornaments, diamonds and emeralds; head-dress, a tiara of diamonds, plumes and veil. Orders: the Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catharine of Russia, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order, the Prussian Order for Care of the Sick and Wounded, the Order of Louise of Prussia, and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice wore a train of two shades of Etruscan satin with a dress of cream, and gold Etruscan brocade with bouquets of flowers. Head-dress, feathers, veil, and diamonds. Ornaments, diamonds. Orders: Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

"PRIMROSES, SWEET PRIMROSES."

In an ordinary season—when the snows of winter have been slowly melted, and the earth looks brown where white wreaths had hid it—the end of February is a pleasant time to those who dwell in the country; as to the wintry stillness then has come both sound and movement, and the signs of life, go where you will, for there is a flutter of birds and a stir on the farms as the wheat-sowers' work proceeds. From the stubbles and pastures come bird-cries, and bird-songs from each thicket and wood; whilst from hedgerows and shrub-beries blackbirds are flying, and you hear the notes of the robin and thrush; their pauses being filled by the wood-pigeons' coo, as they settle themselves in the turnips. Magpies, too, chatter to the jays in orchards, as young lambs scamper in the fields hard by; while, as jackdaws clamour at the raven's croak, the rooks follow close to the ploughman's heels, as he steadily shapes the furrows, to the musical sound of the clinking gears, and the moist smell of the upturned soil. Nor is insect life, on a mild day, absent, as the Brimstone butterfly will be often seen, with gnats and some winter moths, such as the Eggar, on elms and in hawthorn hedges, and the Usher, on old oak trunks; for plant-life now shows, in its bud and bloom, that the joyous spring is waking.

Plant-life was loved by that rare old Gerarde, who dwelt on this time of year; and when he tells of its "robe of embroidered worke," we think of the woods with their spangle of pale primroses, and of the spot where our lost ones lie; for both daisies and primroses decked our dead, as in the country is the custom—"the primrose for the grown-up girl, the daisy for the child." Thus—"emblem of early sweetness, early death"—the primrose, in some districts, has much meaning; and in towns it is favoured for its simple beauty, though it is there only associated with the return of spring. But to fully appreciate its special charm, we must go to the woods and get it; as we then shall find—where the grey-green moss and the red leaves lie—how its tufts "embroider" the banks they grow on. "Welcome pale primrose, starting up," says Clare, "between dead matted leaves of ash and oak, that strew the wood and spinney. How much thy presence beautifies the ground." With children it is a great favourite; and when they are sat in circles on the primrose knolls, to there make "posies," they know no greater pleasure.

Earlier in this month than we had heard for years, came the welcome cry of the primrose-seller—"Primroses, sweet primroses;" bringing with it glad visions of nooks and dells in the Kentish lanes and copses, from whence each season we have been supplied with "Spring's first woodland flower." But from Kent no longer comes the chief supply, as Worcestershire now is known to be a more fertile county for them, the roots there being more widespread and the blooms far finer. Employment hence, has now been found for the women and children in most of the villages, and they get, as "pickers," good wages at it, as is also the case with snowdrops and daffodils, which grow wild in the cottage crofts. "Field-hands" through the spring months, are therefore scarce, as well as for some time after; as this work goes on whilst such flowers last, as the violet, hyacinth, cowslip, and orchis. Nor does it cease altogether then; as from the time when the ferns unfold their fronds, until autumn comes to tinge them, vast quantities of them are sent each week—to Manchester, Liverpool, London, and York—to supply the different markets. This wild-flower trade, which has thus sprung up, is, from this cause, not liked by the farmers there; but it is greatly valued by those in town, for the glimpse it gives of the country; and for the chance it affords to gladden the hearts of the ailing poor and lowly, who love such flowers as tell of sequestered lanes and of woods where the birds sing gaily.

In a Convocation held at Oxford on the 16th inst. the nomination of Mr. Edward Williams Byron Nicholson, M.A., Trinity College, who was recently elected by the Bodleian Curators to the office of librarian of that institution, in the place of the late Mr. Coxe, was confirmed.

Lord Windsor has written to the Town Clerk of Cardiff stating that, provided Cardiff is selected by the Government as the site for the proposed Welsh National College, he will contribute £1000. The Cardiff contributions have reached £20,000, in addition to a Corporation site worth about £10,000.

The high tide and probable overflow of the river Thames predicted between Feb. 18 and 20 took place on Sunday afternoon, when the river reached two feet above high-water mark at three p.m. at London Bridge. All the low-lying parts along the river bank were more or less flooded. The tide was also high, and losses were occasioned to those living near the water, at some places on the east and southern coasts. Another high tide was experienced by the dwellers on the shores of the Thames on Monday; but, although the water rose considerably above high-water mark, no overflow took place in the metropolis. The Medway, however, flooded vast tracts of land around Chatham. At Liverpool the tides both of Sunday and Monday were most remarkable; in the Dee the rush of water was so violent as to wash up the body of Mrs. Millet's dead child from the bottom of the river after lying there for six weeks. There have been high tides in Scotland also.

THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY.

The second volume of the new and augmented edition of Dr. John Ogilvie's "Imperial Dictionary of the English Language" has been issued by the publishers, Messrs. Blackie and Son. This valuable work, revised and improved by Mr. Charles Annandale, will be completed in four volumes, to be published at intervals of four months, terminating in November of the present year. The task of thoroughly revising and correcting the former "Imperial Dictionary," and adding thirty thousand new entries, has occupied above ten years. The English language has grown so much since the production of current editions of Dr. Johnson's lexicography, and the first edition of the American Webster, that the number of words now to be found in this "Imperial Dictionary" is 130,000, being double the vocabulary of those former collections. Modern scientific terms, and those of technical use, words belonging to the literature of this and preceding ages, from the sixteenth century onward, colloquial expressions, peculiar idioms, and even slang phrases current in books of the lighter class, make a large addition to the regular stock of standard English admitted by correct writers a hundred years ago. All this will be found in the new edition of the "Imperial Dictionary," each word having its pronunciation phonetically indicated, with the authentic etymological derivation, which latter accompaniment has been supplied entirely afresh, in the present revision, keeping up with the researches of the philologists during the past twenty years. The pronunciation of Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and other proper names, and of geographical names, is further shown in separate lists. The Imperial Dictionary partakes, to a certain extent, of the character of an Encyclopædia, being not merely a word-book, but also giving some knowledge of things in the manner of that useful little work, "Buchan's Technological Dictionary." We open it, for example, at the letter F, and we find set forth on two pages, along with many other words not requiring special explanation, a compact little essay upon each of the different meanings of the noun substantive "feather," in animal physiology, in mechanics, engineering, and joinery, besides its metaphorical and figurative uses. The terms "Febronianism," "Fecial," "Federal," "Fee," and "Fief" are not merely interpreted or paraphrased, but explained by a brief analytic statement of the idea or system referred to. The definition, for instance, of "fee" or "fief," in the feudal law and in the common law of England, here presented in about twenty lines, is sufficiently exact and complete for any student. "Honeysuckle," again, is quite a little botanical treatise; and "Humming-bird" is a miniature chapter of ornithology, with a pretty little picture. The work is adorned with more than three thousand small wood engravings, which are very neatly executed, and will often help the understanding of precise descriptions. Letter K is disposed of in the second volume of this "Imperial Dictionary," so that half the editor's task has been accomplished with great success.

FINE ARTS.

THE WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS OF BIRKET FOSTER.

The growing practice of exhibiting the works of one artist by themselves is a test which comparatively few men can undergo with credit. The Watts exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery is a successful example of this kind of display, and another has just been opened by Messrs. Vokins at their galleries in Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, consisting of a selection from the works of Mr. Birket Foster. No more convincing proof can be adduced of the popularity of Mr. Foster's art than the very numerous reproductions of his works in chromolithography. But it is a great mistake to suppose that this artist's field of labour is confined to picturesque cottages and rustic children. The visitor need only look round the present collection to be convinced that Mr. Foster's genius lends itself with ease to the most diverse subjects. From the somewhat smoky atmosphere of the artist's native Tyne he ranges over the hills and rivers of Scotland, through the leafy lanes of Surrey and Sussex, the picturesque beauties of the Rhine, the glories of the Italian lakes, the shrines and shops of Brittany, and the palaces and lagoons of Venice. In "The New Purchase"—an enthusiast surrounded by his treasures of old china—he has with loving patience produced a work of marvellous truth and exactness; and William Hunt's famous "Red Herrings" is rivalled by the "Studies of Fish at Venice." The wide range of Mr. Foster's powers is further shown by the fine drawing of "Greenwich," "The Falls of the Tummel," "Exercising Hounds," "The Timber Waggon," and "Fish-Stall near the Rialto." The collection is altogether charming, and the visitor is enabled to take a comprehensive view of some of the best works of one of our most popular water-colour painters.

The exhibition (which is free) consists of more than one hundred works, which have been kindly lent by their owners; and will remain open until April 1.

Messrs. Agnew have opened their annual Exhibition of water-colour drawings at their gallery in Bond-street. As usual, the collection consists of generally select and often important works by deceased and living artists, together with a few remarkable drawings by foreign painters.

A loan collection of works by the late John Linnell is on view at Messrs. Tooth's gallery in the Haymarket. The proceeds are to be given to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution.

A collection of sketches of the Riviera, from Marseilles to Mentone, by Mr. Pownall Williams, is on view at Mr. McLean's gallery in the Haymarket.

Mr. Sargent's picture of "The House of Commons," together with an etching of the picture by the artist, are on view at Messrs. Gladwell's gallery, Gracechurch-street.

Mr. Edward Joseph's fine collection of miniatures, by the late Richard Cosway, R.A., have been removed from the Ryde Art Exhibition, recently closed, to the exhibition now being held in the County Hall, Lewes, Sussex, for the benefit of the School of Art in that town.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods concluded last Saturday the sale of an extensive and valuable collection of water-colour drawings and pictures formed by the well-known amateur the late Mr. John Henderson, of Russell-square.

The Aberdeen Town Council has voted £1000 from the Common Good Fund towards the foundation of an art gallery and museum.

The British Archaeological Association have accepted an invitation to hold their next annual congress at Plymouth.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board last Saturday it was stated that the estimated amount to be assessed on the various parishes and unions was £226,000. Resolutions passed at a recent conference of Metropolitan Guardians condemnatory of the lavish expenditure of the Board and declaring that a Parliamentary Commission should be appointed, and read and acknowledged.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

MECHANISM OF THE SENSES.

Professor McKendrick began his fifth lecture on Tuesday, the 14th inst., with remarks on the great delicacy of the sense of touch which may be acquired by education. He then considered the sensation of temperature, the perception of heat and cold, by nerves distributed to the skin and varying in different parts. The muscular sense, which differs from the feeling of contact or pressure, was next described as regulating all the movements of the body, and allusions were made to the phenomena of "unconscious cerebration," investigated by Dr. Carpenter. By means of this, a number of very delicate muscular actions are going on without our knowledge, as in the acts of walking and reading. Reference was made to the disease termed "ataxia," whereby persons are unable to walk straight unless they see their feet or a chalked line. The causes of the sensations of hunger and thirst were considered, and the way in which they may be artificially relieved. The Professor then began his description of the apparatus connected with the sense of sight, and commented on the remarkable analogies of the arrangements of the eye with those of the camera obscura.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS.

Mr. P. L. Sclater, Ph.D., F.R.S., Secretary of the Zoological Society, gave the first of a course of four lectures on Thursday, the 16th instant. After enlarging upon the universal distribution of life over the earth's surface, he stated that, as a general rule, the plants and animals of far removed countries are different, and those of near countries alike. Difference of climate will not account for this; some other cause must be looked for. He then described the classification of animals into families, genera, and species, and showed that each species tenanted a particular or specific area, which, as a rule, is continuous. The same, theoretically at least, is the case with the higher groups. Their areas of distribution are of every size, some being very much restricted, others co-extensive with the world's surface. Some general notion as to the mode in which animals are distributed having been given, the lecturer selected mammals as a special group, for discussion, in order to ascertain the primary divisions of the world's surface in regard to animal life, and showed that primarily three divisions would be found, which might be termed "Notogæa"—i.e., 1. Australia and its islands; 2. "Dendrogea," i.e., Central America; 3. "Arctogæa," North America and the three continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, the last being readily separable into four subdivisions. The six regions established for mammals are:—1. Palearctic (Europe, Africa, north of the Atlas, and of North Asia); 2. Ethiopian (Africa, South of the Atlas); 3. Indian (Southern Asia and the Islands of the Indian Archipelago); 4. Nearctic (North America down to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec); 5. Neotropical (Central and South America); 6. Australian (Australia, New Guinea, and the Pacific Islands). These six divisions, originally proposed by Mr. Sclater in 1857 in relation to birds, have been adopted by Mr. Wallace in his great work on Geographical Distribution, and are now used by naturalists.

THE BREATHING OF FISHES.

Professor McKendrick gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 17th instant. After defining respiration as interchange between the gases of the organism and the gases of the medium in which it lives, a short description was given of the various modes by which this is effected; as in simple forms of animal life, where no special respiratory apparatus is required; and in higher forms, where we meet with bronchiae, or gills; and, lastly, lungs. He then spoke of the blood as a respiratory as well as a nutritive medium in the higher animals, and showed that all living tissues breathe in a sense similar to the breathing of aquatic organisms. After showing the spectrum of blood (indicating the presence of oxygen in the fluid), circulated by the still living heart of a frog, he found that the blood became of a darker colour, through the consumption of oxygen by the working heart; and the spectrum became that of blood deprived of oxygen. The mechanical arrangements for the breathing of fishes were described, and it was shown how the movements of the gills are recorded on a drum. That the form of curve is not the same in various fishes was shown by numerous examples. The conditions of respiration were next considered—viz., the tension of the gases on each side of the membrane, and the nature of the membrane itself, and also the laws regulating the solution of gases by fluids, which have a very important influence in respiration. It was then shown that fishes breathe in a medium containing only a small amount of oxygen, and reference was made to the great probability of carbonic acid in water being a condition favouring the escape of blood from the fish. Large fish consume about nine times less oxygen than man, while small fish apparently have greater respiratory activity, and consume more oxygen, but always several times less than man. To make this more obvious, and to enable one to compare large bodies with small, it was stated that so much oxygen was absorbed per kilogramme (about two pounds) of body weight of man and of fish. Finally, Dr. McKendrick referred to the just claims of physiologists as workers in the most obscure and difficult department of physical science.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND MYTHOLOGY.

Mr. W. Watkiss Lloyd gave the first of a course of four lectures on the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" on Saturday last, the 18th instant. After commenting on the great services of the Greeks to civilisation in its largest sense, as compared with other ancient nations, and alluding to the genius of the people expressed in their poetry, which must first be studied in its own language, he contrasted Greek with Latin, the nearest of the cognate tongues. He then referred to the exceptional power, modifying genius, and deep sense of euphony, strikingly evident in the development of the Greek language. The peculiarity of accent and the relation of the language to metaphor and personification were shown to have greatly facilitated the growth of a poetical mythology, which was illustrated by a notice of the state of belief in the times anterior to Homer and Hesiod. After characterising the beauty of Greek mythology, Mr. Lloyd controverted the opinions of K. Otfried Müller, Grote, and others, that this mythology must be explained by an arbitrary philosophical theory, that a myth is substantially an untruth clothed unconsciously in the semblance of truth and seriously received as truth, whereas Mr. Lloyd apprehends that it is quite as frequently an aspect of physical, moral, or even historical truth deliberately clothed in a picturesque garb of untruth for the sake of poetical effect. Strauss's "Life of Jesus" was referred to as an example of Müller's theory, and a demonstration of its insufficiency to account for the facts. In conclusion, Mr. Lloyd expressed his disagreement with those who style Homer's poetry the Bible of the Greeks, and as so considered by them. Homer is the illustrator of nature and of human nature, and it is in virtue of his profound truth that he becomes indirectly an expositor of morals by exhaustive and accurate definition of all shades of the colour of good and evil. For this cause we may properly call him the Shakespeare of the Greeks; and this implies the existence of a contemporary cultivated class of minds fully able to appreciate him.

RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise, Princess Mary Adelaide, and the Duke of Teck and suite were present on Monday evening at the fancy costume ball of the Bolingbroke Pay Hospital at the Royal Albert Hall. Nearly 600 guests were present, and the scene was much admired by the Royal party, who remained a considerable time.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided last Saturday evening at the annual festival dinner of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association. In proposing the toast of the evening, the Royal chairman stated that about 1000 cabmen belong to the association, the capital of which amounts to £6000. There are eighteen annuitants on the books, while in cases of exceptional distress special donations are made. Subscriptions to the amount of £846 were announced.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein took part in an amateur concert given on Monday night at the British Orphan Asylum, Slough, in aid of the fund for the enlargement of Upton parish church. The orchestra included Sir George Elvey, organist of St. George's Chapel, and a number of lady and gentlemen amateurs; among the ladies being several violinists. In the course of the programme, which consisted of madrigals, songs, and instrumental music, Princess Christian gave the pianoforte solo "Sarabande," J. S. Bach; "Ballo," Gluck; "Lieder Ohne Worte," Mendelssohn; and "Polonaise," Monisku; which were played with delicacy and brilliancy of expression, eliciting considerable applause from the audience. The concert concluded with the National Anthem.

The fortieth annual ball in aid of the French Benevolent Society was held on Monday night, at Willis's Rooms, and was attended by the Comte d'Aunay, Baron d'Estournelles, Comte de la Chauvinière, and Colonel Deschamps, of the French Embassy, and the French Consul-General. In all, more than 350 persons were present. A number of valuable gifts from the Comte de Paris, Duke de Nemours, Prince de Joinville, Duke de Chartres, Duke d'Alençon, and other patrons of the society, were disposed of for the benefit of the funds during the evening.

The claims of the society for befriending young girls in the metropolis were warmly advocated at a meeting held at Stafford House yesterday week, it being stated by some of the speakers that the efforts made to promote the religious, moral, and social welfare of young women had been attended with much success.

A numerous company attended on Wednesday week the annual dinner of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools. The Marquis of Hartington presided, and urged the special claims of the institution to the continued support of the class for whose benefit it had been founded. Contributions amounting to £2030 were received.

At the annual festival of the North London, or University College Hospital, on Wednesday week, under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Kimberley rebuked the lukewarmness with which appeals on behalf of the great metropolitan hospitals are too often received. His Lordship intimated that the time was not far distant when aid would have to be granted from public funds, a measure which, for his part, he would not shrink from advocating. In response to the earnest appeal of the Royal chairman the sum of £1530 was subscribed towards the needs of the charity.

Mr. S. Morley, M.P., on Saturday last presented the prizes gained by the members of the Ladies' Sanitary Association. Dr. B. W. Richardson read a report, from which it appeared that seventy-five applications had been sent in for admission to the examination, out of which number fifty-nine applicants had gone through it in full. Some of the questions, especially those upon the brain, which was a most difficult and complex subject, had been admirably answered.

At a meeting on Monday of the executive committee of the Mansion House Fund for the Relief of Jews in Russia it was stated that the fund now amounted to over £50,000. A special sub-committee was appointed to deal with Jewish refugees in Galicia, by selecting places in which agricultural settlements might be formed. A large number of Jewish emigrants took passage on board the Persian Monarch, at Gravesend, on Monday, bound for America.

The Lord Mayor on Monday afternoon presided at the opening of the St. Bride's Youths' Institute and Reading-room in Shoe-lane, Fleet-street. The institute building, originally a large warehouse, has been admirably adapted and suitably fitted to accommodate 250 members, there being a gymnasium, bath-rooms, a refreshment-room, reading and class rooms, &c. It is intended to have, in connection with the institution, weekly lectures, entertainments, a savings bank, clothing club, band of hope, evening classes, &c. The trustees of St. Bride's Charities contributed £500 towards the cost of the building.

In aid of the Railway Guards' Universal Friendly Society, Waterloo district, a concert was given on Thursday evening, in the Drill-Hall Kingston, under the immediate patronage of Princess Frederica of Hanover. Viscountess Folkestone took part in the entertainment.

A party of Etonians, members of a house Philo-Thespian Society gave, last Saturday, at St. Mark's Hall, Victoria Park, a performance in aid of the Working Men's Club and Institute, Hackney-wick, where the school has lately started a mission. The first piece was Morton's farce of "Sent to the Tower," which was acted with great spirit. After the farce Mr. R. F. Smith sang the "Muddle Puddle Porter." The next piece was the drama "A Fairy's Father," and the performance concluded with the farce "No. 1 Round the Corner."

The Goldsmiths' Company have presented £100 to the missionary funds of the Religious Tract Society.

An amateur concert is to be given at Willis's Rooms next Monday evening. A most attractive programme is promised. The concert, which is under the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), is to be given in aid of the Charing-cross Hospital, which stands in great need of subscriptions and donations.

An appeal is made on behalf of the many thousands of bed-ridden or convalescent patients in the fifty-one London hospitals, for light literature, such as is best and most fittingly afforded by "innocent, amusing, one-volume novels, Christmas and holiday numbers of illustrated papers and magazines," and the like. Parcels addressed to the head porters of the Westminster or Charing-cross Hospitals will be gratefully received.

Arrangements for the Royal Counties Agricultural Show at Brighton in June next are progressing favourably. The whole of Preston Park has been secured, Mr. Bennett Stanford having agreed to favourable terms. He offers a prize of £20 for Hampshire Down sheep. The Duke of Norfolk, who has accepted the office of president, has sent £100 to the guarantee fund, in addition to giving a special prize. The Race Stand Committee subscribe £100 for thoroughbred horses, £50 in prizes are offered by the Brighton Harriers subscribers, and £30 comes from another quarter for Channel Islands cattle.

POETRY.

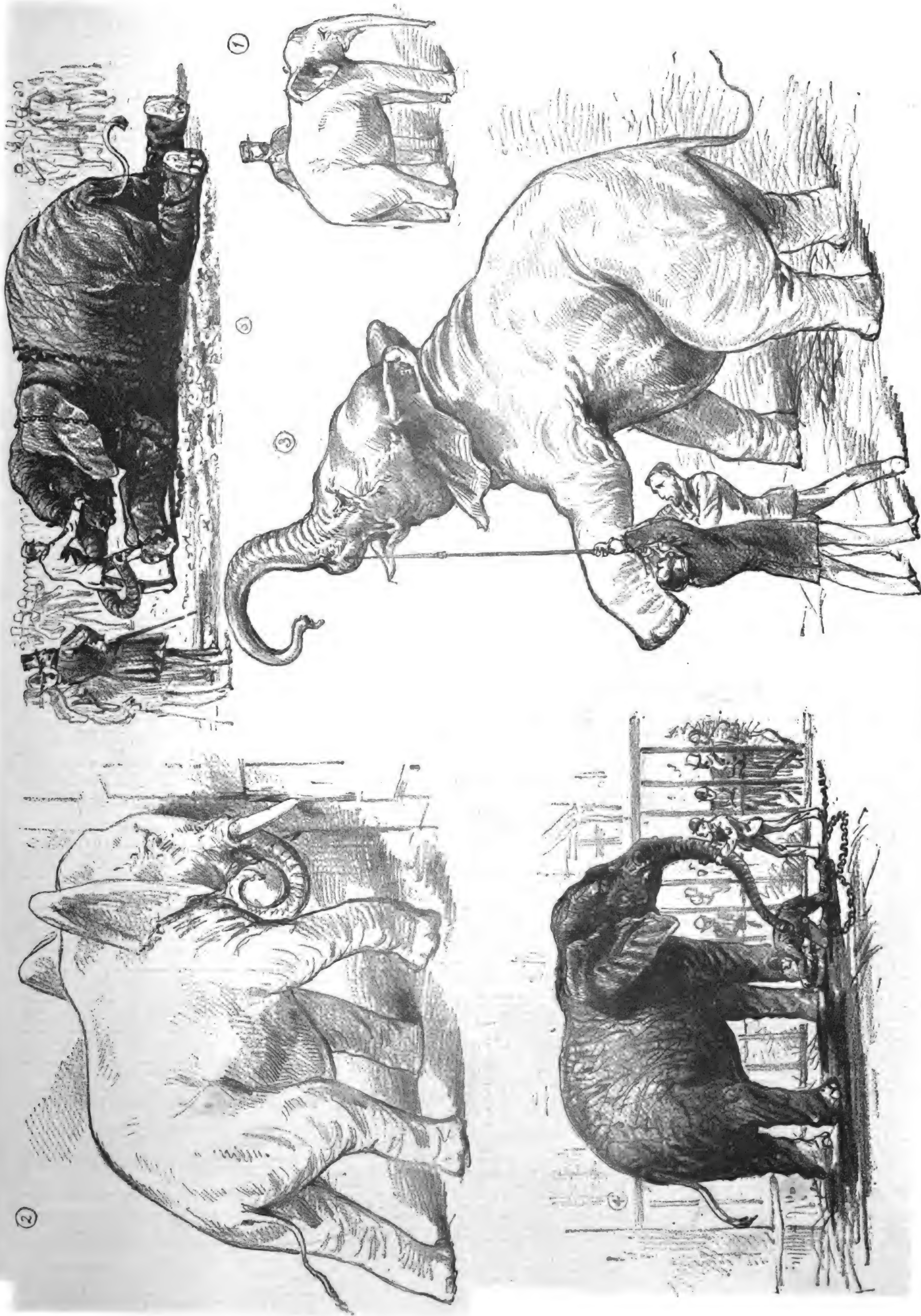
Imputations of a fearful nature, as many of us are aware, have been made upon the character and origin of the English sonnet; it has been said not only to have no principles of its own, but, more than that, to be the illegitimate offspring of the Italian muse. The age of chivalry is past, and, a thousand swords can no longer be expected to leap from their scabbards at such insolent provocation; but in the preface of a handsome volume entitled *Sonnets of Three Centuries*, edited by T. Hall Caine (Eliot Stock), the English sonnet is vindicated with much subtle and learned argument, and with at least as much enthusiasm as the vindication required, from the aspersions which have been thrown upon it. The editor tells us what is the fundamental difference between the true Italian and the true English sonnet; and explains in a manner which would probably make Petrarch and Shakespeare, could they read his preface together, regard one another with wonder and join in a hearty laugh of mingled incredulity and amusement, how each was led by a distinct mental process to adopt a perfectly distinct arrangement of thought and a perfectly distinct mechanical structure. The editor admits that there is just a question whether the two poets might not have been "merely sensible of having something to say and of saying it by the vehicle that comes nearest to their hand;" but he argues that, however that may be, "the accuracy of the analysis would remain undisturbed." So be it; we have long been accustomed to understand that it is for great poets to write great things, and for critics to explain to them (in the Shades or elsewhere), and to us, how they came to do it, and what they meant by what they did. Let us acquiesce, then, in the statement that "the Italian form demands two parts to the sonnet-thought, but that they are as the two parts of an acorn;" that in the earlier English form the thought does not "fall asunder like an acorn into unequal parts of a perfect organism, but is sustained without break until it reaches a point at which a personal appropriation needs to be made;" and that "the later English form requires also two sides to the sonnet-thought, but they are as the two movements of a wave," the flow and the ebb. We may personally incline towards a belief that a better illustration of the sonnet would be to say that in the "octave" the treasure is, or should be, slowly opened to the reader's gaze, and in the "sestet" gradually shut up again in its casket, which is closed, as it were, with a snap, in the last two lines. However, the editor has collected a charming series of English sonnets, chronologically disposed, from Edmund Spenser, who is more celebrated than read, to Walter Herries Pollock, who may be more read, but is not yet quite so celebrated. There are some voluminous notes at the end of the book, and they will be found most interesting and instructive; but the editor's arguments would probably have been rendered clearer and more persuasive had he thought proper to give some half-dozen specimens of Petrarch's own work.

Surprise is nearly always, though not invariably, pleasant in a world in which it is naturally the disagreeable that we are led by experience to anticipate; and in *Pygmalion*: by Thomas Woolner (Macmillan and Co.), one is agreeably surprised to find a very hackneyed subject treated with singular originality and freshness. It must be acknowledged that the author, with his twofold talent, was eminently qualified to deal with the theme which he has chosen; and his admirers are likely to be more than indifferently well satisfied with his performance. He is full of fancy, grace, and picturesqueness, and he is by no means devoid of passion; but whether his poetic faculty amounts to downright inspiration, and whether his diction and numbers are not spoiled sometimes by fantastic affectation, are questions which may be left open for the reader to decide. The author, with the aid of imagination, has expanded the story of Pygmalion far beyond the limits within which it is usually confined, and has occupied twelve "books," not long books, however, in telling it. The main incident in the legendary life of Pygmalion, the incident of which so many poets, ancient and modern, have sung, is handled in a very novel fashion, with a gain, no doubt, of probability, but with a proportionate loss, as many readers will think, of the charm that belongs to the supernatural: Pygmalion, in fact, is represented as having married his model, instead of, as heretofore, the inanimate statue quickened into life by the power of Aphrodite. The old idea is thus, manifestly, vulgarised; and, indeed, all the portions of the poem which describe the occurrences connected with Pygmalion's studio, so to speak, remind one of St. John's-wood in our practical days than of Cyprus in the age of myths and miracles. It must not be imagined, however, that Pygmalion's model was professional, like the "young person" of this generation; she was a noble maiden who was in attendance upon Pygmalion's mother, and who "postured" for his statue of Hebe as gratuitously as any marriageable young lady can be expected to perform such an office for a particularly eligible "parti." And so she became Queen of Cyprus, as is duly recorded in the elegant verses of Mr. Thomas Woolner.

"Sonat certè Deam," it is certainly the song of the Muse that is sung in *Under the Aspens*: by Emily Pfeiffer (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.), though the muse be somewhat neglectful occasionally of her English grammar. Nobody can read the piece entitled "The Pillar of Praise" without feeling that the writer may claim of right an honourable place among the lyrists and the composers of the good old-fashioned ballad, the poets and poetesses whose thoughts and descriptions find easy, spontaneous utterance in simple, melodious verse. Some of the poems betray a wonderful intensity of feeling, so powerful as to carry the reader completely away, and to cause forgetfulness of the fact that a very common-place theme, such as an ordinary amour between a milliner and the stroke-oar of a University "eight," is treated in a disproportionately elevated strain. Unless, indeed, a broken heart may be considered sufficient to redeem any subject whatever from a charge of paltriness. But then the antecedents and the concomitants should be so handled as to make the tragic catastrophe apprehended as a probability. Among the sonnets, of which there are several specimens inserted in the volume, one has already achieved the distinction of being included in a collection, if not in more than one collection, of representative English sonnets. Of the drama, in five acts, which occupies the greater part of the volume, it is scarcely necessary to say more than that the play is submitted on appeal to the opinion of the public, who are requested to judge between the writer and certain theatrical managers, as to whether the latter were right or wrong in refusing their co-operation for the purpose of bringing the work before an audience on the stage. At least this appears to be the meaning of some rather mysterious remarks in the preface, wherein the writer complains of "the treatment to which authors are liable at the hands of managers." If we are simply to infer that the managers refused to put the play upon the stage, they were probably induced to do so by a belief that it would be unsuccessful, a belief which will most likely be shared by many readers for reasons totally independent of its literary merits or defects.



WILD-DUCK SHOOTING.—SEE PAGE 194.



1. Jumbo when young. 2. How Jumbo broke his tusks. 3. How Jumbo had his tusks jagged. 4. Chaining Jumbo's legs. 5. Jumbo declines to move. SKETCHES OF JUMBO, THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT, AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—SEE PAGE 190.

OBITUARY.

LADY LETHBRIDGE.

Ann Williams, Lady Lethbridge, died on the 11th inst., at Sandhill Park, Taunton. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of Mr. Thomas Benyon, of Thorp Arch, Yorkshire, and was married, Oct. 29, 1861, to Sir Wroth Acland Lethbridge, present Baronet, of Sandhill Park, by whom she leaves four sons and three daughters.

COLONEL G. P. CAMERON.

Colonel George Poulett Cameron, C.B., K.T.S., who died on the 12th inst., at Cheltenham, in his seventy-seventh year, was the only surviving son of Captain Robert Cameron, R.N. He served in the South Malakka campaign, 1825-6, and in the Civil War in Portugal, including the siege of Oporto, 1832 to 1834. He was subsequently employed in Turkey, Persia, Asia Minor, the Caucasus, and Russia. Colonel Cameron married Louisa Agnes Alava, daughter of Colonel Sir Thomas Stephen Sorel, K.C.H. He was author of "Adventures in Georgia, Circassia, and Russia."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. W. D. BURTON.

Lieutenant-Colonel Adolphus William Desart Burton, C.B., late 7th Dragoon Guards, died at Pau, on the 11th inst. He was born in 1827, the third son of Lieutenant Benjamin Burton (son of Sir Charles Burton, second Baronet, of Pollington, in the county of Carlisle), by Grace Ann, his wife, only child of Mr. William Roberts, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, and was thus brother to the present Sir Charles William Cuffe Burton, Bart., to whom he was heir-presumptive. He served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-5, and commanded the 5th Dragoon Guards at the battles of Balaklava, Inkerman, and Tchernaya, and at Sebastopol. For these services he received the medal with three clasps, Brevet of Major, the decoration of C.B., the fifth class of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal.

MR. H. J. PERCY.

Mr. Hugh Josceline Percy, of Eskrigg, Wigton, Cumberland, J.P. and D.L. for that county, late of the 7th Hussars, died on the 9th inst., at Dumfries, aged sixty-four. He was third son of the Hon. and Right Rev. Hugh Percy, D.D., Bishop of Carlisle, by Mary, his first wife, eldest daughter of Charles Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and was, consequently, youngest brother of Mr. Algernon Charles Herbert Percy, of Hodnet Hall, and nephew of George, second Earl of Beverley, who became, in 1865, fifth Duke of Northumberland.

MR. H. S. CHAPMAN.

Mr. Henry Samuel Chapman, formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, at Dunedin, in that colony, aged seventy-eight. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1840; and in 1843 was appointed to the judgeship in New Zealand, which he relinquished in 1852 for the post of Colonial Secretary of Van Diemen's Land. He was elected a member of the Legislative Council of Victoria in 1855, and on two occasions held the office of Attorney-General there. Until a few years back he was law lecturer at Melbourne University. Mr. Chapman contributed to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and to various periodicals, amongst others, the *Westminster Review*.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Rev. George Gould, a well-known Baptist minister, at Norwich. In 1879-80 he was President of the Baptist Union.

The Ven. James Hunter, D.D., late Archdeacon of Cumberland, Rupert's Land, and for the past fourteen years Vicar of St. Matthew's, Bayswater, on the 12th inst., at Leicester-square, in his sixty-fifth year.

The Rev. Joshua W. Brooks, M.A., Rector of Ponton, Hon. Canon of Lincoln, and late Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, on the 15th inst., aged eighty-two.

The Rev. James Boys, Rector of Biddenden, Kent, recently, at the age of eighty-nine. He had been Rector of the parish for upwards of forty years.

The Hon. George Edgumbe, uncle to the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe on the 18th inst., at his residence, Stone Hall, Stonehouse, in his eighty-two.

The Hon. John Constable Maxwell, son of William, thirteenth Lord Herries, by his wife, Marcia, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Sir Edward Marmaduke Vavasour, on the 16th inst., at Westwood Park, in his twenty-seventh year.

Mr. James Hope, Deputy Keeper of the Signet, on the 14th inst., at Avenel, Edinburgh, aged seventy-eight. He was last surviving son of the Right Hon. Charles Hope, by Lady Charlotte, his wife, eighth daughter of John, second Earl of Hopetoun. He married, in 1828, Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. David Boyle, and had five sons and three daughters.

The Rev. William Cecil, Rector of Longstanton St. Michael, Cambridgeshire, since 1823, on the 10th inst., in his ninetieth year. He was last surviving son of the Rev. Richard Cecil, Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he himself graduated and became a Fellow.

Commander Henry Harrow, R.N., on the 12th inst., at The Manor House, Woodside, Lymington, in his ninetieth year. He entered the Royal Navy seventy-four years ago, and served in the West Indies, the Baltic, and the Channel. He married, in 1834, Ann, daughter of Mr. E. D. Bridger, of Barton Farm.

Mr. Francis Ruddle, at Peterborough, recently, aged eighty-four. He was associated with the revival of Gothic architecture, and was connected with Sir Gilbert Scott and others in the restoration of several ecclesiastical edifices. He personally superintended the restoration of her Majesty's private chapel at Windsor.

Charlotte, the Hon. Lady Grey, widow of General the Hon. Sir Henry Grey, K.C.B., on the 12th inst., at 7, Seamore-place, Curzon-street, in her ninety-fourth year. Her Ladyship was the only daughter of Sir Charles Des Vœux, first Baronet, of Indiville, Queen's County, and was married, Aug. 20, 1812, to General the Hon. Sir Henry George Grey, G.C.B., G.C.H., who left her a widow Jan. 11, 1845.

A discussion took place at the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week upon the Paddington Park Bill. It was resolved by a majority that if the promoters of the measure would give an undertaking to alter it in a manner satisfactory to the board they would discontinue their opposition and contribute a sum equal to £1000 per acre towards the cost of the purchase of the ground required for the formation of the proposed park, the money to be paid on the ground being conveyed to the board.—A crowded meeting of persons liable to be rated under the provisions of the Paddington Park Bill was held on Thursday night at St. John's School, Kilburn, Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C., M.P., in the chair. Sir Thomas urged the great need for the park, and brought forward in support of his statement the fact that three-fourths of the persons who were liable to be especially rated had signed the petition in favour of the bill. General Lowry, C.B., moved a resolution to the effect that it was desirable that the land proposed for the site of the park should be acquired for that purpose. This was seconded by the Rev. Mitchell Cox, and carried.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

HARRY (Crediton).—The Black Pawn is wanted at K 5th in No. 1979 to prevent a check on the White King should Black after the moves 1. Kt to K 2nd, P takes Kt; 2. R to Q 3rd, play 2. P takes Kt (Queening).

J. G. (Worthing).—As every Pawn advanced to the eighth square can be promoted to any piece, except a King, it follows that you can have two or more Queens, three or more Knights, Bishops, and Rooks on the board at the same time.

H. H. (Broadmoor).—Your problem shall be examined. Have you not sent it before?

P. P. (Kentish Town Club).—The letter, we regret to say, has not been received; and we are, therefore, unable to put you in communication with the correspondent who made the inquiry.

PIGMEI (Preston).—In No. 1981 is not 1. R to B 4th a good reply to 1. B to K 3rd? We shall be glad to hear from you whenever you are disposed to write.

HEReward (Oxford).—Many thanks. It is not often the champion is found tripping; but he sometimes nods. Do you intend the game for publication?

A. T. W. (Dover).—We are obliged for your note inclosing copy of the rules of your club.

A. P. (Highbury).—Only the correct solutions are acknowledged.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1976 received from J. R. Handley (Halifax, N.S.).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1980 received from Pierce Jones, H. Hampton, Pilgrim, Harry Bristow, and E. L. G.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1981 received from Besarquer, A. Bagini (Venice), Albert Mas, Pierce Jones, H. Hampton, Harry Bristow, Shadforth, J. Shiel (Redcar), Llangibby, and G. G. (Abingdon).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF MISS BEECHER'S PROBLEM received from Pierce Jones, H. Hampton, Harry Bristow, and Hereward.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF THE LATE MR. BODEN'S PROBLEM received from Pierce Jones, H. Hampton, Harry Bristow, Hereward, Norman Rumbelow, and W. Biddle.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1982 received from H. B. J. W. W. R. Brocklehurst, J. A. Greer, D. Turlington, Pierce Jones, L. Nathan, H. Hampton, Sirius, W. Drysdale, Penelope, Z. Ingold, Harry Bristow, E. L. G. Smulch, J. H. Garratt, G. Saint Junior, L. L. Greenaway, Pilgrim, H. Reeve, Carlisle W. Wood, Aaron Harper, Hereward, R. L. Southwell, Bosworth, Jupiter Junior, Cryptotus, M. O'Halloran, C. Holstein, L. Falcon (Antwerp), Northing, Harry Springthorpe, B. H. C. (Salisbury), R. Gray, E. Casella (Paris), W. Hillier, A. Wigmore, E. Louden, Shadforth, G. S. Oldfield, James Dobson, A. W. Scrutton, H. A. L. S., A. W. L. M. McMorine, Cant, S. Bullen, H. Blacklock, Norman Rumbelow, J. Hall, Ben Nevis, J. G. Anstee, R. Tweddell, Thomas Waters, J. Wemyss, W. Biddle, T. R. Holdron, F. G. Parlow, G. W. Law, Alpha, Schmutcke, R. H. Brooks, M. Tipping, H. Lucas, N. Meynell, G. Fosbrooke, Otto Fulder (Ghent), O. W. Milson, G. L. Mayne, and D. Deane.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1981.

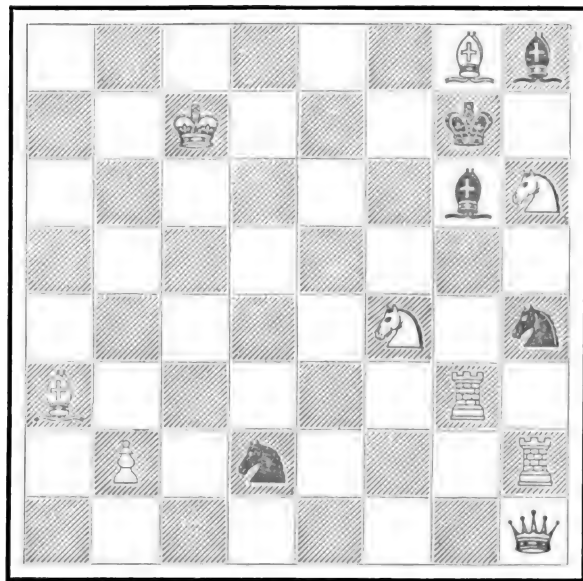
WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt takes P R to K 3rd*
2. Kt to B 6th Any move
3. Q or Kt mates.

* If Black play 1. R to B 4th, white continues with 2. Kt to B 2nd; if 1. R to K sq, then 2. Q to B sq (ch), &c.; and if 1. B moves, 2. Kt to B 6th, mating in every case on the third move.

PROBLEM No. 1984.

By JAMES PIERCE, M.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

A smart Skirmish which recently occurred at the Dublin Chess Club between Messrs. ROBERTS and POLLOCK. (Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Kt to Q 2nd	Q to E
2. P to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	13. K Kt to B 3rd	Kt takes Kt
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	14. Kt takes Kt	Q to R 4th
4. Kt takes P	B to B 4th	15. B takes B	Q takes B
5. B to K 3rd	Q to B 3rd	16. R to K square	Q takes K B P
6. P to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	An indiscretion which meets with speedy punishment.	
7. B to Q Kt 5th		17. Q to Q 5th	B to K 3rd
There is the high authority of Mr. Watts in favour of this line of play, we believe; nevertheless, we venture to prefer 7. B to K 2nd.		18. R takes B	P takes R
7. P to Q R 3rd		19. Q takes K P	K to Q sq
8. Kt to K 4th is sometimes played here.		20. Kt to K 5th	
8. B to B 4th	Kt to K 4th	A pretty stroke of play, to which Black has no satisfactory answer.	
9. B to Kt 3rd	P to Q 3rd	21. R to Q sq (ch)	P takes Kt
10. Castles	Q to Kt 3rd	He might have interposed, first, the Knight and afterwards the Queen; but, no doubt, objected to useless sacrifices.	
11. K to R square	Q takes K P	White now mates in three moves.	

A return match between the Croydon and South Norwood Clubs was played on the 8th inst., twelve competitors on each side. Of the twenty-two games decided, Croydon scored twelve and Norwood ten.

The Oxford University Club was victorious in a match played against the Oxford City Club on the 10th inst. There were twelve players a side, and the University scored fourteen games to eight in favour of the City.

The fourth class of the City of London Club engaged in a match with the members of the Railway Clearing House Club on the 13th inst., and scored six games to three.

The match between the Oxford University and the Knight class of the City of London Chess Club was played at Oxford on Saturday last, the 15th inst. There were twelve players a side, and the match resulted, as will be seen from the following score, in a victory for the City of London Club by one point.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.	Won.	CITY OF LONDON (First Class).	Won.
Mr. G. E. Wainwright (Univ.)	0	Mr. B. G. Laws	1
Mr. W. H. Heaton (B.N.C.)	0	Mr. Edwd. Redpath	1
Mr. W. P. Emerton (Ch. Ch.)	0	Mr. J. Foster	0
Mr. E. H. Croese (Exeter)	1	Mr. J. H. Manning	0
Mr. C. D. Locock (Univ.)	0	Rev. J. J. Scargill	0
Mr. W. N. P. Beebe (Trinity)	0	Rev. Edwd. Wells	0
Mr. J. Moultrie (New)	1	Mr. J. E. Rabbeth	0
Mr. J. T. Lawrence (Merton)	0	Mr. H. D. Long	1
Mr. S. Weall (St. John's)	1	Mr. Jas. F. Lovelock	0
Rev. H. A. Pickard (Ch. Ch.)	1	Mr. M. D. Blunt	0
Mr. R. Ackerly (C. C. C.)	0	Mr. M. Beyfus	1
Mr. C. F. Leatherdale (Queen's)	0	Mr. G. Adamson	1
	5½		6½

Knotley Hall, Leigh, near Penshurst Station, Kent, the residence of Lady Harriet Warde, was entered on Friday night, the 17th inst., by burglars, who carried off a large quantity of jewellery. The entry was effected, with the aid of ladders, through the dressing-room window.

Among the papers found in the possession of the woman Fearnex at Birmingham is one dated in 1878, in which she makes a general confession of her misdeeds up to that time. The document was written when she was suffering from severe illness. The Treasury have undertaken the prosecution. Some further extraordinary documents have been published in connection with these frauds. Many of them profess to be letters from Lord Coleridge, and are remarkable for their peculiar legal phraseology.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 18, 1877) of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Butler, 13th Hussars, formerly of No. 1, Gore-street, South Kensington, but late of No. 66, Princes-gate, Hyde Park, who died on Dec. 16 last, was proved on the 9th inst. by Thomas Butler, the father, and Sir James Robert Carmichael, Bart., the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to more than £130,000. The testator leaves his furniture, plate, linen, china, books, and effects at his residence to his father; £5000 to Sir J. R. Carmichael; and the residue of his property, real and personal, upon trust for his father for life, and then for John Clayton.

The will (dated June 15, 1877) of the Rev. Henry Collison, late of East Bilney, Norfolk, who died on Aug. 13 last, was proved on the 11th inst. by Mrs. Harriett Mary Collison, the widow, and Albert Collison, the son, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate being upwards of £120,000. The testator gives to his wife £300 and all his furniture, jewellery, plate, household effects, horses, carriages, live and dead stock; to his nephew, Matthew Whiting, £200; to his son Albert the advowson of the consolidated rectories of East Bilney and Beetley, Norfolk, and all his freehold property in the parish of Ledgate; and to his son Henry all his freehold property in the parish of Yaxham. The remainder of his real estate is directed to be sold and the proceeds held upon trust for his wife for life, or widowhood, and then for his daughters, Harriet, Kate, and Flora. The residue of the personality is to be held upon trust, as to the income, to pay it to his wife for life or widowhood—in the event of her marrying again an annuity of £500 is substituted—and at her death or marriage again, as to the capital, for all his children, except his son Henry, who is already amply provided for.

The will (dated Nov. 9, 1867) of Mr. John Gray, formerly of Wheatfield, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, but late of Claygate, Thames Ditton, Surrey, was proved on the 24th ult. by William Gray, the brother, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate being over £79,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to the Bolton Infirmary and Dispensary; £500 each to his seven godchildren; and legacies to his sister, Mrs. Slade, a cousin, and a former servant. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his said brother.

The will (dated Nov. 12, 1879), with a codicil (dated Feb. 10, 1881), of Mr. Edgar Disney, late of The Hyde, Ingatestone, Essex, who died on Dec. 8 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Mrs. Barbara Disney, the widow, Frederick William Disney, the son, and William Douglas Phelps, the executors, the personal estate amounting to over £48,000. The testator leaves to his wife £1000 and all his furniture, plate, jewellery, and effects, and his mansion house for life; and annuities and legacies to children and others. The residue of his property, real and personal, is to be held upon trust for his wife for life; at her death further legacies are given to children, and the ultimate residue is to be divided between all his children, except his sons Edgar John and Lambert Brouncker, already sufficiently provided for.

The will (dated July 15, 1880) of Mr. William Ramsay, late of Bury-street, St. James's, of Brighton, and of Menie, near Aberdeen, who died on Nov. 26 last, was proved on the 7th ult. by John Ramsay, the nephew, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £44,000. The testator, after giving legacies to nephews, friends, and servants, leaves the residue of his estate and effects to his daughters, Mrs. Jessie Knight and Ida Maude Helen, Princess Haudjeri.

The will (dated Nov. 23, 1880) of Mr. William Back, late of Bucksteep Manor, Great Bucksteep, Warbleton, Sussex, who died on Dec. 13 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Charles Augustus Back, the son; Alfred Back, the grandson; and John Dalton, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to nearly £40,000. The testator gives legacies and annuities to daughters, sons, daughter-in-law, and workmen; £10,000 upon trust for the daughters of his late son Alfred, and the reversion to £8000 more on the death of children. One half of his real estate and of the residue of the personality he leaves to his grandson, Alfred Back; and the other half upon trust for his son, Charles Augustus, for life, and then for his said grandson.

The will (dated April 11, 1858) of Miss Mary Ann Christy, late of Coombe Bank, Kingston-on-Thames, who died on Sept. 16 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Miss Elizabeth Christy, the sister, to whom she gives all her property, of whatever kind, for her own absolute use and benefit. The value of the personal estate exceeds £23,000.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada were very small, there being only one steamer with live stock and four with fresh meat, which showed a decrease in live stock and a slight increase in fresh meat. The totals were—58 cattle, 5455 qrs. of beef, and 1126 carcasses of mutton.

The annual report of the trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund has been issued. The net gain of the year, from rents and interest, has been £29,751, as shown by the annexed accounts. The sum given and bequeathed by Mr. Peabody was, in 1862, £150,000; in 1866, £100,000; in 1868, £100,000; and in 1873, £150,000; making a total of £500,000, to which has been added money received as rent and interest, £280,448, making the total fund on Dec. 31 last £780,448. The trustees have borrowed and are owing the Public Works Loan Commissioners £62,833. The expenditure to the end of the year has been £781,040. Up to the end of the year, the trustees had provided for the artisan and labouring poor of London 6160 rooms, exclusive of bath-rooms, laundries, and wash-houses. These rooms comprised 2787 separate dwellings, which were occupied by 11,459 persons. 432 new dwellings have been opened by the trustees during the past year, and for these there have been upwards of three thousand applicants.

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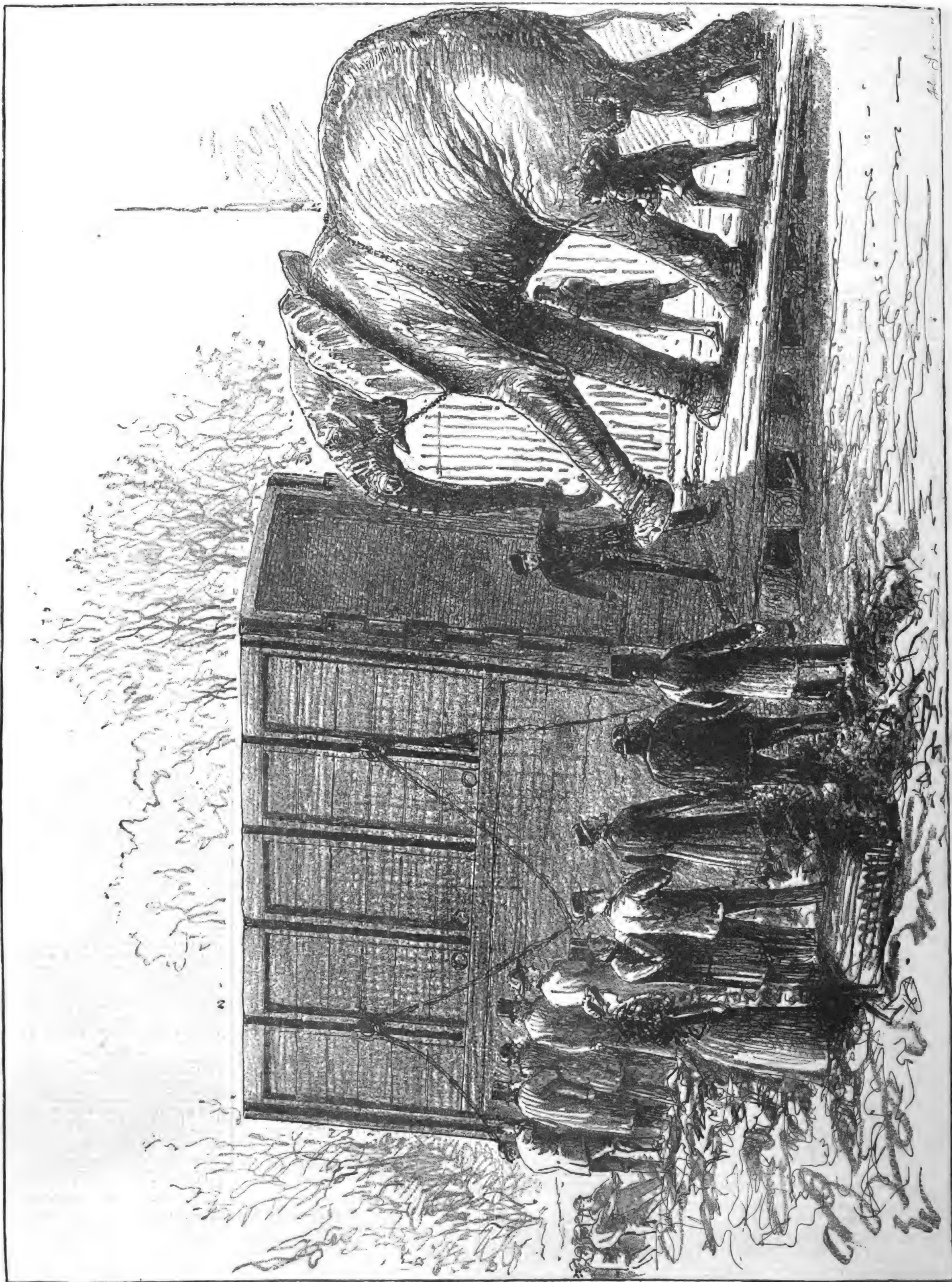
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2235.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC EXHIBITION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE: GREAT CHANDELIER IN ALHAMBRA COURT.—SEE PAGE 218.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at 81, Abbey-road, N.W., the wife of James Ellis, of a daughter.
On the 22nd ult., at 96, Eaton-square, the Duchess of Montrose, of a daughter.

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HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY. THE LAST WEEK. Monday, March 6, last time of CARMEN. Tuesday, March 7, only evening performance of Wagner's RIEZEN. Wednesday, March 8, last time of Halls' BOHEMIAN GIRL. Thursday, March 9, TANN. HAUSEN. Friday, March 10, only performance of Herold's ZAMPA. Saturday Morning, at Two, FAUST; at Eight, final performance of Wagner's FLYING DUTCHMAN. POPULAR PRICES. For full particulars see Daily Papers. Box-Office open daily from Ten till Five.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1882.

The National College of Music was launched at St. James's Palace on Tuesday last, under the most brilliant auspices, as was natural in respect to a movement which is not only headed by the Royal Princes, but into which they have thrown all their influence and energies. The Prince of Wales cordially accepted the responsibility of taking the initiative; and one of the most representative assemblies ever gathered together in this country promptly responded to his invitation. The address of his Royal Highness, in opening the conference, was as well suited to the occasion as it was hearty. It may be remembered that some years ago a Training School was established at South Kensington to provide scholarships for a limited period. Though it has done good work, the funds are exhausted, and in place of it a permanent National College is now projected. In other countries an institution of this character would be at once taken under the fostering wing of the State. English methods are different. The new college is to be supported by voluntary contributions, and placed under voluntary supervision. To be truly national, it will be costly, and a good example of liberality has been set by the Queen herself, followed by the Prince of Wales and the Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught, and Albany. It is hoped that the new institution will bear the same relation to the art of music as our great schools bear to general education, and that, should it start with a hundred pupils, half of them, selected by open competition, will be maintained as well as musically trained. By a system of examination well organised, every town and village may have the opportunity of participating in the advantages of the College. It is pleasant to see the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh so cordially throwing themselves into this enterprise. Such zeal will, we hope, be contagious. The Archbishop of Canterbury bespoke the co-operation of all ministers of religion in a work which might be of spiritual service, and tend to heal ecclesiastical divisions; and the Prime Minister, referring to the revolution that has taken place in musical taste in England during the last half century, spoke of the movement as peculiarly opportune. An excellent beginning was made on Tuesday. But large endowments, perhaps not less than a quarter of a million sterling, will be needed to place the College on a firm foundation, and we have every confidence that a scheme which appeals to all sections of the community, and which is adapted to develop, and give practical expression to, the musical tastes of Englishmen, will meet with prompt and munificent support. Devised by members of the Royal family, to whom the progress of musical culture has long been a personal as well as a national question, and supported by all that is representative amongst us, the Royal College of Music will, we doubt not, achieve the success which it unquestionably deserves.

The realisation of the Channel Tunnel has become one of the great questions—perhaps we should say the most warmly discussed problem—of the day. So much progress has already been made with this stupendous engineering undertaking that it is the fashion for Sir Edward Watkin and his South-Eastern Railway colleagues to organise select parties to inspect the progress of the subterranean works at Shakspeare's Cliff; and it is equally the fashion for daily papers and monthly magazines to set forth the advantages or point out the drawbacks of this international enterprise. But, inasmuch as successive Governments have accorded a provisional sanction to the gigantic Tunnel, the question for consideration is, rather, the best means of preventing it from becoming a *point d'appui* for the invasion of our sea-girt island, than of deciding whether it shall be carried out. The whole question has been wisely remitted by the Government to a Commission of experts, whose report will be awaited with great interest. Much may be said on both sides, and it is only natural that there should be a wide divergence of military and naval opinion. Those who aver that the safeguards against a buccaneering expedition from the Continent are, or may be made, perfectly impregnable, have much reason on their side. There is hardly a question that the English end of the tunnel might be secured against the possibility of a sudden surprise from a treacherous enemy. Whether we should be entirely free from panics is more doubtful. But it is not very extravagant to assume that the increase of intercourse, and the strengthening of international interests, will minimise, if not extinguish, international

distrust and animosity, and herein we may find a better safeguard of our national independence than in costly fortifications.

It is more easy to take up a wrong position than to withdraw from it. Such may have been the reflection of the Peers who, moved by the clamour of Irish landlords, proposed a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Land Act only four months after it had got into working order. It is certainly the conclusion of impartial observers not influenced by strong party prejudices, and who can see no other object in such an inquiry than an unprecedented and unseemly attempt to emasculate a legislative enactment to which those who now turn upon it were consenting parties. The objections urged against the decision of the House of Peers by Lord Lansdowne, who has seceded from the present Government, and of Lord Derby, who has refrained from joining them, were quite unanswerable. For the sake of the great public interests at stake, and even of the prospects of his party, it is to be regretted that Lord Salisbury, instead of accepting the olive-branch held out by Lord Granville on Friday last, resolved on courting a conflict with the House of Commons, on the slender pretext that the Prime Minister had decided to give no countenance whatever to a proposal which, he declares, would paralyse the hands of the Executive at a time when Ireland is in a state of veiled rebellion.

The events of Monday showed that the Conservatives have made a fatal tactical blunder, all the more gratuitous because conciliatory overtures had been made by the Government and rejected. It was perfectly natural that the Irish Inreconcilables, whose avowed aim is the destruction of Irish landlordism, should join with the Opposition in an attempt to frustrate the quiet working of the Land Act, which stands between them and their object. But a statesman of Sir Stafford Northcote's sobriety must have been greatly mortified to find himself defeated by so great a majority as 133 in his unusual attempt to prevent the suspension of the standing orders with a view to thwart a Minister of the Crown in proposing a resolution. His misgiving as to the course he was pursuing must have been still more lively when he saw so staunch a Conservative as the venerable Mr. Walpole fling off into the opposite lobby, and two of the followers of Mr. Parnell acting as tellers on behalf of the great Conservative party—the bitter foes of the Irish landlords taking the lead of their friends. Never was there a more complete turning of the tables. On Monday morning the public were led to expect the retirement of Mr. Gladstone, a Ministerial crisis, or even a hasty dissolution; in the evening the Prime Minister, backed by a majority of two to one, rebukes the House of Lords, and shatters to pieces an unnatural coalition. With a moderation which has surprised his political foes, Mr. Gladstone has left open the door for an arrangement which would save the *amour propre* of the territorial peers, while it would deprive them of the opportunity of destroying the Irish Land Act. The Hereditary Chamber has often returned to a safe path when similar political crises have occurred. Must we, in this instance, despair of its discretion when the Prime Minister, backed by the Representative Chamber, solemnly declares that her Majesty's Ministers will not be responsible "for the results upon the mind and temper of the Irish people of allowing it to be supposed, even for forty-eight hours, that the Government and the House of Commons are content with the deplorable and ill-omened measure" that has been adopted against an Act of Parliament that is intended "to put an end to an odious war of classes, and to build firmly and deeply the foundations of social order." Probably not, if the reports of their willingness to limit the scope of the Select Committee are correct.

The sensation created throughout Europe by the incendiary utterances of General Skobelev has greatly abated. That outspoken military officer has been recalled by his Imperial master, and is returning to St. Petersburg by the circuitous route of Geneva and Munich rather than Berlin, where he would hardly be a welcome guest. Whether this indiscreet Panslavist is to be interned in his own house, or sent to command a corps at Minsk, is not quite clear. There is, however, adequate evidence that while in Paris he made little progress in winning over responsible French statesmen to a contingent alliance with Russia, and that Prince Bismarck has taken his attack on Germany with serene composure. But although the preservation of peace is the uppermost thought of the great Chancellor and the Emperor William, the European situation is not free from peril as long as the struggle in Bosnia and Herzegovina continues. Austria continues to mass large bodies of troops in these rebellious provinces, but severe weather impedes military operations. Servian sympathy, the benevolent neutrality of the Montenegrins, and, above all, the Russian volunteers, who are streaming southward, will tend to encourage the insurgents, and may bring about serious complications. Distrustful of Austrian designs and Bulgarian aspirations, the Porte is preparing to concentrate a large force in the neighbourhood of Novi-Bazar. But no serious conflagration need be feared in Eastern Europe so long as the Czar adheres to his recent pacific declarations, and General Ignatieff is not allowed to supersede M. de Giers at the Russian Foreign Office.

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THE THEATRICAL SEASON at MONACO, 1882.

Two Troupes are engaged at the Theatre—one for Opera and Vaudeville (the Troupe of the *Revue des Parisiens*, Paris); the other for the *Opéra-Comique* (the Troupe of the *Revue des Parisiens*, Paris). The other, the Italian Opera Troupe, is conducted by M. Jules Cohen, of the Academy of Music.

The following is the Programme of the Representations:—

Saturday, March 4, LUCIA, by Madame Albert and Messrs. Faure and Gayerre.

Sunday, March 5, LUCIA, by Madame Albert and Messrs. Faure and Gayerre.

Monday, March 6, AMLETO, by Messieurs Albert, Schallert, and Messrs. Faure and Gayerre.

Tuesday, March 7, AMLETO, LUCIA, or FAUSTO.

Wednesday, March 8, AMLETO, LUCIA, or FAUSTO.

Thursday, March 9, AMLETO, LUCIA, or FAUSTO.

Friday, March 10, AMLETO, LUCIA, or FAUSTO.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Mr. F. Treves, F.R.C.S., of the London Hospital, is entitled to the applause and gratitude of all persons of common sense for the admirable lecture which, at the Townhall, Kensington, on Saturday afternoon last, he delivered on the folly and the unhealthiness of modern feminine apparel. The address was given under the auspices of the National Health Society; and it seemed to please so much a crowded audience, composed almost entirely of ladies, that, for the benefit of those "grandes dames de par le monde" who had been unable through lack of space to obtain admission to the hall, Mr. Ernest Hart announced, on the part of the committee, that the lecture would be repeated on the Eighteenth instant.

There are only two portions of Mr. Treves's address to which it is desirable, in this place at least, to call attention. The first is the lecturer's elaborate attack on that extraordinary "arrangement in absurdity," as Mr. J. M. Whistler might call it, the modern ball or dinner dress; the next is Mr. Treves's righteous denunciation of tightly-laced stays. With regard to the evening costume of ladies, the sumptuary censor of the Kensington Townhall cogently pointed out that ladies—or rather their dressmakers—systematically neglected to pay attention to the requirements of an equable temperature in apparel; that the neck, the arms, and a considerable portion of the thorax were generally left wholly uncovered; while the "region of the corset" was reasonably protected and the lower extremities were smothered in uncomfortable masses of superabundant skirts. In particular did Mr. Treves object to the accumulation of successive "layers" of drapery in the "region" of the hips.

With regard to "equable temperature," it may be deferentially observed that the temperature of ball-rooms and dining-rooms is generally a very high one, and that if the guests were uniformly clad in warm garments their sufferings would be intense. Does Mr. Treves expect a lady to sit down to table or to stand up in a waltz in a fur cape, an ulster, Balmoral hosiery, and thick-soled boots? Are the male guests to appear in pea-jackets buttoning up to the throat, Inverness capes, and worsted comforters? We "wrap up" when we leave the Halls of Dazzling Light, and not while we are in them. Did Mr. Treves, I wonder, ever go to a ball at St. Petersburg or Moscow in winter time? He would see, in the vestibule, the lady and gentlemen *invités* arriving in the guise of so many huge bales of fur, permitting only the tips of their noses and of their indiarubber goloshes-covered toes to be visible to the naked eye; while their heads were surmounted by enormous "busbies" of sable, beaver, Astracan, or sealskin. But as soon as they were disrobed of their shoubas and their kalpats the ladies would stand revealed in *décolletés* and diaphanous *corsages*, and flowing trains, and the gentlemen in full military uniforms (in which they usually feel much too hot) or else in the cooler albeit idiotic costume of waiters, undertakers, and civilians in evening dress, all over the world.

Mem.: In one particular the ladies are not so neglectful of preserving an "equable temperature" in their raiment as Mr. Treves would have us imagine. When they go to the theatre (our dramatic establishments are, as a rule, either too hot or too cold) they wear sensibly warm "opera-cloaks," which are often not only very comfortable, but splendidly decorative. I notice in the March number of "The Ladies' Gazette of Fashion" a mantle for evening wear cut in downright ulster, or what the French call "coachmann" fashion, composed apparently of cherry coloured satin, with a stand-up-collar, upper cape, and border of rich fur, with which the garment is probably lined. A delicious "Upper Benjamin"—a most elegant "wrap rascal!"

Against Mr. Treves's strictures on the abominable practice of excessive lacing, and of the frightful train of maladies which that practice encourages, there is not, from the common-sense point of view, one word to be said. But common-sense has nothing whatever to do with corsets. Stays have been wrathfully denounced, and merrily ridiculed for ages and ages. Hear Clement Marot, writing in 1514 of "La Jolie Parisienne":

Elle vous avoit un corset
D'un fin bleu, lacé d'un lacet
Jaune, qu'elle avoit fait exprès
Mancherons d'escarlatte verte
Robe de pers large et ouverte.

The "Jolie Parisienne" also wore "linge blanc, ceinture houpée" (was the "houpe" or tuft; see Riquet à la Houppe) a "dress improver?"), "chaperon fait en poupée," "chausses noires et petits patins." Black stockings, you see, were fashionable in 1514. Thirty years ago black stockings were worn only by charity girls and servants of all work in lodging-houses.

All that Mr. Treves had to say against suffocation and strangulation by means of tightly laced stays has been said five hundred times before by innumerable essayists, satirists, and medical men. Before me as I write this lies a work on "Deformities of the Spine and Chest," by Mr. Charles Rogers Harrison, M.R.C.S., and published by J. Churchill in the year 1842, just forty years ago. Mr. Harrison quotes a multitude of high medical authorities of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, beginning with Camper and Morgagni, and ending with Müller and Winslow, against the "wasp" and "hour-glass" waist; and he enumerates no less than seventy-eight distinct ailments, beginning with headache and hysteria, and ending with paralysis and atrophy, all directly the result of tight lacing. I have a whole shelf full of books on curvature of the spine, full of appalling engravings of compressed ribs, depressed breast-bones and distorted vertebra; and in the present year of grace 1882 the ladies are lacing more tightly than ever; and, to my humble thinking, they no more intend to give up tight-lacing (till the fashion changes) than politicians intend to substitute the Shakspearian word "Closure" for the French "Clôture" (pronounced "Clottoor").

I note a French word which has been giving me a good

deal of trouble this week, in a very curious and entertaining volume just published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus, "Chap-Books of the Eighteenth Century," with facsimiles, notes, and introduction, by John Ashton. The reproduced old wood blocks seem, in many instances, to belong to the seventeenth century. "Captain James Hind," for example, whose "Merry Life and Mad Exploits" are narrated, is attired like a Cavalier in the reign of Charles I. Many old familiar friends turn up among the chap-books disinterred by painstaking and appreciative Mr. James Ashton. We renew our acquaintance with the "Wandering Jew," "Bateman's Tragedy," "The Portsmouth Ghost," "Nixon's Cheshire Prophecy," the "History of Adam Bell, Clim of the Clough, and William of Cloudslee," "The Lawyer's Doom," and "The Drunkard's Legacy," which some may better remember as "The Heir of Lynn." Students of our penal statutes will be interested (and shocked) by the account of Christian Bowman, alias Bowman (a woman) "who was burnt at a stake in the Old Bailey on Wednesday, the 18th of March, 1789, for High Treason in feloniously and traitorously counterfeiting the silver coin of this realm. Christian Bowman (she was mercifully strangled before the flames reached her) was the last woman judicially burned in England.

But the French word which so puzzled me I find at page 423 of Mr. Ashton's book, under the head of "A Choice Collection of Cookery Receipts."

Take a quarter of a pint of Claret and as much Water; some Grated Bread, two or three heads of *Rocumbile*, a little whole Pepper, Mace, sliced Nutmeg, and Salt. Let this stew very well over the Fire; then beat it up with Butter, and pour it under the Wild Fowl, which being under-roasted will afford Gravy to mix with this Sauce.

Not at all a bad sauce for a woodcock, as sauces go; but do any modern cooks, I wonder, ever use "rocumbile" as a flavouring? Has one English professed cook out of twenty ever heard of "rocumbile"? Obviously, it is the French word "rocamboule." The small wild *sweet* Spanish garlic, "especie de ajo dulce," as it is defined in M. de Séjourant's great "Dictionnaire Français-Espagnol." "Chives, shallots, and rocamboule," writes Dr. Lindlay in "The Vegetable Kingdom," p. 203, "are other species of the Alliaceous race." This is all very well; but why should "rocamboule" (as I learn from Cassell's Anglo-French Dictionary) likewise signify in French "a trite poor joke, the piquancy or point of an occurrence"? Most people have heard of a French novel called "La Résurrection de Rocamboule," and of "Maman Rocamboule." What connection is there between the names of these equivocal personages and wild garlic?

Only five years after that miserable woman of whom I spoke just now was burnt at Newgate there was born, at the west end of London, an infant who was christened Katherine. The baby Kate became in process of time the famous English singer, "Kitty Stephens," who so delighted Hazlitt and Leigh Hunt, and who extorted smiling admiration even from the stern and moody Macready. Miss Stephens became, in 1838, the spouse of the Fifth Earl of Essex, who died the following year; and his noble relict survived him until only the other day, when the Dowager Countess of Essex passed away, at the great age of eighty-eight. Her remains were interred on Tuesday last in Kensal Green Cemetery.

It may be simply said of the late Countess Dowager of Essex, as, happily, it may likewise be said of other charming English singers of whom the nation are proud—of Miss Paton, of Madame Clara Novello, of Miss Rainsforth, of Miss Romer, of Miss Birch, of Miss Dolby, of Miss Poole, of Miss Lucombe, of Miss P. Horton (needless to give their married names)—that she was emphatically a Good Woman, and that her voice was as pure as her fame. The "Good Woman" in the old tavern signs was pictured without a head (some malicious reference, I presume, to the feminine tongue); but "Kitty" Stephens had a very shapely head and a pretty face; and my mother, who knew her very well, often told me that Miss Stephens's head was painted by Harlow as that of one of the maids of honour in the picture of the Trial Scene in Henry VIII., which is at this present writing one of the attractions of the Exhibition of the Works of the Old Masters at the Royal Academy. The picture, as we probably all know, also contains portraits of the Kemble family: John Kemble as Cardinal Wolsey; Charles Kemble as Cromwell; Stephen Kemble as Henry VIII.; and the unapproachable Sarah Siddons as Queen Katharine.

More than once has it been printed that there is no "Poet's Corner" in the "Echoes," and the hint may have had one beneficial effect in saving the distressed compiler of the page in question from being overwhelmed by avalanches of poetical manuscript. Still, it may be permissible to quote now and again a rare bit of printed verse. I cite one from the *San Francisco News Letter*:

'Twas more than a million years ago,
Or so it seems to me,
That I used to prance around and beam
The beautiful Annabel Lee.
There were other girls in the neighborhood,
But none was a patch to she.
And this was the reason that long ago
My love fell out of a tree,
And busted herself on a cruel rock;
A solemn sight to see.
For it spoiled the hat and gown and looks
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee.
We loved with a love that was lovely love,
I and my Annabel Lee,
And we went one day to gather the nuts
That men call hickoree—
And I stayed below in the rosy glow
While she shinned up the tree;
But no sooner up than down kerslap
Came the beautiful Annabel Lee.

Apart from the humour of the poem (I have not quoted the concluding stanza) three curious Americanisms may be noticed. "Busted," in the second stanza; "shinned up the tree" and coming down "kerslap" in stanza the third.

"Shinning" is used in the States to express the act of walking as well as of climbing. "He was always shinning around the free lunches;" that is to say, "he was always prowling from restaurant to restaurant, where gratuitous luncheons were served."

As to the etymology of "kerslap," I am in the dark. My Bartlett's "Dictionary of Americanisms" I lent to a friend; and, the Greek Kalends not having yet arrived, he has not yet returned it. But I am the happy owner of a volume, entitled "Americanisms: the English of the New World," by Dr. Schele De Vere, Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Virginia. In Dr. De Vere's book I find "kerchunk" defined as an odd expletive which may be in some vague way associated with the noise caused by the sudden falling of a "chunk" or clod of earth: a corruption of the old English "clump." Then there is "kershaw," the Western name for a pumpkin, which Dr. De Vere thinks may possibly be a corruption of an Indian name—"though the relations to squash is nearer." Finally, there is "kerswosh," which occurs in his Excellency the American Minister's line—

They
Would all come down kerswosh! ex tho' the dam broke into a river.

Mem.: The English equivalent for to come down "kerchunk," "kerswosh," and "kerslap" is, of course, to come down "souse." But how fashions change in the use of words! To "come down souze" (the French "tomber sus") is a thoroughly legitimate English expression. It is defined in the most modern dictionaries as an adverb "with sudden descent and violence, plumply, directly." Yet have I not the slightest doubt that were I to write in a leading article, "Mr. Gladstone came down souze on Sir Stafford Northcote" (or *vice versa*), my judicious editor would expunge the word "souze" as a vulgarity; unless, indeed, he preserved a vivid remembrance of a remarkable passage in a speech delivered in the House of Commons by Edmund Burke:—

How comes this Junius to have broken through the cobwebs of the law, and to range uncontrolled, unpunished through the land. . . . In these respects the North Briton is as much inferior to him as in strength, wit, and judgment. But while I expected in this daring flight his final ruin and fall, behold him rising still higher, and coming down souze on both Houses of Parliament.

I read in the papers that a gallant Colonel of Engineers and another gentleman are about to try to cross the Channel in a balloon. They may have crossed it ere this paragraph is published. I learn that they have visited Canterbury, "and completed their arrangements" for their aerial trip to France. An arrangement has been made with a gas company for the supply of 57,000 feet of gas for inflating the india-rubber balloon, and for other purposes. The start was to be attempted on Thursday, the Second of March; "but an unfavourable position of the wind might cause delay." Of course it might. A balloon is utterly and entirely at the mercy of the wind, which bloweth where it listeth. No means have yet been discovered of steering or navigating an aerial machine; and under these circumstances I am emboldened to ask Mr. Henry Coxwell, or some other really practical aeronaut, what practical purpose can possibly be served by a balloon trip to France.

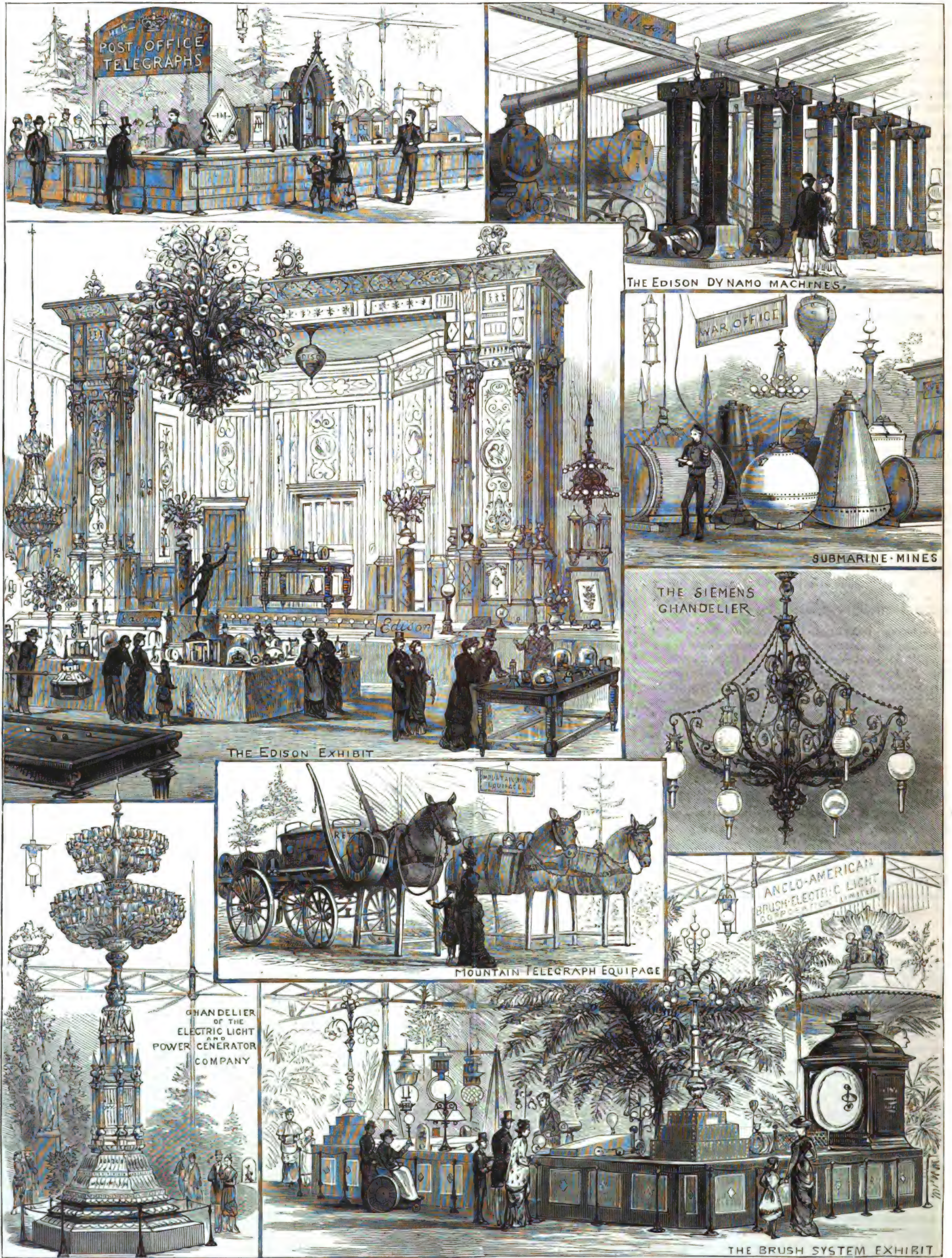
Almost an "embarras de richesse" has been my fortune in the matter of the expression "blood-guiltiness," which Mr. Gladstone was accused of having "coined." From the multitude of communications which have reached me touching a not uninteresting episode in the history of words (since we have been able to dig "bloodguilty" out of Spenser's "Faerie Queene," and out of Fairfax's "Tasso") I am only able this week to quote: "E. M. Q.," who kindly tells me (1) that the collateral texts of the versions of the Vulgate by Wycliffe and his followers (Oxford, 1850) give, in the earlier version, the passage in the Fifty-First Psalm thus:—"Deliuere me fro blodis;" and in the later version, "Deliuere me fro bloodis;" These are literal translations from the Latin: "Libera me de sanguinibus." (2) My correspondent further furnishes me with the passage in Greek from the Septuagint version and with the Hebrew text; but with the fear of the compositors before my eyes I must eschew transcriptions from the more recondite tongues. But I cannot resist quoting from a French version of the Vulgate (Paris, 1730), by Le Maître de Saci. "Délivrez moi;" here follows a curiously casuistical interpolation, "de tout de sang que j'ai répandu"—from all the blood that I have spilt!

A correspondent, whose letter I have mislaid, but whose communication is couched in polyglot diction and in jocular style, asks if there be any English translation of the "Teatro Critico Universal" and the other bulky and erudite works of Don F. Benito Geronimo Feyjoo y Montenegro, Master-General of the Order of St. Benedict in Spain and Counsellor of his Majesty. I know of no such translation of the writings of Don Benito. He was the Spanish Bayle—but a Romanist one; and Carlyle, I fear, might have denounced his ceaseless literary activity as "eternal scribble." He discoursed learnedly on astrology, eclipses, medical paradoxes, vulgar errors, miracles, "la portentosa porosidad de los cuerpos," premature interment, demoniacal incubi, the transfusion of blood, the "providencias economicas" of tobacco and chocolate, and of the "Anticipated Production of a Perfect Child."

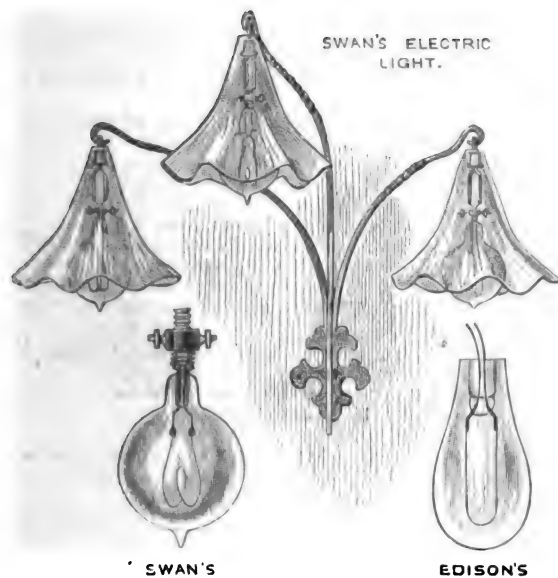
It was quite by an accident that I became, a long time ago, the possessor of the works of Don Benito Feyjoo y Montenegro. I wanted some "upper-shelf" books. You know what "upper-shelf" books are—Works of Jean Jacques Rousseau, thirty-five volumes; "Voyages and Travels;" Rees's Cyclopædia; the *European Magazine*; and so forth—books, in fine, which you do not read every day; nor, for the matter of that, every week, nor month, nor year. The bookseller to whom I applied had some difficulty in finding some "upper shelves" or "fill-ups" ready to his hand—reputable, decently-bound volumes, at moderate prices. Suddenly he asked, "Would you like a Feyjoo?" "A what?" I returned. The bibliophile pronounced the name as though it rhymed with "Taboo." But he brought his Feyjoo forward, and I looked into Don Benito; and when I got him home I gleefully found that there was much "meat" on the rare old Benedictine—notably in the "Cartas Eruditas y Curiosas."

G. A. S.

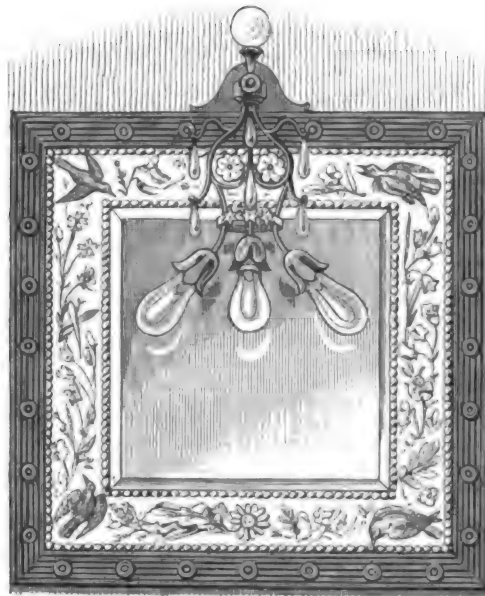
THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC EXHIBITION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.



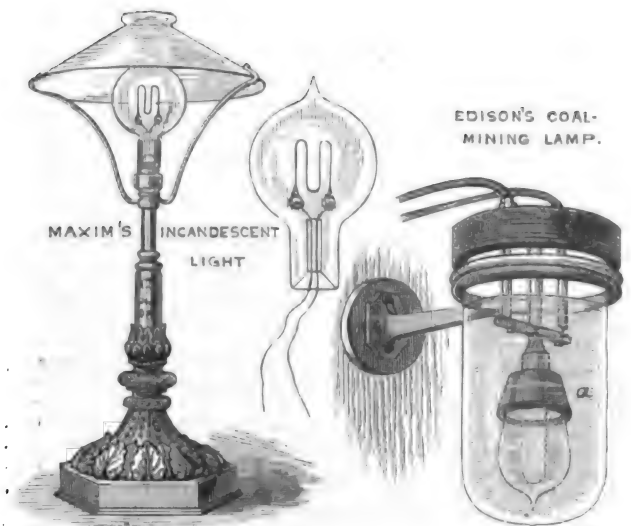
THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC EXHIBITION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.



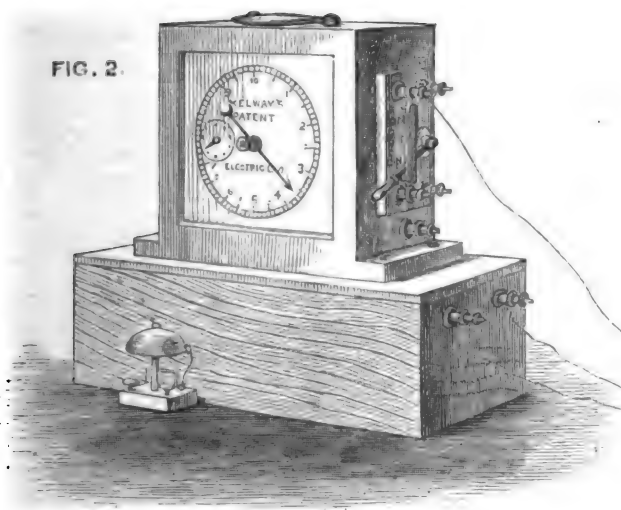
SWAN'S AND EDISON'S INCANDESCENT LAMPS.



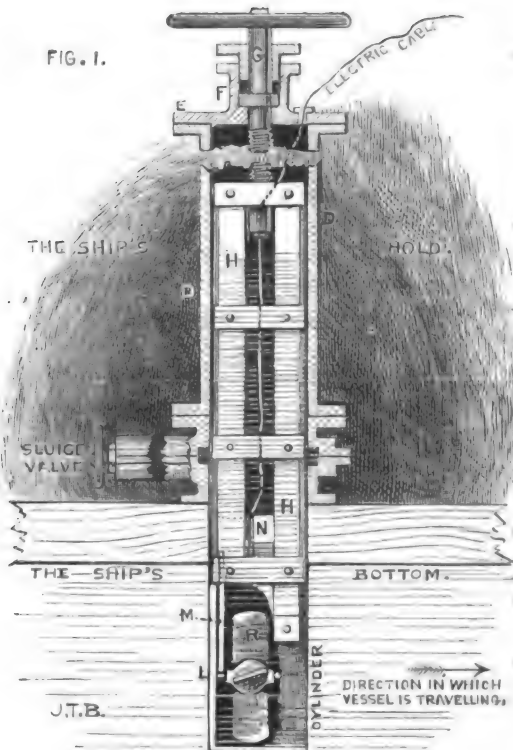
EDISON'S LIGHT IN EXHIBITION COURT.



EDISON'S AND MAXIM'S INCANDESCENT LAMPS.



KELWAY'S ELECTRIC LOG.



KELWAY'S ELECTRIC LOG.



NORWEGIAN WOODPECKERS AND TELEGRAPH POLE.

THE ROYAL AVENUE THEATRE.

This new theatre, which will be opened by its proprietor, Mr. Sefton Parry, on the 11th inst., is situated at the bottom of Northumberland Avenue, its front extending 160 ft. from Craven-street to the Thames Embankment, and forming a bold curve, at two thirds that length from above, facing towards Westminster Bridge. The back of the theatre is close against the Charing-cross Railway Station. The elevation, of Portland stone, is in the French Renaissance style, with some ornamental carving, and with a number of statues, including Shakespeare, between Comedy and Tragedy, over the principal entrance; the sculptor is Mr. Flows, of Brixton. The principal entrance to the dress circle and stalls is on the curve of the front; to the right of this, as you face the building, are the pit and gallery entrances, on the Victoria Embankment; while to the left, in the direction of Craven-street, are windows, and a private entrance to the Prince of Wales's box, and the stage entrance is in Craven-street. With regard to the interior, the dimensions of the auditorium are 65 ft. by 52 ft.; and the stage is 52 ft. broad, and 32 ft. deep, from front to



THE ROYAL AVENUE THEATRE, CHARING-CROSS.

back. The orchestra is large enough to accommodate thirty performers. There are six rows of stalls, and a pit behind which holds three hundred people; one tier of dress circle boxes, above the pit; amphitheatre stalls and amphitheatre, over the dress circle; and private boxes on each side, with large proscenium boxes, giving accommodation for 1200 or 1300 people altogether. The dressing-rooms are under the auditorium, in the basement, which has been carried down 40 ft. The main floor of the house is fire-proof, as well as the staircases, corridors, and saloons; and the passages, staircases, and exits have been arranged strictly in accordance with the latest regulations and by-laws of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The architects of the theatre are Messrs. Fowler and Hill, of Serjeants' Inn; the contractors were Messrs. Kirk and Randall, of Woolwich. The internal decorations, of French character, are in carton-pierre, by Mr. Doebinder; their colour ivory and gold. Around the ceiling are medallion portraits of famous dramatic poets of all nations. The lighting is by a handsome glass chandelier in the middle of the house. The drapery, curtains and seats, are of red damask. The Royal Avenue Theatre will open with a revival of Offenbach's "Madame Favart."

THE PLAYHOUSES.

The "Æsthetic Quadrille," which created such a *furor* during the last nights of the Covent Garden pantomime, and was first performed before the Prince and Princess of Wales, has been transplanted, with complete success and nightly-increasing attractiveness, to the Britannia—the "Great Theatre," Hoxton—and to the Opéra Comique. To the last-named theatre I went on Tuesday to see the "Æsthetic" gloss on the Code of Terpsichore as invented by Mr. Alfred Gibbons, arranged by Mr. Alfred Dewinne, and performed by Messrs. Julian Girard, Frederick Girard, Victor Girard, Marius Girard, and Mdlles. Alice Holt, Harriette Lauri, Emily Allcroft, and Mdlle. Rosa. The costumes worn by these nimble funambulists and *la'érine* are, to begin with, wonderful. The dresses of the gentlemen seem to be a combination of the "Bunthorne's Bride" wardrobe, and the mediæval garb depicted by Sandro Botticelli, Andrea Mantegna, and Cesare Vecellio. The appearance of the ladies it might be invidious to particularise; for just as the ploughboy, who was directed to count a herd of pigs, declared that "there was one little pig ran about so that he could not count him"; so did the charming lady dancers in the "Æsthetic Quadrille" present such a generally kaleidoscopic, chameleon-like, and Protean aspect that I could not well make out whether it was Miss Alice Holt who had been suddenly transformed into Miss Harriette Lauri, or whether Miss Emily Allcroft was really Miss Allcroft herself, or Mdlle. Rosa. Speaking broadly, however, it struck me that one fair choreographer looked like Canova's Dancing Girl in a pink sacque, another like the Huntress Diana in a "tea-gown," a third like the Cumæan Sybil under the influence of zedone, and a fourth like Miss Ellen Terry as Camma gone mad. The ladies all carried immense fans, and the gentlemen Japanese parasols. This extraordinary "octet" went through a number of astonishing attitudes. The Girards put their legs over other people's shoulders, and the tips of their toes into their own eyes, and "jumped over themselves," so to speak. The ladies turned and twisted and pranced and languished, and periodically they all "flopped" prone to the stage. They managed to get up again very gracefully, and leaped, capered, languished, and "flopped" *de novo*. Of course, they were rapturously applauded during this phenomenally agile, and—for all its madcap wildness—symmetrical performance. They were, I may incidentally remark, much more "Æsthetic" than probably they themselves thought. When I came home I asked myself where I had seen something approximating to these fantastic postures, to these strange, weird, but not uncouth antics. I reached down my Montfaucon, my Agincourt, and my Krause's "Gymnastik und Agonistik der Hellenen." I arrived at length at the conclusion that the "Æsthetic Quadrille" bore no slight resemblance to an ancient bas-relief of a "rally" of Bacchanals made mobile and translated into brilliant colour. Dancing has been defined as the "poetry of motion." The Æsthetic Quadrille may be defined as "the hysteria of dancing;" and the Bacchantes were clearly hysterical.

The amiable and accomplished Miss Litton and the youthful and ardent Mr. Kyle Bellew having happily recovered from the alarming accident which befell them the other night during the performance at the Globe Theatre—a surgical appliance on the lower part of Mr. Kyle Bellew's visage still, however, pointing to his recent mishap—the two excellent artists in question have been able to resume their parts in Messrs. Paul Meritt and George Conquest's "sensational domestic drama," in seven acts, entitled "Mankind; or, Beggar Your Neighbour." The story of this capital play simply bears out its frankly-cynical title. Twenty characters are scheduled in a rather pedantically formulated list of the *dramatis personæ*, which is made out as though it were a census paper, or a proposal for a life assurance policy. The list comprises one "loyal," one "respectable," one "cheeky," one "breezy," one "meek," one "busy," one "trustful," one "simple," one "loving," and one "reliable" (odious word!) personage; the rest of "Mankind" at the Globe are "out-and-out" rascals, being respectively described as "grasping," "bumptious," "remorseless," "cool," "pugnacious," "cruel," and "lunabugging." I would rather not attempt to analyse the plot of "Mankind"—that way madness would lie. Messrs. Paul Meritt and George Conquest are skilled dramatic *chefs* in the melodramatic line; and they have, in this most interesting and exciting play, which never hangs fire for a minute, concocted a kind of sensational *bouillabaisse*, containing all kinds of strange fishes. The recipe for this ingenious medley might run practically thus. Take a Witch's Cauldron and set it over a blue fire. Strangle a disreputable junior partner of a money-lender and throw into the pot. Hang the other money-lender for murdering his colleague and throw him in, likewise. Half-drown a virtuous young married lady and in with her. Beat a small clever child in black stockings very hard to make her tender and pop her in. Make a merciless villain blow out his worthless brains and fling him in. Add a cup of coffee well poisoned. Flavour with a stolen will, a Chubb's burglar-proof safe, several forgeries, a good deal of genial humour, an old woman's gingham umbrella, some seaweed from Ramsgate Sands, some gravel from a garden on the Thames Embankment, a rasher of bacon from a coffee-tavern, a quartern of gin, a "Gladstone" bag, a small quantity of blood, a pinch of gunpowder, and any amount of vigorous acting, and then you have your *bouillabaisse*—your "Mankind." Make the gruel very thick and slab; *et servez, chaud*. I had been told that the play of Messrs. Meritt and Conquest was too "transpontine" in its colour; but I hold that the Trans-tvere of London must be a very fortunate district if dramas so good as "Mankind" are often produced there. The play ought to "draw" as "Taken from Life" is drawing at the Adelphi and "The Lights o' London" at the Princess's. The acting in "Mankind" is excellent. Nothing could be more artistic than Mr. George Conquest's "make up" as the horrible old usurer Groodge, nor more powerful than his rendering of the part. Miss Litton was irresistibly fascinating, and full of quiet, heartfelt pathos, as the ill-used wife, Mrs. Maitland; and Mr. Kyle Bellew's impersonation of the gallant Philip Warren was chivalrous in bearing and eloquent in diction. The fair-haired graceful little girl in sable hose, Miss Katie Barry, who played Mrs. Maitland's ca' gliter, acquitted herself to admiration, and seems to me to have a claim to the making of a first-rate actress in her; and Mr. John G. Wilton and Miss Harriet Claremont as a pugnacious costermonger and his bouncing wife were exceedingly racy and amusing. Mr. J. G. Wilton must also be congratulated on his strict attention to the requirements of realism in his costume as a "coster." His corduroy "kicksies," with the "artful fakement" at the bottom, are in strictest accordance with the "æsthetic" traditions of the "Cut." Messrs. J. A. Rosier, Frank Huntley, Lizzie Claremont (the old woman with the umbrella), and Miss Goldway (the adored one of the chivalrous Philip Warren) were also very good. I hope that "Mankind" will have a long run, and bring plenty of money to the Globe Theatre.

More new theatres! Two or three are, I hear, in actual

course of construction, one or two more are in embryo; and another is now completely built, decorated, swept, garnished, and furnished. The new dramatic temple to which I allude is the Royal Avenue Theatre, on Northumberland-avenue, which, in a very few days, will be opened, under the management of the popular M. Marius, with the always fascinating opera-bouffe, by Offenbach, "Madame Favart." I have had the advantage of making a narrow inspection of the Avenue Theatre, which strikes me as being, considering its dimensions, one of the handsomest, tastefullest, most comfortable and *safest* theatres that I have ever visited. And I have seen most of the theatres of the civilised world. The architect of the new theatre is Mr. F. Fowler, of the firm of Fowler and Hill; the lessee is Mr. Edmund Burke; the manager, as I have said, the vivacious French *artiste*, M. Marius; and the proprietor of the theatre, under whose immediate personal supervision the whole of the work has been carried out, is Mr. Sefton Parry, who has already, I believe, taken the leading part in building some eight theatres in London and the provinces. The building is in the richest and purest style of the French Renaissance, and the decoration of the interior is especially beautiful; the circular ceiling of the auditorium being divided into twelve compartments, containing as many "cartouche" portraits of famous dramatic writers of all countries and all ages—from Shakespeare and Molière to Goldsmith and Beaumarchais. These portraits are elaborately painted, and may be called real works of art. The plastic decorations, in *carton-pierre*, modelled and supplied by Mr. Boekbinder, are eminently luxurious and tasteful; the statuary, with which the interior is liberally embellished, is graceful and refined; and—most important features, perhaps, of all—the means of egress are many and easy of access; the vestibules and corridors are roomy and commodious; there will be no locks to any of the doors, which open outward; the pit and stalls are nearly on a level with the street, and the entire structure is fire-proof.

This instant Saturday afternoon will take place at the Lyceum the last performance, for this season at least, of Mr. Albery's comedy of "Two Roses," of which Mr. Henry Irving as Mr. Digby Grant, and Mr. David James as "Our Mr. Jenkins," have endowed us with such delightful reminiscences. The theatre is to be closed on Saturday evening, and on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday; when it may be presumed that the last rehearsals will be held and the last finishing touches given to the accessories of a momentous performance. Wednesday, the eighth instant, will be marked by an event which will probably be the most important in the dramatic season of 1882. On the evening in question will be produced, for the first time under Mr. Irving's management at the Lyceum, Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet," which for a long time has been the subject of the most earnest study and preparation on the part of the accomplished manager and his company, and on the production of which almost unprecedented scenic, decorative, and sumptuary splendour will be lavished. The "cast," in addition to Mr. Henry Irving as Romeo and Miss Ellen Terry as Juliet, will include Mrs. Stirling, Mr. James Fernandez, Mr. Howe, and Mr. Terriss. The music incidental to the tragedy has been composed specially for the occasion by Sir Julius Benedict; and the costumes have been designed by Mr. Alfred Thompson.

MUSIC.

Of the Carl Rosa Opera Company's performances at Her Majesty's Theatre there is nothing special to say; repetitions of works recently noticed having prevailed since our last record. For Wednesday evening "Il Trovatore" was announced, for the only time this season, and this (Saturday) afternoon Wagner's "Rienzi" is to be given.—A new series of performances of operas in English by members of the Carl Rosa company begins this evening with the "Bohemian Girl."

The Philharmonic Concert of last week—the second of the seventieth season—included the first performance in England of one of Franz Liszt's twelve "Symphonische Dichtungen" ("Symphonic Poems"), that entitled "Hungaria." Most of these pieces had previously been heard in this country, and have been commented on by us. That now referred to contains some few passages in which the peculiar rhythm of Hungarian music is agreeably reflected, or copied; but the greater portion of the work is in that inflated and exaggerated style, with those violent and spasmodic contrasts which characterise Liszt's larger productions and preclude them from being considered as compositions, properly so-called, being rather the eccentric outpourings of ill-regulated musical thought that is demonstrative rather than reflective, and utterly defiant of all coherence, or of any amenableness to classical precedent. The other orchestral pieces at the concert referred to—Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony and Beethoven's third "Leonora" overture—were eminently welcome, from the force of contrast. Herr Scharwenka played Schumann's pianoforte concerto in A minor with success, but with an occasional exaggeration of energy, his powers having been better exemplified in unaccompanied solos of his own composition, and by Mendelssohn and Chopin. Madame Marie Roze sang with much expression Gluck's "Divinités du Styx" and Berlioz's "Absence," and Madame Trebelli gave, with fine voice and style, Mozart's "Voi che sapete," and Rossini's "Ah! quel giorno." Mr. W. G. Cousins conducted ably.

At the Sacred Harmonic Society's concert of yesterday (Friday) week a new "Te Deum," composed by Mr. W. G. Cousins, was performed for the first time, conducted by the composer. It contains some effective writing, especially in the closing fugue movement, "O Lord, in Thee have I trusted." The tone of the work as a whole, however, is somewhat incongruous in the mixture of the sacred and secular styles. It was generally well rendered, with the exception of a misunderstanding on the part of some of the chorists during a few bars of the movement, "We believe that Thou shalt come." The "Te Deum" was preceded by Mendelssohn's 42nd Psalm, and followed by Mr. Arthur Sullivan's sacred musical drama, "The Martyr of Antioch," both which were conducted by Mr. Sinton, who replaces Sir Michael Costa during this gentleman's illness. The solo vocalists in the psalm were Mrs. Suter (in consequence of the non-arrival of Miss Beebe) and Messrs. Carter, Beckett, F. King, and H. Cross. In the "Te Deum" the soloists were Miss Beebe, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. F. King; these two gentlemen, Miss A. Marriot, and Madame Patey having given great effect to the solo music in Mr. Sullivan's work. Mrs. Suter's ready efficiency, in a sudden emergency, deserves special recognition.

Mr. W. Macfarren gave the first of his series of orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall last Saturday evening, when a well-selected band played, with fine effect, his overture to Shakespeare's "King Henry the Fifth," those to Weber's "Oberon" and Mozart's "Zauberflöte," and Beethoven's symphony in C minor. Miss M. Gyde gave a very artistic rendering of Mr. W. Macfarren's "Concert-stick" for pianoforte, with orchestra, and M. Sinton played Mendelssohn's

violin concerto with skilful execution. Vocal pieces were contributed by Miss M. Davies and Mr. Santley. Mr. W. Macfarren conducted ably.

Herr Joachim made his second appearance at the Popular Concert of last Saturday afternoon, and his third at that of Monday evening. He will continue to be the leading violinist until the end of the season. Much interest is felt in the reappearance of Madame Schumann next Monday, when the great pianist will assuredly receive an enthusiastic welcome.

The *Matinée Musicale* given at Steinway Hall last week by MM. Ferdinand and Hermann Carri, displayed the high technical skill of each, of the former as a solo violinist in pieces by Paganini and Ernst, and of the latter in solos by Liszt, Chopin, and other composers, both artists having been associated in sonatas by Gade and Rubinstein.

The fourth of Mr. Sims Reeves's concerts of operatic, national, and miscellaneous music—at St. James's Hall—took place on Tuesday evening, when the programme included effective vocal performances by Madame Trebelli, Misses Santley, S. Jones, and C. Elliott, Mr. Santley, and Mr. H. Reeves; and the skilful playing of the "Anemoie Union," directed by Mr. Lazarus. Mr. Sims Reeves was prevented from appearing, in consequence of a sudden attack of hoarseness and sore throat. The last concert of the series—previous to Mr. Reeves resuming his farewell tour in the provinces—is announced for March 21.

The second of Mr. Henry Holmes's pleasant "Musical Evenings," at the Royal Academy of Music, took place on Wednesday evening with a sterling selection of classical instrumental music, Mr. Holmes being the leading violinist and Madame Haas the pianist.

St. David's Day was celebrated by special concerts—of a national character—on Wednesday evening, at the Royal Albert Hall and the Alexandra Palace.

Mr. W. Bache's orchestral concert took place on Thursday evening, the programme having consisted entirely of music by Liszt. Of the performances we must speak next week.

Miss Josephine Agabeg will give her third annual evening concert on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at Steinway Hall.

The prospectus of Mr. W. Ganz's new series of afternoon orchestral concerts is of great interest, the arrangements including the production (for the first time here) of Liszt's grand symphony to Dante's "Divina Commedia"—for orchestra and chorus of female voices—a new pianoforte concerto by Signor Sgambati (of Rome), and the music of Gluck's opera "Iphigénie en Tauride"—besides the repetition of many great masterpieces. The first concert will take place on April 22; the dates of the others being May 6, 20, June 3, 17.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

An important and influential meeting was held on Tuesday at St. James's Palace, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, with the view of promoting the establishment of a Royal College of Music for providing systematic instruction for all classes of her Majesty's subjects. His Royal Highness read letters expressive of sympathy with the movement which had been received from the Duke of Connaught and Prince Christian, and then explained the reasons which had induced him to call the meeting, and described briefly the nature of the college which it is proposed to establish. The first resolution, approving of the proposal to establish a Royal College of Music as a national institution was moved by the Duke of Edinburgh, seconded by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and supported by Lord Rosebery and the Lord Mayor. It was unanimously adopted. A vote of thanks passed to the Prince of Wales for presiding was moved by Mr. Gladstone and seconded by Sir Stafford Northcote, both of whom expressed their strong approval of the project and their high sense of the service rendered to the country by his Royal Highness in having initiated the movement.

The following was the preliminary list of subscriptions:—Her Majesty, £500; the Prince of Wales, £250; the Duke of Edinburgh, £250; the Duke of Connaught, £100; the Duke of Albany, £100. Among other offers of support that have been already made are the following:—Her Majesty's Commissioners of 1851—£500 per annum, representing, at twenty-five years' purchase, £12,500; Mr. Frenke's Building, presented by Mr. Frenke; Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., M.P., £1000; Mr. S. Morley, M.P., £1000; Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co., £1000; Messrs. Collard and Collard, £1000; Sir Edward Scott, Bart., £600; the Duke of Westminster, £500; Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P. for Norwich, £500; Mr. Jeremiah Colman, of Carshalton Park, £500; Mr. Pfeiffer, £500; Sir Donald Currie, M.P., £500; Mr. Thomas Chappell, £500; Mr. Howard Morley, £500; Mr. Charles Morley, £500; Messrs. Boosey and Co., £500; Baron Ferdinand Rothschild, £250; Mr. Warren De la Rue, £250; Messrs. Elkington and Co., £210; Mr. Edward L. Lawson, £200; the Earl of Rosebery, £100; Messrs. N. M. Rothschild, £100; Mr. Arthur Chappell, £100; Messrs. Ashdown and Parry, £100; Messrs. Metzler and Co., £100; Mr. Joseph Williams, £100; Mr. Maxwell, £100; Mr. Carl Rosa, £100. Additional subscriptions, to a considerable amount, were promised at the meeting.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

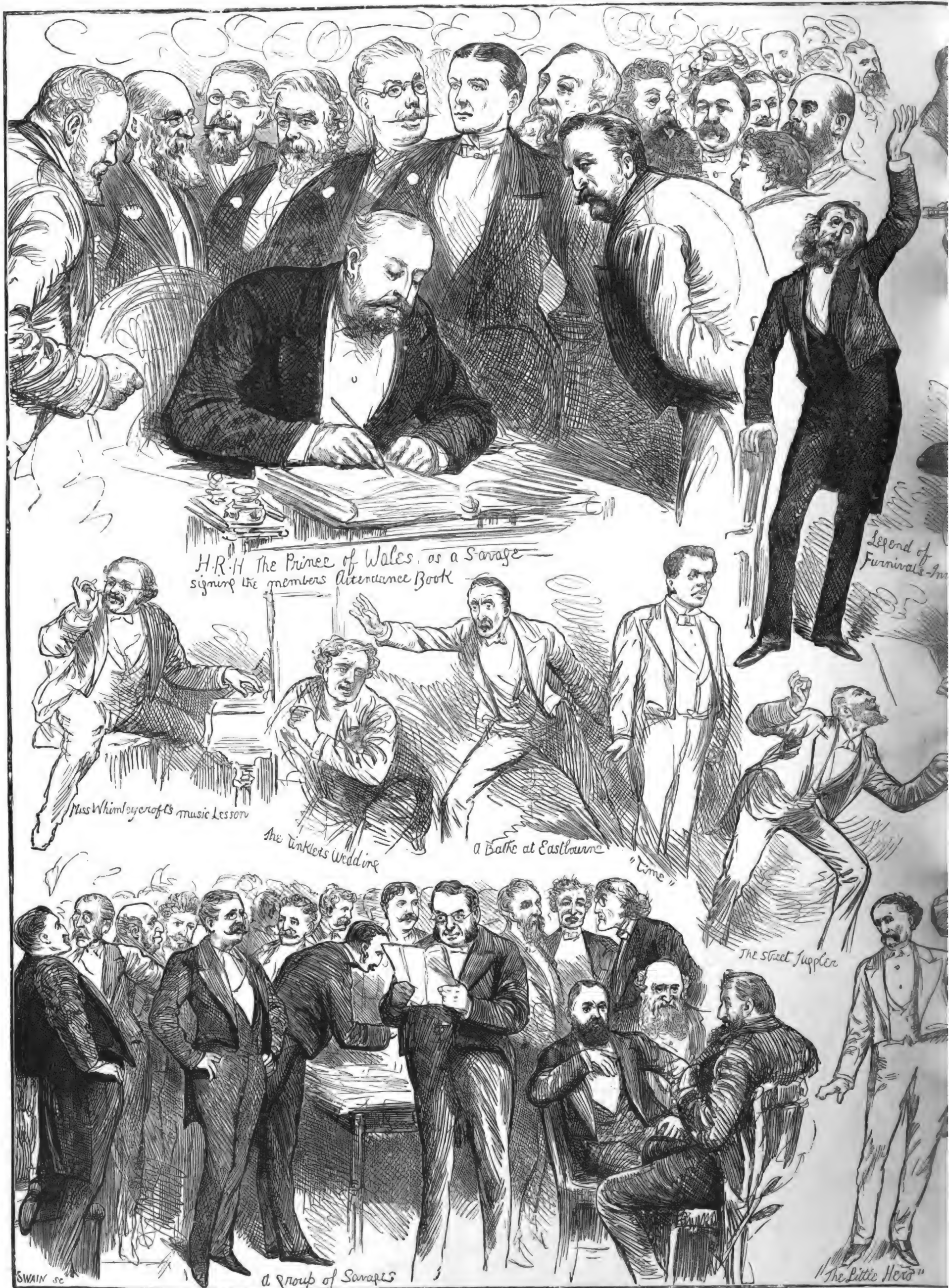
It is officially announced that the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and other members of the Royal family will be present at the Easter Monday Review at Portsmouth.

A memorandum has been issued to commanding officers of volunteer corps notifying that 15,000 Volunteers will be allowed to attend the military manoeuvres which it is proposed to hold in the vicinity of Aldershot in the autumn of the present year.

Princess Mary Adelaide presented the prizes to the Queen's (Westminster) last Saturday evening, the ceremony taking place in Westminster Hall. The regiment showed, it was stated, a satisfactory increase in efficiency and numerical strength. A handsome testimonial was given to the Duke of Westminster in token of his long connection with the regiment. At a dinner subsequently held Sir Garnet Wolseley, Lord Elcho, and Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., were among the guests. Sir Garnet Wolseley expressed the hope that the time would come when every regiment in the Army would consist of battalions of regulars, of militia, and of volunteers.

The Prince of Wales presided at the regimental dinner of the Civil Service Rifles at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday to commemorate the twenty-first anniversary of the formation of the corps. He was supported by the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Manchester, Lord Bury, Lord Suffield, and many other noblemen and gentlemen, including the Secretary for War, who takes an interest in the Volunteer movement.

During the past week 53,581 indoor and 44,558 outdoor paupers were relieved in London, making a total of 98,139 against 101,154 in the corresponding week of last year. The principal falling off is in the north district, both the east and south showing an increase. The number of vagrants relieved was 843.



PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

On Sunday last Victor Hugo entered upon his eighty-first year. The event was celebrated, by order of the Minister of Fine Arts, at the Comédie Française by a gratuitous performance of "Hernani," followed by the crowning of the bust of the poet and the recitation of some verses on the occasion by François Coppée. The event was also celebrated in a similar way at the Gaité and at the Odéon. At the poet's house in the Avenue Victor Hugo there was a family dinner, followed by a reception, at which some three hundred people were present. Of course, these manifestations cannot be compared with the apotheosis of this time last year; still they are worthy of notice. Victor Hugo is, as it were, witness of his own immortality, and after having been the most abused man in France he has become the most universally acclaimed. In spite of his great age, Victor Hugo is in good health, and his mental activity is still great. He writes every day, and his posthumous works will certainly form many volumes. Since the "Burgraves" were hissed at the Comédie Française in 1843, Victor Hugo has firmly refused to allow any of his unpublished dramas to be played until after his death. These dramas are locked up in an iron box with other manuscripts. They are "Torquemada," "La Grand'mère," "L'Épée," "Peut-être, Frère de Gavroche," and a fairy piece, "La Forêt Mouillée," in which the characters are trees and flowers:

Lent, the period of penitence and mortification, does not make much difference in the existence of the majority of the Parisians. Balls, and even masked balls, continue to be given. The second and last ball at the Elysée will take place on Thursday, the 2nd, and on Sunday the President and his wife will celebrate by a family dinner the fête of their son-in-law, Mr. Wilson. Nevertheless, some of the high-life journals, which combine so ingeniously worldliness and penitence, religion, and poudre de riz, maintain that dancing during Lent is improper. You may receive in the evening, but you can only offer "a game of whist, a grave chat, a little classical music, and fruit syrups!" Furthermore, flowers are forbidden; "in the salon and the *retire*, nothing but green foliage plants. But in the oratory, bouquets of roses, branches of lilac, masses of primroses." And to think that the more democratic we become the more people like to read this kind of back-stairs high-life "truck," as the Americans would call it! How much more edifying it is to learn that the Countess of Paris has been safely delivered of a daughter at Cannes! and then, by reference to the "Almanach de Gotha," to find that the newly arrived Princess has two sisters and a brother, who were born in England, and whose ages are respectively seventeen, eleven, and thirteen years!

M. Tissot, who is to succeed M. Challemeil-Lacour as French Minister at London, is a doctor of letters, corresponding member of the Academy of Inscriptions, author of a treatise "De laen Tritonide," and of several archaeological and geographical monographs; in short, a most erudite and accomplished gentleman, who has seen much of men and things, and who is anxious to see more. Therefore he likes to have people to dinner, and so the French Legation is likely to be more animated than it has been for some time past.

Yesterday the senators were convoked to an extraordinary sitting. M. Tirard had an important communication to make relative to the affair of the Anglo-French Treaty of Commerce. The prorogation expired to-day, and, as the negotiations now in hand have not yet led to any result, M. Tirard wished the old treaty to be once more prorogued until May 15. The Senate voted the proposition without discussion.

Two senatorial and ten legislative elections took place last Sunday; in all cases the moderate Republicans were successful. The Monarchists are getting more and more resigned to their fate. They recognise that they cannot contend against the Republic. "The increasing heaviness of taxes," says a leading Conservative organ, "the encroachment upon all liberties, the contempt of the rights of conscience, the brutal malevolence of the governors for all who do not think as they do, the systematic keeping away of all who have worth or position, such are the principal arguments on which we count for the enlightenment of opinion. Well! we must confess they do not seem to have great influence." This admission is an eloquent commentary on the present state of France, a state with which the majority are quite satisfied.

It is astonishing what the Parisians will do for foreign women. For the last month everybody has been talking about a young Russian girl, Mlle. Julie Feyghine, for whom, it was said, the Comédie Française was mounting Musset's piece, "Barberine." And we were told marvels about Mlle. Feyghine's blonde hair, about her skill in riding, rowing, and shooting. She was to rival Sarah Bernhardt in eccentricity and talent. Well, "Barberine" was played last night, much too solemnly and pompously. The piece turned out to be not particularly interesting on the stage, far inferior to the average of Musset's pieces, cold and artificial. And Mlle. Feyghine? Charming; but she shows no dramatic talent, and then her efforts to overcome her Russian accent succeed only in converting it into the accent of Auvergne!

On Monday the Assize Court of the Seine judged Emile Florion, a young weaver who came to Paris from Reims, on foot, last October, in order to assassinate Gambetta. It appears from the young man's own confession that for three days he hung round the Palais Bourbon, armed with a revolver, on the watch for "the man with a glass eye." But, as the President is not in the habit of going out on foot, Florion never managed to catch him. Then, with a view to killing some member of the *bourgeoisie*, Florion shot at a Doctor Meymar, in the Avenue de Neuilly. He missed the doctor, and then tried to shoot himself, and missed again. The doctors have pronounced Florion to be quite sane. In court, yesterday, he spoke with perfect consistency, and with the most ferocious hatred of the capitalists who exploit the working classes. He is a victim of the rantings of Louise Michel and of the other Socialist orators. In wishing to kill Gambetta, Florion wished to revenge labour against capital. He simply carried into execution the theories that are proclaimed almost daily in the Socialist meetings and the Socialist journals. The Court condemned the young man to twenty years' penal servitude; and he was taken out of court howling, "Vive la Révolution Sociale!"

T. C.

The Prince of Wales on Monday presided over a public meeting in connection with the Great International Fisheries Exhibition, at Willis's Rooms. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon read the report, and a resolution approving of this document and of the exhibition to be opened on May 1, 1883, was moved by the Duke of Edinburgh, who expressed his sense of the importance of developing the fisheries of Ireland, now almost entirely neglected by the native population. Earl Granville seconded the motion; and amongst the other speakers were the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Kimberley, Sir Alexander Galt, and the Lord Mayor.

The Extra Supplement.

THE SAVAGE CLUB.

The Prince of Wales, in the graceful little speech delivered at the annual dinner of the club at Willis's Rooms, caused some amusement by stating that one of his nephews had wondrously expressed surprise because he was about to dine with Savages. It was necessary for his Royal Highness to explain that the savagery of the brotherhood, with which he during the evening allied himself, was nothing more than an expression. There are many persons even now to whom it is necessary also to explain that the club is not named after Richard Savage. The title was a bit of spontaneous fun amongst the originators, and they, so to speak, drove it home by adorning their rooms with spears, war-clubs, shields, tomahawks, and certain hideous effigies. Many clubs of a more or less Bohemian character have sprung up since, a quarter of a century ago, in an upper chamber in Vinegar-yard, the brothers Brough, Sala, Albert Smith, Frank Talfourd, the brothers Mayhew, Planché, and Andrew Halliday, formed the nucleus of the Savage band. An establishment of its own it never had, until, last year, it secured quarters at Lancaster House, in the Savoy. There were no regular annual dinners till lately, but at odd intervals the club emerged from its sequestered shade, and fitfully flashed across the public notice. It made an excellent start in 1860 by giving an amateur performance at the Lyceum Theatre in aid of the families of Bayle St. John and Dr. Franke. The Queen, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal were in the Royal box, and the performance was artistically and pecuniarily an enormous success. During the exhibition of 1862 the Savage Club gave, at St. James's Hall, a dinner to the foreign journalists who had come to London as special correspondents; the chairman was Mr. Lowe, editor of the *Critic*, with Andrew Halliday and George Cruikshank as vice-chairmen, and the novelty which attached to the entertainment itself was intensified in the fact that seven languages were spoken by the post-prandial orators. In the following year an annual supper of a very unpretentious character was held at the Lyceum Tavern, and when the Club migrated to the Gordon Hotel what was virtually the first annual dinner was held under Mr. Tom Archer's chairmanship. This also was unpretentious; the price of the dinner ticket was limited to four shillings, and the simple tastes of the members were further illustrated on that occasion in a memorable outburst of horror when some unsophisticated Savage suggested that dress suits should be worn, and long pipes forsworn. The annual dinners, even when established, were not regularly observed; but there were special feasts—notably that to Mr. Godfrey Turner, on his return from the Jamaica riots. The chairman, John Oxenford, and the vice-chairmen, the two fast friends, Tom Hood and W. J. Prowse, have one by one passed away since that merry and enthusiastic gathering. Four or five years ago the Savages became, for that occasion only, Grosvenor Gallery young men, with Mr. Sala (literally one of the originals) in the chair, flanked right and left by such heavy guns as Sir Garnet Wolseley, Baker Pasha, and Major F. Burnaby, with his Khivan honours still thick upon him. The next dinner was at the Pell Mall Restaurant, Lord Dunraven in the chair, and Mr. Gladstone as chief guest. The Savage Club, amongst its other public performances, may reckon, without shamefacedness, moreover, the publication of its two volumes of amusing "papers." Of course in its recent acquisition of the Heir Apparent as an honorary member it has surpassed all previous efforts. The dinner at Willis's Rooms, as all the world knows, was a remarkably successful entertainment. Afterwards, the Prince of Wales repaired to Lancaster House, and in the attendance book in the lobby there appears the name "Albert Edward" writ fair and large, to witness to his induction. The club consists of nearly three hundred members, men of all ages, and mostly qualified by working connection with the professions which may almost be said to constitute the joyous science of modern times. At first the members were almost entirely journalists and playwrights, hard working journeymen of their craft, the survivors of whom have witnessed changes of which probably they never dreamed. How many ventures, even during twenty years, have made shipwreck! How marvellous the developments in Literature, Science, and Art! The Savage Club of to-day is fairly leavened with representatives of the guilds which go hand in hand together. Authors, journalists, actors, dramatists, artists, and musicians, who have made their mark, or who hope to make it, meet together on a common ground in the endeavour to help each other in the daily exercise of their callings.

The entertainment which followed the annual dinner was similar to that which occurs every Saturday evening after the modest repast which the Savages call their "House Dinner;" and Mr. Harry Furniss has happily depicted the best points of it in our Engraving. Messrs. Clarke, Drew, Hargitt, and Stanislaus are here opening the proceedings with a march (composed by Mr. Hargitt) upon two pianofortes; and everyone will recognise the genial, comical face of Mr. Toole in his mirth-provoking sketch, "Trying a Magistrate." A medley of Scotch airs by Messrs. Ratcliff and Barrett, two of the most accomplished Flautists of the day, is succeeded by Mr. George Grossmith's "Itinerant Niggers," whose fun is agreeably contrasted by the pathos of Mr. Maybrick's "Midshipmite." Comedy again comes to the front in Mr. Lionel Brough's "Muddled Railway Porter," and is succeeded by tender sentiment as Mr. Harry Walsham makes love a sweet sorrow in the melody of "Peggy Blane." Mr. Pyatt's fine bass voice seems to revel in the depths of the sea as he sings of the fate of the Diver; and surely no "Street Juggler," with cup, ball, and saucer, can excel in dexterity Mr. John Proctor's amazing imitation of his performance without any tools of the trade. Mr. Paulton's marvellous gravity is seen as he delivers his side-splitting lecture upon "Time," which everybody has lost and nobody has found. Mr. Soden's relation of the embarrassing but eventually happy consequences of a "Bath at Eastbourne" is succeeded by Mr. Maclean's "Tinkler's Wedding," a ballad of many verses, sung with an outburst of sustained energy that takes away the breath of everyone but the singer. Mr. John Farmer's "Music Lesson" brings us back to a "Parlour Pastime" frame of mind, but we are presently wafted away into the Sublime by Mr. Odell's recital of Mr. H. S. Leigh's fantastic "Legend of Farnival's Inn." Mr. Arthur Matthison's "Little Hero" is, as it deserves to be, in high favour with the public; but the "Silver Wedding," as recited by Mr. Fernandez, brings a refreshing surprise even to the admirers—and their name is legion—of that accomplished actor. The ceremony of the Prince of Wales signing the "Attendance Book" is witnessed, with varying expressions of interest, by the committee; and the "Group of Savages" are all men of note in their respective callings. The scene in the wigwag represents Mr. Frank Marshall singing burlesque praises of the "British Burglar, Bold and Free;" the Prince duly installed as a "Savage;" and every one of the assembled members desirous of proving himself the "best of all good company."

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The astute and adroit leadership of the late Earl of Beaconsfield may well be sadly missed at this juncture by the Conservative Party. Had the noble Earl been alive, it would scarcely have been possible for a young peer of the comparative inexperience of the Earl of Donoughmore to have led their Lordships into the untenable position they took up when they agreed to the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Act. The Prime Minister, a rare visitor to the House of Lords, was among the distinguished group of Commoners that clustered at the foot of the Throne yesterday week, when final sanction was given to the Committee, composed of the following members:—

The Dukes of Norfolk, Somerset, Marlborough, and Abercorn, the Marquises of Salisbury and Waterford, Earls Stanhope and Cairns, the Earls of Pembroke, Clarendon, Donoughmore, Carysfort, and Dunraven, and Lords Penzance and Brabourne.

The Marquis of Landowne, the Earl of Derby, and Earl Granville seriously counselled their Lordships to forego the inquiry, the sitting of which was, nevertheless, insisted upon by Lord Donoughmore and by the Marquis of Salisbury, and, accordingly definitely settled.

From a tactical point of view, the action of the Lords played completely into the hands of Mr. Gladstone. The Bradlaugh episodes had, to a certain extent, disorganised the Ministerialists, and the adverse divisions had diminished the prestige of the Ministry itself within the walls of the House of Commons. But the decision of the Lords at once reunited the Liberal party. This union was made evident at the large meeting of Mr. Gladstone's supporters on Monday at the Premier's official residence, and was still more manifest the same day in the House, where the enthusiasm of the Ministerialists at the discomfiture of the Opposition was remarkable.

Of such moment was the Prime Minister's resolution held to be that the House of Lords may almost be said to have sat on Monday evening in the Peers' Gallery of the Lower Chamber. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales leant over the barrier, and conversed with the Prince of Waldeck. Every seat in the house was occupied. The thorough restoration of confidence in Mr. Gladstone on the part of the Ministerialists was clear from the hearty ring of the cheers which greeted the Leader of the House when he rose to move that the orders of the day be postponed. The olive-branch held out at the last moment could not be accepted by Sir Stafford Northcote, who was unusually subdued in tone when he mildly suggested that the Lord's Committee would receive any advice the Government might have to tender. The noticeable features of this preliminary conversation were that the extreme wing of the Irish Home Rulers, led by Mr. Justin McCarthy and Mr. Sexton, joined Mr. Chaplin in affirming the necessity of an inquiry into the administration of the Land Act, Mr. Shaw warmly lauded the Act, and sided with the Government in opposing the inquiry. But when it came to dividing, the Leaders of the Opposition appeared to repent of their bargain. Amid laughter from the Ministerial benches, two Irish members, Mr. R. Power and Mr. Redmond, advanced to the table as tellers for the Opposition. Loud and protracted cheering from the same quarter followed the announcement of the numbers—300 for Mr. Gladstone's motion, and 167 against it—majority for the Government, 133.

Inspired, as it were, by the enthusiastic cheers of his Party, Mr. Gladstone then began the speech of the evening with a ringing clearness of voice and a commanding energy such as even the Premier himself can have rarely surpassed. In point of brevity, lucidity, and cogency of argument, and power of delivery, this was, indeed, a model speech; and I venture to submit that members and reporters would alike feel grateful to Mr. Gladstone if he would only speak with equal terseness for the rest of the Session. Disclaiming any intention of inviting a vote of censure on the House of Lords, and pointing to the Commons' resolutions of 1839 and 1841 as precedents for present guidance, the Premier maintained a high level of eloquence throughout, passages of great rhetorical beauty being delivered with special force, that never failed to be emphasised by animated cheers. The Premier particularly dwelt on the fact that the Government relied chiefly on the Irish Land Act wherewith to combat the Land League; energetically insisted that the judicial work of the Act should not be interrupted; and commended to the notice of Mr. Justice O'Hagan the reply which Chief Justice Holt gave to the House of Lords on a memorable occasion, when that courageous Judge stoutly declared he had an authority independent of the House, by which he looked "to be protected, not to be arraigned." It was left to Mr. Gibson, the loudest speaker and most vigorous debater on the front Opposition bench, to defend the Lords' inquiry, and oppose with "the previous question" Mr. Gladstone's motion, which is worded as follows:—

That Parliamentary inquiry at the present time into the working of the Irish Land Act tends to defeat the operation of that Act, and must be injurious to the interests of good government in Ireland.

Much eloquence has since been expended on this engrossing subject. But, happily, at the moment of writing there is a prospect of an agreement between the two Houses on the basis of mutual concession.

The debate on the Closure is meanwhile quietly shelved. The hobgoblin, or spirit of mischief that tempts Mr. Biggar to excess, has more than once prompted the member for Cavan to transgress the bounds of good taste; but this peculiarity on the part of Mr. Biggar has been facetiously accounted for by the reported statement of his schoolmaster that he had "always been a naughty, troublesome little boy." In the face of the opposition of Mr. Biggar and his colleagues, Mr. Gladstone last week secured several votes in Supply. At the beginning of the present week, it was observed that the seat of the leader of the "Fourth Party" (Lord Randolph Churchill being absent from indisposition) was temporarily occupied by Mr. Chaplin. It should also be mentioned that Sir Charles Dilke on Monday stated that the commercial relation of England with France would be that of the status quo up to May 15; that on Tuesday, the Attorney-General prevailed upon the House to declare by a majority of 183 the ineligibility of Mr. Michael Davitt, the political convict, to sit as member for Meath; that the same day, Earl Stanhope introduced into the Upper House a Bill for Reducing the Hours of Labour in Shops—for women and children—but withdrew the measure after a slight exhibition of the Earl of Rosebery's mature wisdom; and that Wednesday was devoted by the Commons to the consideration of Mr. Blennerhassett's Agricultural Holdings Bill for the total abolition of the law of distress for rent, the debate being eventually adjourned.

The London School Board on Thursday week adopted a petition to Parliament desiring that, in any reappropriation of the City trust funds, the suggestions of the Educational Endowments Committee of the Board for devoting the money towards the advancement of education in the metropolis may be considered. The proposal to establish schools for higher education was further discussed, but no decision was come to.



SKETCHES AT THE NORTHAMPTON ELECTION.

The expulsion of Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P. for Northampton, from the House of Commons, by the vote passed on Wednesday week, having made a new election requisite for that borough, the Speaker at once issued his writ; and the nomination took place on Monday last, at the Northampton Guildhall, before the Mayor, Mr. W. J. Peirce. Mr. Bradlaugh was proposed for re-election, and was opposed by a Conservative candidate, Mr. S. Corbett, who had no less than four nominations, the eight nominators being leading Conservatives, and behind these were thirty-two assenting burgesses, including two leading Nonconformists. There were eight assenting burgesses to Mr. Bradlaugh's nomination, which was proposed by Mr. J. Gurney, and seconded by Mr. R. Derby, both of them justices of the peace and former Mayors of the town. A small crowd assembled outside the Guildhall, and, beyond a little ebullition of feeling on the arrival of each

candidate, there was no demonstration. The polling was to take place on Thursday. Canvassing was vigorously continued by both parties after the nomination, and in the evening the candidates addressed meetings of their respective supporters. A reward of £20 is offered for any information which shall lead to conviction for bribery. The letter of Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., in which he recanted his former support of Mr. Bradlaugh, and stated that if he was an elector of Northampton he should vote for Mr. Bradlaugh's opponent "as an act of allegiance to God and to public morality" without the slightest compromise of his attachment to Liberal principles, was expected to influence the Nonconformist. It was believed that the majority of the Roman Catholic votes would also be given to Mr. Corbett or not recorded at all; for at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, on Sunday evening, the Rev. Dr. Scott preached a

sermon strongly in opposition to Mr. Bradlaugh's candidature. At Mr. Corbett's meetings the speakers could not be heard in consequence of the disorder which prevailed. All attempts to restore order proved unavailing and eventually the proceedings broke up amid great tumult, free fights being the final result. This took place on Monday evening, at the Skating Rink; and next evening, at St. James's End, the Peacock Hotel, and the West Bridge. Stones were thrown at Mr. Corbett's carriage; and two Town Councillors were pelted, knocked down, and kicked. Mr. H. D. Labouchere, M.P., the sitting member for Northampton, has made great personal exertions on behalf of Mr. Bradlaugh, speaking at the meetings of his supporters, and writing letters in his favour. The result of the polling would be made known at half-past seven on Thursday evening. Our sketches represent a few personal incidents of the election contest.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

The King and Queen arrived at Cadiz on Saturday last, and met with an enthusiastic reception. While King Alfonso and his suite were out hunting in Andalusia the King's horse was wounded by a wild boar. His Majesty dismounted and killed the animal with his hunting-knife.

HOLLAND.

In the Second Chamber on Monday M. Rochussen, Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated that France had consented to the prolongation of the present Treaty of Commerce until May 15.

GERMANY.

Prince Orloff, Russian Ambassador in Paris, has had interviews with the Emperor and Crown Prince in Berlin, and dined with Prince Bismarck. Such satisfactory explanations of General Skobeleff's speeches have been spontaneously given by the Russian Ambassador in Berlin that the incident may practically be regarded as at an end.

An infernal machine inclosed in a case exploded in a Berlin railway station on Tuesday week. It had been deposited for transmission, and was insured for a large amount, the contents being described as velvet, feathers, and furs. An arrest has been made.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath last Saturday the Secret Service Fund was agreed to after a long debate. The members of the left voted against it. The Upper House on Tuesday adopted the bill for establishing extraordinary tribunals in Dalmatia. The bill for a general Austro-Hungarian Customs tariff, which imposes protectionist duties upon a large number of articles, was then discussed. The bill passed in the form in which it was adopted by the Lower House.

Some severe fighting is reported from the Herzegovina, the Austrians advancing in four columns and utterly defeating the insurgents where they offered resistance. As a result, it is alleged of these defeats, thousands of rebels have found their way into Montenegro in a starving condition.

RUSSIA.

According to information received in Vienna, the Emperor and Empress of Russia intend to visit St. Petersburg on March 13, to attend a funeral service at the tomb of Alexander II. On the following day there will be a Court reception at the Gatchina Palace, when congratulations will be offered to their Majesties on their accession to the throne.

Judgment has been delivered in the Nihilist trial in St. Petersburg. Ten of the prisoners, including a woman, were sentenced to death; the rest to terms of penal servitude.

It has been determined by the Government to proceed during the current year with the construction of the following railways:—From Ekaterinburg to Tiumen, Siberia, a distance of 310 versts; a branch line of the Donetz Coal Railway; lines for the salt districts of Elton and Perekop; and a railway from Kieff to Viasma. The aggregate length of the proposed lines will be 1000 versts.

On Tuesday the Sultan gave audience to M. de Novikoff, the Russian Ambassador, whom he received with cordiality.

GREECE.

The debate on the election returns has begun in the Chamber of Deputies. On Monday the Chamber invalidated the election of M. Adamantos, for the town and island of Milo. The question was regarded as the first trial of strength between the Government and the Opposition. The resolution invalidating the election was carried by the Opposition by 112 votes against 95 recorded for the Government, who received the support of the party of M. Deliyannis.

AMERICA.

The President has nominated ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, and ex-Senator Aaron A. Sargent for the post of Minister to Germany.

The Senate yesterday week passed the bill placing General Grant on the retired list of the Army, with a salary of 10,000 dols. a year.

The House of Representatives on Tuesday passed the bill removing the discriminating duty of 10 per cent upon tea and coffee from places to the east of the Cape of Good Hope.

Congress has appropriated 100,000 dollars to the Secretary for War to issue rations to the sufferers by the Western floods.

Meetings of sympathy with the persecuted Jews of Russia have been held all over the States.

CANADA.

Sir S. L. Tilley presented the Budget in the Dominion House of Commons last Saturday. In the course of his speech he mentioned a number of articles to be added to the free list, and a number upon which duties would be altered. He said that at no period of the history of the country had the Government met Parliament with the finances in as good a position, credit so high, or the people more prosperous. He claimed that this state of affairs was greatly dependent upon the protective policy which was pursued. He estimated the revenue of the Dominion for 1882-3 at 30,600,000 dols., and the expenditure at 27,600,000 dols. The sales of land in the North-West, he said, would more than pay all the expenses incurred in making the Pacific Railroad.

It was announced that the Government had not considered the question of taking over the Canadian telegraph system. The bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister has passed the second reading.

A telegram from Ottawa of Tuesday states that Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New South Wales, had arrived there, and is the guest of the Marquis of Lorne.

The Hon. J. J. Ross, Speaker of the Legislative Council of Quebec, and Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, has resigned. It is stated that Mr. Archambault will succeed to the vacant seat in the Cabinet, while Mr. Labrueyre will become Speaker without portfolio. Mr. Ross's resignation is attributed to the Government having sold the Occidental Railway to the Pacific Syndicate.

In the sitting of the Nova Scotian Legislative Council, on the 23rd ult., the Railway Consolidation Bill passed through committee; and the Hon. Adams Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor, has signed the bill. A bill for abolishing the Legislative Council has been introduced.

The Legislature of British Columbia was opened on the 24th ult. by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. C. F. Cornwall, who, in his speech on the occasion, stated that the revenue of the colony had exceeded the expenditure, and that the public debt had been diminished.

Sir Henry Bulwer, the new Governor of Natal, arrived at Capetown on the 23rd ult.

The returns of the elections to the Hawaiian House of Assembly point to the complete downfall of the old missionary influence, and the condemnation of their policy.

A telegram from Calcutta states that Gourepore has been partially destroyed by fire, and that the damage is estimated at twelve lacs of rupees. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Sir Henry T. Irving, K.C.M.G., lately Governor of Trinidad, to be Governor of the colony of British Guiana, in the place of Mr. C. H. Kortright, C.M.G., who retires on pension.

The Cape emigration agent sent out to the colony during February 299 emigrants, as against 196 in February of last year. They consisted of 249 artisans of all kinds and domestic servants, 33 agriculturists, and 17 recruits for the Cape Mounted Riflemen.

The English cricket team, under the captaincy of Mr. Alfred Shaw, after returning from New Zealand, played a return-match at Sydney against a combined Australian eleven. The Australians won by five wickets. A telegram from Melbourne on Tuesday states that the English team have won a match against the Victorian eleven by eight wickets.

A report has been issued by the Admiralty of a visit paid by her Majesty's ship *Thetis* to Pitcairn Island in April, 1881. The people were very happy and contented, and in perfect health. Their only fear was that they would be forgotten. The commander of the *Thetis* assured them that such would not be the case, and that as long as they continued to deserve attention the Admiral of the station would always, when able to do so, send a man-of-war to the island.

Commander Selby was buried at the Scutari Cemetery on the 22nd ult. Lord Dufferin and the members of the British Embassy attended, as well as the Russian Ambassador and the whole English colony in Constantinople. An aide-de-camp represented the Sultan. Mrs. Selby was detained by ice on the Danube, and did not arrive in time for the funeral. The four Albanian shepherds accused of Mr. Selby's murder underwent a preliminary examination on Sunday. The defence is that they know nothing about it. They had no hatchet, they say. They warned Captain Selby not to frighten their flocks, and bound him when he disregarded the injunction, but only to take him before the head shepherd, who ordered his release.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Keeley Hallwelle, Mr. Jos. Knight, Mr. J. MacWhirter, A.R.A., and Mr. R. Caldecott, have been elected Members of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

A marble statue to the memory of Sir Thomas White, a London merchant and Lord Mayor, in the reign of Queen Mary, is to be erected in Coventry by public subscription. He gave a large sum of money for the benefit of that city in 1542. The sculptors are Messrs. Wills, of London.

On Tuesday evening the president and council of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts had, by permission of the Lord Mayor, a conversation at the Mansion House, to meet the members of the City of London Society of Artists. The guests numbered about 2000. There was a large display of works of art, and a concert in the Egyptian Hall.

Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Privy Council, has appointed the 8th inst. for receiving a numerous deputation from the leading provincial towns which have libraries and art-galleries, whose representatives are anxious that larger help should be given by Government to such institutions by grants of duplicates or reproductions of works of art from the National Gallery, British Museum, &c., as well as by extending the circulation system from South Kensington.

Llandudno has been selected as the permanent locality for the Cumbrian Academy of Arts, owing to its contiguity to Bettws-y-Coed and other sketching centres in the Vale of Conway, and the inaugural exhibition is fixed for June. Mr. Norbury has been elected the first president, and amongst the honorary members are Sir F. Leighton, Mr. Millais, Mr. Marks, Mr. Alma Tadema, and several more R.A.'s. The movement has the support of Lord Aberdure, the Earl of Denbigh, Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., Sir W. Wynn, Bart., M.P., and other noblemen identified with Wales.

Mr. George Augustus Sala presided last Saturday evening at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the West London School of Art, Great Titchfield-street. The school was founded in 1862, and, having completely outgrown the accommodation provided for it, it was removed some three years since to the present building specially erected for it. It is now the largest school of art in the metropolis. There was a large gathering of the students and their friends, who greeted Mr. G. A. Sala on his arrival to take the chair with hearty cheers. Mr. J. Hawle, head-master, read a report, in which he stated that the students had sent in 3888 works to South Kensington for examination, being 1311 more than in 1880. In the National Art competition they had gained four silver medals, five bronze medals, and six Queen's prizes, compared with three in 1880. Besides these they had gained a large number of prizes, general and local. Eleven pupils had gained four studentships, and Mr. Oscar Jurick, a former pupil, had gained a gold medal and travelling studentship. Mr. George Augustus Sala, who presided, gave one of his felicitous addresses:—

It happened (he said) that during more than a quarter of a century he had been, not only from sympathy but from the nature of his professional vocation, intimately connected with the interests of that art which was the object of his boyish and passionate love, and was still his stay and solace in the autumn of his life. England had been favoured as a nation with five distinct boons, which had materially conduced to the promotion of art education and to the destruction of that ugliness which not so very long ago prevailed throughout the length and breadth of the land. The two first were the acquisition by the Government of the Elgin Marbles and the Great Exhibition of 1851, with its long and brilliant line of followers. The third was the revival of Gothic architecture, which was due partly to the Ritualism that followed the publication of "Tracts for the Times." A fourth boon came to us from a very far-off country indeed—Japan. From China we had learned little save to make willow-pattern plates. But from Japan we had learned a thousand beauties in design, in composition, in colour; and, although he was by no means crazy about "blue and white," although he could bear up under the spectacle of a *satsuma* vase, and was not thrown into hysterics by an eight-mark teapot, he cheerfully recognised the vast benefits which our artists had received from the study of Japanese art. The fifth boon was photography, which had done truly valuable service in enabling us to contemplate exact representations of the great works of ancient art. It was clear that the immense art production that was going on around us could not be accomplished without an amazing amount of hard work; and if he had any practical object in addressing them that evening it was to impress on them the indispensable necessity of hard work. Let them labour with the determination to excel—first, in order that they might have the means of earning an honest livelihood; next, that they might become good citizens; and, lastly, for the pursuit of happiness (Cheers). A vote of thanks was enthusiastically accorded to Mr. Sala.

In the Registrar-General's return for last week it is stated that in London 2812 births and 1941 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 117, and the deaths by 138, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 8 from smallpox, 35 from measles, 34 from scarlet fever, 15 from diphtheria, 185 from whooping-cough, one from typhus fever, 27 from enteric fever, 14 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and one from simple cholera: thus 318 deaths were referred to these diseases, being 91 above the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 994 and 769 in the two preceding weeks, further declined to 545 last week, but exceeded by 46 the corrected weekly average number: 344 were attributed to bronchitis, and 128 to pneumonia.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty's life has been a busy one during the past week in carrying out both State and family duties. The Queen did not attend public service on Sunday, but Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Princess Hélène of Waldeck were present at Divine service in the morning, performed in the private chapel at Windsor Castle by the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore.

At the council held on Monday by her Majesty, at which the Duke of Connaught was present, the Sheriffs of England and Wales were pricked; as also the Sheriff of the Duchy of Lancaster. The Right Hon. John Bright, the Premier, and Earl Spencer had audiences. Mr. W. H. White, of the War Office, was knighted; and the Hon. Saul Samuel, Agent-General for New South Wales, presented an album to the Queen, containing views of the colony. Princess Louise of Lorne arrived at the castle.

Her Majesty came to town on Tuesday. Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Princess Hélène of Waldeck also came to Buckingham Palace. Earl Granville had audience of the Queen, and the French Ambassador presented his letters of recall. The Duchess of Cambridge was visited by her Majesty and the members of the Royal family from Windsor. Their Royal Highnesses also visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Empress Eugénie. Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice went with the Duke of Edinburgh to Her Majesty's Theatre in the evening.

The second Drawingroom of the season was held on Wednesday by her Majesty. The Court has since returned to Windsor.

The Royal family circle at the castle since the arrival of Prince Leopold and his bride elect has been augmented by distinguished guests joining the daily dining circle. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught remain at the castle. Her Royal Highness, who is now able to take slight exercise within the palace and goes out occasionally for a drive in the grounds, progresses favourably, though slowly, towards convalescence.

The Levée held by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty at St. James's Palace, on Thursday week, was very numerously attended; the Royal circle, including the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge, and also the Prince of Leiningen, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of Teck. The usual state ceremony was observed.

The Queen has accepted the dedication of "Moro, the Painter of Antwerp," Balfe's latest-published opera.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The occupations of the Prince have been various. Last Saturday he presided at a council of the Duchy of Cornwall at Buckingham Gate, the Earl of Mount Edgumbe and Mr. Holtzman taking the oaths as members of the Council. Visits were interchanged between his Royal Highness and Prince Waldeck of Pyrmont, who was at Buckingham Palace; and in the evening the Prince accompanied the Princess and his daughters to Drury Lane Theatre. Sunday was passed in the usual manner, the Royal family attending Divine service. The Prince presided on Monday at a meeting, held at Willis's Rooms, in connection with the proposed International Fisheries Exhibition of 1883; and in the evening he was in the Peers' Gallery in the House of Commons with the Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont and the Duke of Teck, the Duchess of Teck being in the Ladies' Gallery. On Tuesday his Royal Highness held an important meeting at St. James's Palace to consider the advisability of establishing a National School for Music, he being supported by the Duke of Edinburgh and other Royal personages. The Prince and Princess visited the third annual English Cart-Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, in the afternoon. On St. David's Day the chair at the regimental dinner of the Civil Service Rifles, held at Willis's Rooms, was filled by his Royal Highness. The Prince has had some runs with the Queen's hounds at Windsor, and he has also accompanied the Princess to the Strand Theatre and other places of amusement. Their Royal Highnesses will give a dance next Friday to celebrate the anniversary of their wedding day.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales landed at Ismailia on Wednesday, being received by the British Consul-General. After twenty-four hours of quarantine at Moses's Wells, the Princes were to pass up the Suez Canal on board the *Bacchante*. In obedience to instructions from the Foreign Office, Sir E. Malet will accompany their Royal Highnesses on a ten-days' trip up the Nile. Ismail Pasha Youssri has, by order of the Khedive, been specially detached for personal attendance on the Princes during their stay in Egypt.

The electrical exhibition at the Crystal Palace was last Saturday opened by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who were accompanied by the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont.

Princess Louise of Lorne a few days since paid a visit to the Home for Fallen Women, Kerby-street, Poplar. Her Royal Highness was received by Mrs. Wilkes, the lady superintendent, and others connected with the institute, by whom she was conducted over the establishment.

The Duke of Connaught was present at the non-commissioned officers' ball, which was given at the Townhall, Windsor, after having dined with the officers of the Royal Horse Guards at the cavalry barracks. The Duke has appointed May 10 for the ninety-fourth anniversary festival dinner of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, at which he will preside.

Prince Leopold presided at the anniversary festival of the Royal Caledonian Asylum at the Freemasons' Tavern.

The Duchess of Teck presented the prizes to the Queen's (Westminster) Rifles last Saturday in Westminster Hall.

The Rev. W. A. Fearon, M.A., of Winchester College, has been appointed to the head-mastership of Durham Grammar School, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Holden.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool from the United States and Canada last week show a very slight increase on those of the preceding week; the totals being 176 cattle, 890 sheep, 7180 quarters of beef, 1461 carcasses of mutton, and 250 hogs.

Following the example set by the Marquis of Bute, Mr. G. W. Duff-Asheton Smith, a land proprietor in Carnarvonshire, has intimated his readiness to assist in giving effect to the recommendations of Lord Aberdare's departmental commission upon higher education in the Principality by offering an eligible site at Carnarvon for the college recommended by such commission. The proposal has been taken up by the Town Council and other local public bodies, and memorials advocating the claims of Carnarvon, as the chief town in North Wales, as the *locus* of the college suggested by the commission are being extensively signed for presentation to the Education Department. Bangor, through the medium of its public bodies, is also presenting a case for the favourable consideration by the department of its claims to the college.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bowlby, Charles Edward; to be Vicar of Whaddon, Bucks.
 Bright, F. A., Curate of Caterham; Chaplain to Her Majesty's Guards, Caterham Barracks.
 Bromby, C. H., Bishop of Tasmania; Rector of Shrawardine-with-Montford.
 Brown, Philip Utton; Vicar of Ellingham.
 Bryans, E. de V., Curate of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury; Vicar of Holy Cross, Shrewsbury.
 Cheetham, Archdeacon of Southwark, Professor of Pastoral Theology in King's College, London; and one of the Examining Chaplains to the Bishop of Rochester; Archdeacon of Rochester.
 Child, Alfred; Rector of Upper Clatford.
 Collins, Joseph William, Vicar of Clare, Suffolk; Vicar of Holy Trinity, St. Lawrence, Thanet.
 Collison, Henry; Rector of East Bilney with Beetley annexed, Norfolk.
 Courtenay, Charles, Curate of St. Paul's, Onslow-square; Vicar of Upper Armley, Leeds.
 Cross, Arthur B., Vicar of St. George's, Barrow-in-Furness; Surrogate for the Diocese of Carlisle.
 Curry, Joseph, Curate of Seaby; Vicar of North Kelsey.
 Dixon, William Taylor; Perpetual Curate of Yeovil Marsh.
 Douglas, James Westcomb; Vicar of Aldernaston, Berks.
 Eden, C. P., jun.; Rector of Catfield.
 French, William Day, M.A.; Rector of Sweffing St. Mary, Suffolk.
 Le Sueur, Joshua, M.A.; Rector of St. Brelade, Jersey.
 Lewis, Thomas Curling; Vicar of Sidecup.
 Mallett, William George, Rector of St. Lawrence, Exeter; Rector of St. Mary Major, Exeter.
 Mellowes, Henry; Perpetual Curate of Thornaby.
 Morrison, J. W.; Vicar of All Saints, Wolverhampton; Vicar of Heath Town.
 Mouton, Ludovic Charles A.; Vicar of St. John-the-Evangelist, Sandown.
 Pennington, Arthur R.; Rector of Utterby; Prebendary of Aylesbury in Lincoln Cathedral.
 Richardson, Canon, Incumbent of Camden Church, Camberwell, joint Hon. Secretary to the Rochester Diocesan Society; Archdeacon of Southwark.
 Rogers, W. Moyle, Curate of Trusham, Bovey Tracey; Vicar of Bridgerule, near Holsworthy.
 Rutherford, Henry, Curate of Telesworth; Rector of Harford.
 Sumas, A. H., Curate of St. John's, Clifton; Vicar of Kingsbridge.
 Smith, Edward Floyer Noel; Curate-in-charge of the Marlborough College Mission, Tottenham.
 Smith, I. G., Vicar of Great Malvern; Rural Dean of Powick Deanery.
 Smith, J. Finch, Vicar of Stopley; Perpetual Curate of Edensor.
 Thatcher, E. G., Curate; Perpetual Curate of Tunstall St. Mary.
 Thomas, Charles Frederick; Rector of Scartho.
 Turner, C. C., Rector of St. Mary Major, Exeter; Rector of Weargifford.
 Van-Sturmer, Heaton Edward; Rector of Scotton.
 Ward, John; Perpetual Curate of Queen Charlton.
 Ware, F. J.; Perpetual Curate of Shirebrook.
 Williams, W. J., Chaplain of Ripon Hospital; Perpetual Curate of Butterton.—*Guardian*.

The Convocation of York has been prorogued to March 16, and that of Canterbury to May 9.

We learn that the Dean of St. Paul's has accepted the presidency of the Armenian Education Aid Society, in place of the late Dean Stanley.

The Bishop of Rochester has conferred an honorary canonry in Rochester Cathedral on the Rev. Alfred Carver, D.D., Head Master of Dulwich College.

The Church of St. Paul's, Warrington, erected early in the century, has been renovated, at a cost of £1500, through the energy of the Vicar, the Rev. S. Wilkinson.

The Bishop of London has invited a considerable number of laymen to meet him at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday, March 7, to consult with him as to the expediency of organising a Diocesan Conference for the diocese of London.

There is Morning Prayer (shortened form) in the Choir of Westminster Abbey, at 8.30 a.m. daily. On Saints' Days, during the school term, the services will be at 7.45. Entrances by Port's Corner, West Door, and West Cloister Door.

On Monday the annual court of the Clergy Orphan Corporation was held at the board-room of the S.P.G.—the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The report showed that £6720 had been raised during the year from voluntary sources, but there is a debt due of £421 to the treasurer.

The Church of St. Mary, Rawtenstall, near Manchester, has been enriched by the erection of a costly five-light stained-glass window, given by Mr. Worswick, in memory of the late Mr. Ashworth and his sister. I. A. Gibbs and Howard, of London, are the artists.

The nine panels of the reredos of Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, have been filled with mural paintings representing the Last Supper on a stumped gold background, as a memorial to the late Vicar, by his widow. Messrs. Reaton, Butler, and Bayne, of London, designed and executed the work, under the supervision of Messrs. F. and H. Francis, the architects.

An interesting ceremony took place in Bishop Auckland on the 20th ult., when the Bishop of Durham opened a large and handsome building, which he has recently erected at a cost of nearly £2000, and presented to the committee of the Young Men's Church Institute in that town, and which, in honour of its founder, the members have determined to call the "Bishop Lightfoot" Institute. The service was followed by a public tea, and by a meeting of the members of the Institute and their friends, who assembled under the presidency of the Bishop, in the large hall of the institute.

The Judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of "Martin v. Mackonochie" was delivered by the Lord Chancellor last week. Their Lordships, while fully admitting that it lies within the discretion of the Judge to inflict, according to circumstances, a more or less severe punishment, denied that he is at liberty, in any ecclesiastical suit, to refuse by decree to pass sentence on a clerk who has been found guilty of offences against the law. It was distinctly stated in the Judgment that it will still rest with Lord Penzance to consider what should be, under all the circumstances of the case, the nature and measure of the punishment to be inflicted.

Two interesting services were held on Sunday, the 12th inst., at St. John's Church, Upper Lewisham-road, of which Canon Money is the Vicar; the occasion being the dedication of a stained window, given by Mr. J. Simpson and members of his family in memory of the late Mrs. Simpson, who was one of the earliest worshippers at the church. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Bishop of St. Alban's, who spoke touchingly of his former connection with the parish. In the evening the preacher was the Rev. Mr. Bucke, of Lee. St. John's Church is now one of the most beautiful churches in the suburbs of London; and the parish connected with it is a model of good management, speaking well for the untiring zeal and Christian labours of Canon Money.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting on the 16th inst., at the society's house, No. 7, Whitehall—the Ven. Archdeacon Harrison in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Building new churches at Gloucester (St. Paul), £200; Holly Hall (St. Augustine), in the parish of Dudley, £200; and Penrhinweibr, in the parish of Mountain Ash, near Aberdare, £100; rebuilding the church at Cray St. Hill, in the parish of Devyock, near Brecon; enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Abargorlech, in the parish of Llanbythel, near Carmarthen, £30; Ashill St. Mary, near Ilminster, £20; Bunhill-row (St. Paul's), Finsbury, £75; Pentraeth (St. Mary), near Menai Bridge, Anglesey, £20; and Washington (Holy Trinity), near Lence Houses, Durham, £50.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley has consented to become a member of the council of the Royal Army Coffee Taverns.

The Fishmongers' Company have given fifty guineas to the Homes for Working Boys, Buckingham-street, Strand.

The United Law Clerks' Society, having been in existence half a century, is about to celebrate its jubilee at the Freemasons' Tavern. Lord Justice Holker will preside.

Mr. W. H. Houldsworth, the Conservative candidate for Manchester, has made a gift to the Young Men's Christian Association in that city of £5000 worth of shares which he holds in the buildings occupied by the association.

The Lord Mayor has received a letter from the Lord Provost of Glasgow, inclosing a cheque for £1500 in aid of the Jewish Relief Fund, being a first instalment from that city. Mrs. Joseph Montefiore has forwarded £100 to the fund.

The anniversary festival of the Hospital for Sick Children is fixed for the 8th inst. The Duke of Connaught in the chair; and Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, will preside at a festival dinner on the 14th inst. in aid of the funds of the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic.

At the quarterly court of governors of the Brompton Hospital on Thursday week it was stated that when the new extension building was opened, it would require an additional income of about £10,000 a year, and the committee accordingly appealed for liberal help. Legacies to the amount of £1550 were announced.

At the general meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund last Saturday Sir Algernon Borthwick, who presided, drew attention to its satisfactory condition, pointing out that £500 had been added to the credit of the capital fund, which now amounted to £13,250. Prince Leopold will preside at the next annual dinner.

Prince Leopold presided on Thursday week at the sixty-seventh anniversary of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, Holloway. He was accompanied by the Prince of Waldeck, the father of his fiancée, with whom he had an enthusiastic reception from the assembled company, which in numbers approached 400, and comprised many ladies. Subscriptions to the amount of nearly £1300 were announced.

Mrs. Frances Grant, of Rock Ferry, Cheshire, has set apart £100,000, the income derived from which is to be paid for the relief of deserving poor, without reference to class or creed. The income amounts to about £1000 annually, and in the distribution of the money Mrs. Grant takes a lively interest. Mrs. Grant gave £10,000 for the foundation of a Chair in connection with the Liverpool University College.

A ball in aid of the funds of the Jews' Infant Schools, Commercial-street and Tenter-street, E., will be held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, next Tuesday. Mr. James Castello, 19, Montagu-square, W., and Mr. Arthur L. Raphael, 31, Portland-place, W., are the hon. secs. of the ball committee; and Mr. Alfred Henry, 57, Moorgate-street, E.C., hon. treasurer of the committee.

A new cabmen's shelter was opened last Saturday morning at Northumberland-avenue, Charing-cross. This shelter, which is the thirty-first erected in London by the Cabmen's Shelter Fund, is the gift of the Misses Charrington, in memory of the late Mr. J. E. Charrington, one of the earliest supporters of the shelter movement. The committee have awarded a prize of £10 10s. to Messrs. Harvey and Clarke for the design.

The twenty-sixth anniversary dinner on behalf of the Dramatic and Musical Sick Fund was held on Wednesday week night at Willis's Rooms. The Lord Mayor, who presided, proposed "Success to the Fund," explaining that its object was to aid sick and indigent artists, and to relieve their families when in distress. A "smoking concert" followed, and at the close subscriptions were announced amounting to nearly £400.

The Archbishop of Canterbury preached on Sunday to a crowded congregation at the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Field's, Trafalgar-square, in aid of the St. Martin's League, an organisation originated by the Rev. A. H. Stanton, for the religious, intellectual, and social improvement of employees connected with the Post Office. The Rev. A. H. Stanton writes to say that the League requires £200 towards paying off the debt on the seaside house at St. Leonard's.

Sir R. W. Carden, M.P., presided at a meeting, held at the Mansion House yesterday week, in aid of a scheme for the establishment of homes for waifs and strays in connection with the Church of England. It is at present intended to have two central homes for boys and girls, and small receiving-houses in each diocese, where the children would be kept until suitable permanent homes could be provided for them, either in this country or in the colonies. The Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. Alderman Fowler, the Rev. J. W. Horsley (Chaplain of Clerkenwell Prison), the Rev. R. C. Billing, Mr. Littler, Q.C., Canon Shuttleworth, and Archdeacon Hesse were among the speakers. At the close of the meeting several sums of money, including ten guineas from the chairman, were handed to the hon. secretary.

At the recent meeting of the central board of management of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society, held at its central office, Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, the sum of £4061 was specially awarded from the society's funds for distribution in annual grants of additional relief to the necessitous widows and orphans of seafaring men of all classes. The recipients of this much-valued timely aid, to the number of 3068 in all, on the present occasion comprised, as usual, about one half of the needy applicants borne upon the society's list; the remaining half of the 6500 widows and orphans thus annually relieved by the issue of this extra charitable help receiving their grant in a similar way in the month of July each year, and making a total amount of more than £8000 altogether so distributed yearly in the carrying out of this one portion alone of the society's varied objects. With regard to its general work and operations, both at home, abroad, and in the colonies, it appears from the statistical records of the society, now just completed for 1881, that, owing to the exceptionally destructive gales which prevailed, from time to time, throughout the year with such disastrous results, the urgent claims for immediate succour to shipwrecked fishermen and mariners themselves, or to the suddenly-bereaved dependents of those lost at sea, have proved to be almost without a parallel during the whole of the forty-three years which have elapsed since the society's first institution.

A case of some importance to managers and to proprietors of clubs was heard by Mr. Justice Field and Baron Huddleston on Tuesday. In an appeal made against the decision of Mr. D'Eyncourt, the magistrate at Westminster, who had fined the manager of the Grosvenor Working Men's Club for selling without a license intoxicating liquor to be consumed off the premises, their Lordships reversed the decision, as they were of opinion that all the members of the club were joint owners of the articles sold, and the transaction was not, therefore, a sale within the Act.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

The Mercers' Company have promised £250 towards the £100,000 voluntary subscription fund for Paddington Park.

The directors of the Bank of England have reduced the minimum rate of discount from 6 per cent to 5 per cent.

The annual dinner of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom was held on Wednesday.

Easter greeting cards, of various designs, all graceful, have been issued by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co.

A notification has been issued from the Horse Guards fixing the date for militia training in Great Britain during 1882. It is added that the militia of Ireland will not assemble this year.

Dr. Murrell, lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics at the Westminster Hospital, has been appointed Examiner in Materia Medica at the University of Edinburgh, in succession to Dr. Lander Brunton, F.R.S., who has resigned.

The account of the receipts and disbursements of the Duchy of Lancaster shows that the receipts last year amounted to £80,643. The payments made for her Majesty's use to the keeper of her Majesty's purse prior amounted to £43,000.

Mr. Monk, M.P., presided on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel. The laws relating to patents, bankruptcy, and partnerships, with other subjects, were discussed.

The Duke of Rutland has consented to hunt the whole of the Belvoir country as hitherto. Sir Reginald Graham has, in consequence of ill-health, resigned the mastership of the Tedworth Hounds.

Thomas Kirkwood, a former trusted servant of the Balcarras family, has been arrested and charged with complicity in the theft of the body of the late Earl of Crawford and Balcarras from the Duncricht mausoleum. John Philip, of Aberdeen, has also been taken into custody. The accused, whose arrest is said to be due to anonymous letters offering to restore the body for a ransom, underwent a preliminary examination last Saturday afternoon.

At yesterday week's meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works a report from the Fire Brigade Committee submitted plans of the additional buildings proposed to be erected in Southwark Bridge-road, the total expense being estimated at £20,500. Several members objected to so large an outlay, and suggested that plans should be prepared for an equally useful but less elaborate structure. Ultimately, however, the report was adopted, with only one dissident.

Lord Aberdare presided on Monday evening at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, at which a paper was read by Major J. E. Sandeman, of the Bengal Staff Corps, on the Irawaddy and its sources. An announcement was made that the Government would propose a grant of £5000 and that the council of the society would subscribe £1000 towards the expenses of the expedition for the relief of Mr. Leigh-Smith and the officers and crew of the Eira.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Mason Science College held in Birmingham on Thursday week the executors of Sir Joshua Mason presented a statement showing the amount to which the college will be entitled under the will of Sir Josiah Mason. After paying claims on the estate and providing for legacy duty, about £20,000 will accrue to the college within the next three years, and after certain life interests are satisfied, a further sum of about £15,000 will be available, making a total of £35,000 for the estate. The benefactions of Sir Josiah Mason to the college building, endowment, and legacies will then amount to a total of £210,000. The building and endowment of the orphanage and almshouses represent a sum of about £260,000.

There have been the following remissions of rent and tithes recently:—The Earl of Airlie has allowed a concession of 5 per cent on the rents of his tenantry paid at Alyth this week. At the rent audit of the Duke of Cleveland, held at Bridgenorth, 20 per cent was returned on the rent of the tenantry in that district. Viscount Boyne also has remitted to his tenants on the Burwarton estates, Shropshire, 10 per cent on the rentals. Mr. Robert Jardine, M.P., of Castlemilk, has intimated to his Dumfriesshire tenants that an abatement of 10 per cent will be made from the half-year's rents payable this week. This is the seventh time in succession that a similar abatement has been made on this estate. The Rev. E. R. Benyon, of Culford, Suffolk, has allowed a concession, in some cases amounting to 25 per cent, on the rents of his tenants for the past quarter. The Rev. H. O'Rourke, Rector of Feltwell, Norfolk, has returned to his tithepayers 10 per cent of the tithes for the past year. The Rev. C. J. Evans, Rector of Ovington, Norfolk, has paid one half of the last quarter's poor-rate on behalf of his tithepayers, in lieu of returning them a percentage of the tithes for the past year. A large meeting of Sussex farmers, held at Mayfield last Saturday, passed a resolution urging the speedy abolition of extraordinary tithes.

Bernard Bailey, who some time ago gave information to the police which led to the seizure of a large quantity of Fenian arms and ammunition in Dublin, was shot dead on Saturday night in an alley in Dublin. The Lord Lieutenant has offered a reward of £500 for the discovery and conviction of the murderers. The Coroner's inquiry into the murder of Bernard Bailey in Dublin was opened on Monday. The widow said she believed her husband had been shot because he had given information to the Castle which led to a seizure of arms. She knew he had been threatened, and said he had been unable to get employment, the whole of the lower orders in the city being against him.—A shocking agrarian outrage is reported from county Clare, a farmer being shot in the legs, one of his sons being murdered, and another stabbed in the head by a disguised party who visited the farmer's house on Saturday to punish him for having paid his rent. In his Lenton pastoral, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam denounces the shocking outrages on human life that have lately occurred, the peculiarities of which, so utterly un-*Irish* showed them to be of foreign importation, the work of the enemies of the people.

The annual ball given to the patients of the Royal Hospital of Bethlem took place on Wednesday evening. The Resident Physician, Dr. G. W. Savage, assisted by Mr. G. H. Haydon, the Steward, and other officers of the Hospital, had arranged this entertainment so as to afford the greatest pleasure to the inmates, male and female, who seemed thoroughly to enjoy themselves. A party of visitors, including some of the Governors with their families and friends, witnessed the festive proceedings.

It is proposed to build a new church on the West Cliff, Whitby. The site has been given by Sir George Elliot, Bart., M.P., who, in addition, has promised to contribute £2000 to the building fund. Among the other donations are Mrs. Cholmley, Abbey House, £1000; and Mrs. Christopher Richardson, £500. There are twelve other donations of £100 each, so that the sum actually subscribed and promised is £4700, in addition to the site, which is a valuable one. The cost of the new church will be between £10,000 and £15,000.

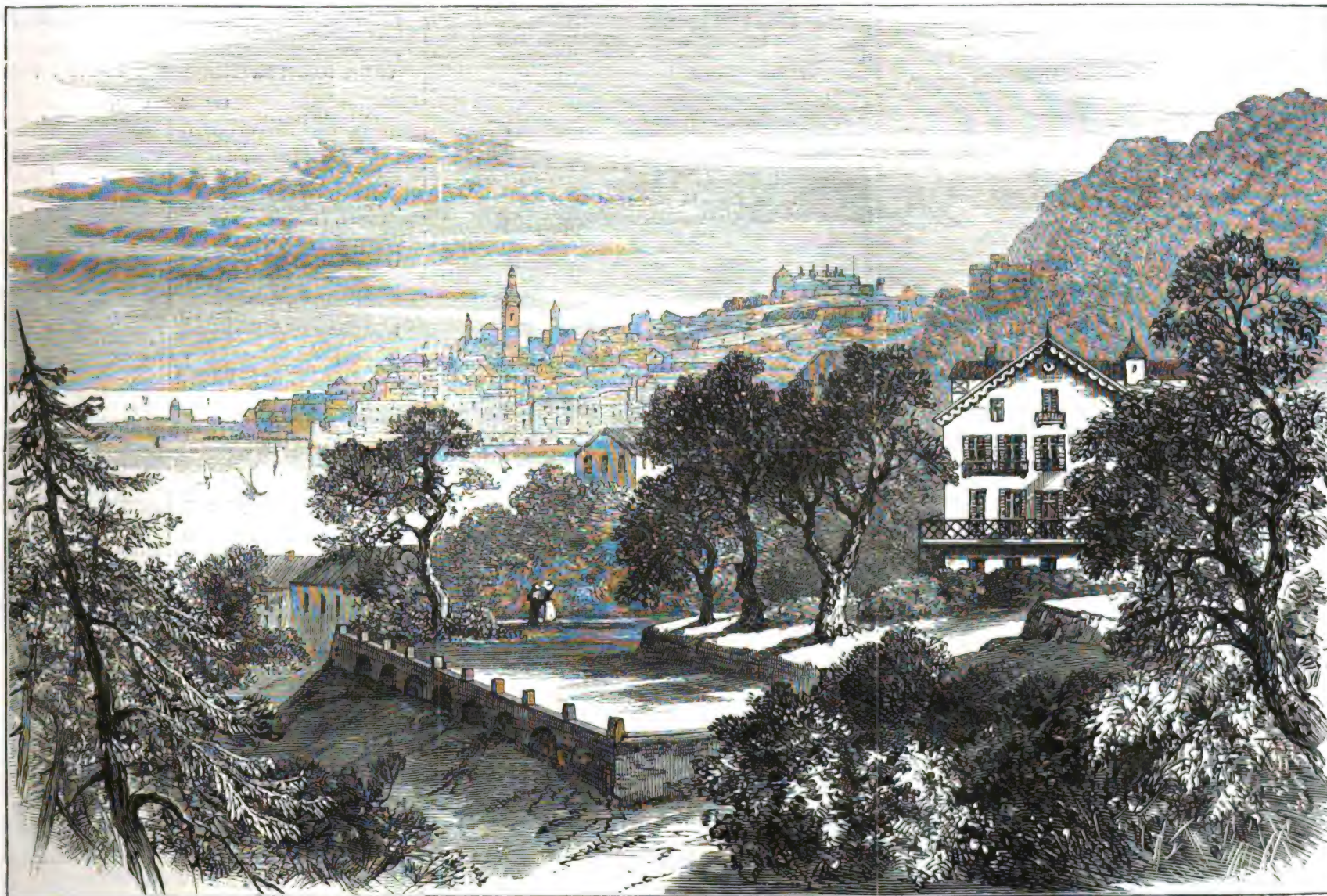


SKETCHES AT A FANCY-DRESS BALL AT THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—SEE PAGE 214.



x Châlet des Rosiers.

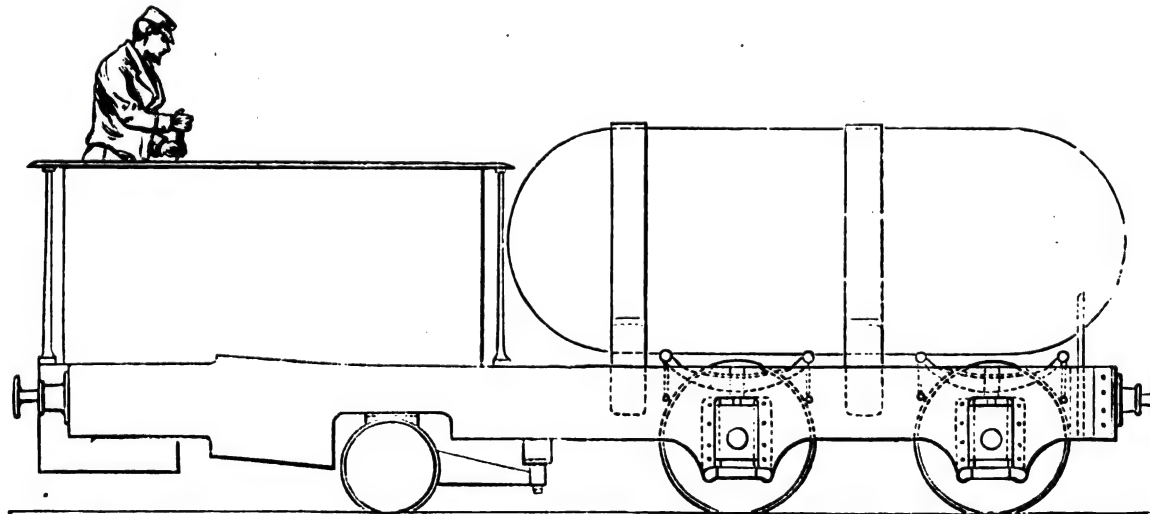
THE EAST BAY, MENTONE, SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE CHÂLET DES ROSIERS.



THE CHÂLET DES ROSIERS, THE INTENDED RESIDENCE OF THE QUEEN AT MENTONE.

MENTONE.

The best account of this place, where her Majesty is about to sojourn for about three weeks, is to be found in the instructive volume, by Dr. J. Henry Bennet, entitled "Winter and Spring on the Shores of the Mediterranean," which has reached a fifth edition, and is published by Messrs. J. and A. Churchill, New Burlington-street. Dr. Bennet, who is one of the most eminent London consulting physicians, more especially for diseases of females, has during above twenty years past made Mentone his winter residence, continuing medical practice there; and he is the acknowledged chief authority upon the capabilities of that place as a health resort. Mentone is a



BEAUMONT COMPRESSED-AIR LOCOMOTIVE, USED IN THE CHANNEL TUNNEL WORKS.—SEE PAGE 219.

small Italian town of twelve thousand inhabitants, situated nineteen miles east of Nice, on the Cornice road to Genoa, at the foot of the Maritime Alps, in the coast region of the Western Riviera. It was the largest town of the Principality of Monaco, before the cession of that Principality to France, but is only a mile and a half from the present frontier of the Kingdom of Italy, at Pont St. Louis, where the bridge spans a ravine 260 ft. deep. The entire bay, from Cape Martin to Punta della Murtola, a width of five English miles, opening south-east, is divided into the western and the eastern bays, the town being placed between them; and the whole is completely sheltered by a grand amphitheatre of mountains,

rising to 3000 ft. or 4000 ft. high, but with gently sloping hills, or rounded ridges, densely clothed with olives, descending from 1500 ft. to 500 ft., and to the seashore. These lower hills, intersected by frequent ravines and deep valleys, and covered with a luxuriant vegetation, present diversified and beautiful scenery. The East Bay, of which we give an illustration, is the most sheltered part, and here both orange-trees and lemon-trees yield their flowers and fruit in perfection. On this part of the shore is the villa of Mr. Charles Hentrey, the Chalet des Rosiers, which has been offered and accepted for her Majesty's temporary residence. We are indebted to Miss Louisa James, of the Villa Melanie, Mentone, for the sketch of the Chalet des Rosiers.

FANCY-DRESS BALL AT THE ALBERT HALL.

It was to benefit the funds of the Bolingbroke House Pay Hospital, that the costume ball took place, on Monday week, at the Royal Albert Hall. That institution, of which we have before spoken, has been established for patients who need good hospital nursing and constant medical treatment, but who can and will pay a moderate weekly charge. The Executive Committee have secured Bolingbroke House, on Wandsworth Common, for this purpose, and have properly fitted up the mansion; but there is a debt to be cleared off. The Fancy-Dress Ball is one of a series of entertainments to raise the money wanted; and it has proved successful, as the secretaries were compelled to refuse a large number of late applications. The ball was of a very brilliant character, the costumes being uncommonly tasteful and varied. Although the floor was by no means favourable to dancing, the music of the Grenadier Guards' band, under the leadership of Mr. Dan Godfrey, appeared to invite dancers to disregard all difficulties. The lady patronesses included the Countess of Egmont, the Viscountess Folkestone, Lady Constance Howard, Lady Otho Fitz-erald, Lady Emily Harding, Lady M'Garel-Hogg, Lady Lawrence, Lady Peck, and the Lady Mayoress. The executive committee and the honorary secretaries, Mr. J. S. Wood and Mr. T. Simpson, had the honour of receiving the congratulations of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the success which had crowned their efforts. We give a few sketches of the fancy costumes worn at this ball.

THE MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

FIRST NOTICE.

"Love the Debt" is concluded in the *Cornhill*—a curious, tantalising story, half pathetic, half cynical, with undeniable power, only not the power to give pleasure. "Damocles" belongs to a type of fiction frequent in this periodical, easy in dialogue, clever but somewhat prolix in description, clever in constructing and prolonging sentimental situations. Mr. James Thompson's poem, "The Sleeper," is an almost over-dainty and elaborate picture of a maiden's slumber, in very elegant verse. Equal power of description is shown in the genus of landscape that stud a charming sketch of West Connaught, evidently from the pen of the Hon. Miss Lawless. "Upstairs and Downstairs" describes some interesting philanthropic undertakings for the benefit of friendless girls. Another very interesting contribution is a chapter on the youthful biography of J. F. Millet, the great painter of peasant life in France, in whose works idealism and realism seem perfectly united.

The principal contributions to the *Nineteenth Century* relate to the controversies of the day. The discussion on the Channel Tunnel is resumed by Colonel Beaumont, who proves that the tunnel could be of no possible service to an invader if every defender did exactly what ought to be done—a condition in Colonel Beaumont's view likely to be fulfilled; but unlikely in the judgment of Lord Dunsany, who is reinforced by Mr. Goldwin Smith from a civilian's point of view; while Mr. Fowler advocates the alternative scheme of trains transported by large steam-boats. A trio of doctors discuss the subject of vivisection, Mr. George Fleming in particular pointing out the great benefit the practice has conferred upon animals in contributing to the relief of their diseases. But he and Dr. Brunton seem to concur with Sir William Gull in upholding the present restrictions—a compromise which will probably be accepted. Cardinal Manning's protest against Mr. Bradlaugh is more calculated to help than to damage that gentleman, for the principles which his Eminence is pleased to lay down might easily be expanded to exclude all but Catholics. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot shows with unanswerable clearness to what an extent the agitation against the opium trade rests on imperfect information. The most interesting of the other papers are Mr. Keibel's able essay on "The Spirit of Party" and Canon Jackson's demonstration, supported by documents recently discovered at Longleat, of the weakness of the evidence against Leicester in the case of Amy Robsart.

Nearly all the articles in the *Contemporary* are effective, and relate to topics of immediate interest. Canon Farrar contributes a spirited defence of the Revised Version against the criticisms of Sir Edmund Beckett. He successfully vindicates the revisers, in so far as the accuracy of their version is concerned; but he will not alter the general impression that it would in many instances have been better to have put up with trifling errors than to have disturbed venerable associations. The Duke of Argyll, treating the prevalent agricultural depression from the landlord's point of view, advocates absolute non-interference. Sir Arthur Hobhouse and Professor Thorold Rogers respectively present in a clear form the views of the reformers of the London Corporation, and of the procedure of the House of Commons. M. Auguste Viter contributes an account of the late financial crisis in France; and the scientific department is represented by some apparently rather fanciful speculations of Mr. Proctor's on the past history of the moon, and a luminous sketch of the race of monkeys by Mr. A. R. Wallace. Mr. Wallace disputes the claim of monkeys to rank at the head of quadrupeds, their affinity to man notwithstanding.

The most remarkable article in the *Century* is a very careful and laboriously dispassionate estimate of Lord Beaconsfield by Professor Bryce, who can only be congratulated on the success with which he has divested himself of the spirit of political antagonism. There are, also, an excellent criticism of W. D. Howells, a delightful paper on Leigh Hunt by Mrs. Cowden Clarke, one of the few who remember him in his earlier days; a continuation of the pleasant papers on Mexican travel, and a capital illustrated sketch of the black bear. *Harper*, besides copiously illustrated papers on "Travel in Mexico," "Old New York Coffee-Houses," "Small Telescopes," and "The Mendelssohn Family," has an interesting historical account of the circumstances under which Washington accepted the presidency, and a memoir of a very remarkable religious impostor, named Stroug, a kind of Joseph Smith on a smaller scale, who founded a miniature kingdom on Beaver Island, in Lake Michigan.

OBITUARY.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF ESSEX.

The Right Hon. Katherine, Dowager Countess of Essex, whose death is just announced, in her eighty-eighth year, was daughter of Mr. Edward Stephens, and, having early devoted herself to music, acquired the highest reputation as a vocalist. In 1812, she made her debut at Covent-Garden Theatre as Mandane, in "Artaxerxes" and was for many years after one of the most admired singers of her day. Her voice, a soprano of wondrous purity and compass, made her rendering of pathetic ballads simply perfect. At the very height of her popularity, Miss Stephens retired from public life, and shortly afterwards, April 14, 1838, married (as second wife) George, fifth Earl of Essex. Just one year later she was left a widow, and so remained until her death, honoured and esteemed by friends of all ranks.

BARONESS GRAY.

The Right Honourable Mary Anne, Baroness Gray, widow of John, sixteenth Lord Gray, of Gray and Kinfauus, died on the 16th ult., at Pau. Her Ladyship, who was the daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Philip Ainslie, of the 4th Dragoons, and grand-daughter of Sir Philip Ainslie, of Pilton, was married, July 23, 1833, to John, Lord Gray, of Gray, in the county of Forfar, in the peerage of Scotland, one of the Representative Peers, who died, without issue, on Feb. 20, 1869, when the title, created in the fifteenth century, passed to his niece Margaret, Baroness Gray, who died in 1878, and was succeeded by her kinsman, the present Earl of Moray, who is now also Baron Gray.

REV. W. H. RIDLEY.

The Rev. William Henry Ridley, M.A., Rector of Hambleden, Buckinghamshire, and Hon. Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, died on the 17th ult., at Brighton. He was born in 1816, the eldest son of the Rev. Henry Colborne Ridley, Rector of Hambleden, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Mr. James Farrer, of Ingleborough, Yorkshire, and was nephew of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., M.P., and of Nicholas William, Lord Colborne. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford (where he graduated), and, being ordained in 1839, he became Rector of Hambleden in 1840, Rural Dean of Wycombe in 1859, and Hon. Canon of Christ Church in 1871. Mr. Ridley married, in 1841, Sophia Albertina, second daughter of Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, and had issue.

MR. MASSINGBERD-MUNDY, OF ORMSBY HALL.

Mr. Charles John Henry Massingberd-Mundy, of Ormsby Hall, Lincolnshire, died on the 19th ult. in London, aged seventy-three. He was only son of Mr. Charles Godfrey Mundy, of Burton Hall, Leicestershire (of the family of Mundy, of Markeaton), by Harriet, his wife, daughter and heiress of Mr. Charles Burrell Massingberd, of Ormsby, in the county of Lincoln, and of Braziers, in the county of Oxford, and assumed by Royal license, in 1863, the additional surname and arms of Massingberd. He received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the Lindsey division of Lincolnshire, in which county he was lord of several manors. He married, Sept. 13, 1848, Elizabeth Susan, daughter of the late Mr. John Young, of Westridge, Isle of Wight, by whom he leaves issue. The family of Massingberd is of considerable antiquity and position in the county of Lincoln. Thomas Massingberd, cousin of Sir Drayner Massingberd, the ancestor of the Massingberds of Ormsby, sat in the English House of Commons as member for Calais.

ADMIRAL LONEY.

Admiral Robert Loney, whose death occurred recently, at a very advanced age, entered the Navy so far back as 1797, more than eighty-two years ago, and saw service in a very brilliant period of our maritime warfare. In 1808 he took part in the gallant engagement fought by H.M.S. L'Aigle with two French frigates and the enemy's batteries at Isle de Croix, and not long after, being attached to the Walcheren expedition, assisted in forcing the passage between Flushing and Cadzand. The rank of Commander was conferred on Loney for his services in the Savage off Oporto during the Civil War in Portugal, in 1835. He became a Captain on the reserved half-pay list in 1852, Vice-Admiral in 1873, and Admiral in 1879.

MR. PERRY-WATTLINGTON.

Mr. John Watlington Perry-Watlington, of Moor Hall, Essex, M.A., J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for South Essex, died at Dover on the 24th ult. He was born Dec. 7, 1823, the only son of Mr. Thomas Perry, of Moor Hall, by Maria Jane, his wife, daughter of Mr. George Watlington, of Caldecote Hall, Herts, Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, and in 1848 assumed the additional surname and arms of Watlington. In 1855, he served as High Sheriff of Essex, and from 1859 to 1865 represented the southern division of that county in Parliament. He was also a Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and a Commissioner of Prisons under the Prisons Act. He married, Sept. 6, 1849, Margaret Emily, third daughter of the Rev. Charles Wicksted Ethelston, of Wicksted Hall, Cheshire, and had only one child, John, who died in infancy.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Colonel Caldwell, a very old and esteemed resident of Rome, at the Palazzo Tittoni, on the 21st ult., aged ninety-six.

The Rev. Dr. Robertson, minister of New Grey Friars Parish, Edinburgh, on the 21st ult., at Cannes, at the age of seventy-six. He was the originator of the first ragged school in Edinburgh.

Mr. George Leeman, late M.P. for York, ex-chairman of the North-Eastern Railway, twice Lord Mayor of York, and the holder of several important public offices, at Scarborough, on the 25th ult.

The Rev. William St. Aubyn, M.A., Rector of Stoke Damerell, at Devonport. He was third son of Sir Edward St. Aubyn, first Baronet, of St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, and brother to the present Baronet.

Thomas William Coventry, late of the 15th Hussars, on the 16th ult., at Portslade, in his eighty-second year. He was only son of the Hon. Thomas William Coventry, and was grandson of George William, sixth Earl of Coventry.

Captain Charles Cavendish Nevile, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, on the 18th ult., at Skelbrooke Park, near Doncaster, aged thirty-five. He was youngest son of the late Mr. John Pate Nevile, of Skelbrooke Park, and a descendant of the great and ancient house of Nevile of Chetiv.

The Hon. John Constable Maxwell, on the 16th ult., at Westwood Park, Droitwich, aged twenty-five. He was son of William, late Lord Herries, by Marcia, his wife, eldest daughter of the Hon. Sir Edward M. Vavasour, Bart., of Hazelwood, in the county of York.

The Rev. Charles Sheffield, M.A., Rural Dean, Vicar of Burton-on-Stather, and Rector of Flixborough, Lincolnshire, on the 20th ult., in his eighty-fifth year. He was son of the Rev. Sir Robert Sheffield, third Baronet, by his second wife, Sarah Anne, daughter of the Rev. Brackley Kennett, D.D. He married, in 1820, Lucy, daughter of Colonel Smelt, and had four daughters.

THE NEW SHERIFFS.

ENGLAND

(excepting Cornwall, Lancashire, and Middlesex.)

Bedfordshire—Francis Bassett, Esq., of The Heath, Leighton Buzzard. Berkshire—Colonel William Gray, of Farley Hall, near Reading. Buckinghamshire—John Edward Bartlett, Esq., of P. v. Court. Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire—Ebeneszer High Foster, Esq., of Egerton Leigh, Esq., of West Hall, High Leigh, Kneaford. Cumberland—George Routledge, Esq., of Stonehouse. Derbyshire—Charles Edmund Newton, Esq., of Manor House, Mickleover. Devonshire—William Halliday Halliday, Esq., of Genthorn, Lynmouth. Dorsetshire—Charles Joseph Theophilus Hambro, Esq., of Milton Abbey. Durham—Robert Anthony Burrell, Esq., of Fairborn Botley, Hants. Essex—Hector John Gordon Ribow, Esq., of Wivenhoe Park, Wivenhoe. Gloucestershire—Sir T. Hyde Crawley Bovey, Bart., of Flaxley Abbey. Herefordshire—Theophilus William Lane, Esq., of Heylands, Leominster. Hertfordshire—James William Currie, Esq., of Ponsbourne Park, Hertford. Kent—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Dorrien Streetfield, of Chiddingfold, Leicestershire—Sir Francis Fortescue Tuville, of Husbands Bosworth. Lincolnshire—William Henry Stoyth, Esq., of South Elkington. Monmouthshire—Thomas Phillips Price, Esq., of Trilley Court. Norfolk—Sir Henry George Beddingfield, Bart., of Oxborough Hall. Northamptonshire—Richard Henry Ainsworth, Esq., of Winwick Warren. Northumberland—Oswin Cunningham Baker Cresswell, Esq., of Cresswell. Nottinghamshire—Sir Henry Bromley, Bart., of East Stoke. Oxfordshire—Edward Sater Harrison, Esq., of Shelswell Park. Rutland—John William Hanley Davenport-Hanley, Esq., of Clipham. Shropshire—James Jenkinson Bibby, Esq., of Hardwicke Grange. Somersetshire—Thomas Palfrey Broadmead, Esq., of Emore Park. County of Southampton—Thomas Thistlethwaite, Esq., of Southwick Park. Staffordshire—John Robinson, Esq., of Westwood Hall, Leek. Suffolk—Henry Phillip Mackenzie, Esq., of Downham Hall, Brandon. Surrey—Edward John Tritton, Esq., of Ewell House, Ewell. Sussex—Donald Larnach, Esq., of Brambletye, East Grinstead. Warwickshire—Charles William Pautel, Esq., of Wellesbourne. Westmoreland—William Thompson, Esq., of Moresdale Hall, Kendal. Wiltshire—The Right Hon. Edward Playdell Bouvier, of Manor House. Worcestershire—George Edward Martin, Esq., of Ham Court. Yorkshire—Sir Henry Day Ingilby, Bart., of Ripley Castle.

WALES.

Anglesea—Sir Chandos Stanhope Hoskyns Reade, Bart., of Garreglyd. Breconshire—James Lewis, Esq., of Plasdraw, Glamorganshire. Cardiganshire—Charles Lloyd, Esq., of Waunfor. Carmarthenshire—Thomas Morris, Esq., of Coomb, Llanstephan. Carnarvonshire—Joseph Evans, Esq., of Glyn. Denbighshire—John Fairfax Jesse, Esq., of Caeffron, Llanbedr, Ruthin. Flintshire—Sir William Grenville Williams, Bart., of Bodelwyddan. Glamorganshire—Sir Joseph Layton Elmes Spensman, Bart., of Llanid Hall. Merionethshire—Charles Reynolds Williams, Esq., of Dolmelydd. Montgomeryshire—Nicholas Watson Fairless-Llunphreys, Esq., of Montgomery. Pembrokeshire—Charles Edward Gregg Phillips, Esq., of Picton Castle. Radnorshire—Charles Colman Rogers, Esq., of Stannage Park.

The Queen has appointed George McCordquodale, Esq., of The Willows, Newton-le-Willows, to be Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster. The Prince of Wales has directed Letters Patent to be passed under the Seal of the Duchy of Cornwall appointing Walter Deeble Roger, Esq., of Wosdon, Sheriff of the County of Cornwall.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 11.

SUNDAY, MARCH 5.

Second Sunday in Lent. Morning Lessons: Gen. xxvii. 1—41; Mark vi. 30. Evening Lessons: Gen. xxviii. or xxxii.; Rom. xiv. and xv. 1—8. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., 3.15 p.m., and 7 p.m. St. James's, noon, Bishop of St. David's; 7 p.m.

MONDAY, MARCH 6.

Musical Association, 5 p.m. London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. J. E. Jenkins on the Glacial System of Europe). British Architects, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7.

Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, anniversary, noon. Christian Knowledge Society, 3 p.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor McKendrick on the Mechanism of the Senses). Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.

Botanical Society, special exhibition. College of Physicians, Gulstonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. W. Ewart on Pulmonary Cavities), and on Friday. Literary Fund, anniversary, 8 p.m. Geological Society, 8 p.m. Hunterian Society, 8 p.m. Medical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9.

Accession of Louis II., King of Bavaria, 1864. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. P. L. Selator on the Geographical Distribution of Animals). London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. F. Leames on Art). Royal Society, 4.30 p.m. Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10.

Marriage of the Prince of Wales, 1863. Ball at Marlborough House. Alexander III., Czar of Russia, born, 1845. Astronomical Society, 8 p.m. Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Joseph W. Swan on Electric Lighting by Incandescence, 9 p.m.).

SATURDAY, MARCH 11.

Agricultural Show, Ely. Royal Academy Exhibition closes. Botanical Society, 3.45 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY. Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, from 10 a.m. to 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, each falling.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 2 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Force.	Direction.			
12	29.995	45.9	40.1	82	6	51.0	40.0	SSW.	WSW.	111.	0.000	1.0
13	29.992	47.5	44.3	90	9	51.9	40.8	SSW.	WSW.	105.	0.140	0.4
14	30.188	50.7	41.7	73	7	54.7	45.4	WSW.	WSW.	101.	0.445	0.6
15	29.954	39.8	35.5	86	8	51.8	37.5	SSW.	SSW. WSW.	108.	0.060	0.0
16	30.288	41.7	37.9	88	10	49.6	32.4	W.	WSW.	380.	0.001	0.0
17	30.259	47.6	36.6	76	9	51.0	45.1	WSW.	W.	380.	0.001	0.0
18	30.193	47.2	39.5	78	10	52.0	45.3	WSW.	WSW.	380.	0.001	0.0
19	30.648	42.8	32.2	69	2	47.5	37.0	NW.	W.	276.	0.010	0.0
20	30.781	40.7	31.2	79	9	48.3	33.1	NW.	W.	183.	0.010	0.0
21	30.616	48.3	43.3	84	10	51.7	42.5	WSW.	WSW. N.	152.	0.000	0.0
22	30.589	46.9	41.0	81	5	53.2	43.1	N.	SSW.	121.	0.000	0.0
23	30.346	42.9	35.2	76	10	47.4	41.4	NW.	WSW.	92.	0.000	0.0
24	30.124	44.0	36.9	78	8	48.0	40.7	NW.	WSW. SSW.	118.	0.015	0.0
25	29.652	50.4	45.9	79	10	54.5	41.1	S.	SSW.	523.	0.275	0.0

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. —

FROM FEB. 12 TO FEB. 18.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.995	30.000	30.010	30.015	30.020	30.025	30.030	30.035	30.040	30.045	30.050
Temperature of Air	45.9	47.5	50.7	39.8	41.7	47.6	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2
Temperature of Evaporation	40.1	44.3	41.7	35.5	37.9	36.6	39.5	37.0	36.6	39.5	39.5
Direction of Wind	SSW.	WSW.	WSW.	SSW.	W.	WSW.	WSW.	W.	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.

FROM FEB. 19 TO FEB. 25.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.781	30.616	30.589	30.346	30.124	29.652	30.781	30.616	30.589	30.346	30.124
Temperature of Air	40.7	48.3	46.9	42.9	44.0	50.4	40.7	48.3	46.9	42.9	44.0
Temperature of Evaporation	31.2	43.3	41.0	35.2	36.9	45.9	31.2	43.3	41.0	35.2	36.9
Direction of Wind	NW.	W.	WSW.	N.	SSW.	S.	NW.	W.	WSW.	N.	SSW.

ART-BOOKS.

Without intending any disparagement to Mr. Solly's "Life of Cox," already published, we may say that there was ample room for the new *Biography of David Cox* (Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co.), which lies before us, from the perusal of which we have derived unmixed pleasure. The author is the late William Hall, a Birmingham artist of considerable ability, who enjoyed a close intimacy with Cox during the whole period of his residence at Harborne, near Birmingham, and who frequently travelled with him on his sketching tours in Wales. Some additions of interest have also been made by J. Thackeray Bunce, likewise of Birmingham. Mr. Hall, besides the advantage of possessing Cox's unreserved confidence for thirty years, evidently had other and rare qualifications for his task. As well as being an artist of refined feeling, he had a shrewd, healthy, critical faculty, much in advance of his day, and he was no mean writer. His estimate of Cox as a man may have been influenced by friendly regard, and he may possibly claim for his friend's works a higher rank than they may permanently hold; yet his remarks on the principles of art exemplified by Cox for seeing and interpreting nature are valuable for their sympathetic insight, whilst the truths they contain are of general application. The picture he presents of his friend's simple, unaffected, manly character—his perseverance and fortitude during many years of struggle and discouragement; his modesty when he attained comparative fame and competency, and his single-minded devotion to the beloved pursuit by which he so nobly helped to raise British art in public estimation—is charming in the extreme. The difference between the prices that Cox received for his drawings and pictures in his lifetime and those which they fetched within twelve years of his death, in 1859, will ever remain one of the most significant phenomena in the history of British art. It seems incredible, yet it is the fact, that he only once received so much as £100 for any work of his whatever. His ordinary and latest charge for a small drawing—quarto imperial size—was £10; and for a drawing of imperial size—his exhibition size—£40; and his prices for oil-pictures were proportionately small. Compare these modest sums with those which some of his works fetched in or about the year 1872—as, for instance, 2000 guineas for "The Vale of Clwyd," £1550 for the "Hay-field," £1575 for the "Old Mill at Bettws," £2300 for "The Skylark,"

£2300 also for "The Seashore at Rhyl," and no less than £3601 for the "Peace and War"! Yet it may have been better for the artist himself and for his art that such prices were not realised in his lifetime. We need not narrate the leading incidents of Cox's almost idyllic life; nor have we space to quote any of his biographer's very sensible and serviceable comments on his works. It must suffice to commend the book heartily to the reader.

The fourth volume of the monthly serial *The Magazine of Art* shows no falling off in the excellence of its wood engravings or the popular character of its general contents. The letterpress is, however, very unequal, and the criticisms are often too superficial and fragmentary to possess any authority. Less fulsome panegyric of living painters would be more dignified; and the small value of several of the critiques on the annual exhibitions is shown alike in the pictures frequently selected for commendation and in what is said of them. One of the most interesting papers is that on the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood by Mr. William M. Rossetti, who, as one (like his brother Mr. Dante G. Rossetti) of the members of the Brotherhood, and as editor of their organ "The Germ," is an important witness respecting facts that are often misrepresented. Mr. William Rossetti says that the "P. R. B." was formed only of Messrs. Holman Hunt, J. E. Millais, Dante G. Rossetti, and James Collinson, painters, Thomas Woolner, sculptor, and Frederick G. Stephens and himself, art-critics. We have it, however, on authority equally weighty, and necessarily as well informed, that Mr. Ford Madox Brown (who Mr. William Rossetti declares is often spoken of as a pre-Raphaelite, but not accurately) was potentially a member of the fraternity, if he did not so style himself, if he did not inscribe the mystic initials on his pictures, and if he was not nominally included with them. It was, though the writer of the paper makes no mention of the circumstance, either Mr. Madox Brown, the senior of the painters, and apparently then at least the best informed in art history, or Mr. Millais (we forget which, but the fact can and should be verified), who introduced to the others certain engravings from the frescoes of the Campo Santo at Pisa, and the admiration these excited led in all probability to the assumption by the Brotherhood of the term Pre-Raphaelite. It still remains, we think, for art-critics outside all influences that may create a bias towards partizanship, unconscious or conscious, to estimate the value

and duration of what is called Pre-Raphaelitism, and how far it may or may not have been an exaggerated and transient part or phase of a far wider movement.

In our reviews of the various exhibitions we have from time to time spoken highly of the landscapes of the "young artist," as perhaps we have too long called him, Mr. A. F. Grace. We were not, however, prepared for his appearance as a teacher and writer in a book so vastly superior to the ordinary run of manuals of technical instruction as *A Course of Lessons in Landscape Painting in Oils*, which has lately been published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co. By way of introduction, Mr. Grace gives an historical and critical account of the great landscape-painters, which is dispassionate and generally acceptable, though some of the assertions are rather too bold and sweeping. For the lessons themselves—on "How to See" and "To Study," on "Form," "Linear and Aerial Perspective," "Colour," "Tone," "Chiaroscuro," and other technical matters—we have nothing but praise; and the instruction is strong meat compared to the milk-sop pabulum usually offered to art students or amateurs. The illustrations consist of numerous wood engravings and colour-plates. One of the latter is from a poetical picture of moonrise, by Mr. Grace himself (now in the European galleries), and others are from landscapes by celebrated English masters. The margin of these coloured illustrations is gilt paper, but as the tone of this, even when reflecting the light, is much lower than that of a well-gilt mount or frame, which it is intended to represent (and there is, besides, none of the life of relieved ornament), the effect is decidedly unfavourable.

Under the title of *Etude sur la Gravure au XIXe Siècle*, M. Le Roy de Sainte-Croix, of the "Journal des Arts," has written an admirable *Catalogue raisonné* of the engravings, &c., published by Mr. Gambart and his successors, Messrs. Pilgrem and Lefevre, and latterly Mr. Lefevre alone. When we recall how many of the finest engravings of our time have been published by this firm, the occasion for this "Etude," and the propriety of its comprehensive designation appear justifiable. We have said that it is a "catalogue raisonné," but the words must be understood in a liberal and honourable sense. The "introductions" and incidental remarks comprise criticism of wide bearing expressed in excellent literary form.

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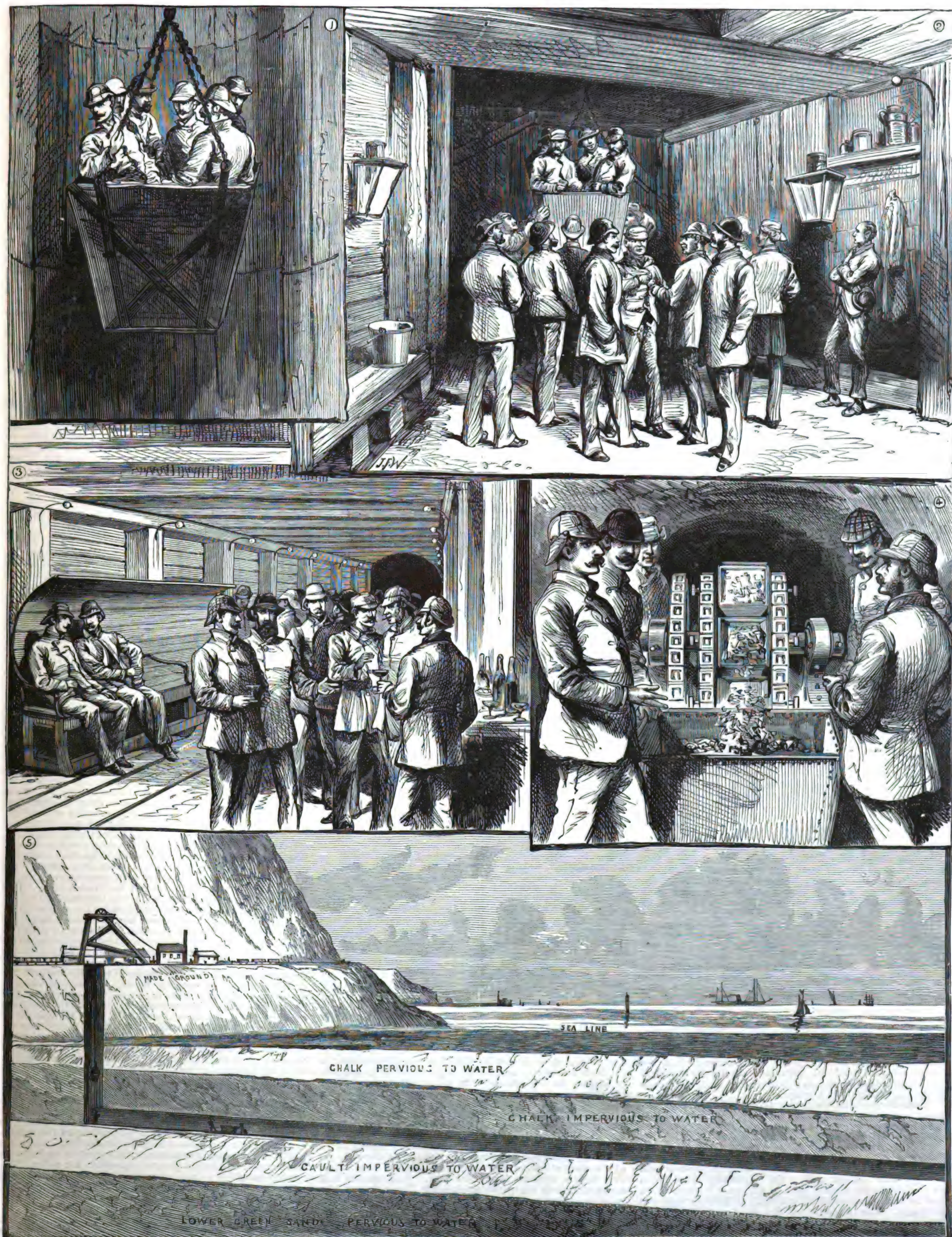
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THE CHANNEL TUNNEL WORKS AT DOVER.

SEE PAGE 219.



1. Going down in the Cage.

2. Arrival at the bottom of the Shaft.

3. Swindon Junction.

4. The Compressed-Air Boring Machine.

5. Section of Tunnel.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC EXHIBITION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

No one half a century ago would have dreamed of beholding the refulgence to-day shed by the influence of a subtle and invisible force acting with all its potency upon substances which it seems but as yesterday were regarded as worthless. No proverb ever spoke more truly than that which declares necessity to be the mother of invention. The time is well within the memory of living men when gas as an illuminant was scarcely known, and by those, indeed, who were acquainted with it, it was regarded more as a source of danger than as a boon to humanity. In the earlier years of this dying century our streets, where they were lighted at all, knew only of tallow dips or oil-lamps; watchmen carried lanterns and servant torches. Turning again to the source of gas—coal—was not that regarded as a public nuisance; and is it not a fact beyond dispute that it continued to be so regarded until wood became too scarce? Then coal was received, tolerated, and finally welcomed. Nor was it anything short of absolute necessity which decreed the substitution of gas lamps for the dingy wick. Time marches onward, and with it the minds and wants of men do their utmost to keep pace. Hence it is that man, thinking the time may be within reasonable distance when coal supplies will fail, asks for something to take its place. His very mode of existence, too, declares that the gas flame is far too poor a substitute for solar light, and lends its voice to the demand for something better. It almost appears as though man has but to ask for a thing, and, sooner or later, it must come. Hence demand has succeeded to demand, improvement to improvement, until we get now a luminous display that far transcends anything we have ever seen, or could possibly have anticipated. Such a display, however, as is to be seen at Sydenham is not the result of the labours of a day, or even of a lifetime. Thales 2400 years ago contributed his little share in discovering the production of an attractive power by rubbing one substance upon another. Other philosophers followed in their turn as Time hurried his course along, until, just about a century since, Galvani and Volta, labouring in different fields, evolved from their fertile brains the principles which almost constitute the Alpha and Omega in the construction of the many forms of galvanic battery. They asked themselves what this force produced by immersing two metal plates in saline or acidulated water was, and their only conclusion then, as it is now, was that it is simply a force or a condition of matter, as light, heat, &c., are now understood to be.

A few more decades bring us to the time when the immortal Faraday is in his zenith; and of a truth may it be said that his life and work have wrought more to render electricity subservient to man's requirements than any two, or even more, of the greatest of our other intellectual giants. Among the most noteworthy of his discoveries was the relation existing between a magnet and a piece of wire joined at its extremities and formed into a circle or coil. When a magnet approached a wire, a current of electricity was induced in it (the wire), and on withdrawing the magnet another current was induced, which traversed the wire in the opposite direction to that of the previous current. By making the magnet (or the coil) approach and recede rapidly, as rapid a series of currents was produced. The effect was very considerably increased by inserting an iron core in the coil; because as the coil and magnet came into proximity the iron core became temporarily magnetised, and produced the same effect as would result from very suddenly plunging the magnet right into the coil and as rapidly withdrawing it. By this means very powerful currents of electricity were produced, the apparatus being known as a magneto-electric machine.

So we pass on, over the labours of several great men, until we come to Wilde. It had been discovered that when a current of electricity generated in a small galvanic battery is made to pass through a coil of wire surrounding a piece of soft iron the iron is endowed with magnetic properties of enormous power. Such a piece of apparatus is called an electro-magnet, and some little idea may be formed of its strength when it is remembered that one weighing a few pounds is capable of sustaining an otherwise unsupported load of several hundred-weight. Mr. Wilde utilised this principle, and instead of having a magnet to induce the currents in his coils, used an electro-magnet actuated by a few battery cells. As a necessary consequence, he obtained unprecedentedly great results—results, in fact, sufficient to produce what was then considered a grand light. Still greater advances, however, were soon to be made. The degree of softness in a piece of iron determines the resistance or otherwise which will be offered to its demagnetisation after a current has passed round it. As nothing under the sun may be said to be really perfect, it is not difficult to imagine that a piece of iron is never absolutely or perfectly soft—that is to say, the iron will always resist more or less its demagnetisation. This little amount, it was discovered by Wheatstone and others simultaneously, is sufficient to start a series of induced currents, thus obviating the use of a battery. The small amount of remanent magnetism in the electromagnets (or, as they are now termed, the field magnets) induces a proportionate force in the revolving coils, the currents from them being made to pass through the field magnets, and so to increase the strength of the induced currents until the required power is obtained. It has been pointed out that the currents are induced first in one direction, then in the reverse. Generally, therefore, a machine has what is called a commutator, by means of which all the currents are made to leave it in one common direction. The machines of Ladd, Gramme, Siemens, Brush, Edison, &c., are all modifications of these first machines. No great new principle is involved, although, of course, a number of what we may call minor improvements are introduced in each case. It would not be to the purpose to detail these improvements here. As a matter of fact, the best criterion is the relative progress in the results obtained. It is in order that we may do this that the splendid collection at Sydenham is brought together.

Each electric lighting company is doing its hardest to produce the grandest display and create the best impression on the minds of the public and of the members of the deputations from various towns which visit the palace almost daily.

There are two ways of producing light by electricity, known as the arc and incandescent light respectively. Faraday passed the current from a battery of 2000 galvanic cells through two carbon rods. On separating them for a short distance the current spanned the space between them, and in doing so created an arc light of hitherto unknown brilliancy. The intensity of this light now varies (with the strength of the current) from a few hundred candle power up to as high as 150,000-candle power. In incandescent lighting the principle involved is the resistance which a very thin partial conductor offers to the passage of the current, just as a narrow channel in the middle of a river's course would resist and impede the progress of the water. Thus the resistance offered by the thin conductor causes the production of great illumination. If this is done in an atmosphere of air or any similar gas the fibre, or whatever it may be, is speedily volatilized. To prevent this, it is placed in

a small pear-shaped globe, from which every possible particle of air is removed. By this device great durability is secured. Mr. Swan claims to have discovered this principle twenty years since, but failed in his experiments because he could not then obtain the necessary vacuum.

The partial conductor originally used was platinum; but nowadays this is replaced by carbonized vegetable matter. Edison uses bamboo, the process of carbonization being very interesting. The fibre is looped and placed in a groove of the required shape between two plumbago blocks, and then, by being raised to a great heat, all the more volatile substances are driven off, leaving almost pure carbon and silica. The fibre is very fine, no thicker than a hair, and very great care is necessary in fitting it into the globe. The effect of the current passing through it for a considerable time is to gradually transfer the carbonaceous particles from one end to the other. Consequently the time must come when the fibre becoming too small, breaks. The usual duration claimed is 600 to 700 hours, but Edison claims 1000 hours as the life of his fibre, which he brings about in a very ingenious manner. He places the fibre in an atmosphere of carbonaceous gas, and by the use of a common burning-glass raises a part of the carbonized fibre to a white heat, when it causes a deposition of carbon on the part heated. In this way he makes one end of the fibre slightly thicker than the other. The extra thickness has to wear down before the transference of the particles of the fibre proper commences.

The luminosity of incandescent lamps varies ordinarily from ten to fifty-candle power although some estimate the intensity at 100-candle power. Arc lamps, generally speaking, are of about 2000-candle power, requiring about one-horse power per light, while the same steam-power maintains on an average ten incandescent lamps. It will thus be seen that while the latter system promises to become of inestimable value for domestic purposes, arc lighting is considerably more profitable for illuminating large spaces. This point is worthy of serious attention, because, all said and done, the question must resolve itself into one of "What will it cost?" and the cost will depend mainly on the steam power required.

Both the arc and incandescent systems are very well represented; and one great benefit the public derives from the Paris and Sydenham Exhibitions is the fusion of several companies, so that now the majority of the arc lights are allied to one or other of the various incandescent systems.

Among the various arc lights which receive the greatest commendation may be mentioned the Brush, Siemens, Gerard, Pilsen, Brockie, Hawkes, and Crompton. There are others; but of these the less said the better. The incandescent lamp harmonises much more with artistic surroundings than does the arc, and, as a natural consequence, there is nothing more beautiful than the numerous "electrolights" (a new name for what we should otherwise call chandeliers), worked in gilt-brass, bronzed steel, cut and tinted glass, &c. There are four systems of incandescent lighting—viz., Edison, Swan, Maxim, and Lane-Fox, the general principles being the same in each.

Unless one sees this Exhibition, he can form no idea of the rapid strides electricity is making to secure the mastery over the other forces controlled by human will.

Telegraphy has long ceased to be a nine-days' wonder; nevertheless, the various exhibits in this class are well patronised. Great interest, too, attaches to the various improvements suggested in our systems of railway signalling; and, judging from recent disasters, our railway magnates are not a moment too soon in carefully investigating these exhibits.

Telephony has forged ahead, and one of the most interesting features to which the attention of the Royal party was drawn on Saturday was the Telephone-room in the eastern gallery. It is connected to the concert-room, and the telephone, which owes its sound-conveying property to the generation of very small magneto-electric currents, responds readily to the vibrations imparted by the organ.

The exhibition may now be said to be fairly opened, and will amply repay any trouble a visit may entail.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ELECTRIC EXHIBITION.

We present two pages of Engravings, which show many objects of interest comprised in the International Electric Exhibition. The subjects can only be here spoken of with brevity, as our space does not admit of a detailed and minute explanation of the scientific apparatus; but the reader can easily find each illustration of the object noticed.

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

The contributions of Her Majesty's Government, through the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of State for War, are placed on the main floor, at the north end of the nave. That of the Post Office is spread over two long parallel counters; the one displaying historical specimens of electric telegraphy, and the other showing the apparatus now in actual use. The former begins with the electric dial telegraph of Sir Francis Ronalds, in 1816, and goes on with the needle telegraphs of Cooke and Wheatstone, the contrivances of other inventors not so well known, many improvements of detail in the apparatus, different modes of insulating the wires, both for land telegraphs and in submarine cables, and different kinds of batteries to generate the electric current. The modern postal telegraph apparatus embraces Wheatstone's automatic (working at the rate of 200 words per minute), Wheatstone's A B C, the single needle, duplex Morse, and sounder sets, &c. In addition to these is a quantity of testing apparatus, and specimens of pneumatic tube apparatus, by which messages are sent bodily through leaden tubes from one part of London to another. The other exhibits include Hughes's induction balance and a model of a cable ship.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH AND THE WOODPECKERS.

The section of wood sent by the Norwegian Government is cut from a perfectly sound post, impregnated with sulphate of copper. It is perforated with a hole, forming a circle of the diameter of about three inches and a half, which hole has been pecked out by the birds. Electric telegraph poles are frequently thus treated in Norway, in certain districts situated near pine woods where this bird is found; the holes are, as a rule, at the top of the post. According to the opinion of an ornithologist, the motive should be attributed to the humming sound produced in the post by the vibration of the wire, which the bird imagines to proceed from worms and insects working inside the post. The smaller bird depicted here is the green woodpecker (*Picus viduus*), the most common of our limited number of British woodpeckers. The larger bird is the great black woodpecker (*Picus martius*), whose native regions are the northern and eastern parts of Europe.

EDISON'S EXHIBITION COURT.

Mr. Edison's display is unique, and is an exhibition in itself well meriting the encomiums bestowed upon it. He has a number of various telegraph and such-like instruments, but the electric light is of paramount importance. His lamps are all of the incandescent type, the chief feature being their equal luminosity. Two hundred and fifty of them are fixed in the Concert-Room; but his great effort is in the Entertainment

Court. Over the centre of the room is a magnificent gilt-brass electrolier, by Messrs. Verity and Son. It is well adapted to this æsthetic age, the design representing a huge basket of flowers. The sunflower, however, is a little more reticent than its admirers usually consider it, the chief honour being bestowed upon less pretentious aspirants. In these latter, the flower takes the form of coloured glass, each containing a lamp ensconced within it. There are about 120 lamps in all, divided into three sections; so that one third, two thirds, or all of them may be lighted or turned out at will. Eighty other lamps are distributed about the court, illustrating very beautifully their innumerable adaptations.

SIEMENS'S ELECTRIC LIGHT CHANDELIER.

Messrs. Siemens, Brothers, of Charlton, West Woolwich, whose contributions are to be seen in that portion of the palace comprising the crystal fountain, supply at least one of the prettiest features in the palace. They have a magnificent pendant suspended over the fountain basin; and this, when brilliantly lighted up over the water and the ferns beneath, and in the immediate vicinity of the crystal fountain, has certainly a very fine effect.

INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMPS.

Three conspicuous varieties, of which we give some illustrations, are those of Edison, Swan, and Maxim. Their soft, delicious light has as soothing an effect upon the eyes as the most pleasant lamps or the finest candles, and have certainly removed all objections raised to the electric light for internal illuminating purposes. One of our illustrations shows the Edison lamps fitted up in front of a mirror, such as would be suitable for many purposes of indoor application. Another is the simplest form of Edison lamp. The Swan and Maxim ornamental lamps show some of the various home uses to which they are applied. In Edison's mining lamp, the outer glass vessel in which the lamp is contained is nearly filled with water, and consequently all the connections are under water, so that there is no danger of fire from choke-damp. A ring of lead is fitted over the upper part to prevent the lamp floating upwards.

EDISON'S "FARADAY" DYNAMO-GENERATOR.

The Edison lamps at the Crystal Palace are supplied with electricity by his "Faraday" generator, of which there are several at work, the name being given in honour of the great physical philosopher, Professor Michael Faraday.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN "BRUSH" ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The Brush Company and the Hammond Electric Light and Power Supply Company, who also adopt the Brush system, have a much larger space allotted them than any other system. The Brush Corporation lights up the Tropical Department and the adjoining Alhambra and Byzantine Courts. Their machine-room is close at hand, and contains five Robey engines, ranging from twenty to thirty horse power, driving a large number of generating machines. The light from their ordinary arc lamps has about the same luminosity as the majority of the other forms exhibited; but a marked feature about them is that while all the lamps supplied by any one machine are in one circuit, an accident extinguishing one lamp does not affect the others beyond making their light a little brighter. The Pilsen lamps, which light the orchestra, and is almost, if not quite, as steady as the Brush lamps, is the only other system which has secured the right of using such a cut-out arrangement. The Hammond Company's lights are, if anything, steadier than those of the maternal company, and illuminates the corridor leading to the Brighton Company's station, and Messrs. Nicholson's costume-room. They have been asked, and it is understood have agreed, to light up some of the darker parts of the nave and the walk leading to the panorama in the grounds. The most powerful light in the Palace is shown by the Brush Company, and is said to equal in power the light of 150,000 candles, the carbon rods being 2½ inches in diameter. Such a light is only adaptable for such purposes as lighthouses, &c.

KELWAY'S ELECTRIC LOG.

This apparatus provides for a continuous registration, on board the ship, of the actual distance travelled by her through the water. The distance run is shown on dials placed in the captain's cabin, and elsewhere; each indication being also announced on a single-stroke electric bell within audible distance of the officer on watch. The electric log, which has received favourable attention from the Admiralty, seems calculated to be of service in navigation, scientific speed trials of vessels, nautical surveying, the testing of various forms of screw propellers, and in naval range finding. The Kelway's Electric Log screw or rotator, which actuates the electrical portion, is placed in a cylinder below the bottom of the vessel where, by a passage of the vessel through the water, it rotates in a body of water of uniform pressure or density, thus eliminating, even in the roughest weather, the well-known inaccuracies of ordinary towing-logs, which are notably affected by the disturbing influence of the ship's propeller or by surface waves. Fig. 1 shows the interior of the Electric Log. At its lower part is a sluice-valve bolted to the bottom of the vessel; the sluice valve is shown open and allowing the sea full access to the iron box DD. This iron box is bolted to the upper flange of sluice-valve, and is closed at its top by the metal plate E, which effectually prevents the ingress of water to the ship's hold. Through the stuffing-box F, in plate E, passes the metal rod G, the screw-thread on which raises or lowers the metal cage HH. To the bottom of this cage is affixed the cylinder, having its opening for the passage of water in a fore and aft direction or in a line with the keel of the vessel. The passage of water through the cylinder causes the screw R to rotate with the spindle L. On this spindle is also an endless screw which revolves, by the intervention of a wheel, the vertical spindle M, which in its turn actuates a series of wheels in the box N. The last of these wheels, termed the "mile" wheel, makes one revolution while the vessel passes through the water one nautical mile. On the spindle of this "mile" wheel is affixed a second wheel, having eight ratchet teeth; and these teeth, by moving a lever, cause an electric circuit to be completed—obviously eight times in the mile, the current passing through the electric cable to the indicating dials and bells. Referring to the dial, fig. 2, it will be seen that there are eighty graduations on the outside circle; and, as the pointer in front of the dial jumps one graduation at each completion of the electric circuit, one revolution of the larger pointer represents ten miles. Ten revolutions of this pointer cause the smaller one to make one revolution, recording one hundred miles. The mechanism of this dial is similar to a gas-meter index.

SUBMARINE MINES.

A feeling somewhat akin to revulsion pervades us as we look at this collection of destructive appliances exhibited by the War Office. The mines, more generally known as torpedoes, contain, when loaded, charges of gun-cotton, which in some of the larger forms amounts to 500 lb. Generally there is an arrangement inside the mine by which, when it is severely shaken, as it would be when a ship strikes, rings a bell on shore to warn the officer in charge of what has taken place. He can then explode the mine by means of an electric current generated by fifty or sixty Leclanché cells. Sometimes an

arrangement is adopted by which the mine is exploded automatically. When the charge does not exceed 100 lb. the mine is usually floated on the surface of the water, but larger ones are sunk to a depth not exceeding fifty or sixty feet; a leaden weight holds them down, while a buoy prevents them from sinking too far. It is calculated that a charge of 500 lb. placed 50 ft. below the surface will, when exploded, eject into the air a column of water 150 ft. high and 80 ft. in diameter. Of course, when the mine is below the surface the circuit-closing or warning arrangement above referred to is contained in the buoy.

MILITARY MOUNTAIN TELEGRAPH.

This is another War Office exhibit, and is of exceptional interest, as it depicts the way in which telegraphic communication may be hastily established. The insulated wire which is to form the conductor is wound on drums large enough for two of them to constitute a mule's load. All the tools and instruments are contained in cases similar to those with the wire drums. In the exhibit there are three model mules laden and ready to start. Where the ground permits, the load is drawn on a carriage built for the purpose, each carriage carrying six miles of insulated wire, besides the tools, &c., required for laying and working the line. A tent is also carried which constitutes the telegraph office.

CHANDELIER OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER GENERATOR COMPANY.

This is by far the most tastily designed glass electrolier yet exhibited. It was made by Messrs. Defries and Son, of Houndsditch. Ninety-six Maxim incandescent lamps, each of about thirty-candle power, are arranged on it, the effect being very grand, yet not without a tone of delicate softness. The power is supplied by the Maxim dynamo, which requires between eleven and twelve horse power.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

We present a series of Sketches and Illustrations of the Channel Tunnel Works at Dover, recently commenced by the Submarine Continental Railway Company, of which Sir Edward Watkin, Bart., M.P., Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company, is the presiding director. On Saturday, the 18th inst., Sir Edward Watkin conducted a party of thirty or forty gentlemen from London to inspect these works, the Lord Mayor of London being one of the party. They descended the shaft, walked a thousand yards under the sea, and admired the working of Colonel Beaumont's compressed-air boring machine. They had the electric light, by which the tunnel was illuminated from end to end. In anticipation of this visit Sir Edward had directed a luncheon to be prepared in the tunnel, which was partaken of in a chamber cut in the side of the heading, tables and stools being set there for the occasion. This chamber is subsequently to be converted into a siding. The party spent upwards of an hour in the tunnel, and then went to Dover, where a luncheon, to which the Mayor and some of the members of the Dover Corporation had been invited, was provided at the Lord Warden Hotel.

The Channel Tunnel was again opened to another party of London visitors on Tuesday of last week, when Sir E. Watkin could not be present, but his place was taken by Mr. Miles Fenton, general manager of the South-Eastern Railway, aided by Mr. Shaw, Secretary to that Company. Under the guidance of Mr. Francis Brady, C.E., engineer of the Channel Tunnel, and Colonel Beaumont, R.E., the visitors, six at a time, having put on rough overalls to save their clothes from dust, descended into the shaft by means of an iron cage, such as is used in coal-mines. The shaft is sunk in the chalk cliff at the foot of the "Shakespeare Cliff," between Folkestone and Dover, and is about one hundred and sixty feet in depth. The opening is circular, with boarded sides, and the descending apparatus is worked by a steam-engine. At the bottom of this shaft is a square chamber dug in the grey chalk, the sides of which are protected by heavy beams; and in front is the experimental boring, a low-roofed circular tunnel, about seven feet in diameter, the floor of which is laid with a double line of tram-rails. This tunnel is admirably ventilated, and on visiting days is lighted with electric lamps, the steam-power at the mouth of the shaft being sufficient for all purposes. The stratum through which the experimental borings have been made is the lower grey chalk. This material, while perfectly dry, and very easily worked, is sufficiently hard to dispel any apprehensions of crumbling or falling in. The main feature of the Channel Tunnel scheme, as designed by the engineers of the Submarine Continental Railway Company, is that of constructing the tunnel altogether in the lower measure of the grey chalk. In this respect it differs from the scheme of a rival Company, whose tunnel would reach the lower measure of grey chalk two or three miles eastward of Dover, necessitating an approach through the white chalk, which is heavily charged with water, and from which stratum, in fact, the town of Dover gets its water supply.

The length of the Submarine Continental Railway Company's Tunnel, under sea, from the English to the French shore, will be twenty-two miles; and, taking the shore approaches at four miles on each side, there will be a total length of thirty miles of tunnelling. The approach tunnel descends from the daylight surface by an inclosed gallery, with an incline of 1 in 80, towards Dover, to a point on the Southern Railway Company's line, about two miles and a half from Folkestone. The exact point is at the western end of the Abbot's Cliff tunnel, at which point the gault clay outcrops to the sea level. Half a mile of heading has been driven, by machinery, from this point; after which, the works were suspended, to enable them to be resumed at a point nearer to Shakespeare's Cliff, where the tunnel passes under the sea. It is the shaft at this point that is represented in our Engraving. This shaft is 160 ft. deep. It is sunk close to the western end of Shakespeare's Cliff. The opening is situated on a plateau, formed by the debris which was blown down by the famous blast that took place in the construction of the South-Eastern Railway between Folkestone and Dover, some years ago. The shaft passes through about 40 ft. of overlying debris; it then just touches the white chalk, which is pervious to water; after which it goes down to the beginning of the tunnel, which is here 100 ft. below the surface of the sea. The small amount of water observed in the shaft above, when the party of visitors descended, came from the white chalk already mentioned. A heading, now three quarters of a mile long, has been driven in the direction of the head of the Admiralty Pier, entirely in the grey chalk, near its base, and a few feet above the impermeable strata formed by the gault clay. The idea of the projectors is so to localise the tunnel, not only in the part already made, but also when it passes out under the sea, that it shall have the body of the grey chalk above it, and that of the gault clay below it; both these strata being in themselves impervious to water, and both alike having heavily watered strata on each side of them; namely, the white chalk, as shown in our Section, above the grey chalk; and the lower greensand below the gault clay. This condition, together with that of providing sufficient roof between the top of the tunnel and

the sea, which roof has a thickness of 150 ft., will necessitate the tunnel being turned in a curved line.

The present heading is 7 ft. in diameter. Machinery is being constructed by which this 7 ft. hole can be enlarged to 14 ft., by cutting an annular space, 3 ft. 6 in. wide, around it. This will be done by machinery similar to that already described, but furnished with an upper bore-head, suitable for dealing with chalk, to make an annular cutting, instead of acting like the first machine, which makes the 7 ft. cutting. The one machine will follow the other, at a proper interval; and the debris from the cutting by the first will be passed out through the second machine. The compressed air, likewise, which is necessary to work the advanced machine, will be similarly passed through the machine coming behind. There will be no difficulty in speeding the machines so that they shall work along the tunnel at the same rate of progress; and the larger machine can, as well as the smaller one, do its work with a minimum of manual labour; only two men are at present needed for each machine.

At the end of the tunnel the visitors found one of the Beaumont and English compressed-air boring machines at work. The length of this machine from the borer to the tail end is about 33 ft. Its work is done by the cutting action of short steel cutters fixed in two revolving arms, seven cutters in each, the upper portion of the frame in which the borer is fixed moving forward 5-16ths of an inch with every complete revolution of the cutters. In this way a thin paring from the whole face of the chalk in front is cut away with every turn of the borer. A circular tunnel is formed having a diameter of 7 ft. A man in front shovels the crumbled debris into small buckets, which, travelling on an endless band, shoot the dirt into a "skip" tended by another man. The skip when filled is run along a tramway to the mouth of the shaft. At present these trolleys, each holding about one third of a cubic yard, are drawn by men; but before long it is hoped that small compressed air-engines will be used for traction. The rate of progress made with the machine is about one hundred yards per week, but will soon be much accelerated. As worked at present, the number of revolutions it makes is two or three per minute, which, as the advance by each revolution is 5-16ths of an inch, amounts to boring nearly an inch a minute while the machine is at work. But Colonel Beaumont anticipates no difficulty in making the machine cut its way at the rate of 3-8ths of an inch per revolution, and getting five revolutions per minute, which would give a rate of advance of two inches per minute. A very important question has been raised with regard to the supply of compressed air. Carried in four-inch iron pipes, it now reaches the machine with a pressure of about 20 lb., the pressure at the compressor at the shaft mouth being from 30 lb. to 35 lb.; but by increasing the diameter of the supply pipe to eight inches the loss of working value by friction would be greatly diminished, if not rendered inappreciable. The boring has now advanced to the length of 1250 yards, or say, three quarters of a mile, and it is going on at the rate of three miles a year, which speed of working, as we said, will be increased. Simultaneous borings from the French side at the same rate would give six miles a year, or a complete tunnel underneath and across the Channel in three years and a half. The geological experts associated with the project are sanguine about the existence of a great bed of grey chalk, which stretches in an irregular curve from England to France, starting from the foot of the Shakespeare Cliff, and reaching to a point on the French coast a little to the east of Cape Grisez. This bed has been penetrated on the English side, but not as yet on the French side.

The shape which the completed tunnel will assume will probably be a circle, 14 ft. in diameter, but flattened at the bottom to receive the rails. It will be lined with 2 ft. thickness of cement concrete; not that this is necessary to ensure the stability of the work, but to prevent accidental falls of chalk. The concrete will be made of shingle from Dungeness, and of cement formed from the grey chalk excavated from the tunnel itself. In this manner, the tunnel will afford the means of its own lining at a cheap rate. The gradients will be 1 in 80, on each side, until the depth 150 ft. below the bottom of the sea is reached; after which the line may be said to be level, subject only to a very slight inclination from the centre outwards, to prevent the lodging of water.

The ventilation of the tunnel is, perhaps, the simplest matter in connection with it, but as some doubts have been expressed upon this, it may here be shortly explained. During the construction of the tunnel, the air necessary for ventilation will be more than enough supplied by that used to drive the boring machines. This air will be conveyed, from the pumping-engines at the shore ends, to the centre of the tunnel, by means of cast-iron pipes of 8 in. or 10 in. diameter. When the tunnel is opened for traffic, the trains will run through by means of Beaumont compressed-air locomotives. The principle of these locomotives will be similar to that of those already working on the Stratford and Leytonstone branch of the North Metropolitan Tramways. The Channel Tunnel locomotive will weigh from sixty to seventy tons, and will be charged with 1200 cubic feet of air, compressed to the density of seventy atmospheres, the equivalent of which is over 80,000 cubic feet of free air. This will give power sufficient to draw a train of 150 tons gross weight (including the engine), the distance of twenty-two miles under the sea. Assuming that the rate of travelling be thirty miles an hour, the air discharged by the engine would give a supply of free and pure air to the amount of 2000 cubic feet, approximately, which will be far in excess of what is needed by the passengers in the train.

The margin of power belonging to the locomotives will be sufficient to provide for any accidentally increased demand upon them. But to provide against the possibility of any inconvenience arising from the engine having in itself no recuperative power, there will be pipes, containing compressed air at a pressure of 1000 lb. to the square inch, laid along the tunnel, and kept constantly charged. Reservoirs will also be placed, at convenient intervals, so that the engines, should they need it, may be replenished with compressed air, more quickly than an ordinary steam locomotive can be re-charged with water. It will, therefore, be seen that Colonel Beaumont's system of compressed-air engines affords equal advantages with the ordinary steam locomotives, and with no increase of weight. An illustration of the compressed-air locomotive is given at page 213 of this number of our Journal.

One of the Views engraved, in a military sense, shows how the tunnel is defended by existing works; this view is taken from the head of the Admiralty Pier. The approaches to the tunnel here appear to be completely under command of the guns of the fortress. The proposed railway station, on the site of the works, at the west end of Shakespeare's Cliff, will be directly under fire of the 80-ton turret guns on the Pier, and also from ships on the sea. The arrangements for flooding or otherwise blocking the tunnel will be under control from the fortress, through the shaft which is shown at the east end of the Shakespeare's Cliff tunnel. The air-compressing station will be on the cliff above the railway at that point; and it is to be observed how completely this is commanded both from the sea and from the Pier, and also from the guns of the fortress. It is proposed also that the mouth of the

tunnel and the hydraulic lift shall be commanded by guns, in casemates to be excavated in the solid cliff behind the station; these guns would be protected by iron shields, and their position, while it would afford a close and direct fire on the tunnel's mouth, could be made absolutely secure against escalade.

The controversy now going on between different military authorities and politicians respecting the effect which the Tunnel would have upon our insular safety from the risk of a foreign invasion has already been much noticed. In the *Nineteenth Century* for March, Colonel Beaumont replies to the arguments of Admiral Lord Dunsany and of a distinguished military man, understood to be Sir Garnet Wolseley, who disapproves of the Tunnel upon this ground. Having been himself employed three years in the construction of the Dover fortifications, Colonel Beaumont is enabled to assure us that by the natural strength of the position, and by the powerful works erected there, at a cost, including the turret at the end of the Pier, somewhat under a million, Dover may be regarded as "a first-class fortress, quite safe from any coup de main from without." He assumes that the entrance to the Tunnel will be under the command of guns mounted in a strong outwork, and also under fire from the sea; and that a communication, by a small gallery and shaft, will be made between the point where the heading passes under the sea and the interior of the works. There will be arrangements, under control of the military, for letting the water of the sea into the Tunnel; but these arrangements, which will be kept secret, should be of such a nature that they cannot be tampered with improperly, while they can be promptly put in operation without the assistance of technical experts. The position of the inclined gallery, connecting the end of the Tunnel with the main railway lines, will be such that the trains, on emerging from under the sea, must be lifted bodily, by suitable hydraulic apparatus, to the daylight surface; and without the aid of such hydraulic apparatus, the ends of the Tunnel will be blocked, in such a way as not to be reopened for some time. Hence it will be evident that, supposing a party of two thousand men could pass through the Tunnel by surprise, and could reach the bottom of the shaft at the Dover end, they could surely get no further. "The inclined gallery is blocked; and to be lifted to the surface would require the assistance of the lift for a long continuance of time; while, if the inclined gallery were open to them, they would only emerge to find themselves under the guns of the fortifications; and, unless they could take Dover from the outside by a coup de main, they would be utterly unable to control the Tunnel in the slightest degree." But Colonel Beaumont does not admit that it is possible for a surprise party of two thousand men, as imagined by Lord Dunsany and his military authority, to pass through the Tunnel unobserved. "They cannot come by train; as, irrespective of any suspicions on the part of the booking clerks, special train arrangements would have to be made to carry so large a number; they cannot march, as they would be run over by the trains, running, as they would do, at intervals of ten minutes, or oftener, without cessation, day or night." He proceeds to answer the objection, that the arrangements for blocking the Tunnel might not be available when required, or that the persons in charge of them might be incapable. The provision that he would think needful would be two or three 6-inch iron mains, laid from the sea direct into the Tunnel; each main furnished with stop-valves, duplicated to render an accident absolutely impossible; and the keys to work these stop-cocks should be in charge of the officer of the guard. No dynamite mines, submarine batteries, and secret wires, would be needed. He thinks arrangements should also be made by which the ventilating engines, used for the ordinary purposes of the Tunnel, could pump the smoke from their own furnaces into the Tunnel, in place of fresh air; this could be easily and simply done, and would soon produce an atmosphere through which no living being could pass. Colonel Beaumont then asks, how is it possible for such arrangements to miscarry? The only supposition deserving to be considered is that of Dover itself being captured by an enemy, so that the mouth of the Tunnel, with its approaches, would be in the enemy's hands. If we had lost command of the sea temporarily, and the enemy had landed twenty or thirty thousand men on our coast, there would still have been time for us to block or flood the Tunnel, or to destroy its ventilation; at any rate, to destroy the hydraulic lifts, which could be done by firing a single charge of dynamite. The enemy, if he had command of the sea, could bring over troops and supplies as well without the Tunnel as with it. But if we regained the command of the sea, the Tunnel would be of no avail to the enemy; for both its approaches, the open mouth and the lift, would be under fire of our ships, and a few shells would render it impossible to use the Tunnel at all. "It would appear, therefore, that at the only time when, by any stretch of imagination, the Tunnel would be a source of danger, no invader could by any possibility make use of it."

"To sum up my arguments," says Colonel Beaumont, "I submit that absolute conditions of safety are secured, if, in the construction of the Tunnel, the following conditions are observed:—

1. The mouth of the Tunnel to be outside the fortifications of Dover, and under fire of its guns.
2. The entrance to the Tunnel, whether by lift or inclined gallery, to be under command of fire from the sea.
3. The works to be capable of being flooded, or otherwise stopped, from a point within the fortifications."

The third annual show of the English Cart-Horse Society was held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday at the Agricultural Hall. The entries were considerably in excess of those of any previous year. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the show on Tuesday.

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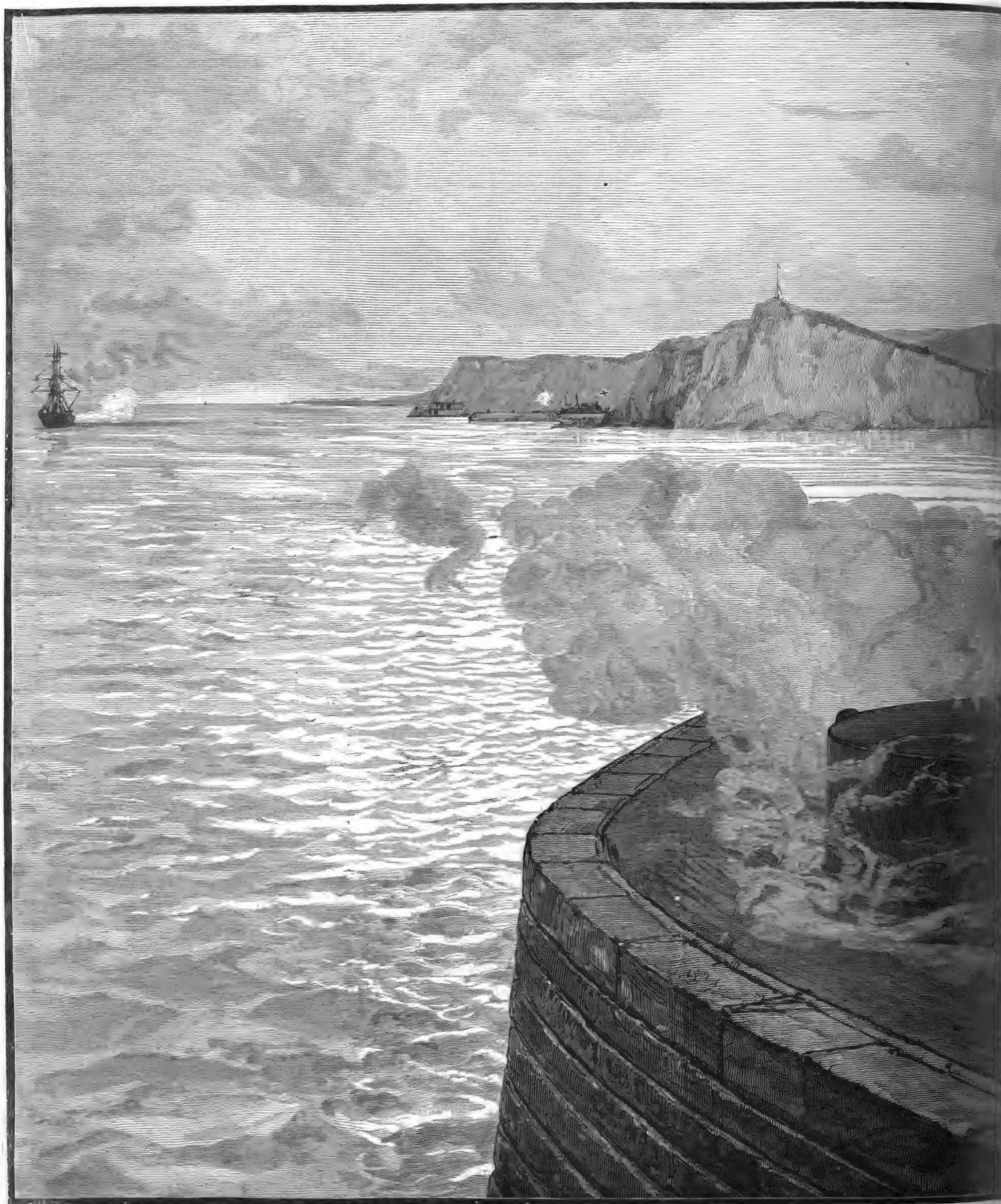
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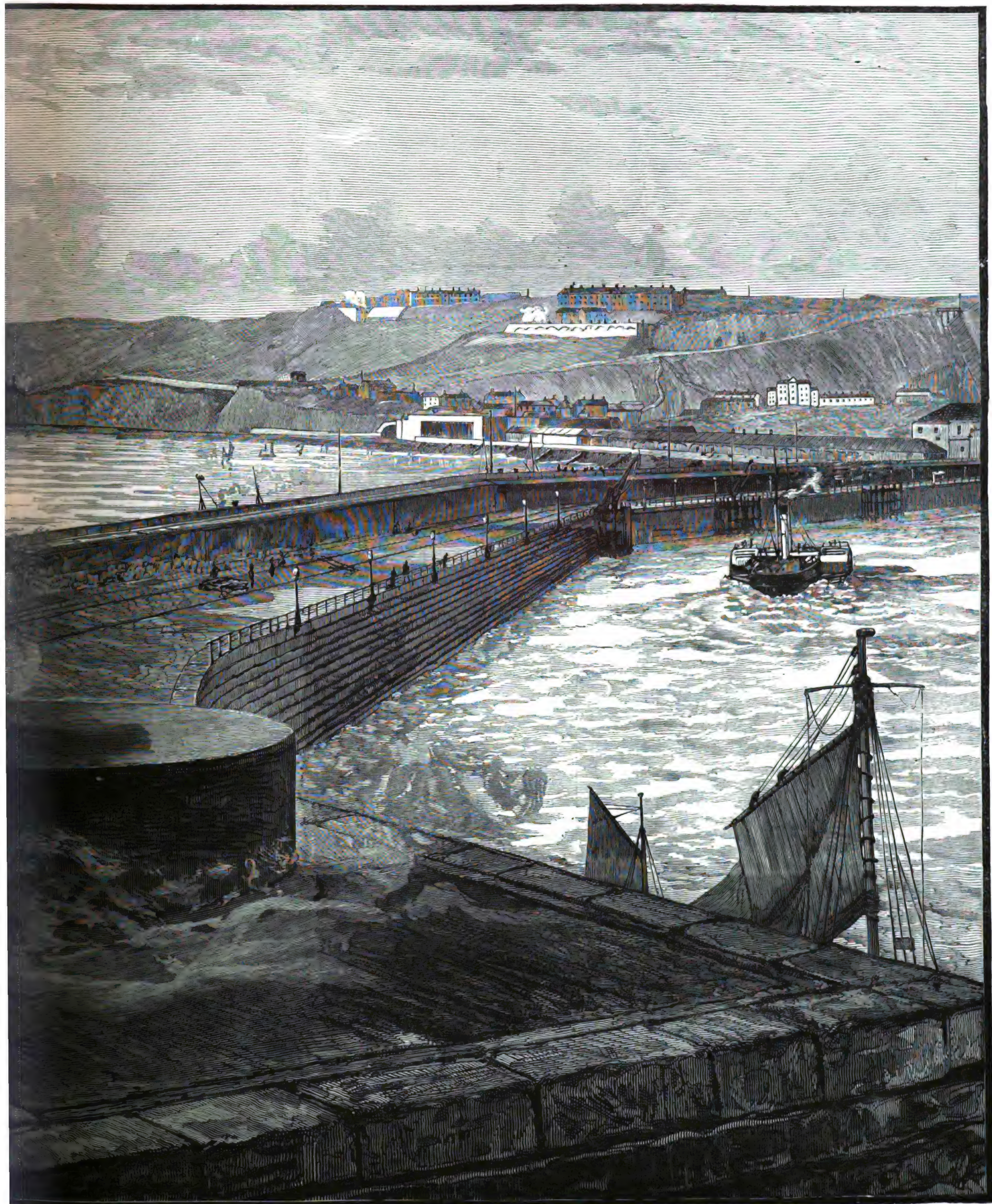
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x Entrance to Tunnel.



THE CHANNEL TUNNEL AT DOVER: VIEW FROM THE ADMIRALTY PIER

tilating Shaft.



SHOWING HOW THE TUNNEL IS DEFENDED BY EXISTING WORKS.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

MECHANISM OF THE EYE.

Professor McKendrick, in his sixth lecture, given on Tuesday, Feb. 21, continued his account of the physiology of vision. He described the structure of the various coats of the eye, and in particular that of the retina. He then contrasted the structure of the complete eye with that of the compound eye, found in many invertebrate animals, showing that there are many points of resemblance between them. He next considered the eye as an optical instrument, and illustrated, both theoretically and experimentally, how the image is formed on the retina, and showed the necessity of accurate focussing on the retina by a demonstration on the screen of the experiment of Scheiner. A description was given of the peculiarities of the normal eye—the near-sighted and the far-sighted—and it was stated that most eyes are more or less liable to certain other defects, such as that due to the curved surfaces of the refractive media being unequal, and thus producing “a stigmatism.” The Professor described the error in regard to colour, termed “chromatic aberration,” because the eye is unable to focus equally for the rays of the spectrum, more especially for those at the extreme ends, the violet and the red. After alluding to the entoptic phenomena of the eye—the dots, streaks, and curious figures sometimes seen floating in the air—Dr. McKendrick showed how we may be made conscious of phenomena in the retina, and even see the shadows of the retinal vessels of our own eyes.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS.

Mr. P. L. Sclater, Ph.D., F.R.S., Secretary of the Zoological Society, in his second lecture, given on Thursday, Feb. 23, after recapitulating the division of the earth's surface in regard to terrestrial animals into six principal regions, proceeded to discuss the peculiarities of the Australian region. This region he showed to be divisible into four sub-regions, the Australian proper, the Papuan (New Guinea), the Maorian, and the Polynesian. These were taken successively, and their special characteristic forms, in mammals and birds, pointed out. The forms selected as typical of the Australian region were the duck-bill, kangaroo, wombat, honey-eater, lyre-bird, and cassowary. Mr. Sclater also explained the meaning of the lipotype, or characteristic deficiency in certain faunas, and instanced as Australian lipotypes monkeys, ungulates, woodpeckers, and vultures. Special reference was made to the late Mr. John Gould's great work on the Mammals and Birds of Australia, justly celebrated for the accuracy and beauty of the plates. After noticing the similarity of the Papuan fauna to that of Australia, Mr. Sclater passed to that of New Zealand, the Maorian, so remarkable for the absence of mammals, for the wingless bird, the apteryx, and for the fossil remains of the extinct gigantic bird, the moa or dinornis. The lecture concluded with a brief account of the Polynesian fauna. During the lecture allusions were made to the successful rearing of kangaroos and other animals in the Zoological Society's gardens.

THE CHEMICAL ALLOTROPY OF BRODIE.

Professor Odling, F.R.S., who gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, Feb. 24, began by referring to the opinion, which prevailed up to mediæval times, that there was only one primordial matter, and that the substance of all things was the same, the form alone being different. In conformity with this notion, the alchemists strove to impress upon the substance lead the form of gold, and thereby to convert it into gold. This was followed by the apposite idea that difference of form or nature depended wholly on difference of substance, and that identity of substance necessitated identity of properties. Since 1823 bodies began to be discovered of precisely the same composition, possessing strikingly different properties. To express the relationship of various sets of bodies, alike in composition but different in properties, Berzelius, in 1831, and later on, introduced the words “isomerism, polymorphism, and allotropy.” The last term was used expressly to denote the different conditions of so-called elementary bodies. An account was then given by the speaker of the allotropic forms of carbon, phosphorus, and oxygen, and of Sir Benjamin C. Brodie's researches in connection with these several elements. Particular reference was made to his transformation of a mass of phosphorus, by means of a fragment of iodine, into a substance differing more widely from ordinary phosphorus than lead differs from gold. Professor Odling next discussed Sir B. C. Brodie's inquiries into the nature of allotropy, which resulted in the establishment of the now accepted notion that the element hydrogen is a compound of hydrogen with hydrogen, while oxygen is a compound of oxygen with oxygen, and similarly in other cases. In regard to the relationship of ordinary oxygen with ozone, Sir B. C. Brodie demonstrated that the former is constituted by the union of two atoms, the latter by the union of three atoms of oxygen. Finally, Professor Odling discussed certain speculative views, which these researches suggested, as to the true nature of the elements. The discourse was illustrated by interesting experiments.

THE MYTHOLOGY OF HOMER.

Mr. Watkiss Lloyd began his second lecture on Saturday last, Feb. 25, by describing and illustrating the development of Greek mythology by free, unrestrained use of the imagination. He then commented on the relation of the Homeric mythology to the overwhelming religious sentiment which recognises a great intelligent sympathising power, or powers, behind all the forces of nature—a momentous feeling which underlies all forms of worship, and which, more especially in early ages, tended to the use of poetic forms of expression. The mythology adopted and embellished by Homer, Mr. Lloyd said, had already forfeited this simple religious character; and he cited the pious Herodotus as a witness to the conventional religion of his time, and of its slight connection with Homer's gods and goddesses. In reference to Welcker's theory that Homer was the first to advance beyond the barbaric forms of religion, by combining the attributes of humanity with the elemental powers of nature, Mr. Lloyd demonstrated that in Hesiod and Homer we have not the first awakening germs of mythology, but the extreme ripeness, which led to a revulsion and a reaction, and return to the ancient simple religion of Dionysius and Demeter, especially at Athens and Eleusis. This revival was heightened by the development of mysteries. Mr. Lloyd adverted next to the spirit of morality which pervades the Homeric poems, independently of their mythology, and concluded by correcting some strange misconceptions in this respect, and by repudiating some disparaging reflections on the character of the poet himself.

Mr. Joseph W. Swan will give a discourse on Electric Lighting by Incandescence at the Friday evening meeting on March 10.

Concurrently with the visit last Saturday of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the formal commencement of the electric exhibition, the seventeenth annual bird show was held at the Crystal Palace, and continued till Thursday evening. The terrace saloon was filled with over 1200 specimens of sweet-voiced songsters and brilliantly plumaged creatures.

CHESS.

SACRE (Louth).—You have overlooked that if White play 1. R takes P in No. 1979, Black's answer is 1. R to K R 7th (ch), &c.

J. R. W.—Your question was answered last week.

C. S. (St. Cook, Albion).—We should have thought a bookseller would have been glad to dispose of his wares. Staunton's “Theory and Practice” may be obtained from Virtue and Co., London; and Gossip's “Manual” from Longmans and Co., London. The other books named are, possibly, out of print.

E. P. W. (Southampton).—The best reply is 7. Q to Q Kt 3rd, and should Black then play 7. Kt to R 4th, the usual continuation is 8. B takes P (ch), K to B sq; 9. Q to R 4th, K takes B; 10. Q takes Kt. The variation leads to an even game.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1980 received from F. Tanta (Lorca), and Alois Gulland.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1981 received from F. Tanta, Sacul, O. Saint Junior, Alois Gulland, John Perkins, E. J. Winter Wood, H. Sahi, J. Wemyss, and A. R. Street.

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CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1983 received from H. B. G. Saint Junior, R. T. Kemp, Bosworth, T. H. Holborn, George Forbroke, Alpha, B. H. C. (a lady), J. Hall, Norman Rumbelow, A. M. Porter, A. Wigmore, H. Reeve, R. L. Southwell, Donald Mackay, J. D. B. (Forest-hill), W. F. A. W. Scrutton, H. Lucas, Schmucke, Cant, G. B. T. (Cambridge), L. R. Marchant, W. Hallett, E. Loudon, Smutch, James Dobson, Carlisle W. Wood, G. D. Smith, Albert Mass, W. Biddle, Shadforth, H. A. L. S., Penelope, W. A. Clarke, R. H. Brooks, W. H. Gwynn, S. Finlay, H. Blacklock, S. Bullen, D. W. Kell, Otto Puddler (Ghent), Harry Springthorpe, L. Wyman, W. Hillier, F. G. Parsloe, S. Lowndes, L. Falcon (Antwerp), John Perkins, F. Burgess, S. P. C. K., Carwen Sisteron, E. L. G., Sirius, Shelly, E. Bygott, Plevna, F. E. Cooper, A. B. Palmer, Jewin, Z. Inghid, E. J. Winter Wood, J. W. W. S. B. E. Ward, J. Bumstead, C. B. Carlson, Cryptotype, J. A. Green, Dr. F. S. C. M. Forster, K. (Bridgewater), J. Wemyss, C. S. Wood, J. H. Garrauld, T. Kenny (Dublin), and A. F. (Birmingham).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF MISS BECKEY'S PRIZE PROBLEM received from E. J. Winter Wood, S. B. E. Ward, A. C. (Staines), C. S. Wood, A. F. (Birmingham), D. Mayhew, H. Oakes, L. F. Beresford, and G. Saint Junior.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF MR. BODEN'S PROBLEM received from J. A. B.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1982.

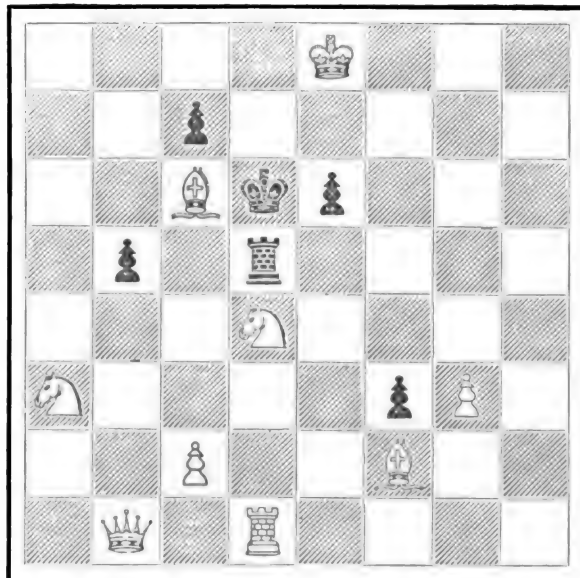
WHITE.
1. Q to K 6th
2. Mates accordingly.

BLACK.
Any move

PROBLEM NO. 1985.

By Sergeant-Major McARTHUR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

In the following game Mr. A. MARRIOTT, of Nottingham, yields the odds of King's Knight to another AMATEUR.
(Removes White's K Kt from the board.)—(Two Bishops' Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) **BLACK (Mr. G.)**
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. B to B 4th B to B 4th
3. P to Q Kt 4th B to Kt 3rd
He might have safely taken the Pawn. The double gambit, although it yields a fine attack, is, theoretically at all events, unsound.
4. P to Q R 4th P to Q R 3rd
5. B to R 3rd P to K 3rd
6. Kt to B 3d P to K B 3rd
7. Castles B to Q 5th
Over anxious to exchange pieces.
8. R to Kt sq B takes Kt
9. P takes B B to K 3rd
10. B to Q 3rd Castles
11. P to K B 4th Q to B sq
11. P takes P is the best move here.
12. P to B 5th B to Q 2nd
13. P to Kt 4th P to K R 3rd
14. P to R 4th Kt to R 2nd
15. B to B sq Q to Q sq
16. P to K Kt 5th P takes P
17. P takes P Kt takes P
18. Q to R 5th Kt to R 2nd
The only move to save the piece. If he had played the obvious move, 18. P to K B 3rd, there follows 19. B takes Kt, P takes B; 20. B to B 4th (ch), &c.
19. R to B 2nd P to K Kt 3rd
Best; for 19. Kt to K B 3rd White continues with 20. Q to R 3rd, and should Black reply with 20. R to K sq, and, apparently, he has no better resource, 21. B to Kt 6th wins easily.

WHITE (Mr. M.) **BLACK (Mr. G.)**
20. P takes P P takes P
21. B to B 4th (ch) K to R sq
22. Q takes Kt (ch)
A very fine end, we believe, perfectly sound stroke.
23. R to R 2nd (ch) K to Kt 2nd
24. B to R 6th (ch) K to B 3rd
25. R to B sq (ch) K to K 2nd
Mr. Marriott notes here: "He should have interposed the Bishop, in which case there might have followed"—
26. R to Kt 2nd Q to K sq
27. P takes B P takes P (a)
28. B to Kt 5th (ch) K to Kt 2nd
29. R to Kt 5th (dis. ch) K to R 3rd
30. R to B 3rd Q to R 4th
31. R takes R (ch) K to B 2nd
32. B to B 7th and White wins.
(a)
27. R takes P K to K 2nd
28. B takes R (ch) K takes B
29. R to Kt 5th (ch) K to 2nd
30. P to B 6th (ch) K to Q 2nd
31. R to Kt 7th (ch) K to Q sq
32. B to K 6th, and White wins.
(b)
26. P takes Q R takes R (ch)
27. P takes K R takes Kt (ch)
28. P takes K R takes Q 2nd
29. P to Kt 7th Kt to B 3rd
30. B to Kt 6th, and White wins.

26. B to Kt 5th (ch) K to K sq
27. B to B 7th (ch) R takes B
28. R to R 8th (ch) R to B sq
29. R takes R. Checkmate.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the City of London Chess Club was held on the 22nd ult., when the report of the committee was read and adopted, and the officers for the ensuing year were elected. The report proves that the club is steadily prospering. There has been a large accession of members during the past year, and the financial statement shows a satisfactory surplus. The following gentlemen were elected officers—Vice-President, Mr. H. F. Gastman; President, Messrs. Howard and Lovelock; Treasurer, Mr. Robert Clarke; Honorary Secretary, Mr. George Adamson; Committee, Messrs. Atkinson, Black, Cutler, Foster, Green, Long, Manning, Pizzi, Redpath, and Suelbel. The distinction of honorary membership was conferred on Messrs. Blackburne, Collins, Duffy, Delannoy, Harwitz, Healey, Horwitz, Macdonnell, Mason, and Moffatt.

The design of "Chess Practice," by Mr. H. E. Bird, appears to be to set before the student of chess the first ten moves in all the principal openings that have been adopted by masters of the game in practical play. Most of the examples have been selected from a compilation of "Chess Masterpieces" by the same writer, published some years ago, but a sufficient number has been taken from matches and tournaments played during the last eight or nine years to impart some novelty to the present work. How far such a book as "Chess Practice" can be regarded, in the author's words, "the safest guide to the learner" is extremely doubtful. If the "learner" limits his study to "Chess Practice," he will, without doubt, be "spared the perplexity attendant upon wading through the diversified opinions of the various authors of books on the chess openings;" but he will, we venture to think, acquire no knowledge of the principles of chess play. The "learner" will learn little worth knowing from being informed that, in a game between A and B, certain moves occurred in the opening. This would be to teach him chess as a parrot is taught to speak by sound, signifying nothing. We do not think, however, that Mr. Bird seriously pretends to teach the "learner" in this book, and shall not, therefore, pursue the point further. The most interesting part of the book is the Record of Tournaments and Matches during the last forty years; but some of these, described as having been played prior to the London Exhibition of 1851, were played a long time afterwards. Löwenthal, for instance, never visited this country until after the tourney of 1861 had been commenced; and Mr. Campbell's match with the late Mr. Barnes was not played until about 1857. About the same time, we believe, a match was played at Pursell's, in Cornhill, between Messrs. Bird and Falkbeer, which is omitted from the list. This match was played for a nominal stake only, but it evoked much interest and some controversy at the time, and was certainly not unimportant. Several other matches are omitted from Mr. Bird's record, as Steinitz giving Pawn and move to Devere, and at least one between Mr. Wisker and Mr. Macdonnell. "Chess Practice" is published by Sampson Low and Co., Fleet-street.

WILLS AND REQUESTS.

The will (dated Oct. 14, 1881), with two codicils (one dated the same day, and the other Nov. 16 following), of Mr. James Butler, of the firm of Hedges and Butler, wine merchants, 153 and 155, Regent-street, late of No. 14, New Burlington-street, and of Hollywood, Wimbledon Park, who died on Jan. 7 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by James William Butler and Frank Hedges Butler, the sons, William Worsfold, and Alfred Coleman, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £103,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Frances Mary Butler, £3000, and his furniture, plate, effects, horses and carriages at Wimbledon and New Burlington-street, and he makes no further provision for her, as she is already amply provided for; to his son James William, £15,000; to his son William, £5000; to his sons Frank Hedges, Samuel, and Harry, £3000 each; to his daughter Mrs. Ellen Stilwell, £5000; and to his daughters Mrs. Fanny Coleman, Mrs. Mary Ann Cato, Mrs. Eliza Hewitson, Mrs. Harriet Cato, Miss Florence Butler, and Miss Alice Butler, £3000 each. In addition to these pecuniary legacies, there are gifts of freehold and leasehold properties to several of his children. Every clerk, shopman, carman, porter, boy, indoor and outdoor servant in his own employ or in the employ of his firm receive legacies varying from £10 to £200; and there are some other legacies. The residue of his property, real and personal, the testator gives to all his children, except his son George Killingworth, who went abroad and who had not been heard of for many years. Special provisions are made for maintaining and carrying on the deceased's businesses in London and Brighton.

The will (dated April 29, 1881), with a codicil (dated Nov. 5 following), of Mr. Osgood Torkington, late of Holly Lodge, Clapham Park, who died on Dec. 13 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by William Williams and Henry Robert Jackson, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £48,000. The testator bequeaths £2000 Consols to the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Bagshot; and £1000 Consols each to the East London Hospital for Children, at Ratcliffe-cross; the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge-road; the National Refuge for Homeless and Destitute Children, 25, Great Queen-street, Holborn; the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, John-street, Adelphi; the Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Portland-terrace, Regent's Park; the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, Strawberry-hill; the Evelina Hospital, Southwark Bridge-road; the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square; the London Homoeopathic Hospital, Great Ormond-street; the West London Hospital, Hammersmith-road; Victoria Hospital, Gough House, Queen's-road, Chelsea; the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney-road; the Hospital for Women, Soho-square; Miss Sharman's Orphanage, 14, Smith-street, Southwark; the Bible Society, 146, Queen-Victoria-street; and the Chest Hospital, City-road. All these legacies are given free of duty, and the deceased expresses a wish that they shall not carry votes, presentations, or letters of recommendation. The testator also bequeaths £50 to the Clapham Dispensary, Manor-street, Clapham;—£6666 13s. 4d. Consols, upon trust, to pay the dividends to his niece, Emma Clayton, for life, and at her death to divide the capital sum between the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Commercial-street East; the Cancer Hospital, Brompton; the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road; and the Westminster Hospital, Broad Sanctuary;—£6666 13s. 4d. Consols, upon trust, to pay the dividends to his niece, Clara Worger, for life, and at her death to divide the principal sum equally between Charing-cross Hospital, Middlesex Hospital; St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; and the Great Northern Hospital;—£3333 6s. 8d. Consols, upon trust, for his niece, Eliza Dinah Torkington, for life, and then for the North London or University College Hospital; and St. Mark's Hospital, City-road;—£3333 6s. 8d. Consols, upon trust, for his niece, Susannah Francis Gleeson, for life, and then for King's College Hospital, Portugal-street; and Poplar Hospital, East India Dock-road;—£5000 New Three per Cents, upon trust, for Selina Smith, for life, and then to be divided between the Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, King William-street; the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, Oxford-street; and the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond-street;—and other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves to his niece, Eliza Dinah Torkington.

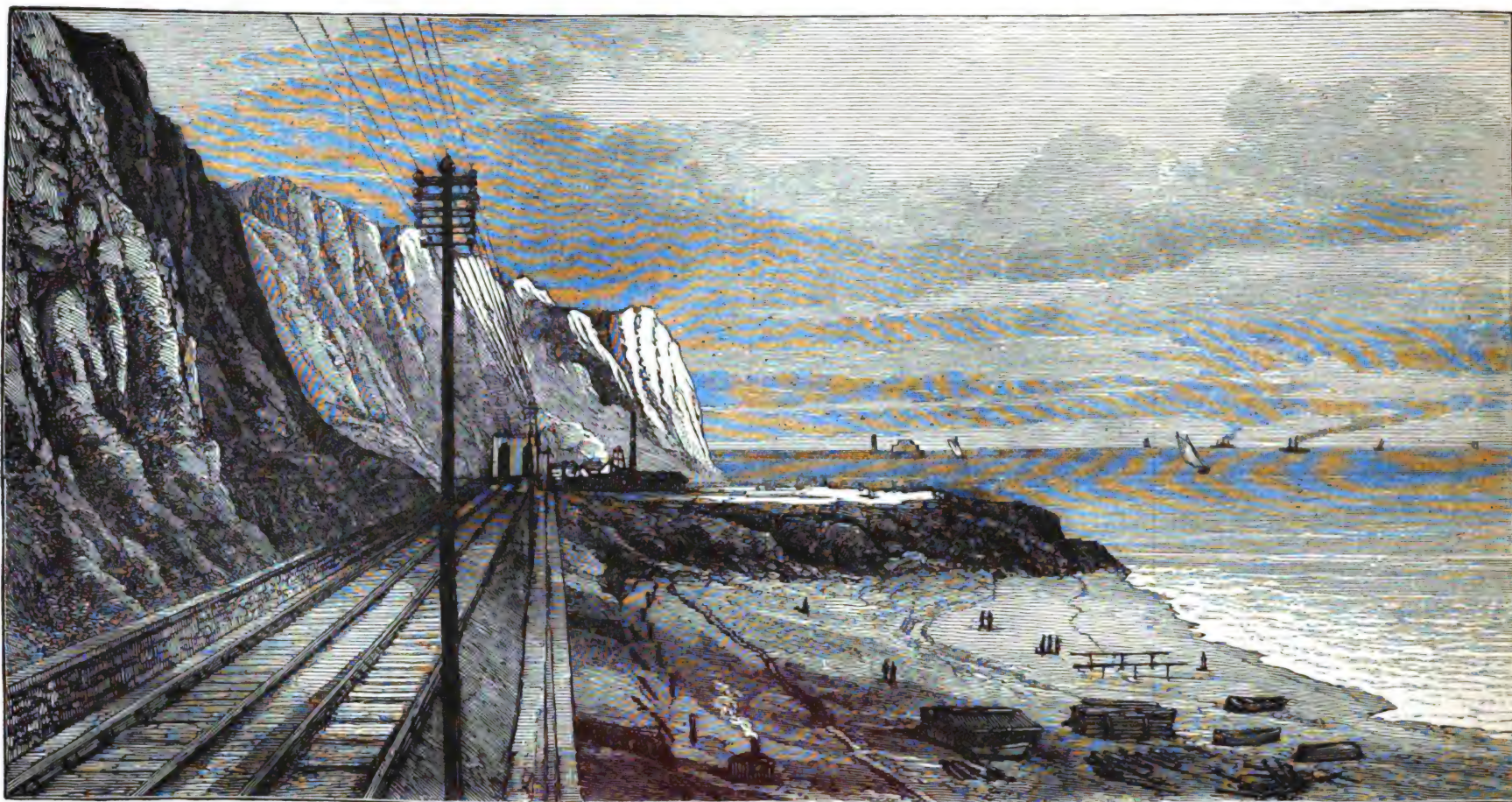
The will (dated Feb. 25, 1880) of Mr. George Jenner, late of Tuffon House, Layton-road, Hastings, who died on Nov. 26 last, was proved on Jan. 30 last by John Noakes and Mrs. Frances Sarah Jenner, the widow, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £38,000. The testator gives to his wife his household furniture and effects and certain shares; a freehold farm to his nephew George Traiton Jenner, subject to annuities to testator's brothers Traiton and Charles; and legacies to his brother Edward Percy, nephews, nieces, and others. The residue of the personality is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his nephews and nieces, the children of his brothers Traiton and Charles.

The will (dated Oct. 6, 1877), with a codicil (dated Aug. 30, 1879), of Mr. Thomas Peake, coal and ironmaster and tile manufacturer, late of Brampton Lodge, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, who died on April 22 last, at Great Malvern, was proved on Jan. 27 last by John Nash Peake, the son, and Samuel Bate, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to more than £35,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Harriet Nash Peake, £1000, and Brampton Lodge, with the furniture and effects, and £1000 per annum for life; to his son Thomas and his daughters Harriet and Fanny, £1000 each; to each of his four children, John, Thomas, Harriet, and Fanny, £400 per annum during the life of his wife; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his four children.

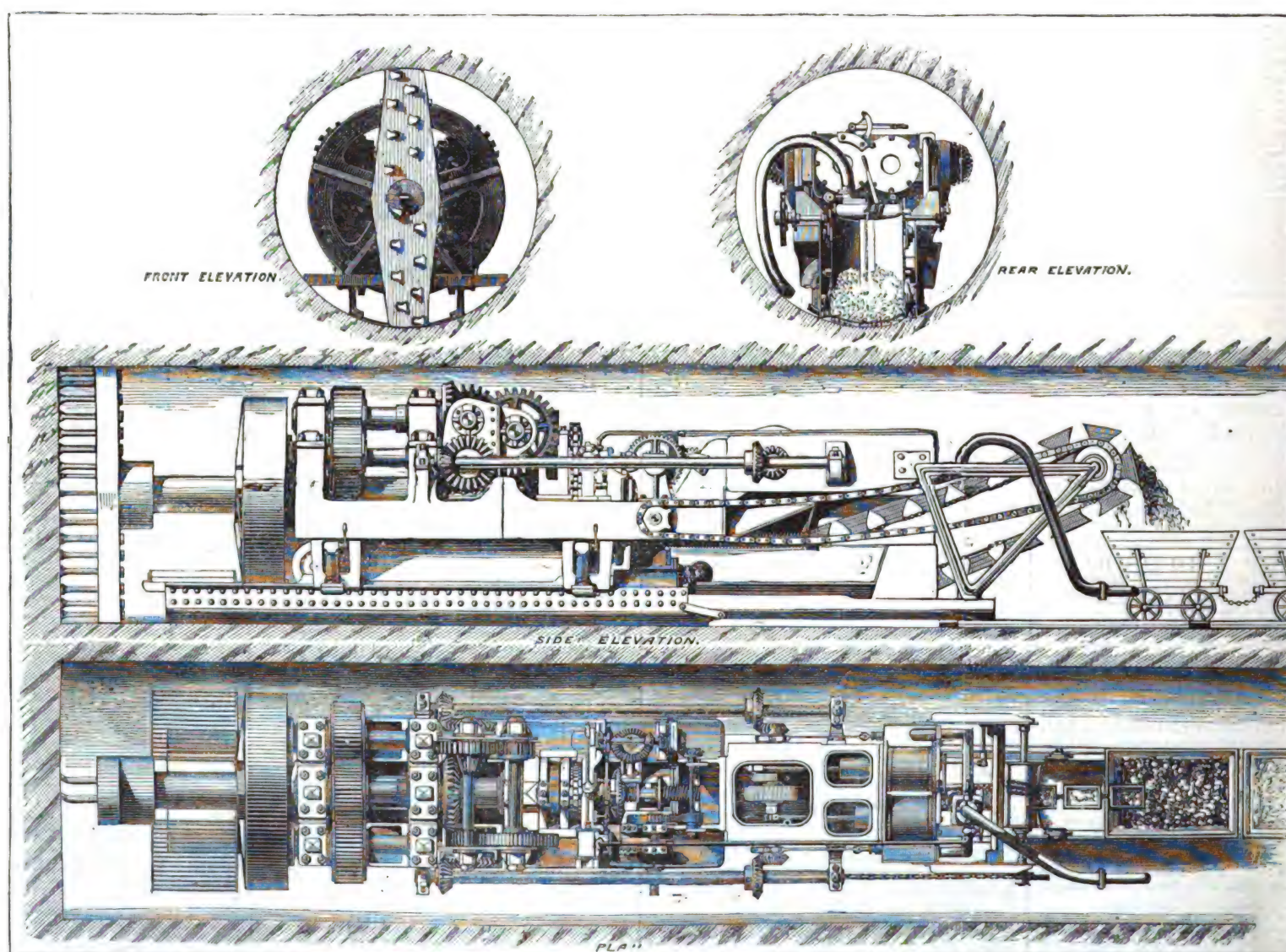
The will (dated Nov. 19, 1878) of Colonel Cecil William Forester, formerly Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Commons, but late of Adamston, Wroxham, Salop, who died on Dec. 6 last, at Sheriowe, High Ercall, in the same county, was proved on Jan. 26 last by the Rev. Henry Charles Russell and Admiral Robert Fanshawe Stopford, the executors, the personal estate exceeding in value £33,000. The testator, after giving annuities to his sister and to his housekeeper, and legacies to friends and servants, leaves the residue of his property upon trust for his brother, George Townsend Forester, for life; at his death he gives £2500 to the Westminster Hospital, Broad Sanctuary; £2000 to the County of Salop Infirmary;—£1000 each to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton; the Church Pastoral Aid Society; the Church Missionary Society; the British and Foreign Bible Society; and the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney;—£500 each to the London Orphan Asylum, Watford; the Western Dispensary, Broadway, Westminster; the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews; the London City Mission; the Army Scripture Readers' Society; and the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, Kingston-on-Thames; and the ultimate residue to Admiral Stopford.

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THE CHANNEL TUNNEL WORKS AT DOVER.



VIEW SHOWING WHERE THE SHAFT IS SUNK.



BEAUMONT AND ENGLISH'S COMPRESSED-AIR TUNNELLING MACHINE.

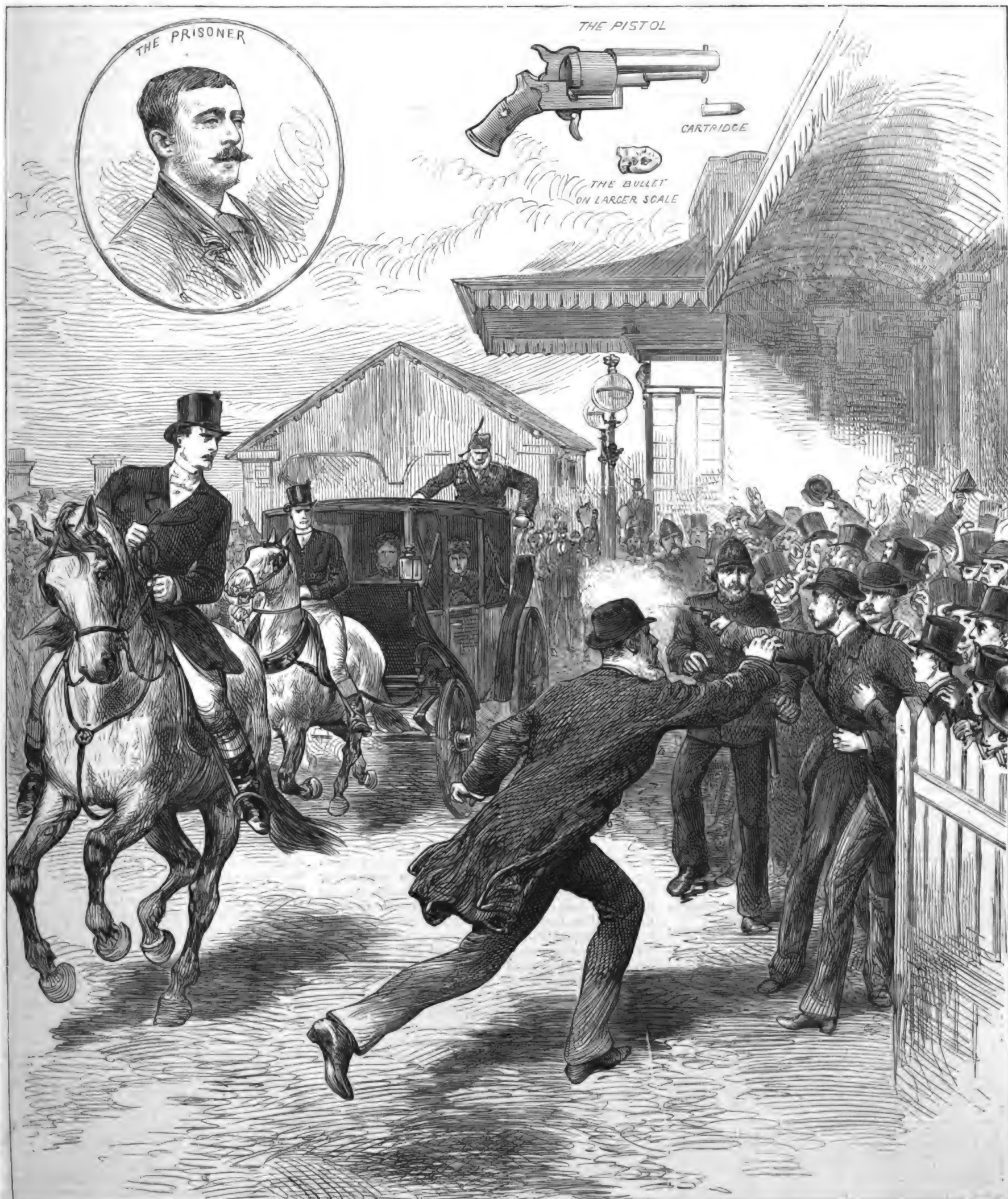
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2236.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS **SIXPENOE.**
By Post, 6d.



ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE QUEEN AT THE WINDSOR RAILWAY STATION.—SEE PAGE 228.
FROM A SKETCH SUPPLIED BY MR. BURNSIDE, PHOTOGRAPHER.

BIRTH.

On the 3rd inst., at Uppeth Hall, Durham, the wife of Thomas Taylor-Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Elizabeth, widow of William Robinson, Esq., of Keadley Bank, Burnley.

On the 24th ult., at 44, Queen's-gardens, Hyde Park, Salvadora Maxwell Gordon, fourth surviving daughter of the late Admiral of the Fleet Sir James A. Gordon, G.C.B., (Governor of Greenwich Hospital. Much beloved.

*. The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.
	Barometer Corrected.	Therm. Air.	Therm. Surface.	Therm. Rain.	Therm. Dew.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Force.	Direction.	
Feb.	26.29 0.45	51.3	46.0	83	9	55.4	48.7	SW. W.	605	0.010
27	29.195	47.8	43.2	85	10	52.9	44.8	SW. WSW.	314	0.180
28	29.373	45.8	41.8	87	10	50.1	41.1	SW. S. ESE.	289	0.385
1	29.629	46.6	37.2	74	8	50.5	43.0	SW. W.	565	0.060
2	29.416	42.6	33.4	83	5	49.3	39.3	SW. W.	512	0.116
3	29.416	39.6	33.4	83	4	48.8	37.8	SW. W.	230	0.005
4	29.453	36.7	33.7	90	5	48.5	39.3	N. WSW.	259	0.005

* Hall.

† Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :-

Barometer (in inches), corrected	29.195	29.117	29.577	29.976	29.796	29.707	29.611
Temperature of Air	47.8	51.0	44.0	47.0	41.1	43.4	32.1
Temperature of Surface	43.2	47.8	41.8	41.8	40.7	40.6	31.7
Direction of Wind	SW.	SW.	NNE.	SW.	SW.	SE.	N.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 18, 1882.

SUNDAY, MARCH 12.

Third Sunday in Lent.
Moon's last quarter, 9.28 p.m.
Morning Lessons: Gen. xxxvii.; Mark x. 32. Evening Lessons: Gen. xxxix. or xl.; I. Cor. iv. 18 and v.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Humphry; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m.
St. James's, noon, the Bishop of St. Asaph.

MONDAY, MARCH 13.

Accession of Alexander III., Czar of Russia, 1881.
Marriage of the Duke of Connaught, 1879.
Royal Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. Maybridge on Animal Movements).
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14.

Humbert I., King of Italy, born 1844.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor McKendrick on the Mechanism of the Senses).
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m.
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15.

Bankers' Institute, 5 p.m.
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m.
Society of Analysts, 8 p.m.
Dental Surgery Association, 8.30 p.m.
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.
Birmingham Shorthorn Show (two days).

THURSDAY, MARCH 16.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Resemblances of Sound, Light, and Heat).
Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. Darwin on the Action of Carbonate of Ammonia on the Roots of Certain Plants, and on the Action of Chlorophyll Bodies; Dr. F. Day on the British Salmon; and Mr. W. Phillips on Observations on the Breeding of the Shropshire Merce).

FRIDAY, MARCH 17.

St. Patrick.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
Accession of William III., King of the Netherlands, 1819.
Architectural Association, 8 p.m. (Members' soirée).
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. J. K. Laughton on Naval Education).

SATURDAY, MARCH 18.

Princess Louise, Marchioness of Salaparuta, born 1848.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. G. Seeley on Volcanoes).

THE THEATRICAL SEASON at MONACO, 1882.

Two Troupes are engaged at the Theatre-Opéra for Operetta and Vaudeville (the Troupe of the Bouffes Parisiens, Paris), the direction of which has been intrusted to Mr. Plunkett, Ancient Director of the Palais Royal.

The other, the Italian Opera Troupe, is conducted by M. Jules Cohen, of the Academy of Music.

The following is the Programme of the Representations:—

Saturday, March 11, AMLETO, by Meadames Albani, Schalchi, and Messrs. Faure and Norvelli.

Tuesday, March 14, AMLETO, LUCIA, or FAUSTO.

The Opera of "Fausto" will always be played with the extraordinary distribution of Meadame, Faure, and Madame Albani.

After March 15 a Series of Brilliant Concerts will terminate the season.

It will be the first appearance of M. Faure in the rôle of Ashton in "Lucia," and also for the first time that Mr. Meadame will sing Rigetto.

These celebrated artists have never appeared together in any theatre.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class

Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon.

Day Return Tickets, 10s.

A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run in the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 13s., available by these Trains only.

Tickets and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 24, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hays' Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.

(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

AVENUE THEATRE, CHARING-CROSS.—This new

and magnificent Theatre open Every Evening, with Offenbach's Comic Opera

MADAME FAVART, supported by the following list of favourite and talented

artists:—Misses Wadman, Emily Duncan, Clara Graham, and Miss Florence St.

John. Messrs. H. Harey, Fred. Leslie, Walter Everett, Chas. Ashford, M. de Lange,

and Monsieur Martin, together with selected Ballet and Chorus. Musical Director,

J. S. Hiller. Box-office open from Eleven till Five. Places can be secured for any

date in advance. No Free. Sole Lessee, Mr. Edmund Burke; Manager, Monsieur

Martin; Acting-Manager, Mr. Charles Morton.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—MASKELYNE and COOKE'S

Marvellous and Mysterious ENTERTAINMENT, every Evening, at Eight, and

Wednesday and Saturday, at Three and Eight. Admission from 2s. to 1s. The New

Second Part, recently introduced, is a genuine success, and the entire London press are

unanimous in the opinion that the new illusions are if possible more wonderful than

those which have preceded them. The Spirit Form enveloped in a cloud of light is

creating intense sensation. W. MORRIS, Manager.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—

Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL,

Langham-place, THE HEAD OF THE POLL, a new Entertainment, in two parts,

by Arthur Law; Music by Euton Fanning; and a new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney

Grain, entitled "NOT AT HOME." Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday

Evenings at 8; Thursday and Saturday at 3. Admission, 3s. and 2s.; stalls, 1s. and 6d.

Will Close, Saturday Night, March 25; Reopen, Easter Monday at Three and Eight.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—Gallery, 48, Great Marlborough-street.—The EXHIBITION WILL OPEN MONDAY, MARCH 13. The Class for Study from the Living Costume Model will recommence (for the Term of Two Months) on Tuesday, 14th, One till Five. Instructor, W. H. Fisk, Visitor, George D. Leslie, R.A. Prospectus to be had of the Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PILTORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM." with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

GROSVENOR GALLERY WINTER EXHIBITION. The Winter Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six, with a Collection of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS and a COMPLETE COLLECTION OF THE WORKS OF G. F. WATTS, R.A., forming the first of a series of Annual Winter Exhibitions illustrating the works of the most eminent living painters. Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s.

BIRKET FOSTER.—A LOAN COLLECTION of upwards of 100 WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, by this eminent Artist, ON VIEW, for a short period only, at J. and W. VOKINS' Gallery, 14 and 16, Great Portland-street. Admission free.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. Every Evening, at 7.45, ROMEO and JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling; Messrs. Fernandez, Howe, Terrios, Alexander, Glenny, Mead, Child, Evans, Howard, Russell, Misses Payne and H. Mathews. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open Ten to Five. Seats also booked by letter or telegram. No fees.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. ANOTHER VERY IMPORTANT CHANGE in the Programme of the

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS. EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, THREE and EIGHT o'clock. On ST. PATRICK'S DAY, FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 17, A GRAND CONCERT OF IRISH NATIONAL MELODIES will be given.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1882.

For the fifth time during her long and exemplary reign Queen Victoria has been mercifully preserved from the bullet of the would-be assassin. It is just ten years since an outrage of this kind was perpetrated, and it might reasonably have been hoped that her Majesty, in the autumn of her days, in her blameless life of comparative seclusion, and in circumstances that could not draw perilous public attention to her movements, would have been spared further cruel personal assaults. Once more, however, it is grievous to record, the life of our beloved Queen has been in danger from a half-starved, morbid, and crazy creature, whose bullet, fired from a revolver while her Majesty was leaving Windsor Railway Station on Thursday evening last week, we are happy to say, missed its aim, or rather was turned aside by the presence of mind of some Eton boys. As on former occasions of a like nature, the Queen manifested that "serene courage" which has always been characteristic of her bearing as a woman and a Sovereign in great emergencies; and it is matter for devout thankfulness that, on this trying occasion, her Majesty's nerves were, as stated by Earl Granville in the House of Lords on Monday night, "unshaken after what might well have tried the nerves of the strongest man." It has been some alleviation of public feeling to know that Maclean, the miserable criminal in this case—if, indeed, he can be regarded as accountable for his actions—was not in any sense associated with political grievances or discontent.

The whole civilised world hastened with a singular unanimity and in every available form to express abhorrence of the deed, and heartfelt sympathy with her Majesty on her happy escape. It is touching to read the messages of lively congratulation, couched in terms of affectionate veneration for our illustrious Sovereign, that have flowed in from every capital of the civilised world, as well as from all sections of her loyal subjects at home and abroad. These congratulations have come from the Czar, who still mourns the terrible catastrophe of which his Imperial father was the victim; from our American kinsmen, whose attachment to the Royal lady that mingled her sympathies with those of Mrs. Garfield when her distinguished husband was stricken down, vies with our own; and—not to multiply illustrations—from the Chinese Minister, who, like other Ambassadors, went in person to Downing-street to give expression to his feelings of concern. These endless manifestations of profound interest in the safety of our Queen are the offspring of a chivalrous respect and admiration such as no crowned head has ever elicited. Not only is her Majesty the senior of all the Sovereigns of Europe, but her consistent and exemplary bearing as the constitutional Head of the State; her unwearied devotion, under all circumstances, to the duties of her exalted position; and her unsullied domestic life during a reign which embraces nearly half a century of British history, invest Queen Victoria with a legendary pre-eminence that has not hitherto been known in modern times—we might say, in the annals of mankind. It is matter for devout thankfulness that the outrage of last week was of a character that is not likely to provoke imitation; and all sections of her Majesty's subjects will cordially unite in the hope that the quiet and repose of the chalet at Mentone, which will next week be her temporary home, may obliterate all the ill effects of last week's shocking incident.

Another week has elapsed without any definite understanding having been established between the two Houses of Parliament as to the scope of the Select Committee which the Peers have appointed to inquire into the working of the recently-passed Irish Land Act. Notwithstanding the overwhelming vote of the Commons last week against the preliminary issue rashly raised by Sir Stafford Northcote, their Lordships show no disposition to accept the Prime Minister's proposal to formally exclude the judicial decisions of the Land tribunals from investigation. Indeed, the Committee have already

begun their inquiry, and the debate on Mr. Gladstone's resolution at the time we write "drags its slow length along," and is only sustained by the wearisome ingenuity of third-rate orators. Parliament has been a month in Session, and public business is sadly in arrear, while the discussion on the Procedure resolutions and the innumerable amendments on the First Rule, has yet to be taken. Legislative activity is at present represented by the renewed exclusion of Mr. Bradlaugh, and by the progress of a Post Cards (Reply) Bill. The House of Commons has, it is true, sat till the small hours of the morning more than once during the past week, not, however, to discuss the measures of the Session, but to listen with exemplary patience to the objections raised by the Land League members against sundry Supplementary Estimates that have a bearing on the Irish policy of the Government, and the position of the inmates of Kilmainham prison.

The week's record of brutal outrages in Ireland has been agreeably relieved by the report of Mr. Forster's visits to the disturbed districts. The Chief Secretary unites in a remarkable degree the moral courage which is needful for a statesman occupying so responsible a position and the traditional philanthropy which instinctively shrinks from needless bloodshed. Within the last week he has made a tour through the county of Clare, where ruffianism of the most brutal character has been in the ascendant. At Tulla, he visited the farmer Moroney, who, with his sons, was shot by some miscreants for paying his rent, and has since died, and a sub-constable, who was wounded by an armed party, and who has been promised promotion for his gallant conduct. Subsequently, Mr. Forster went to the turbulent town of Tullamore, where he not only walked through the streets alone, and had interviews with all kinds of people who had influence with the misguided population, but addressed a large crowd outside his hotel in his own fearless and pointed manner. To this promiscuous audience the right hon. gentleman announced that he had come to see things for himself, and enable him the better to perform his duty, which was to save men from outrage, to free them from intimidation, to leave them at liberty to earn their living as they chose, and to pay their lawful debts. The Chief Secretary did not mince matters in his unique speech. He told his hearers that he was resolved to put down outrages, and that although there might be bad landlords, that was no excuse for incendiarism, for maiming and killing men and animals, and for bringing ruin upon those who wanted to pay their just debts. He explained that a law was now in force which equitably reduced rents and gave tenants security for the fruits of their labours; and he promised that as soon as outrages had fairly ceased in Ireland and men were not ruined, maimed, or murdered for doing their duty, the suspects would be released. These brave and outspoken remarks were listened to with attention, and to a great extent cheered. At all events, the people admired Mr. Forster's courage, and were throughout good-natured. The incident is a rare and striking illustration of the moral influence that may be exercised by a man of great pluck and resolution upon a misguided mass of people, who, though they have warm hearts, have been poisoned by prejudice and unworthy passion. Mr. Forster prophesied that in five years the Land Act would bring about a most beneficial change. There is no doubt that, as the Irish Solicitor-General said in Friday's debate, many thousands of cases have already been settled by the Courts, and an almost equal number by private arrangement. But the urgent necessity of the hour is that a measure of which some Ulster Conservatives have described as the charter of Irish tenant farmers shall not be frustrated in its practical working by the unseemly intervention of the House of Lords.

Prince Milan has entered the charmed circle of Royalty, no doubt with the tacit assent of the Courts of Europe, and without asking leave of the Sultan, once the Sovereign, then the Suzerain, and now only the neighbour of Servia. When the Prince of Roumania assumed a crown, it was inevitable that his smaller but not less ambitious neighbour should follow suit. Neither Russia nor Austria could afford to put a veto on Prince Milan's aspirations. The Servians are of the Slavonic stock, and their country is of too much importance from a geographical point of view for the Czar to object to its being transformed from a principality into a kingdom. On the other hand, it suits the purposes of Austria, with an obstinate insurrection raging on the frontier, to conciliate a sturdy population that could give material aid to the Bosnians and Herzegovinians. Western Europe can well afford to look complacently at the pacific creation of any number of independent States out of the territory of the moribund Turkish Empire, and would decidedly prefer to see—as it may see ere long—Bulgaria absorbing Eastern Roumelia, and erected into an independent kingdom, rather than the reappearance of the spectre of the Eastern Question with a possible great war "looming in the distance." The cession of the wide and classic plains of Thessaly to Greece, which has been so worthily celebrated during the last few days by the Greek residents of London and their British friends, and the creation of the kingdoms of Roumania and Servia, are not only signs of the decadence of European Turkey, but are serious obstacles to the consolidation of Russian influence in the Balkan region, and a kind of guarantee of the independence and progress of communities which, less than half a century ago, languished under Ottoman misrule.

One of the pleasantest manifestations of the universal sympathy with her Majesty the Queen—sympathy awakened by the atrocious act of the Young Wretch Maclean—has been the alliance of American with British signatures to the Address of Congratulation agreed to at the meeting in the Anglican Church of the Rue d'Aguesseau of the British residents in Paris. It was the Rev. F. J. C. Moran who opened the proceedings and read some of the prayers appointed for the 20th of June; the Rev. J. A. Mackay, of the Avenue Marbœuf Church, who moved the Address, and Mr. Hely Bowes who seconded it. On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Gibson the Address was, of course, unanimously adopted; and then, at the suggestion of Mr. Yeatman, "who spoke of the Queen's prompt and lasting sympathy with the recent sorrow of the American people, and of their reverence and admiration for her," it was agreed that American signatures should be added to the others.

This is not by any means the first time that the Americans have affirmed their salutary conviction that blood is a great deal thicker than water, and have acted accordingly. Englishmen who are sojourning in the United States on the Fourth of July, and hear the Declaration of Independence read, are constrained to listen to a good many hard things concerning King George the Third; but you may traverse the American continent in its whole length and breadth—you may journey from New York to San Francisco, and from the Gulf of Mexico to Alaska, without hearing one unkind or discourteous word uttered touching Queen Victoria. And engraved portraits of our Gracious Sovereign are scattered all over the States.

As for the Young Wretch, people are saying that he is demented, and even that he has already been the inmate of a lunatic asylum. Whether he be mad or not it will be for the experts to argue, and perhaps for a jury to determine. We are not a bloodthirsty people; and although, if the Wretch be pronounced sane, he certainly deserves hanging as high as Haman, I cannot help thinking that if the entire public were polled (both sexes, mind) there would be an immense majority, not in favour of the Beast's swinging, but in favour of his being found guilty on some charge short of high treason, and which would warrant his being locked up for a term of years, and his being, periodically and at least three times, soundly flogged during his incarceration. I don't say that this is my opinion; still, I dare say that it is the opinion of a great many thousands of intelligent and normally humane persons. There may be something in the old Anglo-Saxon maxim that a criminal should be made "to pay with his hide."

Mem. : Many years ago—twenty, I should say—I paid a visit to Bedlam, and of what I saw there I wrote a detailed account in this Journal. The then Chief Physician of Bethlehem Hospital was the late Dr., afterwards Sir Charles, Hood, a most accomplished and benevolent gentleman. At the period of which I speak criminal lunatics (now sequestered at Broadmoor) were confined in Bedlam; and I made the visual acquaintance of several noted murderers, who had been acquitted on the ground of insanity. One was Dadd, the parricidal painter, who was busy at work over a picture of "Oberon and Titania." Another was Edward Oxford, the feather-brained potboy who shot at the Queen in 1840, and who seems to have been in one sense a kind of monomaniacal Mr. Toots; for the police found among his papers a number of letters, of a highly eulogistic nature, written by himself to himself.

Dr. Hood told me that he held Oxford (who was a quiet, civil, handy fellow about the Asylum) never to have been out of his mind at all, save with discard vanity; and that the ex pot-boy himself would often remark that the very best treatment to have adopted in his case would have been, not to try him for high treason, or lock him up as a lunatic, but to have given him a good horse-whipping.

“A dark house and a whip” was the Shakspearean prescription for the treatment of mad folk. It was a respectably ancient remedy. There was kindly sent me, some time ago, a very curious little volume, entitled “A Chronology of Medicine, Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern” (Lon. : Baillière, 1880), and in a chapter headed “Anglo-Saxon Leechdom” (p. 75), I light on the following:—

For joint pain—sing nine times this incantation thereon and spit on the joint, "Malignus obliuavit; angelus curauit; dominus saluauit." It will soon be well with him. If a man be lunatic—Take a skin of mercurine or porpoise; work it into a whip; swing the man therewith: soon he will be well.

But Pinel and Esquirol, Charcot and Forbes Winslow have long since abrogated this "heroic" mode of treating the insane. Still more curious is an assertion made by the old French physician, Bodin, in his "*Théâtre Universel de la Nature*" (Lyons, 1587), that, "at an hospital for lunatics in London called 'Nazaret' (obviously Bethlehem)" it was customary to scourge the mad people every fourteenth day of the moon in order to subdue their tendency to frenzy; and that the same custom prevailed at the Hospital of St. Restitut, at Soissons, and at that of St. Mathurin in La Beauce." Mediæval mad people had, evidently, a very bad time of it.

But it is a mad world, my masters. That is about the one thing that is certain in a whole ocean of uncertainties. "We are apish in it; and every place is full of metamorphosed and two-legged asses." I was much moved to read, the other afternoon, in the *St. James's Gazette* (the study of which is a joy for ever) that our very Government have gone crazy. "But, whatever course," says the *St. James's*, writing about the Commons' vote of censure on the Lords, "Mr. Gladstone may choose to adopt, of one thing we are persuaded—he will not persist in pressing the resolution of which he has given notice for this evening. If he does, then it will be pretty clear that the Government has lost its head completely."

This is truly shocking to hear of. Think of her Majesty's Ministers, when the Session has at last come to an end, depart-

ing en masse on board a steamer bound not for the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, but for Anticyra! But a direr announcement followed, a few days afterwards, in the *St. James's*. "The truth is," wrote the Sage, "that this is not a Cabinet of business men." Of course it is not. Mr. Gladstone, in particular, cannot be a man of business. His inexperience is lamentable to think of. It was only in 1831 that he made his entrance into official life as a junior Lord of the Treasury. 1834! The day before yesterday. Mr. Forster, too, is a mere baby in business. He is sixty-four years of age, and has been a worsted manufacturer; a notoriously unbusiness-like class of people. Mr. Goschen knows nothing about finance; Mr. Chamberlain would faint if you talked to him about business; and Mr. Mundella never heard of it. Mr. John Bright has not the slightest idea of how a carpet is woven; and Lord Granville would not be eligible for the post of corresponding clerk in a merchants' counting-house, for he cannot even speak French.

The gallant Colonel of Engineers and the other gentleman, of whose projected attempt to cross the Channel in a balloon I spoke last week, have made their attempt and have failed therein signally. I am heartily glad that the courageous aeronauts were providentially picked up by the Calais steamer, and thus rescued from a watery grave; but I am not at all sorry that the rash enterprise has collapsed. Had the aeronauts succeeded, what benefit to the (so-called) science of acrostation could have resulted therefrom? I asked the question last week, and ask it again now. It was not necessary to demonstrate the possibility of crossing the Channel in a balloon. It has been so crossed several times. It was crossed by Blanchard and Jeffries nearly a hundred years ago; when ballooning itself was in its infancy. It was crossed by the Duke of Brunswick. It was crossed by Lieutenant Gale in 1850. The poor Lieutenant soon afterwards fell out of the car of a balloon (near Bordeaux, I think), and his body was found some days afterwards in a wood, and half devoured by dogs.

I have seen in my time a great many accidents by flood and field; and I hold it to be a wicked as well as a foolish thing for men wantonly to imperil the lives with which they have been intrusted in order that they might be useful to themselves and to other people. But there is a silver as well as a golden side to every shield; and it may be that in my aversion from what may be termed Quixotic ballooning I am pig-headedly prejudiced. That is quite possible. When a very young man I was commercially interested in ballooning, and lost my money. I wrote a lecture on aerostation, and poor Gale, who delivered it, went with it on a tour through the provinces. Our exhibition (notwithstanding the immense attraction of the model of an aerial machine which positively—by means of two wires and some clockwork—flew on wide waving wings from end to end of the lecture-hall) didn't pay. Finally (I have alluded to the circumstance before), some thirty years ago I went up in a balloon; and the big bag burst when we were a mile high, and we came down by the run. *Non amo te, Zubide*. "I do not like thee, Doctor Fell"—I mean Doctor Montgolfier.

The fashions. Be not alarmed. There is no desire on the part of the Distressed Compiler to bore you with a renewal of the Treves lecture or the dress controversy of last week. But, looking out some books for the binders lately, I came across a little volume called "How to Dress, like a Lady, on Fifteen Pounds a Year." By a Lady. Inside the flyleaf did I paste a cutting which I had just made from a Paris newspaper, giving a list of feminine wearing apparel supplied at the Grands Magasins du Louvre, and in which a lady could be dressed *de pied en cap*, for the ridiculously small sum of twenty-four francs thirty centimes. Here is the schedule; only please observe that, my name not being Peeping Tom, I have lumped the underclothing together as *lingerie* :—

[illegible]

I asked an expert in costume whether this "arrangement in cheapness" could be carried out in England. I was answered, with some asperity, that the thing might possibly be done, not for four-and-twenty francs thirty centimes, but possibly for thirty shillings, by suffering creatures whose husbands were Brutes. The bonnet with satin strings for one shilling and fourpence was pronounced quite feasible. There are bonnets and bonnets. Who does not recollect the Japanese "three-farthing bonnets," which were so fashionable at Brighton a few seasons since? The gloves at thirty-five centimes still, however, I confess, stagger me. Could you, in London, purchase the flimsiest "arrangement in thread" for threepence-halfpenny?

The cheapest ladies' gloves of a really elegant and tasteful nature that I have ever met with were those which they used to sell at Naples. They cost a lira, say ninepence-halfpenny, a pair, and ladies generally bought them by the gross. They were of a very soft and glazed kid, and were of all the colours of the rainbow. The lady had these gloves *worn on* by her maid (for the buttons were rather "risky"). They only served for a single morning or afternoon or evening wear; and if the lady did not tear them off her hands when she came home, the gloves performed the *havi kari* on their own account, and ripped themselves up, so to speak, spontaneously.

On Saturday, March 4, took place at Willis's Rooms the banquet of the Greek Committee, held to celebrate the carrying out of the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin with regard to Greece, through the arbitration of the Great Powers, and the

peaceful cession by Turkey to the kingdom of the Hellenes of the fertile region of Thessaly. The Earl of Rosebery took the chair at the banquet; and some two hundred noblemen and gentlemen, many of them Greeks, were present.

One of the London dailies which hates the Greeks and their cause with amusing intensity, and is equally "too too utterly" in love with the Turk, remarked in a pleasantly sub-acid article on the proceedings at Willis's Rooms, that the destinies of Greece would not be materially affected by "flatulent declamation at public banquets seasoned by quotations from Byron." This gratuitous insult to the speakers at the dinner exhibits as much ignorance as it does spite. It happens that I was present at the dinner, and listened attentively to the interesting speeches delivered. They were certainly not "flatulent"; and, as it chanced, although one right hon. gentleman incidentally cited a line from Homer in the original, nobody quoted Byron.

I have rarely known Lord Rosebery speak better. He called upon the company to drink to "The Prosperity of Greece" in an address full of quiet eloquence. The venerable Earl of Shaftesbury proposed, with really wonderful vigour, the health of the King of the Hellenes; to which the respondent was M. Genuadius, the Greek Chargé-d'Affaires, who expressed himself fluently and forcibly in pure and idiomatic English. Another Greek gentleman, M. Valieri, also made a capital speech; as did also Lord Dalhousie, the Right Hon. Shaw-Lefevre, and Mr. Arthur Arnold, M.P. When the Hellenic-hating Jingoos can get together as good a batch of orators as those who met at Willis's last Saturday, I will undertake, as the reverend gentleman did in "Pickwick," to "eat my hat, and swallow the buckle."

The Ful-staff Club, on the embellishment and general installation of which a great many thousands of pounds have been expended, and the organisation of which has given an exceptionally hard-working committee an immensity of trouble, has at length become a realised fact. The club-house in Covent-garden, artistically decorated, splendidly furnished, and in all respects handsomely and comfortably appointed, is now open for the inspection of members, and will so continue open until the thirteenth instant. On the fourteenth there will take place a Soirée Musicale and entertainment in the great hall of the club, to which a large number of guests—ladies as well as gentlemen—will be invited; and afterwards the club will be permanently open to members. The committee intend to bestow constant and indefatigable pains to secure artistic excellence in the *cuisine* of the club; and the chef is a *cordons bleu* (you see I have given up the contention that only female cooks can be *cordons bleus*) who has earned distinction at the Café Anglais, and at the famous (and alas! now disestablished) Philippe's, in the Rue Montorgueil, Paris.

The following is from the *World* :—

Does Mr. Furnivall still desire that note be taken of the first appearance of new words? I read in last week's *Saturday Review* that "Pavid correspondents sent their views to the *Spectator*," and further on I find it written of "W. Huntingdon, S.S.," that, "in spite of Macaulay's sneer," the reviewer is "inclined to regard him as a capable autodidact." *Pavid* is good. *Autodidact* is better.

"Pavid" is, of course, from the Latin "pavidus," fearful, timorous. But there is also the Italian word "pavido." I have an indistinct notion of having met with "pavid" somewhere as an English word; and I should not be in the least surprised were "pavid" to turn up in the "Fairie Queene," or in Fairfax's "Tasso," or in the "Anatomy of Melancholy." But one cannot re-read Spenser, Fairfax, and Burton through between the hours of ten a.m. and noon on Wednesday.

Respecting another word which has excited in its time much angry controversy, I have made within the last few days a little discovery. At least I hope that it is a discovery; but word-hunting is, in these days, a pursuit so eagerly followed that my small scrap of treasure-trove may be claimed by dozens of Dryasdusts more industrious and more perspicuous than I am. The word in question is "Humbug."

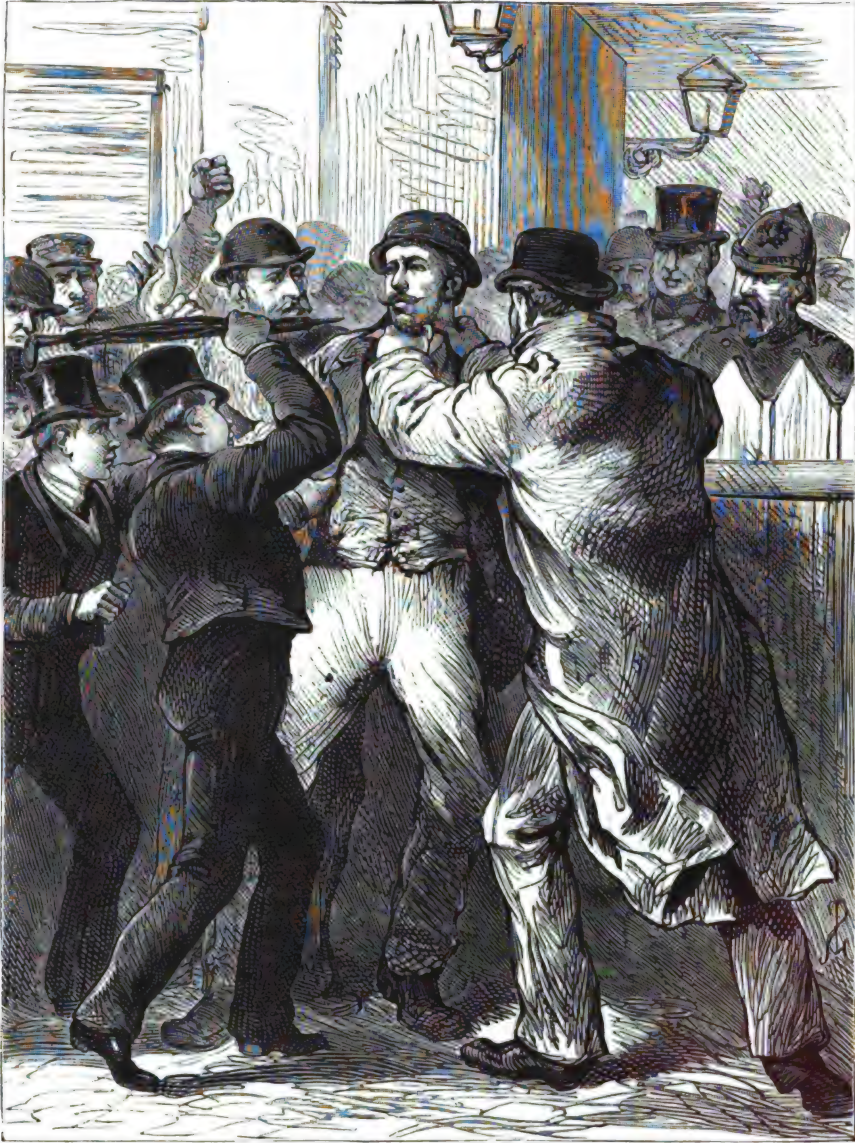
Now, in the first edition of Hotten's Slang Dictionary, 1785 was given as the earliest date at which the word could be found in print. The later editions of Hotten (London : Chatto and Windus) state that "Humbug" is to be traced back half a century earlier. Looking over some rare old etchings the other day, chiefly devoted to merciless pictorial abuse of the illustrious William Hogarth, I came on one in which Hogarth (caricatured with the legs of a satyr) is busy at his easel, painting three horrible "Blowsabellas" as the Three Graces. Beneath the etched lampoon appear some spiteful verses, of which I append the "tag":—

Deformity herself his figures place ;
She spreads an ugliness on every face ;
He then admires their Ellegiance (*sic*) and Grace.
Dunce connoisseurs extol the author Pugg,
The senseless, tasteless, impudent HUM-BUGG.

Ferdinando Killigrew's "Universal Jest-Book" (about 1735-40) gives "Humbug" as one word; but "Hum-Bugg" may be, after all, the elder form of the term.

Do you remember a somewhat animated discussion concerning the adjective "reverend" as a prefix to a clergyman's name? I picked up, the other day, a quaint old folio, published during the Protectorate. This is "The Complete Christian Dictionary," begun by "that Famous and Worthy Man of God, Mr. Thomas Wilson, Minister of the Ward at St. George's, Canterbury, and one of the See Preachers there." No "Reverend" here, you see, in Oliver's time; but, perhaps, a slightly too liberal allowance of spiritual pride. "Curate," in the "Complete Christian Dictionary," is omitted altogether; and, as regards "Bishop," Mr. Wilson does not omit to tell us that the word first signified a Clerk of the Market. On the cuckoo the lexicographer is shockingly severe. "It's of all fowls the most unprofitable, fearful, cold, weak, and unthankful. It thinks its own voice most melodious." Cruel Mr. Thomas Wilson. I have sent the old tome with my love to Charles Reade, who, I hear, is writing the Lives of the Patriarchs of Scripture. What an admirable book it should be!

G. A. S.



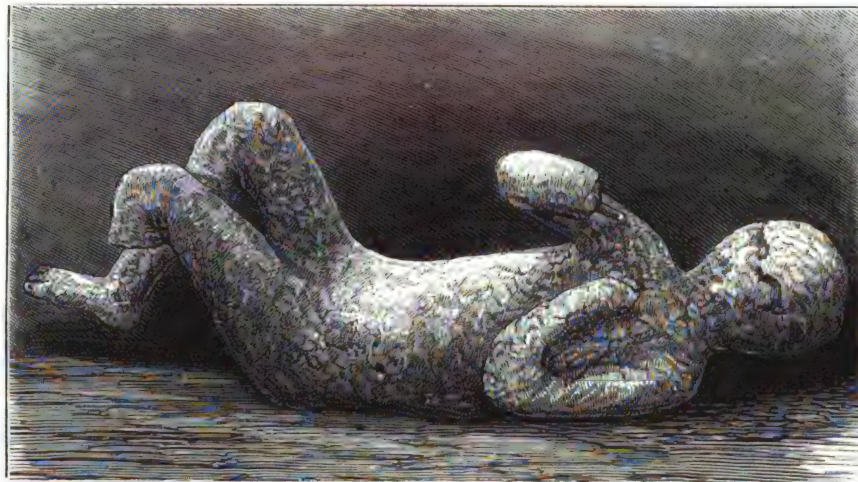
ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE QUEEN: SEIZURE OF RODERICK MACLEAN.

THE LATE COUNTESS OF ESSEX, FROM A MINIATURE PAINTED IN 1820
BY THE LATE SIR W. J. NEWTON.—SEE PAGE 230.

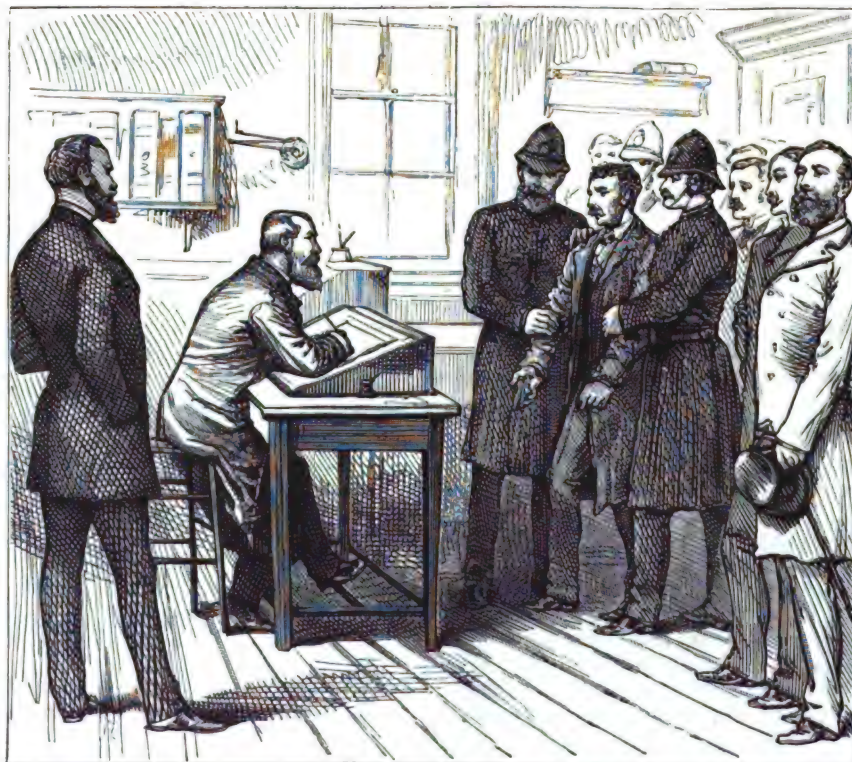
ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE QUEEN.

A pistol-shot was fired at the Queen's carriage when leaving the railway station at Windsor, upon her Majesty's return from London, at half-past five in the afternoon on Thursday week. The pistol was a revolver loaded with bullets, and the Queen's life was put in very great danger. We can scarcely express the feelings of horror, indignation, and shame that were excited in the hearts of all classes of people in the United Kingdom, in the Colonies and India, and in every foreign nation, by the news of this most infamous attempt, perpetrated against the best of Sovereigns, and one of the best of women; one who has deserved never to have an enemy in the whole world. The grief and anger which such an outrage must cause in every honest mind, not merely among the loyal subjects of her Majesty, but universally throughout civilised mankind, cannot be entirely removed by our gratitude for her complete escape from injury, and from a peril that might easily have proved fatal; we shall continue to feel much disturbed by the reflection that it was in the power of an obscure wretch, villain or madman, to come near taking that life which is so justly dear to us all. This consideration has led us to accompany the illustrations of last week's detestable incident with the reproduction from our Journal of several Engravings published upon former occasions of the same odious character during the past forty years, when our beloved and honoured Queen has been cruelly made the object of wanton personal assaults or murderous attacks, none of which, thank God! have inflicted upon her any serious hurt. It is a disgrace to humanity, as well as to England, that such actions should have been possible in a single instance, but human nature is capable of becoming infinitely depraved and morally disordered.

On Thursday of last week, her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, having been in London since Tuesday, went back to Windsor, setting out from Buckingham Palace at twenty-five minutes past four, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the suite. The Royal carriage was accompanied, as usual, by four outriders, and a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards acted as a guard of honour. As her Majesty drove through the courtyard she was greeted with loud and hearty acclamations. The route taken was up Constitution-hill, through Hyde Park to the Victoria Gates, and along Spring-street to Paddington Station. The precaution of placing additional policemen at various points on the line was observed,



BODY OF A CHILD FOUND IN EXCAVATING A STREET IN POMPEII



ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE QUEEN: THE PRISONER AT WINDSOR POLICE STATION.

as is customary on the Queen's journey through the metropolis; but this is done chiefly with the view of regulating the traffic in the streets until the Royal carriage has passed, and preventing undue crowding at points favourable for spectators. All along the route people gathered to see her Majesty pass, and many a hat was lifted and many a cheer raised. At Paddington station the arrangements for the departure were complete. The streets leading to the station and the approaches to the entrance-hall were crowded with spectators, many of whom had been waiting for hours. Order was kept by all, the services of the metropolitan police on duty being hardly required to keep the way clear for the Queen to pass. Her Majesty's reception was enthusiastic; from the time the carriage, with the guard of honour, appeared in sight, until the train steamed out of the terminus the cheers were loud and frequent, and testified to the loyalty of the people. The interior of the station was kept by an extra force of men belonging to the Great Western Company, and the platform in front of the Royal carriages was covered with crimson cloth. Admission to the precincts of the building was by special tickets. The train consisted of the Queen's private saloon, another saloon carriage for the ladies and gentlemen of the Court—including the Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe, Viscountess Bridport, and Colonel Sir John Carstairs M'Neill—and a first-class carriage, two vans, and the engine. The Royal party were met by Captain Bulkeley, one of the directors of the company, and the Queen and Princess Beatrice at once walked through the Royal waiting-rooms to their saloon carriage. The train left Paddington at ten minutes to five, arriving at the Windsor station punctually at twenty-five minutes past five. A large concourse of spectators had assembled on the platform, which had been carpeted and railed off on each side of the Royal waiting-room. The Queen remained in the carriage a few minutes after it had stopped, and then walked across the platform through the waiting-rooms to the Royal carriage waiting in the station-yard. The carriage, which was drawn by a couple of grey ponies, was closed, the weather being very cold. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice having taken their seats, the outrider started on his way to the castle, and the crowd left the platform for the station-yard in order to see her Majesty drive past. While cheers were being raised by the bystanders, a man, who was standing at the gateway of the yard, deliberately raised a pistol and fired it at her Majesty's carriage, which was fifteen yards distant. The shot did not take effect, and the carriage windows were instantly drawn up; the carriage was at once driven off in



1. Students' Procession: Attack by Robber-Knights on Jewish Merchants.
2. English Boarding-School at Day: Governors to the Rescue.
3. A Son of Mars.

4. "Masked" in Liquor.
5. Costumes from the B. H.
6. German Highlander.

7. "The real Mackay."
8. Next Day: Returning Borrowed Plumes.
9. Night Scene at the "Malkasten" (Artists' Club).

THE CARNIVAL AT DÜSSELDORF.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

the direction of the castle, but stopped in High-street, opposite the White Hart Hotel, where the Queen summoned her personal attendant, Mr. John Brown, who was seated behind, to enter the carriage and tell her what he had witnessed of the affair. The carriage then went on to the Castle; but as soon as the Queen entered there she directed her Equerry, Sir John M'Neill, to return to the station and ascertain whether any person was hurt.

The man who had fired the pistol was instantly collared by Superintendent Hayes, chief officer of the Windsor police, assisted by Inspector Fraser, of the Royal Household police force, a detachment of the A Division, Metropolitan Police. The pistol was wrested from its possessor by one of the bystanders, Mr. James Burnside, a photographer; he is assistant to Mr. W. Carpenter, photographic artist, of Windsor. Two youths of Eton College, named Wilson and Robinson, who had been standing, with other Eton scholars, close behind the murderous assailant, flew at him with great fury, and one beat him fiercely over the head with an umbrella, till Inspector Fraser bade him desist. Mr. John Frost, foreman of the locomotive department at Slough, aided in securing the assassin. One of our Illustrations shows the manner of his capture. He was a young man, poorly dressed, who gave the name of Roderick Maclean, and his address at 84, Victoria Cottages, Windsor, where he said he had been a week. On being seized by the collar, he said, "Don't hurt me," and Inspector Fraser replied that they would not. The prisoner then said, "I have done it through starvation." They put him into a cab, and took him to the Windsor police station, the people in the street showing much excitement. At the police station Superintendent Hayes entered the case in the ordinary charge-book. Our Illustration of the scene here, with the prisoner held by two police-constables, may next be referred to. Sir John M'Neill and General Sir H. Ponsonby were present. One of the Windsor magistrates, Mr. H. L. Simpson, having soon arrived, the prisoner was formally charged by Superintendent Hayes with shooting at her Majesty the Queen with intent to do her grievous bodily harm. The Mayor of Windsor, Mr. Joseph Devereux, Mr. H. Darvill, Town Clerk, General Sir H. Ponsonby, Viscount Bridport, and Colonel Sir J. McNeill were present in the charge-room while the prisoner was being searched. Later he was examined in the cell by Dr. Holderness, who pronounced him sane.

After the prisoner had been searched by Inspector Fraser and Superintendent Hayes, the weapon, a medium-sized six-chambered revolver, described as of German make, was examined. It was found that two of the chambers still remained loaded with ball cartridges, and two had cartridges recently discharged, while the other two were empty. A paper containing fourteen ball cartridges of the same kind, with several papers and valueless articles, were also discovered upon Maclean, who said he should make no defence, but should reserve what he had to say till his examination.

It seems that Maclean, when he tried to shoot the Queen, was slightly in advance of the Royal carriage, and fired the revolver as it was approaching him. His action was perceived by Princess Beatrice, but not by the Queen. John Brown, the Queen's Scotch man-servant, was sitting in the rumble, and saw Maclean raise his hand and aim the revolver, which exploded as the carriage dashed towards the prisoner, the bullet from the weapon probably passing Mr. Brown and the upper part of the back of the carriage, and dropping in the station-yard. Her Majesty happened to be sitting on the right side of the back seat of the vehicle, the furthest place from the prisoner, who was to the left of the carriage when he fired the shot.

The bullet was found next morning, in the station-yard, by Mr. Joseph Turner, inspector of the permanent way of the Great Western Railway. It lay about thirty yards from the spot where Maclean stood when he fired the revolver; and the Queen's carriage must have passed between. The bullet seems to have hit a truck just beyond, and to have rebounded a couple of feet, being slightly flattened. No bullet mark was found on any part of the Queen's carriage. The horses were going only at a walking pace; and if the shot had been fired half a second before, the bullet would probably have struck either her Majesty or Princess Beatrice. It was, undoubtedly, a very narrow escape of life for either of those illustrious ladies. The assassin was prepared to fire a second shot, having actually turned the barrel of the revolver to join another loaded chamber after he fired.

As soon as the prisoner was secured, General Sir Henry Ponsonby sent a telegram to the Home Secretary informing him of what had happened. The Queen, at the same time, sent the following to her eldest son:—"From the Queen, Windsor Castle, to the Prince of Wales, Marlborough House.—In case exaggerated report should reach you, I telegraph to say that as I drove from the station here a man shot at the carriage, but fortunately hit no one. He was instantly arrested. I am not the worse." Immediately upon receiving this telegram, a message was returned to Windsor on behalf of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, expressive of their thankfulness upon the happy escape of the Queen. The news at once spread through the metropolis, and the callers at Marlborough House were exceedingly numerous. Messages were received from the members of the Cabinet, the foreign Ambassadors, and other illustrious personages.

The Prince of Wales had made arrangements that night to visit the Court Theatre to witness the performance of "The Manager;" and he purposely carried out his intention in order to allay public anxiety. Being informed on his arrival by the manager that, in consequence of the report of the attempt on the Queen's life, some of the audience were leaving, his Royal Highness authorised him to state publicly that her Majesty felt no ill effects from what had occurred. The announcement was received with great cheering by a crowded audience, who greeted the Prince by rising in a body.

In every city and town of the United Kingdom, and in all the capitals of Europe, also in New York, Boston, and other American cities, the news was received with the same general feelings of mingled indignation at the crime, and joy for the preservation of the Queen's life. The Sovereigns and Governments of all foreign States lost no time next day in communicating to her Majesty's Government here, or to the British Ambassadors and Ministers abroad, their sentiments upon this occasion. In London, on the day after the incident, meetings of the Court of Common Council, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and other public bodies, were summoned to pass suitable resolutions; and this course was adopted likewise by the Municipal Corporations of most other towns in Great Britain.

In many churches and chapels on Sunday, the preachers made special reference to the event of two days before, and the National Anthem was played on the organ, if not sung by the congregation. Even on the London Stock Exchange, at three o'clock on Friday afternoon, "God Save the Queen" was sung by all assembled. On Monday morning, the scholars and students of Eton, conducted by the Provost, Rev. Dr. Goodford, and the Head Master, Rev. Dr. Hornby, were received by her Majesty in the Quadrangle of Windsor Castle, and presented an address to the Queen. Her Majesty

has not in any way altered her usual habits while residing at the Castle since the attempt to kill her, but has daily walked on the Terrace, with her youngest daughter, and has enjoyed drives in the Park.

The prisoner, Roderick Maclean, was brought before the Mayor and Windsor magistrates on Friday, when Mr. Stevenson, solicitor to the Treasury, appeared for the prosecution. Sir James Ingham, the Chief Magistrate at Bow-street Police Court, was also present. The evidence of Superintendent Hayes, Mr. Turner, and Mr. Burnside, was taken; and the prisoner was then remanded, upon the charge of shooting with intent to murder the Queen. Roderick Maclean is twenty-eight years of age, and is of respectable family connections, and tolerably well educated, speaking French and German; but his conduct seems to have long been irregular and eccentric, and his family have turned him off, allowing him a very small weekly pittance. He has latterly been moving from one town to another, Weston-super-Mare, Croydon, Brighton, Southsea, and finally Windsor, leading an idle and aimless life, and in a state of beggarly poverty, though he could pay for his food and lodgings, which were of the meanest kind. A penny and three farthings were all the money found upon him when arrested. He had bought the revolver at Portsmouth for five shillings and sixpence. It is said that he was confined some months last year in the Wells Lunatic Asylum, Somersetshire, and once in a Dublin asylum. He now declares that he did not intend really to injure the Queen, but only "to alarm the public," as he says, "with the result of having my grievances respected, such as the pecuniary straits in which I have been situated." A letter, apparently just written in pencil, was found upon him, not directed to any person's address, but which ran as follows:—

"I should not have done this crime had you, as you should have done, allowed the 10s. per week instead of offering the insultingly small sum of 6s. per week and expecting me to live on it. So you perceive the great good a little money might have done, had you not treated me as a fool and set me more than ever against those bloated aristocrats ruled by the old lady, Mrs. Vic., who is a licensed robber in all senses."

RODERICK MACLEAN."

"March 2, 1882, Waiting-room, G.W.R."

A photograph of the prisoner was taken by Mr. W. Carpenter, of High-street, Windsor, and is now sold by the London Stereoscopic Company, Regent-street. The portrait is given, with other Illustrations, on our front page.

This is the sixth time that an attack has been made on the person of our gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, who began to reign June 20, 1837, and whom God preserve! The first occasion was on June 10, 1840, on Constitution-hill, Green Park, where a young man named Edward Oxford fired a pistol at the carriage in which were seated her Majesty and Prince Albert. He was a waiter in a London coffee-shop. In his case a plea of lunacy was successful, and he was sent to Bethlem Hospital, but was afterwards removed to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor, where he died a few years ago. The second attempt was on May 30, 1842, when her Majesty and Prince Albert were returning to Buckingham Palace in an open carriage from the usual afternoon drive. A young man, about twenty-five years of age, named John Francis, almost at the same spot where Oxford had fired his pistol, walked towards the Royal carriage and discharged a pistol at her Majesty. He was instantly seized, and the pistol, the barrel of which was still warm, wrested from him. He was tried on June 17 before Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Baron Gurney, and Mr. Justice Patteson, and was convicted of the crime of high treason. The Lord Chief Justice pronounced the full legal sentence on him, when he fell, fainting, into the arms of the gaoler. His sentence was afterwards commuted to penal servitude in Norfolk Island. On Sunday, July 3, in the same year, as her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the King of the Belgians, were driving from Buckingham Palace to the Chapel Royal, St. James's, a somewhat deformed youth named John William Bean, about eighteen years of age, presented a pistol at the Royal carriage in the Mall, and pulled the trigger, but no flash followed. The barrel contained some paper and a few grains of coarse gunpowder. This outrage led to the introduction of a bill by Sir Robert Peel, then Premier, to prevent those guilty of such offences as this from being invested with the dignity of traitors, and to visit them with condign punishment more suited to their criminal folly. It was, therefore, enacted that anybody wilfully producing or having any firearms near the person of the Queen, with intent to use the same to injure or alarm her Majesty, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanour, and be liable to transportation for seven years or imprisonment for three years; "and during the period of such imprisonment to be publicly or privately whipped as often, in such manner and form, as the Court shall order and direct, not exceeding thrice." It was provided that any attempt to strike or otherwise injure her Majesty should be treated in the same manner as if firearms had been used.

In May, 1850, only four weeks after the birth of the Duke of Connaught, a most cowardly attack, though unattended with serious danger to life, was perpetrated on the Sovereign by Robert Pate, an ex-lieutenant in the Hussars. As the Royal carriage was emerging from the gate of the Duke of Cambridge's residence in Piccadilly, Pate, who had been loitering in the neighbourhood, deliberately struck the Queen with a stick or cane, leaving a mark on her cheek and crushing her bonnet over the forehead. The Queen, speaking to the footman behind her, said, "Go on; I am not hurt." Pate was seized, and hurried away by the police. On his trial at the Old Bailey for the assault, a defence of insanity was set up, but was rejected by the jury, and the prisoner was sentenced to seven years' transportation, though whipping was omitted from the penalty.

Most recent of all these detestable outrages was that of the youth Arthur O'Connor, which took place on the last day of February, 1872. This can hardly be described as an attempt to assassinate her Majesty, for O'Connor's weapon was a rusty old pistol, with flint and steel lock, and was not even loaded; indeed, it could not have been fired with any amount of charge. In the barrel a piece of greasy rag was found. The crazy youth also had a knife in his possession. When the Queen was entering Buckingham Palace after a drive O'Connor presented himself at the side of the carriage holding the pistol in one hand, and a paper, which he wished the Queen to sign, in the other. The paper proved to be a petition for the release of the Fenian prisoners. Her Majesty exhibited no alarm, though it was, of course, impossible for her to know the harmless nature of the weapon presented at her until afterwards. The Queen was just as fearless on Thursday week, when she was really in great danger; and when the instances of President Garfield and of the late Emperor Alexander II. might justify some degree of alarm in the heart of a man, let alone a woman, bearing the highest rank, with all its personal risk.

Our Portrait of her gracious Majesty engraved this week, and placed in the centre of the Illustrations of those memorable attacks on her person, is from the recent photograph by Mr. J. Thomson, 78, Buckingham Palace-road.

THE LATE COUNTESS OF ESSEX.

Our Portrait of this lady, who died on the 22nd ult., in the eighty-eighth year of her age and forty-third of her widowhood, is copied, by permission, from a miniature on ivory, painted in 1820 by Sir W. J. Newton, Miniature Painter in Ordinary to her Majesty Queen Adelaide, and subsequently to her Majesty Queen Victoria, until his death in 1869. The late Dowager Countess of Essex was, previously to her marriage, known as Miss Catherine Stephens, a favourite vocalist and actress, who first appeared on the stage in 1813. In 1815 she surprised and delighted the town in "Romeo and Juliet," at Drury Lane. Her ballad singing during "the Regency" was renowned. On the stage genteel comedy was her forte, but she also gained high success in romantic plays drawn from Sir Walter Scott's novels. Miss Stephens quitted public life in the very height of her fame, and in 1838, shortly afterwards, was married to the fifth Earl of Essex, then in his sixty-eighth year, and who died April 23, 1839. He had been married before to Sarah, widow of Mr. E. Stephenson, and daughter of Mr. Henry Bazett, of St. Helena, but he left no children by either his first or second marriage. The Earldom of Essex, therefore, descended to his nephew, the sixth and present Earl, who attended his aunt's funeral, with others of the family and friends in Kensal-green Cemetery last week. It was impossible for the Countess to be buried with the late Earl, her husband, as the family vault of the Essex family, in Watford Church, near Cashiobury, the Earl's seat, has been closed some years past.

A CHILD OF POMPEII.

Eighteen hundred and two years ago, last August, the gay and luxurious Roman city of Pompeii, overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, was buried in ashes and molten red-hot pumice-stone, from which its ruins are still but half excavated; and we now and then hear of some interesting discovery, but seldom of one more affecting to the sense of humanity than that which was made three weeks ago. In one of the narrow streets were found signs of human remains in the dried mud lying on the top of the strata of lapilli reaching to the second floor of the houses; and when the usual process of pouring plaster of Paris into the hollow left by the impression of a body had been accomplished, there came to light the form of a little boy, seemingly about twelve years old. Within the house, opposite to the second-floor window of which this infantile form lay, were found a gold bracelet and the skeleton of a woman, the arms stretched towards the child. The plaster form of this woman could not be obtained, the impression being too much destroyed. It is evident that the mother, when the fiery mass descended, had put her little boy out of the window in the hope of saving him, and he must, no doubt, have been overwhelmed. The position of the left leg, indeed, seems to show that the child had lost one foot, or that it had been hurt or lamed, which may have been done by the burning substance that quickly overspread the floors of the house and the pavement of the street. Some think the boy was actually being raised and carried in his mother's arms, at the moment when both finally perished. His left arm is close to the chest, as though wrapped in his toga or mantle, while the right arm (which has been broken off above the wrist, in digging out the figure) was somewhat uplifted. There is a protuberance on the face, which seems to have been caused by his putting a finger to his mouth, to clear it off the suffocating matter that pressed upon him in his last moments of life. The mother is supposed to have been a rich lady, seeing that she wore on each arm plain gold bracelets, each weighing about one ounce and a half. She also wore two massive gold finger-rings—one mounted with an emerald, whereon was engraved the horn of abundance. The other ring was an amethyst of a beautiful bright colour in fine state of preservation. On this was engraved, in most artistic style, the figure of Mercury, seated on a rock, holding his caduceus, or winged stick entwined with serpents, in one hand, and a purse in the other. We are indebted to Mr. J. Boyd, of Naples, for the photograph we have engraved.

THE CARNIVAL AT DÜSSELDORF.

Düsseldorf, in Rhenish Prussia, is one of the towns of Germany where the Carnival—partly from old associations and partly because there are a great many artists living there—is kept up with almost as much enthusiasm as in Rome. A very lively fancy-dress ball is held in the Townhall, under the auspices of the "Malkasten," or Artists' Club, on the Saturday before Lent. At this entertainment is represented, in the early part of the evening, a scene from mediæval times, every detail as to arrangement and dress being got up with the greatest care by the artists themselves. As there are about 20,000 people at the ball, in the costumes of all centuries and countries, the scene is one of great variety and brilliancy. This year, too, there was on Sunday a procession of art students through the streets of the town. The maskers represented a band of free lances and robber knights, who, after marching through the principal thoroughfares, made a raid on several waggons of Jewish merchants, Princes, and Princesses, with dolls as babes, and other harmless passengers; slaughtered and bound them, in a most theatrical manner, and then drove them back with the vanquished and the spoil. For three days of Carnival great festivity and fun prevailed in the town; there were numbers of the inhabitants going about the streets, and from house to house, disguised in all the costumes, genuine and ridiculous, that fancy can picture. There were to be seen Italian brigands, knights, clowns, warriors, jesters, Jack Tars, beggars, mountebanks, Indians, and many strange fellows with white hats, large check trousers, red whiskers, eyeglass, and mysterious book in hand, intended to represent the English tourists, each with his inevitable "Murray." Frequently was displayed a mixture of every kind of costume under the sun on the same individual. Noses and beards, of all sizes and shapes, adorned the faces of the maskers. Any solitary and unprotected female, meeting with some of these gay and festive youths, was liable to be kissed in a very summary manner; this being a privilege that the male sex expect at Carnival time. The little children all carried sticks, with which they would playfully thump passers-by to their hearts' content. During three days this festival was kept up with great spirit until Ash Wednesday, when serious occupations were resumed. We are obliged to Mr. W. L. Bogle for the Sketches and for this description of the affair.

Professor W. A. Hunter has resigned the Chair of Jurisprudence in University College, London.

The Lord Mayor opened a new high school for boys at Woolwich last Saturday afternoon, where he addressed the audience upon the necessity in this day of an advanced education. General Sir J. A. Adye presided; and among the speakers were Baron H. de Worms, M.P., and the Rev. Brooke Lambert, Vicar of Greenwich.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

A celebrated French General, who visited England towards the close of the Second Empire to take note of Things Military among us, remarked of the British Infantry of the Line, that it should be a matter of congratulation to foreigners that there were not more of the admirable soldiers in question. A compliment more outspoken has seldom been so delicately expressed. But a precisely converse conclusion may be arrived at by the critic of an exceptionally droll farce. You are far from glad; you are really sorry that there is no more of it. Does "Box and Cox" come to an end an instant too late? Would you quarrel with "The Birthplace of Podgers" were it prolonged to double its actual length? And who ever cried "Jam satis," at the end of "The Goose with the Golden Eggs." The inventors of the purely modern entertainment known as the "farceful comedy" are wise in their generation. They cater for a public who, in the way of fun and merriment, are not content with a short allowance of food for laughter, but, like Oliver Twist, "ask for more." They get more, much more at the Criterion Theatre, which has witnessed a long succession of triumphs in Comedy-Farce, or Farceful-Comedy, call it which you please, and which has scored a fresh and decided success in Mr. H. J. Byron's excruciatingly funny play of "Fourteen Days," which was produced at Mr. Charles Wyndham's pretty establishment last Saturday.

The piece, which the author, with commendable frankness, admits to be taken from the French of MM. Gondinet and Bisson, is in three acts, and is called on the programme simply a "Comedy." It is not the less essentially a three-act farce, or it might with closer propriety be termed an extravaganza, did not that last-named word inevitably suggest associations bearing on "topical" songs, "break-down" dances, and silk fleshings. "Fourteen Days" is not a comedy, because its plot is simply impossible; and the canons of dramatic art demand that in a comedy there should be coherence. As my object is to sincerely applaud and not to meticulously pick holes in one of the most humorous and well-acted productions that I have seen for a long time past, I will merely show that the plot is of the nature of a farce, and not of a comedy, by noting two incidents simply impossible of occurrence. One of the characters, a barrister, visits a gentleman who is suffering a term of fourteen days' imprisonment in "Hot Bath Fields." The barrister, who, to serve a purpose of his own, wishes to hold converse with the incarcerated gentleman, takes advantage of another prisoner taking a bath to slip on his, the prisoner's, clothes. The disguised barrister is subsequently mistaken by the gaol authorities for a real delinquent; he is locked up, and is not released from captivity until he is considerably more than half starved. Now all this, it is obvious, is so much sheer impossibility. The governor of a jail may furnish his house as he pleases, and invite what friends he chooses to visit him; but no person from the outside could, under any circumstances, penetrate to the prisoners' bath-room and attire himself in the prison dress. Again, the wife of the imprisoned gentleman (whom she imagines to be in Italy) calls on the governor of the jail, not knowing him to be such a person, and thinking that he is only an old friend of her husband. This is a literal impossibility. The governor's house must be inside the prison walls. At Newgate, indeed, the governor's street door opens into Newgate-street; but it is flanked on either side by a wing of the prison, and is, to all intents and purposes, part of the jail premises. Now such extravaganzas as these are not of the slightest moment in a farce. The "Wedding March" is an impossible farce; so, taken apart from the music, is "Trial by Jury;" but both are none the less droll for being delirious.

In Mr. Byron's "Fourteen Days," Mr. Peregrine Porter is an independent gentleman, who is really fondly attached to a pretty, ladylike, but somewhat prudish wife. He is as truthful and honourable a gentleman as need be; yet one trifling indiscretion into which he has fallen incites an Ironical Fate to impel Mr. Peregrine Porter to tell, during the major portion of three acts, a succession of the most alarming "crammers." He and his friend Mr. Brummles, a stockbroker, and old enough to know better, have been dining out at a fashionable restaurant, where they meet with two strange ladies, who have lost their purses, or never had any to lose. The gentlemen accompany the ladies to the theatre; but after the play, when Mr. Porter has handed one of the strange fair ones into a cab, he discovers that he has lost an unique photograph of his wife. He runs wildly after the cab; a policeman interferes with him, and in a moment of exasperation he knocks the constable down. For this he is charged at Bow-street, and sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment. It seems, however, that he has got out on bail in the interval between the first hearing of the charge and the actual sentence; and during this period he concocts, with his friend Brummles, an artful scheme, by means of which Mrs. Porter is to be persuaded that her husband's fortnight from home has been passed, not in enforced seclusion in Hot Bath Fields, but in sunny Italy. In the interests also of this scheme he is compelled to break off a match between his sister-in-law, Fanny Simpson, and Arthur Spoonbill, a fashionable photographer, who has a rival in Timothy Glibson, a rising and certainly very flighty barrister. The second act is passed in the luxuriously furnished drawing-room of Mr. Claude Delafield, the governor of Hot Bath Fields House of Correction, a gentleman of strong musical, poetical, and æsthetic tastes, and a consummate donkey. This personage has accidentally become possessed of the unique photograph lost by Porter, and has painted a large portrait from it. When he learns from Glibson that the original of the photograph is the spouse of "Number Twenty-Eight," otherwise Peregrine Porter, he sends for that prisoner and captive (who presents a most ludicrous appearance in the prison garb), shakes hands with him, regales him on brandy-and-soda and cigarettes, and eventually persuades him to intrust him with a letter to his wife, with whom Mr. Delafield proceeds to engage in a questionable Platonic flirtation. The whole act is one string of absurdities, farcical equivokes, witty dialogue, and rollicking tomfoolery. In the last act, the scene of which, like the first one, is laid in Porter's house, all is made right again. Mrs. Porter, who has a bad attack of jealousy, gets over it; Mr. Porter "acknowledges the corn" as regards his fourteen days imprisonment, and is forgiven by his loving consort; Mr. Spoonbill, the photographer of "professional beauties," marries Fanny Simpson; Mr. Claude Delafield, æsthetic and equivocal Platonicist, judiciously "makes himself scarce"—I say judiciously, because Mrs. Porter's husband seems to be becoming ominously aware that he wears boots, and that those boots have toes; and Mr. Timothy Glibson will, it is to be hoped, find in rapid professional advancement (he has impudence enough to raise him to the highest ranks), consolation for his lack of success in the uncertain fields of Love.

It is not too much to say of "Fourteen Days" that the acting is as good as the piece, and that a funnier piece Mr. Byron has seldom, if ever, written. It is, from first to last, full of vivacity, *erre*, and "go." Extravagant as are many of the incidents, so skilfully are they contrived by the dramatist, and so artfully are they interpreted by the players,

that the spectator wholly forgets their inherent impossibility; and even Mr. Claude Delafield, very cleverly rendered by Mr. H. Standing, appears a perfectly natural character. Mr. Charles Wyndham's Peregrine Porter was not only a highly amusing but a highly polished impersonation, reminding one, now of Charles Mathews and now of Sothorn, of neither of whom, however, can Mr. Wyndham be fairly called an imitator. He is as original as he is talented. Mr. W. Blakeley was insinuatingly oily as the gay old stockbroker, Brummles; and Mr. Lytton Sothorn threw plenty of comic energy into the part of the photographic and amorous Spoonbill. The agonies of hunger, only partially appeased by the continuous consumption of penny buns, were depicted in a most realistic manner by Mr. G. Giddens as Timothy Glibson; and Mr. A. Denison made as much as ever could be made of the trifling part of a peppery old Colonel of Engineers, who supercedes Mr. Delafield as governor of Hot-Bath-Fields. Miss M. Rorke was almost too gentle, refined, and graceful as Mrs. Peregrine Porter. Looking at the outrageous wildness of the entire piece, I should have preferred a purely farcical, or else a tragi-comic or "high-falutin" wife—a Xantippe, a virago, a screaming, fainting, whisker-pulling, Probate and Matrimonial Causes kind of wife;—a lady who "raised Cain and broke things." Miss K. Rorke was sparkling and attractive as Fanny Simpson; and the brisk impudence and untiring volubility of Mrs. Porter's maid, Tippetts, found an apt exponent in Miss E. Vining. Mr. Redwood gave all due stolidity to the part of Jones, a prison warder. Such, then, is "Fourteen Days," a decided triumph for its gifted author and the clever manager of the Criterion and his admirably assorted company.

At the Court Theatre "The Manager," for which some premature pessimists had rashly predicted the fate of Humpty Dumpty, has even, without the assistance of all the king's horses and all the king's men, succeeded in picking himself up again, very successfully indeed. The thoroughly laughable and wittily written piece is now running to excellent houses; and every night Mr. John Clayton is earning more and more golden opinions for his richly humorous rendering of Mr. Chiff, proprietor and manager of the Palladium Theatre. To equal advantage is Mr. Clayton seen in the delightful gem of a piece—Mr. D. G. Boucicault's comedietta of "My Little Girl," adapted from Messrs. Besant and Rice's excellent novel. The comedietta precedes "The Manager." Be in your stall early—even if you have to cut off your dinner at the first *entrée*—and see "My Little Girl." It is a most artistic, pathetic, and altogether symmetrical and interesting performance. *A bon chat, bon rat.* The acting is simply delightful. Mr. John Clayton as Hartley Vane, the kind-hearted, middle-aged bachelor, who has adopted a little waif and stray, who, when she has come to womanhood, passionately loves her, but who, in the noblest spirit of self-sacrifice, surrenders his treasure to his nephew, Bertie Durnford, to whom the girl has given her youthful affections, is as powerful as he is tender and true to nature. Mr. H. Kemble is exceedingly funny as a short-sighted curate, continually tumbling over articles of household furniture; Mr. D. G. Boucicault and Miss Measor, as Bertie Durnford and Gladys, make love very boyishly and girlishly; and Miss Carlotta Addison is a most dignified, judicious, and sympathetic Aunt Janet. It is a charming, touching, wholesome piece of work, as pure as a crystal, and both in its writing and its playing does honour to the modern stage.

MUSIC.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

The specialty since our last notice of the performances at Her Majesty's Theatre was the representation, for the first and only time this season, of Wagner's "Rienzi," in the English version, by Mr. J. P. Jackson, as produced by Mr. Carl Rosa in January, 1879. The opera was given on Monday evening, having been postponed from the previous Saturday afternoon in consequence of the sudden indisposition of Herr Schott, who filled the title-character here in 1880. He sang on Monday, still under the influence of illness, rather than cause a second postponement. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, Herr Schott gave the declamatory portions of his music with much effect, particularly the address to the people and that to the nobles, and the spirit-stirring Battle-Hymn; but was obliged to omit the Prayer in the last scene. He again looked the character remarkably well, his entry on horseback, in the third act, having been, as before, a striking feature. The performances of Madame Valleria and Miss J. Yorke, respectively, as Irene and Adriano, were excellent throughout; Miss C. Perry sang the solo of the Messenger of Peace with much grace; and other characters were well filled by Mr. W. Bolton (Paolo Orsini), Mr. Pope (Raimondi), Mr. G. Thomas (Baroncelli), and Mr. Snazelle (Cecco del Vecchio).

The opera is, as before, superbly mounted as to scenery, costumes, and splendour of pageantry and ballet-action; and the orchestral and choral details were throughout well rendered, Mr. Kamdegger having skilfully conducted the performance. It is to be wished that the work, so effectively given, could have been heard more than once here; the season terminating this evening without its second announcement. Perhaps, however, it may be repeated at the Standard Theatre, to which Mr. Rosa removes—for a fortnight—on Monday.

Another special event of this week was the return of Madame Schumann, who reappeared at the Popular Concert of Monday evening, and received an enthusiastic welcome from a crowded audience. The great pianist played—perhaps as admirably as on any previous occasion—her late husband's fine fantasia in C (op. 17); her appreciative interpretation of the poetical romanticism of which (especially of the noble middle movements), produced a very marked impression. Herr Joachim was again the leader of the string quartet party, the programme having concluded his performances of Bach's "Chaconne" in D minor, for violin alone. Vocal pieces were rendered by Miss Spencer Jones with much charm and grace.

Mr. Walter Bache's annual orchestral concert took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday week, when his programme consisted entirely of works by Franz Liszt, in whose claims to rank as a great composer Mr. Bache believes with a fervent enthusiasm that is by no means general. Of the extravagant eccentricity, amounting sometimes to frenzy; of the frequent incoherence and disregard of all structural form and development, which characterise most of Liszt's larger works, we have before spoken; moreover, as all the pieces given at Mr. Bache's recent concert had already been heard here, and commented on, specific detail is now uncalled for beyond stating the facts that the programme comprised: the Festival March composed for the commemoration of Goethe's birthday, at Weimar, in 1819—the "Mephisto Walzer" from Liszt's music in illustration of scenes from Lenau's "Faust;" and the wearisome "Faust" symphony occupying more than an hour in performance. All these were very finely rendered by an excellent orchestra ably conducted by Mr. Bache. The tenor solo in the symphony was well declaimed by Mr. B. Mettuckin, and the choral ending ("Chorus Mysticus") was efficiently sung by a choir of tenors and basses of almost eighty voices.

The last two Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace have not presented any marked speciality calling for detailed notice. On the earlier occasion, Spohr's "Power of Sound" symphony and other orchestral pieces were finely rendered, Herr Hausmann gained great applause by his skilful execution of Signor Piatto's violoncello concerto in D minor, and Madame Patey contributed effective vocal performances. Last Saturday's programme included Mendelssohn's "Reformation" symphony; and Ries's pianoforte concerto in C sharp minor, the latter very finely rendered by Mdlle. Marie Krebs, who also played with great effect two unaccompanied solos. Other instrumental pieces and vocal arias contributed by Signor Foli completed the programme.

At the concert given on Tuesday evening at St. James's Hall—for the benefit of Princess Frederica's Convalescent Home—a "Requiem," composed by Herr Bonawitz, was performed, with full orchestra and chorus, the vocal solos having been well rendered by Misses A. Marriott and D'Alton, Mr. Shakespeare and Signor Foli. The work is very skilfully written, with much effective use of the learned forms of counterpoint, and a pervading tone of religious sentiment. Among several effective movements, the "Benedictus," for solo voices, was especially so. In this, the soprano is prominent; and Miss Marriott's refined singing and the efficient co-operation of her associates did full justice to the music. The "Requiem," indeed, was, throughout, very well rendered. It was conducted by the composer, who was greatly applauded at the close of its performance. In the second part of the concert—which was of a miscellaneous character—two pleasing movements of a pianoforte quintet, by Herr Bonawitz, were played by himself in association with a string quartet party consisting of the Brouil family. These pieces were also much applauded, as was Herr Bonawitz in his performance of Schumann's Pianoforte Fantasia in C and a Polonoise by Chopin.

The London Ballad Concert of this week included a selection of favourite songs by Mr. Arthur Sullivan.

The third of the series of concerts given at the Royal Albert Hall by students of the National Training School for Music took place on Wednesday afternoon, with a good vocal and instrumental programme.

The third of Mr. Henry Holmes's interesting "Musical Evenings"—at the Royal Academy of Music—took place on Wednesday, with an excellent programme.

The third of this year's concerts of the Philharmonic Society took place on Thursday evening, when the programme included the first performances in England of Brahms's choral ode, "Nanie," a new overture by Mr. F. Corder, with other interesting features.

Mr. Frank Elmore gave on Tuesday at the Eyre Arms Concert-rooms, St. John's-wood, the first of six ballad concerts; and concerts were given on Thursday by Madame Ida Bloch (pianist) at the Royal Academy of Music, and by Miss Lucy Riley (violinist) at Marlborough Rooms.

Haydn's "Creation" was announced for performance by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) evening, with Miss M. Davies, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Foli as solo vocalists.

The Scottish Musical Society is about to form a permanent orchestra for Scotland, for which purpose a meeting was called for last Wednesday afternoon at the Royal Hotel, Princes-street, Edinburgh. Classical music has now become so much in request in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other Scottish localities that the scheme referred to is a natural result, and one that will doubtless be realised.

ART NOTES.

The insertion of a notice of the Dudley Gallery exhibition is unavoidably deferred.

Mr. Millais, R.A., has been chosen a foreign associate of the French Academy of Arts, in the room of the late Mr. Dupré.

Yesterday week the Metropolitan Board of Works granted a request for permission to erect a statue to the memory of the late Thomas Carlyle on the Chelsea Embankment, on a site immediately opposite Cheyne-row.

A school of fine arts is about to be established at Constantinople. It is to comprise a library and a collection of casts, and its mission will be to revive industrial art and architecture in Turkey. Lectures will be given in Turkish on painting, sculpture, decorative art, engraving, and æsthetics.

Before the Prince of Waldeck and his daughter the Princess Helen left London, they sat to Mr. J. Thomson, of 78, Buckingham Palace-road, for their photographs. They were accompanied by Prince Leopold, and Mr. Thomson has produced excellent photographs of all his illustrious sitters. Prince Leopold and his affianced bride have also honoured Mr. Bassano, of Old Bond-street, with sittings.

The monument which her Majesty commissioned Mr. R. Belt to prepare for the perpetuation of the memory of the late Lord Beaconsfield has been completed and erected in Highbury church. It is placed above the seat habitually occupied by the late statesman. The whole of the architectural surroundings are in strict accord with the architecture of the church itself, and are wrought in Sicilian marble. The funds raised for the national memorial to him amount to more than £6300. The cost of the statue, with all incidental expenses, amounts to £4300. A meeting of subscribers will be called shortly after Easter to determine what shall be done with the surplus.

The art prizes to be awarded in December next by the Goldsmiths' Company are 22 in number, ranging from £10 to £70, and representing a total of £510. The two highest sums are for the best model, finished ready for casting, of a ewer and dish, the subject to be taken from Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," and a group representing "a man coursing with two greyhounds," and the prizes will only be given to the actual executants, who must be British subjects. We learn that the company have resolved that a travelling scholarship of £100 may be awarded by the Warden under certain conditions to a student who has shown exceptional talent, to enable him to study art in the precious metals on the Continent.

In our description, last week, of the new Royal Avenue Theatre, on the Thames Embankment, near Charing-cross, the elevation was stated to be of Portland stone. The material used is the "corn-grit and bottom-bed" stone, produced by the Corslam Down Quarry, in Wiltshire, belonging to Messrs. Yockney and Co., who supplied it to the contractors, Messrs. Kirk and Randall, under the architect's specification.

With reference to our illustrations of the balloon disaster in the Channel last Saturday, we are indebted to Mr. J. R. Kirby, Rear-Commodore of the Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club, for the sketch of the rescue of the balloon by the Calais packet Foam, as seen by him through a telescope from the Yacht Club House at Dover; and we have also to acknowledge the assistance of a sketch by Mr. E. Dale, of Harbour-street, Folkestone, giving a view of East Wear Bay and the railway between Folkestone and Dover, the place where the balloon left the shore in the attempt to cross the Channel.



MRS. BANCROFT (A LESSON).



MISS MYRA HOLME AND MISS AMY ROSELLE (THE COLONEL).



MR. C. WARNER (MICHAEL STROGOFF).



MR. IRVING AND MR. JAMES (TWO ROSES).



MR. HENRY IRVING (THE CUP).



MR. W. SPEAKMAN (LIGHTS O' LONDON).



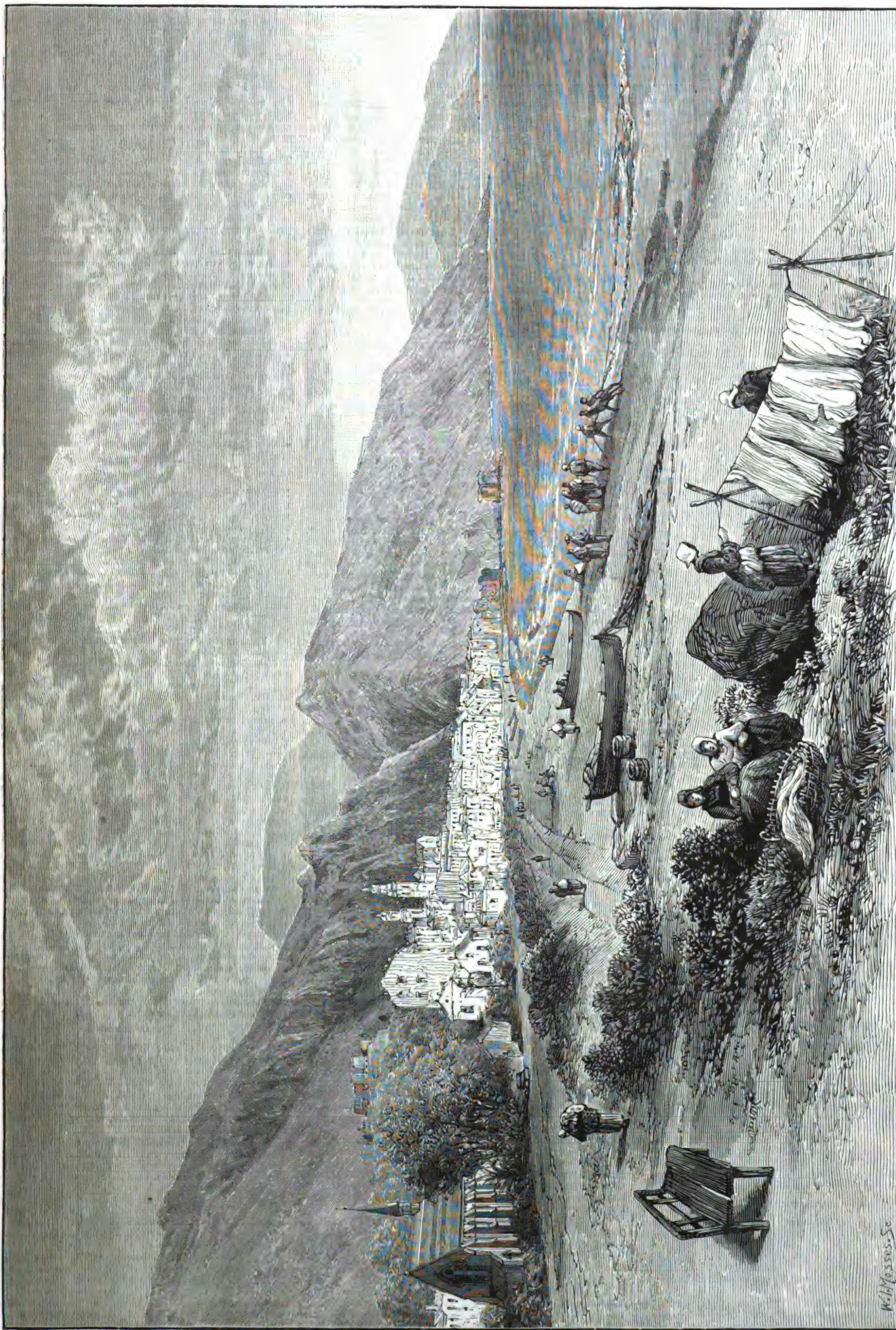
MR. FORBES ROBERTSON AS ROMEO.



MISS ELLEN TERRY (THE CUP).



MR. GROSSMITH AND MISS BARNETT (PATIENCE).



VIEW OF MENTONE, THE QUEEN'S SOUTHERN RETREAT ON THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.
FROM A SKETCH BY W. SIMPSON.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, March 7.

The news of the attempt on Queen Victoria's life was received here with indignation by all classes. At a meeting of English residents on Monday in the English church, it was unanimously resolved to send an address to Queen Victoria, expressing deep thankfulness at her escape from assassination. Before the meeting separated Mr. Yeatman, an American, requested that his fellow-countrymen in Paris might be allowed also to sign the address. The request was at once acceded to.

Paris is charming in this sunny spring weather, when the trees along the boulevards begin boldly to push out their buds, and when the whole town is perfumed with violets. Now, in the woods of Sèvres, Viroflay, Bellevue, and Meudon, there are scores of little girls who go forth at daybreak to cull from amongst the dry leaves those flowers that are the poetry and perfume of the streets of the capital: on hawkers' barrows, on modest trays in the doorways, in bunches in the bosoms of the little milliner-girls, in bouquets in the hands of the *élégantes*—everywhere are violets, sweet violets!

And in these days of March sunshine and coryza—that other inevitable preface of spring—what are the Parisians talking about? The women are beginning to discuss the summer fashions; they are turning up their pretty noses at the democratic balls of President Grévy, who puts on his invitation cards: "Guests who come on foot will enter by the principal gateway," &c. In the afternoon, before the drive in the Bois, it is the fashion to flirt a moment in the gallery of the Aquarellistes. Then rumour says that Bontoux is going to refloat the Union Générale, that he has already a hundred thousand new shares half paid up, or, in other words, a sum of twenty-five millions, which he proposes to devote to buying up the affairs of the old Union. But the intrepid Bontoux is going too fast; he has yet to appear before the magistrates in the Court of Correctional Police.

People talk, too, about M. Beauquier's bill for abolishing the penalty attached to the assumption of titles of nobility. Modern Paris is full of Mascarilles. *Figaro* advertises titles of prince and baron for fifty and thirty thousand francs. Everybody knows that the Marquis de Trois-Etoiles is a simple Durand; but his assiduity in paying a yearly visit to the Chapelle Expiatoire and listening to the mass for the repose of the souls of Louis XVI. and of his wife, Marie-Antoinette, stands him in lieu of genealogy. M. Beauquier's bill is, perhaps, superfluous.

For that matter, the bill is probably destined to be swamped: for never has Parliamentary initiative been carried to such an excess as it now is. The Chamber elected last August has already more bills in hand than it could discuss within the duration of its mandate, even if it sat every month in the year and every day in the month. This excess of bills and the multiplicity of committee business happily renders Parliament profoundly uninteresting, and the Parisians are only too happy to talk about other subjects.

The past week had been a week of blood. M. Chabrilat, the manager of the Ambigu, being on the brink of failure, attempted suicide on Thursday by shooting himself; but the wound was not fatal. Then came three crimes which have been named from the streets in which they were perpetrated—the crime of the Rue Rambuteau, of the Rue Labat, and of the Rue Mercier. The three crimes resemble each other in nature and motives, murder and robbery.

A new ballet, "Namouna," music by M. Edouard Lalo, was produced at the Opera last night. The libretto, by MM. Nuitter and Petitpa, is inferior. The music has raised quite a controversy. On the first night it was laughed at by the Bravotians, who were the majority, and applauded by the artists and *raffinés*, who were, as usual, the minority. The composer, M. Lalo, is, with Franck and Saint-Saëns, held by certain connoisseurs to be one of the three remarkable musicians of the day. Hitherto, however, M. Lalo has been known and esteemed as a symphonist, and "Namouna" was his debut on the stage. And M. Lalo is sixty years of age! The work is being discussed with a certain asperity in the press. The connoisseurs and the habitués of Pasedeloup's concerts are prepared to support "Namouna" as a protestation against the facile melodies of Olivier Métra.

Another lottery! On March 16 will begin the issue of tickets of the lottery of the Dramatic Artists' Mutual Aid Association. The grand prize will be 100,000*fr.* The other prizes, varying in value from 50,000*fr.* to 500*fr.*, will form a total of 400,000*fr.* The number of tickets issued will be 1,600,000, and the number of prizes 160. This abundance of lotteries is only one of the many points of resemblance between the manners of the end of the nineteenth and of the end of the eighteenth century.

Frederick Szarvady, the friend and companion of Kossuth in 1848, died in Paris last Thursday, at the age of sixty. Szarvady had lived for many years in Paris, occupying himself with journalism and political writing. He was highly esteemed, and had many friends in literary and artistic circles here. In 1855 Szarvady married the celebrated pianist Wilhelmina Clauss.

The annual horse show or Concours Hippique will take place at the Palais de l'Industrie from March 29 to April 16. The Concours Hippique has of late years become an afternoon rendezvous of elegant society, and one of the events of the Parisian year.

On Saturday last the Académie des Beaux-Arts proceeded to the election of a foreign associate in place of the sculptor Dupré, who died at Florence recently. The committee presented in order of preference; firstly, the Belgian sculptor Geefs; secondly, Mr. John Everett Millais; and, thirdly, the composer Liszt. Mr. Millais was elected by 21 votes against 13 given to M. Geefs. Mr. Millais' name is well known in France, and his painting has always been highly appreciated here. At the last exhibition Mr. Millais obtained a medal of honour and the decoration of the Legion of Honour.

J. C.

The smack Nelson, of Yarmouth, arrived recently at that port with a leathern bag, which the crew had dredged up in the North Sea, and which was found to contain cheques and documents representing a value of £6000. The bag, which was identified as belonging to the steamer Annie Arbib, lost in the North Sea in November last, has been handed over to the authorities.

Mr. William Morant Baker, of Wimpole-street, a member of the Board of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, and well known for his valuable contributions to surgical science, has been elected surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and Mr. William Harrison Cripps, of Stratford-place, who obtained the Jacksonian prize of the college in 1876, has been chosen assistant-surgeon to the hospital. The election for an additional assistant-surgeon will take place on the 23rd inst.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Her Majesty's merciful preservation from the attempt on her life at Windsor Railway Station on March 2 naturally caused all Parliamentary Parties to unite in a unanimous Address of loyal and heartfelt sympathy with the Queen. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, fresh from Windsor Castle, was on Monday afternoon happily enabled to inform Lord Granville that her Majesty had not suffered in health in the slightest degree from the shock. This welcome fact, communicated to the Upper House by the noble Earl, was received with marked satisfaction by the small gathering of Peers, who also pointed with cheers the well-rounded sentences of the Foreign Secretary, likewise the more clearly uttered speech in which the Marquis of Salisbury seconded the motion for the well-worded Address of congratulation. It was unfortunate that the miserable Bradlaugh wrangle had to be resumed the same evening in the Lower House before Mr. Gladstone and Sir Stafford Northcote could secure the opportunity to give expression to the equally loyal sentiments of the Commons on the occasion. I was glad to hear the Prime Minister, however, warm up towards the close of his unexceptional speech, and elicit general cheering by his eloquently enunciated declaration of the great price set by the House of Commons "upon the continuance of her Majesty's precious life and of her beneficent reign—a reign already prolonged beyond that of any other Queen in this country, but destined, as all of us must hope, to still count many happy years of blessing to the nation."

A Parliamentary deadlock! That is what we have come to. To paraphrase the words used in another sense by Lord Granville on Monday, it is "a pain, a sadness, and a shame, unhappily unaccompanied by circumstances of a compensating character," that Parliament has sat for close upon five weeks without a single one of the important measures promised in the Queen's Speech being even introduced. I admit there have been disturbing influences, which have necessarily retarded public business somewhat; but it will become a national scandal if the Opposition and Ministerial leaders do not very soon find a way out of the Parliamentary fog they have conjured up.

Mr. Bradlaugh, the excluded but thrice-retained member for Northampton, continues to be among these disturbing influences. Plainly elated by his victory over Mr. Corbett on the 2nd inst., Mr. Bradlaugh the following afternoon held a little levee of his Radical supporters under the Peers' Gallery in the House of Commons; but the non-arrival of the return prevented him from taking any step then to march within the bar. Baron Henry De Worms was, accordingly, enabled pretty early to bring forward his motion calling upon the Government to remonstrate with the Czar for the cruelties Jews had been subjected to in Russia—a motion which, withdrawn though it was, drew forth such sympathetic speeches from Mr. Gladstone and Sir Stafford Northcote as to render it beyond doubt that good service will have been done by the debate.

Religious tolerance, earnestly advocated on the Friday, was scarcely the prevailing spirit in the Lower House, on Monday, when the Conservatives gathered in strong numbers, animated with great enthusiasm, to do battle once more against the foe personified by Mr. Bradlaugh. There had been a special whip on each side. But it was clear from the crowded nature of the benches to the left that the lash had been responded to with greater alacrity on the Opposition side. Studiously brief and quiet in manner, nevertheless, was Sir Stafford Northcote in moving the following as a resolution consequent on the Speaker's statement that the decision of the House on Feb. 7 declaring Mr. Bradlaugh ineligible to take the oath was no longer operative:—

That this House, having ascertained that Mr. Bradlaugh has been re-elected for the borough of Northampton, does reaffirm the resolution of Feb. 7 last, and does hereby direct that Mr. Bradlaugh be not permitted to go through the form of taking the oath prescribed by the 29th Vic., chap. 19, and by the 31st and 32nd Vic., chap. 72.

There was a certain degree of propriety in the choice of Mr. Edward Marjoribanks (the mover of the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech) to provide a way out of the dilemma for the Ministry. In common with the great majority of the House, the hon. member regards Mr. Bradlaugh's conduct, both within and without the walls of Parliament, "with something very like disgust and indignation." Yet, wishful to uphold the dignity of the House and put a stop to the discreditable scenes that have taken place of late, Mr. Marjoribanks in a manner took the bull by the horns, and moved that the provisions of the 29th, 31st, and 32nd Vic. "should be so modified as to permit any elected member of this House to take the oath or to make the affirmation prescribed by those statutes, at his option." It may be that, as was objected, Mr. Labouchère's promise that Mr. Bradlaugh would await the crucial division on an Affirmation Bill before again approaching the table partook too much the nature of a bargain to be generally acceptable. Be that as it may, it was a pity the Government did not put a bolder face on the matter. Having educated himself up to the point of consenting to support Mr. Marjoribanks' amendment, Mr. Gladstone might well have gone a step further, and have anticipated him by introducing a resolution to the same effect, though more aptly worded, perhaps. Rightly or wrongly, a vast proportion of hon. members do conscientiously believe that the taking of the oath of allegiance by Mr. Bradlaugh would be an act of profanation in view of his well-advertised atheistic principles. It was for this among other reasons that a perfect tempest of cheers broke from the enthusiastic ranks of the Opposition when the handing of the paper containing the result of the division to the erect and smiling Mr. Winn as the tellers reached the table foretold that once more would Sir Stafford Northcote's motion be successful. The heartiness of the renewed volleys of cheering when the figures were announced—242 for, and 257 against the amendment, practically an Opposition majority of 15—further illustrated the intensity of the feeling roused on Monday night. Still, after the right hon. Baronet's motion had been put and carried, there sat Mr. Bradlaugh in his old seat under the Peers' gallery—an incubus from which the House is not yet relieved, although it is to be wished rather than hoped that the Affirmation Bill of which Mr. Marjoribanks has given notice may remove this almost intolerable burden.

The Earl of Redesdale, for his part, can hardly claim to have contributed to a pacific solution of this tiresome Bradlaugh problem. True, his Lordship on Tuesday secured the first reading of his bill barring atheists from entering either House. But—"What next, and next?"

Meantime, the debates on the Lords' Committee of inquiry into the Irish Land Act and on the Closure resolutions of the Ministry arrest the progress of useful legislation. Out of the former languidly prolonged discussion (of which the most noticeable features have been the trenchant opening speech of the Prime Minister himself, and the able addresses of Mr. Sexton, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, and Mr. Charles Russell) there arose a lively passage of arms between Mr. Gladstone and Lord C. Hamilton, the Premier having occasion to rebuke the noble Lord for inaccurately attributing to him words implying that Earl Grey

was "an old woman." Characterised by his customary scrupulous fairness and courtesy was Mr. Gladstone's earnest repudiation of this ill-founded charge, and also his eloquent tribute of respect to the noble Earl in question.

Bearing in mind the importance of the legislative work which has not yet even been begun, the Country may well have been amazed at the early hour the House of Commons, not for the first time this Session, adjourned on Tuesday night: there was a count-out at twenty-five minutes past eight, during Mr. Storer's speech on his "Fair Trade" resolution. Subjects of minor importance, such as the Regent's Canal Railway Bill (referred to a Select Committee), the second reading of the Bills of Sale Amendment Act, and the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, occupied the House on Wednesday. But, having regard to the incontestable Parliamentary deadlock with regard to the principal Ministerial bills of the Session, may not the Ministry and the Opposition alike be urged to show some economy of public time?

"DRAMATIC NOTES."

The third annual publication of this attractive and useful shilling record of the Stage, issued by Mr. David Bogue, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, should now be in the hands of all those London playgoers, who would be competent to judge of the present theatrical season by comparison with that of last year. These "Notes," continued from year to year, forming a supplement to the work called "The Dramatic List," and carrying on its impartial account of the performances of living actors and actresses, seem well worthy to be preserved and bound up in a volume, which will rather gain value by time as a contemporary history of the English Drama. Every new play is fairly analysed and described, a page or more being devoted to each of the more important; and the critical remarks seem to do justice, in no unfriendly spirit, to the meritorious efforts and capabilities both of performers and dramatic authors. The past year's chronicle, divided by its months, from January to December, appears tolerably complete for the London stage, and extends also to some notable performances at the chief provincial theatres. The numerous illustrations, from clever sketches by Mr. T. Walter Wilson, are highly characteristic of their subjects, as our readers will see from those which are reprinted, by permission, on a page of this Journal. They may be kept, like the "Royal Academy Notes" of the great yearly Picture-Exhibition, to aid pleasant future reminiscences of much agreeable entertainment in the passing years of life.

MENTONE.

Her Majesty the Queen and Princess Beatrice will next week travel from Windsor to Mentone, on the Mediterranean coast, where the Queen, by the advice of her physicians, seeks a few weeks' repose and change of air. The house which is to be occupied by these Royal visitors at Mentone, and of which an illustration has appeared in our Journal, is the Chalet des Rosiers, situated amidst groves of orange and lemon trees, on the slope of the hills below the Maritime Alps that shelter the East Bay; it stands about two hundred yards from the sea beach, and one hundred feet above the sea level. It was built two years ago, as a winter residence for himself and his family, by Mr. Charles Henfrey, formerly a partner in the firm of Messrs. Brassey, and well known as the constructor of several important railway works in the North of Italy. Mr. Henfrey was also the proprietor of the delightful villa at Baveno, on the Lago Maggiore, which her Majesty did him the honour to accept for her temporary residence two years ago; and he is now so fortunate as to be enabled to offer her similar accommodation at Mentone. The house and gardens command beautiful views of the coast, eastward to Bordighera, westward in the direction of Monaco; and the railway train will deposit her Majesty at the foot of the gardens which surround the villa, without its being necessary to pass through the town. The *British Medical Journal* says:—"We have before us authentic details as to the sanitary state of Mentone, the result of inquiries made with reference to her Majesty's intended visit; and are pleased to be able to state that the result is most satisfactory. The season has been very genial, and exceptionally healthy, from the commencement until the present time. Not only has there been no epidemic of zymotic disease, but there has been an absence of the isolated cases of such diseases which occur in all large communities in winter, at Mentone as elsewhere. Dr. Henry Bennet, the senior of the twenty-four medical men practising at Mentone, and the president of the local medical society there, who, from his position, sees many of the more severe cases of disease that occur, writes that he had not seen this winter, either in his own practice or that of others, a single case of continued fever, of diphtheria, or of scarlatina. He considers that the health of Mentone has been and is unusually good." The villas and hotels inhabited by visitors are all on the seashore and in the east and west bays out of the town, our view of which is from a sketch by Mr. W. Simpson, our well-known Special Artist. Dr. Bennet's instructive book, "Winter and Spring on the Shores of the Mediterranean" has already been referred to for the most complete account of Mentone.

The trustees of the British Museum have presented a number of volumes to the Bethnal-green Free Library. The Rev. Septimus Hansard, M.A., Rector of Bethnal-green, has become a vice-president of the institution.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have awarded a conspicuous gallantry medal to W. Beavis, sick-berth attendant of H.M.S. Boadicea, for gallant and devoted conduct at Majuba Mountain.

The number of steamers arriving at Liverpool with live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada during the present year continues very small, and the supply brought by them shows a very marked decrease in both live stock and fresh meat, more especially in the former, in comparison with the figures for the end of last year. Last week only three steamers conveying fresh meat arrived; and, as regards live stock, there were no arrivals. The collective consignment was as follows:—2153 quarters of beef, 552 carcasses of mutton, and 104 hogs.

Sir Edward Watkin accompanied some distinguished engineers from France to the Channel Tunnel works between Folkestone and Dover yesterday week. Last Saturday the scientific Parliamentary Committee appointed to inquire into the Channel Tunnel scheme with a view to its defensibility visited Dover. They first proceeded to Biggin-street, where the terminus of the original scheme is proposed to be constructed, and thence to Fan Hole, St. Margaret's. They were accompanied by Major-General Newdigate, commanding the South-Eastern district, and Colonel Gordon, commanding Royal Engineers. The party afterwards proceeded to the South Eastern Channel Tunnel Works at Shakspeare Cliff, accompanied by Sir Edward Watkin.

THE COURT.

The momentous incident on the Queen's return to Windsor from the metropolis on the 2nd inst., when her life was in jeopardy at the hands of a would-be assassin of unsound mind, has called forth the sympathy and good feeling for her Majesty from the whole civilised world—Sovereigns and subjects in one voice expressing their congratulations on her safety. The Queen herself at the dangerous moment exhibited her accustomed self-control, and expressed at once anxiety to know if any person were injured; Princess Beatrice emulating the noble firmness of her Royal mother. The Queen immediately telegraphed the Prince of Wales of the startling occurrence. Her Majesty's safety was made known to Prince Waldeck-Pyrmont and Princess Hélène before they started on their return to the Continent, they having taken leave of the Queen on her departure from town two hours previously.

Her Majesty was out walking early as usual the next morning, and later, when driving through Windsor, she was everywhere greeted with fervent loyalty. The Earl of Clanwilliam was made a K.C.M.G., and was invested by the Queen with the insignia of the order, Prince Leopold being present. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, the Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring, the Earl and Countess of Clanwilliam, the Hon. Mrs. Egerton, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Viscount Torrington, and Captain Edwards.

The Judge-Advocate-General had an audience on Saturday; and Major-General Du Plat was received by the Queen on his return from attending Prince Waldeck-Pyrmont and Princess and Princess Hélène to Calais.

A special prayer and thanksgiving were offered during Divine service in the private chapel at the Castle on Sunday for her Majesty's merciful preservation; the Rev. James Hornby, D.D., Head Master of Eton College, officiating. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold were present. The Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold attended evening service at St. George's Chapel; the National Anthem being played at the conclusion by Sir George Elvey. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley and Dr. Hornby joined the Royal family at dinner.

Not the least interesting display of the affectionate interest evinced for her Majesty's safety was the visit of the Eton Boys at the castle last Monday morning to present an address signed by 900 of them. The boys being ranged in the quadrangle, the Queen, with Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, received them at the Sovereign's entrance, when Henry Babington Smith, Captain of the School, and Frederic Branton Winthrop, Captain of the Oppidans, advanced towards her Majesty, the former reading the address, to which the Queen made a touching reply. The Provost of Eton and the Head Master of the School were presented to her Majesty, as were also George Chesney Wilson and Leslie Melville Roberts, the boys who attacked Maclean at the moment he fired. The Queen shook hand with them, and then retired; the Princes shaking hands with the seniors. Subsequently the two Princes Dhuleep Singh, who were of the boys, were presented to her Majesty.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Christian lunched with the Queen on Monday; and the Empress of Austria, accompanied by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Countess Karolyi, visited her Majesty. The Empress was received at the entrance of the castle with due state by the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Princess Christian; Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold having met her Imperial Majesty at the Windsor railway station, they accompanying her back to the station, after an hour's stay, on her departure for Vienna. The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to town in the afternoon.

A deputation from the Royal borough presented a congratulatory address upon her Majesty's preservation from danger on Tuesday. The Queen, who was accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by the household, received the address and returned a reply. The Empress Eugénie arrived on a visit to her Majesty, being met at the station by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold.

The Prince of Wales held a Levée on behalf of her Majesty on Thursday at St. James's Palace. The Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge dined with the Gentlemen-at-Arms at the palace the same evening.

A Council was held by the Queen yesterday.

The christening of the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will take place to-day (Saturday), in the private chapel of Windsor Castle, at one o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses will shortly go to Biarritz for the benefit of the Duchess's health.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

His Royal Highness presided at the latest meeting of the governors of Wellington College, held at Marlborough House, the Dukes of Connaught and Cambridge being present; the Prince also attended a recent meeting of the Royal Society at Burlington House, when he was admitted a Fellow. Their Royal Highnesses gave a dinner party on Saturday evening at Marlborough House, covers being laid for forty-one—the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duke of Cambridge being of the guests. The band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. Dan Godfrey, played during dinner, and the Royal Amateur Orchestra performed afterwards. The Prince and Princess attended Divine service on Sunday; and their daughters, with the Duke of Edinburgh's children, and Countess Gleichen and her children, were present at the children's afternoon service at Berkeley Chapel—the Rev. Teignmouth Shore making special reference to the Queen in his sermon. Their Royal Highnesses dined with Earl and Countess Stanhope on Tuesday.

The Prince, president of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education, will take the chair at the general meeting of the governors, to be held next Monday, at 3.30, at Mercers' Hall.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, on arriving at Cairo yesterday week, proceeded to the Palace of Kas-en-Nussa, which was placed at their disposal by the Khedive. Visits were at once interchanged between their Royal Highnesses and the Khedive. An excursion was made the next day by the Princes to the Pyramids of Ghizeh and the Sphinx; and on Sunday they attended Divine service at the English church. On Monday their Royal Highnesses visited the Apis tombs and the "Mastaba" of Ti, at Sakkarah; and the Khedive gave a state dinner in their honour. On Tuesday the Princes, accompanied by Sir Edward Malet, started by the special train placed at their disposal by the Khedive for Assout, whence they will proceed by yacht to the first cataract. The excursion is expected to last twelve days.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have dined with Lord and Lady Hothfield, at their residence in Chesterfield-gardens; and the Duchess, with the Duchess of Teck, was present at the marriage of Mr. Cecil Stratford Paget, only son of the late General Lord George Paget, Colonel of the 4th Lancers, and Miss Mary Erskine Wemyss, second

daughter of the late Mr. James Hay Erskine Wemyss, of Wemyss Castle and Torrie, at St. Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens, South Kensington. Both Princesses signed the marriage register.

Prince Leopold has been elected an honorary member of the Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar Lodge of Freemasons at Portsmouth. His Royal Highness has ordered a new tartan to be compiled on the occasion of his approaching marriage.

The Empress of Austria at the close of her visit to Combermere Abbey gave a souvenir to Lord Combermere in the form of a gold snuff-box. The Empress left Cheshire on Monday; and after visiting the Queen en route, travelled to Dover by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, and crossed in the special mail-boat Maid of Kent, Captain Pittock, to Calais, en route for Vienna.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday afternoon at Temple House, the seat of Colonel Owen Williams, M.P., near Great Marlow, by special license, were married—Colonel Henry Wellesley, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of late Major-General Lord Charles Wellesley, and heir presumptive to the Dukedom of Wellington, and Miss Williams, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Thomas Peers Williams, of Temple House, Bucks; and at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on Tuesday, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Chandos Pole, Master of the Meynell Hounds, with Miss Violet Denison, daughter of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Beckett Denison.

The Earl of Winterton and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, are to be married on the 16th inst.; and Mr. Charles H. B. Williams, youngest brother of Sir William Williams, of Bodolwyddan, Denbighshire, and the Hon. Mabel Boscawen, daughter of Viscount Falmouth, on April 18.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alford, Allan Cameron, to be Rector of Aston Sandford, Bucks.
Austin, Thomas Henry; Vicar of Queenborough.
Barclay, Charles Wright; Vicar of Little Arncliffe.
Browne, L. S., Curate of Stoke of Damerel; Vicar of Edinstanton, Salop.
Bullock, Richard, Rector of Wilton, Lincoln; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Leeds.
Clarke, Henry; Chaplain of St. Jean de Luz.
Clementson, C., Curate of the parish church, Sheffield; Vicar of Crookes, Sheffield.
Courtenay, Charles, Curate of St. Paul's, Onslow-square; Vicar of Upper Arnsley, Leeds.
Dakers, J. Rose, Incumbent of Hawick, N.B.; Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Cumbria.
Davidson, R. T., Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury; One of the Six Preachers in Canterbury Cathedral.
Davies, William, Curate of Pembrey, Carmarthen; Perpetual Curate of Llan-ghangel, Abercromby, Carmarthen.
Dyson, William; Vicar of Welwick.
Fowler, Henry; Chaplain of H.M. Prison, St. Alban's.
Gregory, Robert; Treasurer of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Grundy, T. R.; Chaplain of Bagnères de Bigorre, Hautes Pyrénées, France.
Henry, James, Curate of the Parish Church, Sheffield; Association Secretary of the London Association in Aid of the Moravian Missions.
Jones, R. D., Vicar of Pondsbridge; Vicar of Wisbech St. Mary.
Kane, R. N., Rector of Lower Sapey; Rector of Suckley, Worcestershire.
Kerr, W. P.; Rector of Hillhead and Curate of Sydling St. Nicholas.
Knox, Frederick Vivian; Chaplain of Bengal.
Le Geyt, Arthur, Senior Assistant-Curate of Ryde Parish Church; Curate-in-Charge of Beer, Seaton, South Devon.
Lewis, Thomas, Perpetual Curate of Llan-gunnock, Carmarthen; Rector of Llandilo Abercromby, Carmarthen.
Lewis, William Henry; Vicar of Hindon, Wilts.
Mende, Wakefield Sutt; Rector of Loddington.
Moseley, D., Curate-in-Charge of Bettws Newydd with Trostre; Perpetual Curate of Kenyons Commander, Monmouthshire.
Parson, W. D., Vicar of Selmeiston; Canon-Residentary of Chichester Cathedral.
Pentecost, Edwin S. W., Rector of Moncton, diocese of Fredericton; Rector of Christ Church, Winnipeg, Manitoba, diocese of Rupertland.
Reece, John Francis; Rector of Llanfwrwg.
Reed, Martin; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Leicester.
Riley, John, Curate of Mirkfield; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, East Thorpe, Mirkfield.
Smith, Joseph Newton; Assistant-Curate of All Saints', Whitstable, with charge of St. Peter's Mission District.
Stansfield, Robert, Curate of Keighley; Minister of St. Peter's, Keighley.
Still, John; Vicar of Netheravon, Wilts.
Walford, W. Stewart; Rector of Dillinghoe, Suffolk. On his own petition.
Webb, Benjamin; Prebendary of Portpool, in St. Paul's Cathedral.
Wiggins, Arthur Wentworth; Chaplain of Gotha.
Williams, A.; Rector of Todeham.
Wood, Francis Henry; Incumbent of St. Paul's, Northampton.
Wyndham Wyndham, H. E.; Curate of Stratton St. Margaret, with charge of St. Barnabas' Mission, Gorse-hill, Swindon.
Wynter, Reginald William; Rector of Islip.
Young, W. J. M., Curate of Banham; Vicar of Mervagissey.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of London presided on Tuesday at a crowded meeting where resolutions were passed in favour of holding a conference of clergy and laity for London.

The first regular session of the Central Council of Diocesan Conferences began on Tuesday, Mr. Cecil Raikes, M.P., presiding; and several matters were discussed, and resolutions of some importance were agreed to.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Rev. Randall T. Davidson, M.A., to be one of the "six preachers" of Canterbury Cathedral, in succession to the Rev. Francis J. Holland, who vacates the post on becoming a Canon.

Canon Swainson, Master of Christ's College and Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, has resigned the residentiary canonry in Chichester Cathedral which he has held since 1863; and the Bishop of Chichester has appointed the Rev. William Douglas, parish Vicar of Selmeiston, Sussex, and chancellor of the cathedral, to the stall.

The donation to the Newcastle Bishopric Fund now in course of adjustment was originally intended by the donor to be given in money, but, at the request of the promoters of the fund, it was agreed to give the amount in the shape of tithes, which it was considered would yield a larger annual amount than if the capital sum had been invested in the Funds.

A meeting of the council of the Rochester Diocesan Society was held last week at the office, 26, Great George-street—the Bishop in the chair. The meeting was attended by the Archdeacons of the diocese and a large number of clergy and laity. Grants to the amount of £620 were made to the general objects of the society.

Two unique brasses have been placed in the nave of Bristol Cathedral by the Rev. Jordan Roquette-Palmer-Palmer, M.A., Oxford: one is to the memory of his father, Mr. Arthur Palmer, the first Judge of the Bristol County Court; the other in recollection of his mother. Both brasses are exceedingly handsome, and were executed by Messrs. Singer, of Frome.

The two stained-glass windows which have been placed in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Salford, in memory of the two Humphrey Booths, who were liberal benefactors to the district in the seventeenth century, were formally unveiled on Sunday week. The Bishop of Manchester preached on the occasion. His Lordship said that the land, valued at £20 a year, left by Humphrey Booth for the benefit of the poor of Salford, now realised between £4000 and £5000 per annum.

It has been decided by the Welsh Bishops not to proceed for the present with the revision of the Welsh New Testament.

The committee appointed in May last, consisting of three representatives from each of the four Welsh dioceses, met at Shewsbury in the following month to consider the subject, and were all but unanimously in favour of the revision being proceeded with. The committee subsequently met their Lordships and reported to them their reasons for recommending the revision, which reasons have, however, failed to influence the Bishops in proceeding with the work.

In support of the fund for extending the churches in Bristol, the Bishop of the diocese presided over an influential meeting at the Merchant Venturers' Hall on Tuesday. On the motion of the Earl of Ducie, it was resolved to further the movement. The report of the commission, recommending an extension to cost £70,000, with additional clergy stipends amounting to £850, was unanimously adopted. It was announced that £18,000 had been subscribed, including £2500 from the Merchant Venturers, and that Mr. Anthony Gibbs had promised £1000 per annum for three years for the Bedminster district.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies assembled on the 2nd inst., after the usual Carnival recess. Signor Baccarini, Minister of Public Works, presented a bill for expediting the construction of the projected railway works. The Senate discussed bills of purely administrative interest.

SPAIN.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Infanta Eulalie, the sister of the King, returned to Huelva on the 3rd inst., after visiting the Rio Tinto mines, and left that place on the 4th for Seville, arriving there in the afternoon, and meeting with an enthusiastic reception.

A national exhibition of minerals, metal-work, pottery, and glass will be held at Madrid in May next.

GERMANY.

The Crown Princess has postponed a soirée, which was to have been held on Monday evening, on account of an ophthalmic affection which compels her Royal Highness to keep her apartments.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet on Tuesday the vote asked for by the Government for establishing a Prussian Legation at the Vatican was agreed to.

In January and February 12,655 Germans emigrated to America via Hamburg.

RUSSIA.

General Skobelev is said to have made a remarkable speech in Warsaw, claiming the Poles as brethren of the Russians, and reminding them that if they had not a Russian garrison they would have a German one. The General on his arrival in St. Petersburg was cheered by the crowd.

The sentences in the Trigon trial are published in St. Petersburg. Ten of the prisoners have been sentenced to death, and five others to hard labour in the mines for an indefinite period. Six others are sentenced to twenty years; and the Minister of Justice recommends a commutation in two cases—viz., to ten years' for Friedenson, and four years' for Lustig.

The Charkoff University, which was closed on account of the disorderly conduct of the students, has been reopened.

AMERICA.

A Committee of the Senate has reported in favour of a scheme propounded by Captain Eades for constructing a railway across the Isthmus of Panama capable of carrying laden vessels.

Mr. Conkling refuses the offer of the President to become a Justice of the Supreme Court.

A fund of 27,000 dollars has been subscribed in New York for the Russian Hebrew refugees arriving there, and also to aid their colonisation.

A resolution has been presented to the House of Representatives at Washington, protesting against the outrages on Jews in Russia, and requesting the President to desire the Czar to take measures for the protection of the Jews. The resolution has been referred to a committee.

The floods in the Mississippi Valley are reported to be increasing. Great suffering has been caused in consequence.

The emigration to New York continues large: 16,751 persons arrived in that city during February, against 9753 for February last year.

CANADA.

In the sitting of the Dominion House of Commons on the 1st inst. the bill for repealing the stamp duties on promissory notes passed the third reading.

The Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, announced that brigade camps will be formed this year.

The Legislative Council of Nova Scotia has rejected the bill for the abolition of that body by 12 votes against 9.

A telegram from Montreal on Tuesday states that the deed conveying the Occidental Railway to the Pacific Syndicate has been signed by the Government of Quebec.

INDIA.

Major Baring on Wednesday made his financial statement in the Legislative Council. A despatch from Calcutta gives a summary of the Budget, which shows that the revenue for 1880-1 (taking ten rupees as equivalent to the pound sterling) amounted to £72,560,000, and the expenditure to £76,604,000. Although there is thus a deficit of over four millions, the result is better than was estimated. The estimate for 1881-2 gives the revenue at £70,160,000, and the expenditure at £69,305,000. The total cost of the Afghan war is now set down at £21,611,000. It is not intended to abandon the Bengal opium monopoly, from which Major Baring estimates to receive seven and a quarter millions, but that Government intends to abolish the cotton import duties, and to extend the benefits of Free Trade to India.

The Natal Legislative Council has been prorogued until the 13th proximo.

The new Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar was installed in the cathedral on the 2nd inst.

Servia was on Monday proclaimed a kingdom, and Prince Milan becomes King Milan I. of Servia.

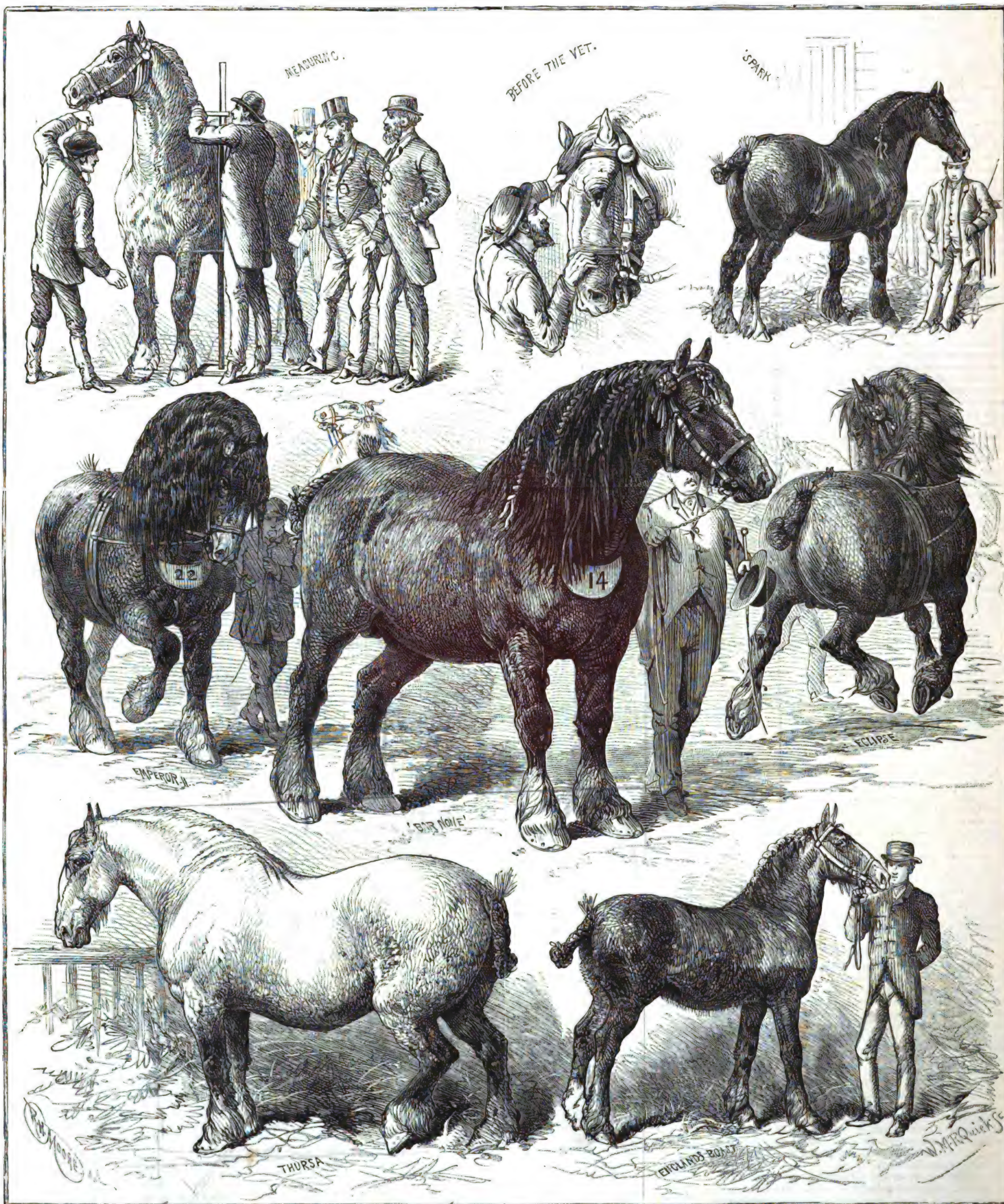
Sir Henry Bulwer, the newly-appointed Governor of Natal, arrived at Durban last Saturday morning.

A tremendous storm has visited Buenos Ayres, causing great loss to shipping, both there and along the coast.

The three-days' return-match, played at Sydney between the English team and a team representing New South Wales, has concluded, the Australians winning by six wickets.

Dr. Vidal, the President of the Uruguay Republic, has resigned; and General Santos, the Minister of Marine, has been elected as his successor by a Congress of both Chambers.

The Government of Turkestan is imposing heavy duties on tea, indigo, and muslin textures from British India, and prohibits the importation of all other goods, whether from British India, Persia, Turkey, or Europe.



THE CART-HORSE SHOW AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.

THE CART-HORSE SHOW.

The English Cart-Horse Society was founded in 1878 to promote improvement in the breeding of the "shire-bred" or old English heavy draught horse, and to distribute sound and healthy sires throughout the country. This Society, under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, with the Hon. Edward Coke as president, and the Earl of Powis, the Earl of Ellesmere, and Earl Spencer as vice-presidents, has enrolled six hundred members, has compiled and published its third annual stud-book, and held last week at the Agricultural Hall its third annual show, for which, by special subscriptions, a prize fund of between £500 and £600 had been provided. The exhibition comprised 112 horses, 78 mares, and 15 geldings, each class represented by some animals of rare excellence. The first prize of the whole collection was fairly won by Mr. James Forshaw's Bar None, a seventeen hands bay with four white feet, from Nottinghamshire, but bred in Yorkshire, which won the first prize at Garstang last year. The second prize went to the same exhibitor's Tom of the Shires. The first

prize in the second class was adjudged to Emperor II., a bay, twelve years old, belonging to Sir Richard Wallace. In the class of horses four years old, without limitation as to height, the first prize went to Mr. Walter Gilbey's magnificent horse Spark, which was the champion last year, and was also first at Derby. For three-year-olds the first prize was won by the Hon. Edward Coke's Conjuror, bred near Aylesbury. The Earl of Ellesmere was first for two-year-olds with Eclipse. The champion mare was Thursa, a noble grey, five years old, owned by Mr. Garrett Taylor, of Trowse, Norwich, but Buckinghamshire bred. There was a large gathering of company each day; and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Princesses Victoria and Maud were among the visitors. The judges were Mr. W. T. Lamb, of Grantham; Mr. W. McCulloch, of Prince's-terrace; and Mr. J. Waltham, of Wisbeach. The stewards were Mr. T. Brown, of Downham Market; Mr. W. Little, of Littleport; and Mr. J. Treadwell, of Aylesbury. At the annual meeting of the Cart-Horse Society the report was adopted, and congratulations were exchanged upon the prosperity of the association.

SANDOWN PARK RACES.

The Grand Military Steeplechases at the Sandown Park Meeting, on Friday and Saturday week, proved a great success; the Prince of Wales, who was present on both days, witnessed some capital sport. The going was excellent; and, if not very large, the fields were of sufficient strength to admit of some animated speculation, while in the intervals of racing future events were not neglected. Among the races decided on the first day the Grand Military Gold Cup was won by Lord Chancellor, six years old, ridden by his owner, Lord Manners, of the Grenadier Guards, weight 13 st. 7 lb. The second in this race was Aristocrat, belonging to Mr. Jones, of the 5th Lancers, who likewise rode, weight 11 st. 7 lb.; and he contended again on Saturday for the Light-Weight Grand Military Sweepstakes, but was beaten by the favourite, Mr. F. Waldron's Leporello, of the same age, and carrying equal weight. Our Artist's sketches rather show the company; his Royal Highness with several ladies, in the Royal box, the promenade on the lawn, the Guards' band making music, and the wholesome pleasures



SANDOWN PARK GRAND MILITARY STEEPLECHASES ON SATURDAY LAST.

of *al fresco* luncheon, with the bawling besiegers of the betting-ring, the banjo-player, and the mixture of ungenteel with polite spectators. Soldiers of cavalry regiments were there, looking on with an air of professional criticism at the riding; some were mere boys, whose airs of knowing importance were delicious. As for the incidents of horsemanship, our readers will observe how one rider came to grief at the water-jump, and how the last in the race was splashed with mud beyond recognition. The "welter-weight," who might be up to eighteen or twenty stone, was of course not in any race, but enjoyed himself with the rest of the company at Sandown.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After lingering in a critical condition for several weeks, the Earl of Wilton passed peacefully away on Tuesday morning, having reached the ripe age of eighty-two. His connection with the turf extended over more than half a century, and, besides being one of the best riders to hounds in his day, he was also well worthy to rank with men like Messrs. Ede, Richardson, and Arthur Coventry as an amateur horseman, both on the flat and across country. His first efforts of this nature were at Heaton Park, a small semi-private meeting which he instituted in 1827, and he rode Comforter—his tenth winner of the Granby Handicap at Croxton Park—so comparatively recently as 1861. The first horse that carried his colours with credit was Gladiator, who ran second to Bay Middleton for the Derby of 1836; and Lord Wilton was part owner of Lady Evelyn, who won the Oaks of 1849, and afterwards did good service as a brood mare. His best representative, however, was, undoubtedly, See-Saw, whose Cambridgeshire and Hunt Cup victories will always rank as very brilliant handicap performances, and most turfites will agree with us that the sturdy son of Buccancer was a far better horse than Wenlock. The latter certainly credited Lord Wilton with the St. Leger—his only victory in the classic races—but the success would never have been gained had not the way been thoroughly cleared for him. He finished fourth in the Derby, behind Cremorne, Pell Mell, and Queen's Messenger. The first and second were not engaged at Doncaster, and Lord Falmouth's horse failed to stand his final preparation for the race, so that everything was very plain sailing. Isis, Parma, Modena, Napolitain, and Footstep were all useful bearers of the popular colours, which have recently been carried successfully by Toastmaster and the evergreen old Cradle. In addition to his devotion to the kindred sports of racing and hunting, Lord Wilton was specially fond of yachting, and was for some years commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron. We have few, indeed, of such grand old sportsmen left amongst us, and he will be sadly missed for many a long day.

Fine weather and the presence of the Prince of Wales are becoming inseparably associated with Sandown Park, so it is almost needless to say that the Grand Military Steeplechases—of which some illustrations are given in another part of the paper—were brought off last week under the most favourable surroundings. Fields were large for several of the races, and some well-known performers took part in them. There were eight runners for the Grand Military Gold Cup, which resulted in a tolerably easy victory for Lord Chancellor (13 st. 7 lb.), in spite of his welter weight. He was, however, of superior class to any of his opponents, being engaged in the Grand National. Boniface (12 st. 3 lb.) fairly ran away with a Steeplechase Plate, in which he was ridden by Lord C. Innes Ker, who recently bought him from Captain Machell. There was again a very large, and brilliant assemblage on Saturday, when Robert Emmet (13 st. 3 lb.) was greatly fancied for the Veteran Stakes; but, though he ran well under his heavy impost, he failed to gain a place to Claribel (10 st. 3 lb.), next to whom was Charlie Napier (13 st. 3 lb.).

Croydon is always a very favourite meeting with metropolitan race-goers, and the attendance on Tuesday was one of the largest ever seen at Woodside. As fields go nowadays for jumping events, eight starters must be considered a fair complement for the Grand International Hurdle-Race, which was generally considered a very open event, there being little to choose in point of favouritism between Friday (10 st.), Theophrastus (11 st. 6 lb.), and Suttler (12 st.). The first-named of these cut up thoroughly badly, and Suttler is too impetuous at present to do himself justice. Theophrastus did manage to get third, but from start to finish nothing had any real chance with Glenluce (10 st. 4 lb.), who cantered home nearly a dozen lengths in advance of Ancient Pistol (10 st. 9 lb.). The very useful Cynthia (10 st. 6 lb.) took the Stewards' Plate after a pretty finish with Ilugho (10 st.), Valahaka (11 st. 12 lb.), Burley (11 st. 8 lb.), and Quindron (11 st. 2 lb.) being amongst the beaten lot. On Wednesday, Blue Blood won the Croydon Hunters' Flat Race. He is a half-brother to Doncaster; but though he cost, if our memory serves us, 2000 guineas as a yearling, and is now six years old, he has never previously earned a winning bracket. The United Kingdom Steeplechase fell to Wild Lady (11 st. 8 lb.), who performed pretty well in the International on the previous day. Solver (10 st. 11 lb.) and Hoya (10 st. 10 lb.) were respectively second and third, and amongst the unplaced lot were Khamseen (12 st. 2 lb.) and Funny Eyes (11 st. 7 lb.), who have both been backed for the Grand National.

There have been three sculling-matches on the Thames within the last week, all of them being over the usual Putney to Mortlake course. On Saturday, H. Audsley beat H. Clasper for £50 a side; and, on Monday, G. Perkins made short work of C. Bullman for a similar stake. The meeting of John Largin, of Wandsworth, who is probably the best sculler we have at present, except Boyd, with Silvester Gookin, of Boston, U.S.A., would have excited a great deal of interest, had not the former been so ill during the last week that offers of 3 to 1 on the American met with few takers. The latter at once showed in front, but incautiously going into Largin's water before he was far enough in front to justify such a step, the latter spurted hard and managed to foul him, which at once decided the race. After this, two or three other fouls occurred, and Largin eventually came in first by a couple of lengths, and was immediately awarded the race on the first foul. Trickett is matched to scull Hanlan again for £500 a side on May 1; and as Laycock and Pearce, another noted Australian sculler, are both on their way to England, we seem likely to have another very busy aquatic season.

On Saturday last the annual Cross-country Championship was decided over the usual course, when the race resulted in exactly the same way as last year, as far as the first three were concerned, the Moseley Harriers (the holders) having no difficulty in retaining the cup, the Birchfield Harriers being second, and the South London Harriers again finishing third. There were upwards of one hundred runners, and W. George, who is so well known for his splendid performances from 1000 yards upwards, beat them all very easily.

The Roberts' Testimonial Tournament resulted in a tie between Mitchell (50 points start) and F. Bennett (150), each of whom won seven games out of nine. On playing off the tie, Mitchell won two games out of three, and thus took the

very handsome cup presented by Mr. W. H. Moore. Since his victory, Mitchell has challenged Cook to play 5000 up even for £500 a side, to which the ex-champion has at present made no response.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Lord Derby has accepted an invitation from the Committee of the Cobden Club to preside at their next annual dinner.

The Corporation of London have decided to oppose the passing of the Parochial Charities Bill.

Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S., gave the first of a series of nine lectures in connection with the Ladies' Sanitary Association last Saturday at Exeter Hall.

Mr. William Henry White, Esq., C.B., one of her Majesty's Army Purchase Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of the Regulation of the Forces Act, has been knighted.

The engraving of the "New Aesthetic Quadrille Party," which appeared in our last week's Number, was from a photograph by Mr. J. J. E. Mayall, of New Bond-street.

On Sunday the memorial-stone of a new synagogue, in course of erection in Abbey-street, St. John's-wood, was laid by Mr. Lionel L. Cohen, Vice-President of the United Synagogue. There was a large assemblage.

A new theatre, named the Prince's, was opened at Accrington on Monday. It is centrally situated, and fitted up with all the modern stage appliances. A prologue, which contained an allusion to her Majesty's escape, was received with cheers. The company sang the National Anthem.

Subjoined, in the order of merit, is a list of the candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination recently held:—H. H. R. Charles, J. P. Barry, R. W. S. Lyons, W. A. Sykes, G. Duncan, A. V. Anderson, E. W. Reilly, J. Scott.

There were 2589 births and 1790 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 125 below, while the deaths exceeded by 3, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

A furious gale from the north-west raged in the north of Scotland on Monday, accompanied by heavy snow, and communication was stopped in several places. During the height of the storm a shoal of whales was driven into Weisdale Voe, where more than three hundred of them were captured. The storm continued on Tuesday.

Mr. Bradlaugh was on the 2nd inst. again returned as member of Parliament for Northampton, polling 3798 votes, while Mr. Corbett, the Conservative candidate, polled 3689. The election for Malmesbury on Tuesday resulted in the return of Colonel Miles, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 56 over Mr. C. Luce, the Liberal. It causes, however, no change in the state of parties in the House.

Mrs. Marian Smith was presented in the Newcastle Town-hall, on the 2nd inst., with a medal and diploma of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, by Major-General Alexander, for her bravery in the Transvaal War when she attended to the wounded throughout the battle of Bronker's Spruit; and after being struck by a ball herself tore her dress into strips for bandages.

The Senatus of Aberdeen University conferred last Saturday the degree of LL.D. upon Alexander Cruickshank, Aberdeen; James Sandilands Grant Bey, Cairo, Egypt; Professor Hunter, London University; Professor McKendrick, of Glasgow University; and the Rev. William Robertson Smith, ex-Professor of Hebrew, Free Church College, Aberdeen.

A banquet took place at Willis's Rooms last Saturday evening, to celebrate the peaceful cession of Thessaly by arbitration of the Powers and the termination of the work of the Greek Committee in connection with the Treaty of Berlin. The Earl of Rosebery presided; and amongst the other speakers were the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Greek Chargé-d'Affaires, the Earl of Dalhousie, Mr. Arnold, M.P., and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P. The Greek Minister, in replying to the toast of "The King of the Hellenes," said that both he and his people felt a deep and undying gratitude for the sincere sympathy always evinced for them by the British nation.

Jumbo has been in Chancery, and, strange to say, has been released after having been only three days in custody. The time was when even this long-lived creature, once in Chancery, would never have got out again. An application was made in Chancery, on behalf of some Fellows of the Zoological Society, to restrain the council from parting with the elephant, "Jumbo," on the ground that they had no power under their charter and by-laws to sell any animal. Mr. Justice Chitty, on Wednesday gave his decision. Having heard the case fully and thoroughly, he came to the conclusion that there was no ground for the motion, and as it would be useless to bring the matter again before him he would do what the Master of the Rolls did in similar cases, refuse the motion with costs. The elephant-house is daily crowded with visitors, and Jumbo continues to be fed with dainties by ladies and children.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

It has been decided by the Brighton Town Council to buy Preston Park of Mr. Bennett-Stanford, at a cost of £50,000, for the purpose of converting it into a public recreation-ground.

Lady Harriet Bentinck, who gave £4000 sterling to buy new premises for the International Hospital at Naples, has added £500 sterling to the former sum.

A concert was given at St. James's Hall on Tuesday for the benefit of Princess Frederica's Convalescent Home. Particulars of the concert are given in our Music column.

Lady Ida Low and some members of the Kyrle Society gave a concert on Tuesday afternoon to the patients of the London Homoeopathic Hospital, in Great Ormond-street, many friends of the institution being present.

The committee of Lloyd's have bestowed the bronze medal of the society upon James Beattie, commissioned boatman, of Blatchington coastguard station, as an honorary acknowledgment of his extraordinary exertions on the occasion of the wreck of the Gannet in Scaford Bay on Feb. 14.

The managers of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh have received from Messrs. J. C. Brodie and Sons, W.S., Edinburgh, £13,500 for the funds of the institution, from the estate of the late Dr. Thomas Hunter, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

The Postmaster-General presided last week at the annual meeting of the Post-Office Clerks' Benevolent Fund, in the Deputation-room, at St. Martin's-le-Grand. The report showed there were 734 subscribers, and during the year four grants to deserving cases were made, amounting to £180. Mr. Fawcett expressed warm approval of the movement.

The annual general meeting of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis, Soho-square, was held on the 2nd inst. at the institution, Colonel Robertson Aikman, V.C., presiding. Captain Seymour Hill, the secretary, read the report and balance-sheet, which were adopted. During the past year 8945 out-patients had been registered.

In the presence of a large assemblage, the Duke of Westminster on Monday laid the foundation-stone of the new Queen's Schools at Chester. The site, which has been given by his Grace, abuts on the city walls, and was formerly occupied by a jail. The school-building will accommodate 200 pupils, and the cost of the building is estimated at £4510, towards which the Duke of Westminster has contributed £500.

A meeting for promoting the interests of the Royal Normal College of Music for the Blind was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor presiding. The Duke of Connaught wrote regretting that he was unable to attend and expressing his appreciation of the institution. Mr. Fawcett also wrote approving of the admirable principles on which the college was managed. Resolutions in favour of helping the institution were passed, and several subscriptions were announced. Mr. S. Morley, M.P., announced that he would give a competitive scholarship of £60 a year for three years. It was decided to give a concert in Guildhall in aid of the funds.

A concert, under the patronage and in the presence of Princess Louise, to benefit the poor of St. Aldwin's Mission, Battersea, will be given next Tuesday evening at the Kensington Townhall. Sir Julius Benedict and Mr. G. F. Bambridge will conduct; and the artistes will be Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Hope Glenn, Miss Parkyns, Herr A. Friedman, Mr. Percy Blandford, Mr. Hayes, and others. Family tickets, five for one guinea, may be obtained of the Rev. T. B. Brooks, 2, Nevil Villas, Albert-road, Battersea Park.

The annual general court of the governors of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress was held on the 2nd inst. at the City Terminus Hotel—Mr. E. Pauli presiding. The report submitted stated that the ordinary income of the past year had proved insufficient to meet the heavy claims that had been made, and the directors had been obliged to obtain a loan from the bankers of £500 to provide for the past quarter's pensions. The annual subscriptions had continued much on the same scale as in the past few years; and by the last anniversary festival, which was presided over by the Duke of Cambridge, £2203 was added to the funds; while the bazaar held at the Riding-School, Knightbridge, realised £6000. The number of persons relieved last year was 3256.

At the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Wednesday their Lordships gave judgment in an appeal, "Rhodes v. Rhodes and Others," from Wellington, New Zealand, on an important question raised under the will of the late Hon. William Barnard Rhodes, a merchant at Wellington, who died in 1878, possessed, it is understood, of between three and four millions sterling. The present contention was only as to the residue, after providing for his widow, natural daughter, and members of his family who resided in Yorkshire and other places in England; and this "residue" alone was estimated at between £300,000 and £400,000. The appellant, Miss Mary Ann Rhodes, the natural and adopted daughter, alleged that she took a present life interest in the residue; but the widow, Mrs. Sarah Rhodes, the trustee, and members of the family of the testator contended that she had only a reversionary life interest expectant on the death of the widow. The case was argued for several days before the Judicial Committee, and judgment, which was reserved, was now given. The Hon. W. Rhodes was a member of the Legislative Council of New Zealand. Lord Blackburn delivered a long printed judgment, and in the result the appeal was allowed, with costs out of the estate, their Lordships holding that the appellant was entitled to the present enjoyment of the large residuary estate.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.

Founded 1810. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1827. The SEVENTY-THIRD ANNUARY DINNER will be held at the FREEMAN'S TAVERN on SATURDAY, MARCH 25, NEXT. The Right Hon. W. H. SMITH, M.P., in the Chair. Any Gentleman wishing to act as Steward to attend this Dinner, or Subscriber to the Fund, is requested to apply to the Secretary, at 23, Garrick-street, W.C. Ladies' Tickets, 12s. 6d.; Gentlemen's, £1 1s.

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ELEVENTH BONUS MEETING, 1882.

The Report presented at a Meeting, held on Jan. 5 last, showed that on the rigorous basis of the Institute of Actuaries' 1st Table of Mortality, with 3 per cent interest and net premiums:

The calculated Liability was	£1,570,019
To which further Reserves were added of	116,684
Making the Total Reserves	2,086,703
And the Assurance Fund being	2,433,787
The Net Surplus was	£316,694

Of this sum, £35,000 was divided—an amount larger by £45,000 than any previously distributed, and producing the highest rate of profit ever declared by the Society—viz., 8.

CASH BONUS OF 32 PER CENT

on the Premiums of the Five Years. CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH AND TITLE. The next Division of Profits will be in January, 1887. New Policies effected before the end of June next will then rank for Five full Years' Bonus, and so obtain one year's additional share of Profits. The Report above mentioned, a detailed account of the proceedings of the Bonus meeting, the returns made to the Board of Trade, and every information, can be obtained at either of the Society's Offices or from any of its Agents. GEO. CUTLER, Actuary and Secretary. B. NEWBATE, Assistant Actuary.

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Class 244, £1225 | Class 245, £1230 | Class 246, £1235 | Class 247, £1240
Class 248, £1245 | Class 249, £1250 | Class 250, £1255 | Class 251, £1260
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Class 260, £1305 | Class 261, £1310 | Class 262, £1315 | Class 263, £1320
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Class 268, £1345 | Class 269, £1350 | Class 270, £1355 | Class 271, £1360
Class 272, £1365 | Class 273, £1370 | Class 274, £1375 | Class 275, £1380
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Class 280, £1405 | Class 281, £1410 | Class 282, £1415 | Class 283, £1420
Class 284, £1425 | Class 285, £1430 | Class 286, £1435 | Class 287, £1440
Class 288, £1445 | Class 289, £1450 | Class 290, £1455 | Class 291, £1460
Class 292, £1465 | Class 293, £1470 | Class 294, £1475 | Class 295, £1480
Class 296, £1485 | Class 297, £1490 | Class 298, £1495 | Class 299, £1500
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Class 304, £1525 | Class 305, £1530 | Class 306, £1535 | Class 307, £1540
Class 308, £1545 | Class 309, £1550 | Class 310, £1555 | Class 311, £1560
Class 312, £1565 | Class 313, £1570 | Class 314, £1575 | Class 315, £1580
Class 316, £1585 | Class 317, £1590 | Class 318, £1595 | Class 319, £1600
Class 320, £1605 | Class 321, £1610 | Class 322, £1615 | Class 323, £1620
Class 324, £1625 | Class 325, £1630 | Class 326, £1635 | Class 327, £1640
Class 328, £1645 | Class 329, £1650 | Class 330, £1655 | Class 331, £1660
Class 332, £1665 | Class 333, £1670 | Class 334, £1675 | Class 335, £1680
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Class 372, £1865 | Class 373, £1870 | Class 374, £1875 | Class 375, £1880
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Class 468, £2345 | Class 469, £2350 | Class 470, £2355 | Class 471, £2360
Class 472, £2365 | Class 473, £2370 | Class 474, £2375 | Class 475, £2380
Class 476, £2385 | Class 477, £2390 | Class 478, £2395 | Class 479, £2400
Class 480, £2405 | Class 481, £2410 | Class 482, £2415 | Class 483, £2420
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Class 492, £2465 | Class 493, £2470 | Class 494, £2475 | Class 495, £2480
Class 496, £2485 | Class 497, £2490 | Class 498, £2495 | Class 499, £2500
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Class 736, £3685 | Class 737, £3690 | Class 738, £3695 | Class 739, £3700
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ATTACK ON THE QUEEN BY JOHN FRANCIS, MAY 30, 1842.



LIEUTENANT ROBERT PATE ASSAULTING THE QUEEN IN 1850.



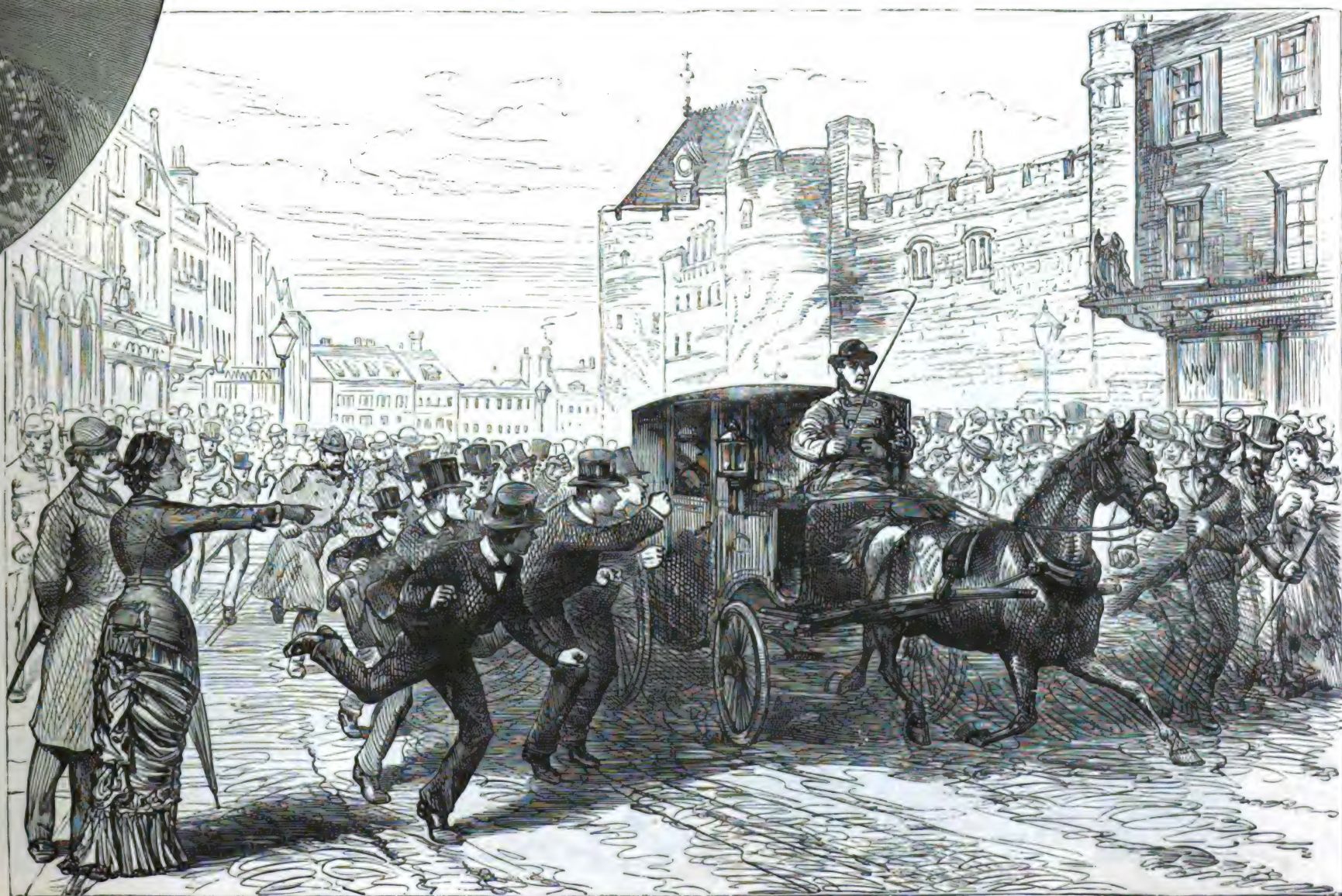
QUEEN VICTORIA
ASCENDED THE
GOLDEN THRON



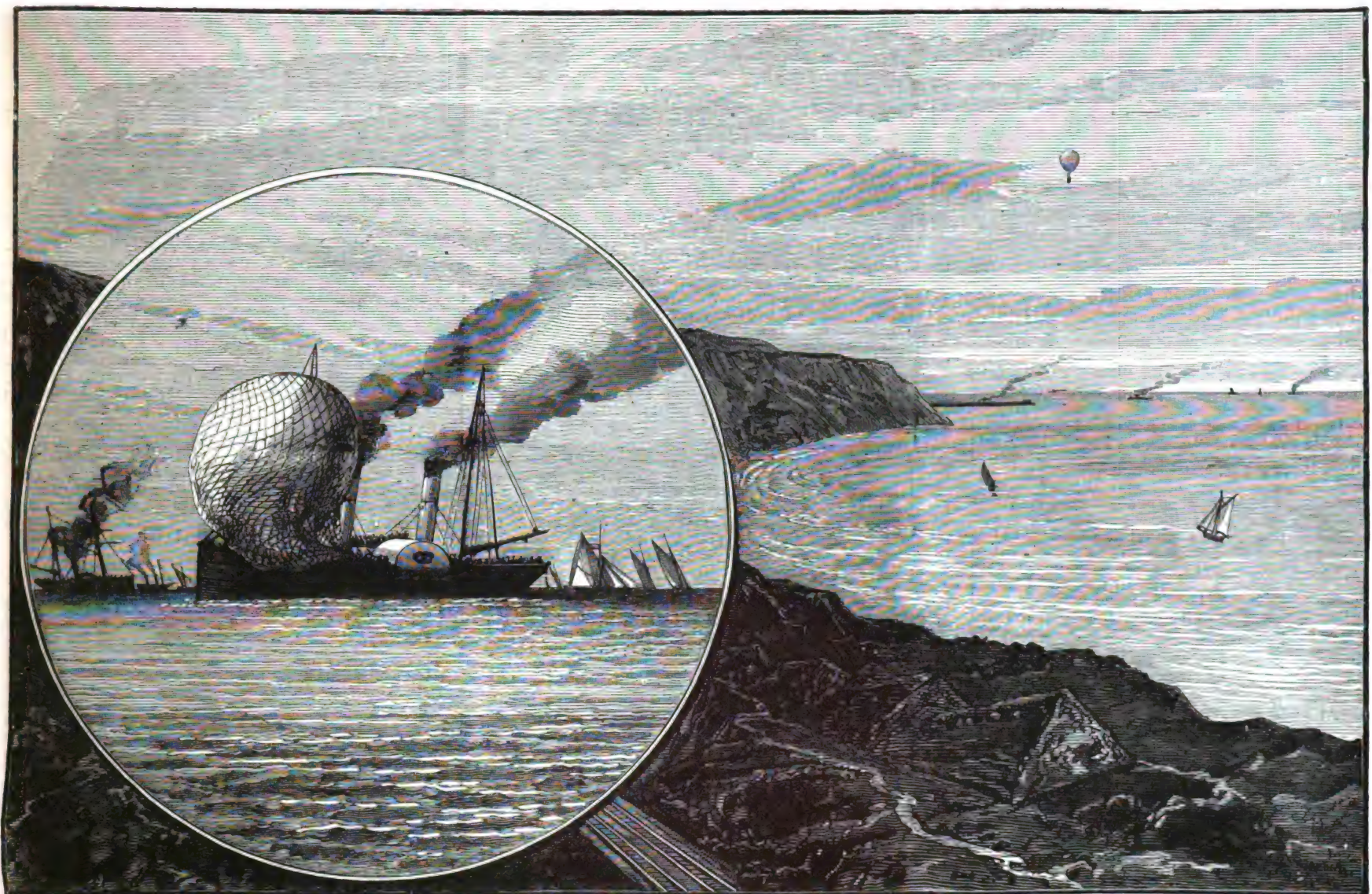
ATTACK ON THE QUEEN BY HAMILTON IN 1840.



VICTORIA.
ONE JUNE 20, 1837.
THE QUEEN!



RODERICK MACLEAN, AFTER HIS ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE QUEEN AT WINDSOR, TAKEN TO THE POLICE STATION.



Rescue of the Balloon by the Calais Packet, as seen through a telescope.

View of the Balloon as it left the land.

THE ATTEMPTED BALLOON VOYAGE ACROSS THE CHANNEL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



ART IN THE CITY: CONVERSAZIONE AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

BALLOON DISASTER IN THE CHANNEL.

An unsuccessful attempt to cross the Channel from the Kentish coast to France in a balloon was made on Saturday last. The aerial voyagers, Colonel Brine, R.E., and Mr. Joseph Simmons, a professional balloonist, came down in the sea, but were picked up by one of the Calais and Dover steam-boats. It is well there was no loss of life.

They ascended from Canterbury, at half-past eleven. After waiting four days, they had got a favourable wind from the north-west. If they had started earlier in the day, it is probable that they would have crossed the Channel safely in three hours. The passage by a balloon has been frequently made in past years. At half-past eight in the morning the process of inflating the balloon was begun; for which purpose there were pipes laid from the Wincheap gasometer to the balloon, which was placed in an adjoining meadow. The quantity of gas required was 37,000 cubic feet, and this was injected into the huge indiarubber bag in about two hours. When filled, the balloon was allowed to ascend slightly, and the aeronaut proceeded to attach the car and life-saving apparatus, a work which occupied twenty minutes. A supply of provisions was placed in the car; and a couple of boxes, containing carrier pigeons, were affixed to the cordage, it being the intention of the voyagers to set free a couple of the birds when in mid-channel, and another on nearing the French coast.

"We started," says Mr. Simmons, "under conditions so favourable that neither I nor Colonel Brine felt the least misgiving as to the result. After one of the most successful ascents I have ever made, with wind and light and everything in our favour, we got fairly away from the town at 11.30. As we passed over Lord Sondes' estate at Nackington, the aneroid gave our altitude at 118 ft., and the sun was very hot. At 11.35 we were a mile south-east of Lower Hardres Rectory. At 11.36 we had risen to an elevation of 300 ft., and were three and a half miles on our way. At 11.37 our altitude was 1600 ft. A minute later we passed over a magnificent lake. At 11.40 we were coming down again; we were over a field, and got so low that we could distinctly hear some boys sing out, 'They are coming down in our field.' I consequently discharged ballast and we shot up to 400 ft. At 11.42 we found ourselves again descending, but by throwing out more ballast we went up to the same height as before, and remained at that altitude for three minutes. We were advised before starting to keep low, and we tried the force of the different currents. At 11.50 we lowered the grappling iron, and went up to 1800 ft. Up to this moment the atmosphere was perfectly clear in all directions. At 11.59 vessels out at sea were in full view, looking like small pilot-balloons in the air, and not appearing to be on the water at all. We could also see the Goodwin Sands, which presented the appearance of soles in the water. At 12.0 o'clock we had Dover in full view, and heard the noon gun fired from the castle. At 12.1 our course was straight for Folkestone. Our altitude now was 2100 ft. Up to 12.4 I had not had occasion to touch the valve. At 12.20 we were midway between Dover and Folkestone, or on the western side of both towns."

Mr. Simmons then describes what he terms a perfect photograph of the balloon and car seen on a cloud which had surrounded them. "We could see our own reflection (continues Mr. Simmons) and every detail, even to the untying of a knot which I was engaged in doing. It was a perfect portrait. There was at this moment a lovely rainbow surrounding the car—not the balloon—about 10 ft. in diameter, and the beauty of the whole scene was strikingly grand. At 12.30 we had gained an altitude of 2400 ft. At 12.31 Colonel Brine asked, 'Are you satisfied with everything?' and I replied, 'Yes!' At 12.40 we were over Shakespeare's Cliff. We observed that the sea was very green. We passed over a large residence on the summit of the cliff, and on its flat roof were assembled a number of people, who cheered us. We were not more than 500 ft. above their heads, and we conversed with them. They promised to telegraph to the London newspaper offices the fact of our being just about to cross over to the sea. I determined at this point to get a little higher, and threw out about ten pounds of ballast. We thereupon gained an elevation of 1900 ft. The slight surf along the coast line, the green sea, and the chalk cliffs afforded us a magnificent sight. At one p.m. we noticed that someone was flushing a mirror at Dover, an operation which was repeated many times. At five minutes past one we threw out sand for the first time over the water. As it rattled down upon the surface it produced a terrific noise, and we observed that it left yellow streaks in the green sea. At 1.6 we were off the Admiralty Pier, and at 1.10 our altitude above the sea level was only 600 ft. We passed over a three-masted steamer, the crew of which raised a cheer. We were then in the right course for the French coast; but a few minutes afterwards I saw the shadow of the balloon in the sea, forming a beautifully coloured picture; this indicated to me that the wind was suddenly changing, and I at once perceived that we were going in a S.E. direction. Our altitude was now 2200 ft. I let the balloon take a turn to come down, and endeavoured to remain at about 1200 ft.—that being the elevation which Colonel Brine wished me to keep. With all our manoeuvring, however, we found that the currents were bearing from the S.W., and we were swinging round about parallel to the circular form of the coast in this part. No current could be found which would take us to the French coast, nor could we see the coast on the other side, the atmosphere being misty. Colonel Brine repeatedly expressed his opinion that we were drifting towards the North Sea; but as I did not want to give it up until a few more attempts, I made no answer. However, at last I was obliged to confess that we were not going anywhere near Calais, and that if we kept on much longer we should find ourselves making for the German Ocean. This was about 2.10, and on taking another turn downwards we sighted the Calais mail-packet. We were about mid-channel, and I could tell from the direction of the smoke from the vessel's funnels that the wind was south-west. This at once determined me to be prompt in action. I directed the Colonel, who was perfectly calm, to put on his cork jacket, which he instantly did. I first let free a couple of the pigeons—one made straight for home, the other hovered about the car. With our cork jackets on we prepared for striking the water, which we did with great force at 2.32. The mail-packet had then gone away from us some two or three miles, and there was not a minute to be lost if we were to be picked up by it. With the car in the water, and our legs completely submerged, we glided slowly on. The passengers on the steamer had apparently watched our movements, and, our difficult position being observed, the vessel immediately put about, reversed its course, and came up to us within a hundred yards. At 2.46, after considerable difficulty, owing to the flapping of the balloon against the vessel, and in keeping back the passengers so that they might avoid being suffocated by the tremendous rush of gas, which I was letting out all the time, we were rescued from our perilous situation, and having at 3.15 got the balloon on board, were brought into Dover, landing at the Admiralty Pier, where we were greeted with cheers from thousands of people."

Colonel Brine and Mr. Simmons agree in stating that at the

time they dropped into the ocean they were thirteen miles off Dover, or about eight from Calais. The vessel which picked them up was the mail-steamer *Foam*; and Captain Jutelet, the commander, gives the following account of the rescue:—

"As we were on our voyage from Calais to Dover, and when about nine miles from that port, we saw the balloon, about eleven miles from Dover, bearing north-north-west of us. The balloon was about five hundred yards up, and we hoisted our flags to salute the aeronauts. We cheered them several times as we passed under them. Immediately after this, we saw them drop something, but I did not know what it was then. I afterwards learned that it was an anchor, and that it was a signal for us to stop. I also saw some flashing, but did not know at the time that it was intended as a signal to us. After we had passed the balloon some little distance I saw it dropping, and I then bethought myself that they wanted our assistance. I told the men to get ready with one of the life-boats, and I then altered our course and went back after the balloon, which had by this time reached the water. We were about twelve minutes before we overtook them, as the balloon was dragging the car through the water at the rate of two knots an hour. When we got alongside I called out, 'Do you want any assistance?' to which Mr. Simmons answered, 'Lower your boat and pick us up.' Mr. Simmons was very much afraid our paddle-wheel would come in contact with his car. At this time the balloon was quite upright, and had not lost a great quantity of its gas. I understood them to say they could not let the gas out, having lost the rope which had control of the valve. We lowered our boat and picked up Colonel Brine and Mr. Simmons, and fastened a hawser to the balloon, and hauled it on board at the bow of the vessel. It was five minutes past three when I reversed to go to their assistance, and it was twenty-seven minutes after that when I resumed my voyage to Dover. The flood tide was running to the eastward at the time, and was rather strong, which would help to drift the balloon from us. When we first saw the balloon, some time before three, it was going almost south; but when we passed it it had altered its course, and the wind was veering south-west, which would have carried them up into the North Sea. The men were sitting in the car up to the knees in water. If the balloon had been detached I do not think the basket would have sunk, as it had a cork buoy round it; and, at any rate, I think it would have floated for a time, provided the sea had not been very rough. The breeze certainly freshened considerably after we took them on board. Both the men had their cork jackets on. I had sixty-eight passengers on board, and there was a great deal of excitement, especially amongst the ladies."

THE SAILOR PRINCES IN CEYLON.

Their Royal Highnesses, Prince Edward (Albert Victor) of Wales, and Prince George of Wales, midshipmen of H.M.S. *Bacchante*, during their recent stay in the island of Ceylon, visited Kandy, the ancient native capital, and were entertained with the curious spectacles, which are shown in several of our Illustrations. These are from Sketches by Mr. H. N. B. Good, who writes the following descriptive account:—

A customary annual event at Kandy is the grand procession of the "Perahara," which usually takes place at full moon in August of every year, except on some extraordinary occasion. In anticipation of the present visit of the English Princes its time was fixed to suit their Royal Highnesses, and extra preparations were made in order that it should be carried out on a still more imposing scale, fifty elephants having been brought in from the temples in the surrounding country to take part in the procession. The chiefs and headmen, about forty in number, were dressed in gorgeous-coloured garments, of all hues, red, yellow, blue, white, and of satin brocaded with gold. Their caps were very large structures, of the same materials; and some wore a quantity of jewellery. One old chief wore a ring, the top of which shaded his whole head, like a small parasol. The devil-dancers, a troupe of whom danced grotesquely, but gracefully, in front of each party of headmen, as the procession moved on, wore a small frilled petticoat, in addition to the usual native cloth, which takes the place of trousers; they had strings of shell beads across their shoulders and backs, like braces, holding on brass caps, fitted upon their shoulders like epaulettes. Under the left arm each man held a small tom-tom drum, which he beat with his fingers to the time of the dance, performed by them all together. The centre elephant of the three in the sketch carries a small silver temple and shrine on his back. He is the largest and best tusker; over his head and down his trunk he wears a scarlet head-piece and pendant; the openings for the eyes have gold edges; on his forehead he has gold knobs and plates with devices; over his tusks he wears gold sheaths, to give the appearance of golden tusks; and from his sides hang large bells, which clang as he moves along, in his slow, dignified way. The other elephants are more or less decorated in the same style. Two huge figures, representing a native man and woman, were also carried in the procession, together with some colossal figures of birds, whose necks and beaks were worked by the men inside, after the fashion of pantomime properties in England. Here and there was a man on very high stilts. The whole was lit by torches of different kinds. The procession started from their head-quarters near the Temple of the Tooth, about nine p.m., and paraded slowly through the town, to the gardens of Government House, where they passed before the Princes, returning by another route to the Temple, about eleven o'clock. The town was decorated and illuminated, in simple native style, with posts and rails of areca-nut and bamboo, covered with strips of cocoanut-leaves, looped and festooned into different shapes and devices. On the top of each post was placed an empty cocoanut, which at night was filled with raw cotton and cocoanut oil, and a wick lighted. The curious walls of the Temple and sacred grounds were illuminated in the same way, with bits of cocoanut shell, containing oil and wick. Small lamps were also hung about the Temple walls.

After the procession, the temple was entered; and the supposed tooth of Buddha was shown to the young Princes. This is only shown once a year, on the occasion of the Perahara. It is about two inches long, and was probably made of the tip of an elk's horn. It is kept in a golden bell-shaped shrine, surrounded by a cage made of stout iron bars, the door of which is fastened by a huge padlock, which one head priest alone is allowed to unlock. Before it is a silver table, on which sweet-smelling flowers (the only description of offering ever made to Buddha) are placed. Tom-toms and an instrument which in shape and sound resembles the trumpet-part of a bagpipe, make a deafening noise at the time. The Bo-tree is sacred to Buddha. These trees are objects of worship; they are never trimmed or pruned, so they are often partly dead, it being against religion to use a knife on them; and if a bough leans, or appears to be breaking, it is propped up by stones or sticks. The elephants were mustered in the inclosure round this tree on their arrival from the country to take part in the procession of the Perahara.

What is called a kraal, or corral, of elephants was also got up for the entertainment of the young Princes. On Monday, Jan. 30, they drove from Colombo to the nearest point, on a practicable road to the neighbourhood of Labugama, about twenty-eight miles distant from Colombo; they walked and rode the remaining two miles to their quarters, a comfortable bungalow about a quarter of a mile from the stockade. The kraal was not a success, after waiting from Monday until Wednesday afternoon. A successful kraal depends on the neighbourhood of the stockade inclosure, which is composed of huge posts and rails tied together for the reception of the elephants. It is kept quite quiet, so that there may be nothing to make them suspicious or scare them away. On this occasion, unfortunately, sufficient precautions were not taken to keep the natives back; and they approached the stockade from all points through the jungle, and even overran the surrounding country, making the elephants wild and suspicious. The elephant-beaters are divided into two parties, called the drivers and the back-watch, who arrange the locality and direction for a drive for weeks before. They carefully surround every herd of elephants they find. At first the drivers advance skirmisher fashion for a short distance; the back-watch then come up, and light fires along the line. The drivers again advance; and so, by dint of shouting, beating, and smoke, the elephants are slowly pushed up and at last into the stockade. My sketch was taken near the entrance to the stockade, on Wednesday morning, when we were allowed to go up to see the drive, the elephants being reported quite close. The young Princes are shown up in the crow's-nest, which was erected in the tree. But the jungle was so thick that the elephants were hardly seen, either entering or outside the kraal. Five tame elephants were taken into the stockade, and were made to tread down the thick jungle; and afterwards an attempt was made to noose the wild elephants by the help of the tame ones; but none were caught. In the evening all the five elephants escaped without any satisfactory explanation of their disappearance."

ART IN THE CITY.

At the Mansion House, one evening last week, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a conversazione, in connection with the City of London Society of Artists and the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, of which institutions the Lord Mayor is the president and vice-president respectively. The City of London Society has for its objects the establishment of periodical exhibitions of works of art, and the formation of an academy for giving instruction in art within the City. The first branch of the scheme has been successfully accomplished, but the latter has yet to be attained. Although the City possesses over seventy guilds, which were established to foster and advance the interests of the various crafts, no gallery for the exhibition of works of art exists within its walls; and no society with that object was founded until the institution of the City of London Society of Artists, three or four years ago. To remedy this state of things the Society is now about to appeal to the Corporation and the City companies for aid in the work, and the conversazione of last week was a step towards this end. The Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts was founded in December, 1858, and through its agency a point of agreeable reunion between the artist and the amateur has been established. The scheme of the Society includes exhibitions of works of art, lectures on all branches of the fine arts, and conversazioni. The Mansion House was beautifully decorated, and the electric light (that of Mr. Crompton) exhibited the pictures and statuary to the best advantage. The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress received their guests, nearly 2000 in number, in the saloon on their arrival. In the drawing-room some original sketches from *Punch* by Mr. Du Maurier, and the original drawings for "Evangeline" by Mr. F. Dicksee, A.R.A., were, among other things, shown. In the Long Parlour there were water-colours and sculpture, with folios of sketches. The Egyptian Hall, which had been transformed into an art gallery for the evening, was naturally the centre of attraction. Among the artists who sent works were Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., Mr. Millais, R.A., Mr. Goodall, R.A., Mr. Gow, A.R.A., Mr. Houston, A.R.A., Mr. Prinsep, A.R.A., Mr. Oakes, A.R.A., Mr. Sant, R.A., Mr. Storey, A.R.A., Mr. Davis, R.A., Mr. Calderon, R.A., Mr. Marks, R.A., Mr. Herkomer, A.R.A., Mr. Birch, A.R.A., Mr. Thornycroft, A.R.A., Mr. Chevalier, and Lord Ronald Gower. During the evening some vocal and instrumental music was given by Madame Zimeri, Mrs. Mudie Bolingbroke, Mrs. Pearson, Mr. A. Matthison, Mr. H. W. Pyatt, Mr. J. H. Pearson, Mr. J. Radcliff, Mr. Barrington Foote, Mr. Hamilton Clarke, Mr. Odell, Mr. Proctor, and others. Mr. Theodore Drew being the conductor and accompanist. All the artistes gave their services gratuitously. Refreshment was served in the old ball-room on the first floor. The arrangements were made by Mr. Deputy Edmeston, Mr. E. W. Parkes, and Mr. J. E. Dicksee, the curator of the works of art belonging to the Corporation.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of this institution, held on the 2nd inst., at its house, John-street, Adelphi, rewards amounting to £130 were granted to the crews of life-boats of the institution for services rendered during the past month. The committee approved of the report of Captain Laprimandaye, R.N., district inspector of life-boats to the institution, on the conduct of the Llanddulas life-boatmen—who had been severely censured by the Coroner for Denbighshire for not having rescued the crew of the smack *Hecla*, which was wrecked off Llanddulas on Jan. 27. It appeared that the wreck took place on a Sunday, when the life-boat's crew were scattered abroad, and could not be assembled in time to save the vessel's crew, two of whom unfortunately perished. A reward of £10 was granted to five men named O'Donnel, belonging to Innisfree Island, county Donegal, for their persevering services in their small boat in saving, during a gale of wind and a heavy sea, eight persons who, while gathering seaweed on an uninhabited island, had lost their boat, and were in great danger of perishing from cold, hunger, and exposure. Payments amounting to £1100 were made on some of the 270 life-boat establishments of the institution. The receipts of various contributions and legacies was announced.

The Lord Mayor of London has consented to preside over the forthcoming annual meeting of the institution, which will be held at the Mansion House on Thursday, the 23rd inst.

Two firms of law stationers having been severally fined £50 for certain steps taken by them in connection with the probate of wills, they appealed to the Lords Justices, who decided that the engrossing of a will and the taking of the will and its engrossment to Somerset House did not constitute such an evasion of the prerogatives of proctors as is prohibited by statute. The Judges were unanimously of opinion that the appellants merely acted as agents of solicitors. The judgment of the Court below was, therefore, reversed.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

MECHANISM OF THE EYE.

Professor McKendrick began his seventh lecture on Tuesday, the 28th ult., with experiments illustrating the electrical currents of muscles and nerves, after which, by means of the eye of a frog, he demonstrated the production of electric variations by the action of light upon the retina. He next explained and exhibited the ingenious apparatus invented to determine the refractive powers of the media in the eye, through which the light passes, and the curvatures of the refractive surfaces—both important points. It was shown how the former object is attained by the refractometer of Abbe, and the latter, by the ophthalmoscope of Helmholtz; the cornea being selected as a subject for investigation. It was also explained how what is termed the "visual angle" is ascertained, by the determination of the size of the image of an object on the retina, and also of the size of the object and its distance from the eye. This was illustrated by reference to examples; and the means by which we are enabled to see both very minute and very distant objects was explained. It was also demonstrated that acuteness of vision varies in the inverse ratio to the size of the visual angle, and that it diminishes as the angle increases. The phenomenon termed "images of diffusion" was said to be due to the rays not coming to an accurate focus on the retina, and thus causing indistinct vision. Astigmatism, and some other forms of defective sight, were described; and an account was given of the remedial optical apparatus invented by Dr. Thomas Young, Sir G. B. Airy, and other philosophers.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS.

Mr. P. L. Solater, Ph.D., F.R.S., in his third lecture, on the 2nd instant, began with an account of the fauna of the Neotropical region (Southern and Central America and the West Indies), which is strikingly different to that of the Australian region. Among the characteristic types are peculiar monkeys, differing from those of the old world, in living solely in forests; the puma, and jaguar. The elephant is represented by the extinct gigantic fossil mastodon; and the ungulates by the tapir, peccary, and useful llama. The edentates, the armadillo, sloth, and ante-eater, specially appertain to this region. The opossum alone represents the marsupials. The characteristic birds are very numerous. Eminent among these are the humming-birds, of which alone four hundred species are known. These form the subject of one of Mr. John Gould's magnificent works. The bird fauna of the West Indies is much increased by winter visitors. The Ethiopian region was next considered, and described as consisting of Africa, south of the Atlas, Arabia, Madagascar, and part of India. Its fauna includes all the larger animals—the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and giraffe; and it is now almost the only home of the lion. Its antelopes are highly valuable and characteristic. There is a large variety of birds, eminent among which is the ostrich, whose structure in some respects resembles that of mammals. The huge gorilla well represents the apes in this region. The lecture was fully illustrated by a series of large drawings of the animals commented on, the various species being enumerated in tables; and special notice was taken of the adaptability of the structure of the animals to their respective modes of life and climate.

ROMAN LONDON.

Mr. Alfred Tylor, F.G.S., M.R.I., at the evening meeting on Friday, the 3rd inst., gave a discourse relating to some Roman remains discovered near Warwick-square, London, last year, about nineteen feet below the present surface. He began with remarks on a series of diagrams illustrating the history of Roman London, and its site, boundaries, walls, and streets, and the principal roads issuing from it to other parts of the island. Many specimens of the relics discovered and large drawings of others were exhibited. The collection includes several cinerary urns, containing the results of the cremation of human bodies. One urn, 15 in. high, was of glass. Four of the urns were inclosed in leaden ossuaries, or coffins; some of the remainder were protected by roofing tiles. On the side of one ossuary was an emblem of Mithra, the Persian sun-god, which was suggested to have been the origin of the emblem chosen by the Emperor Constantine. It differs very slightly from the early Christian labarum. In reference to the ossuaries, Mr. Tylor said that the smelting and working of lead were practised in this country in very ancient times; and that at Avignon and Lyons he saw Roman lead-work, some bearing the inscription "Kantius"—i.e., "a Kentishman." The coins found during Mr. Tylor's excavations were dated from A.D. 46 to 300. The date of the Mithraic emblem was considered to be soon after A.D. 50. Suggestive remarks were made on the probably advanced stage of civilisation in Britain at the time of the Roman invasion, indicated by the statements of contemporary historians and other sources. In conclusion, Mr. Tylor stated that very careful excavations were still going on.

AUTHORSHIP AND UNITY OF THE "ILIAD" AND "ODYSSEY." Mr. W. Watkiss Lloyd, in his third lecture, given on Saturday last, the 4th inst., gave an exposition of the relation of the two great epics to each other, and of both to an identical authorship. They mark the culmination of a vast and varied originality, and imply high qualities in the poet and his auditory. In reference to the controversy on these points, Mr. Lloyd commented on its great tenacity of life, although resting upon the narrow and illusory data of dialectical philology. The prevailing opinion of German scholars is decidedly adverse to unity, the only issue with them is, whether what they term patchwork was finally turned out by a poet, or whether it is a mere aggregate of beautiful ancient incoherent lays, with just enough irregular plot to hold them together. The ancient popular view adopted in England is utterly opposed to this, and is strongly advocated by Mr. Gladstone and the late Colonel Mure. In considering the objections to the theory of unity, Mr. Lloyd referred to the corruption of texts, and the lapses of great writers. He then pointed out in the poems the essential characteristics of artistic construction, the combined lines of incident, the development of human character, the artful distribution of the general tale of Troy, and the intentionally contrasted character of the heroes and scenes. He referred to instances of artifice in the "Iliad" more refined than in the "Odyssey." The parallel dissensions among the gods and the mortals in the "Iliad" subside in the "Odyssey." The conditions of national or domestic administration are exhibited in the "Odyssey"; in the "Iliad" the wider and more dignified international and federal relations are strikingly shown. Finally, Mr. Lloyd, after comparing Homer with Thucydides, commented on the bearing of both epics upon the social and political problems which were fully developed in later historical Greece.

Dr. Tyndall's course of three lectures on the Resemblances of Sound, Light, and Heat will begin on Thursday next, the 16th inst. Professor H. G. Seeley's course of three lectures on Volcanoes will begin on Saturday next. On Friday next Captain Abney will give a discourse on the Infra-red Rays of the Spectrum.

THE MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

SECOND NOTICE.

If Mr. Tennyson has hitherto been distinguished by one poetical excellence more than another it has been the artistic moderation which has taught him when he has said enough. This character would be gravely compromised by the commission of any more such mistakes as "The Charge of the Heavy Brigade," published in this month's *Macmillan's Magazine*. It seems incredible that the author of "The Charge of the Light Brigade" should wilfully spoil his work by giving it a pendant which is neither a poem nor poetry, of which the most benevolent criticism can find nothing better to say than that it is a fair musical representation of the tramp and shock and waver of battle. Even in this point of view it is greatly inferior to the late Sydney Dobell's "Summer Evening's Dream," which is poetry as well as music. Mr. Julian Hawthorne's "Fortune's Fool" travels back from America to Europe, and, once across, relapses into the weird and melodramatic. The episode of the red-headed pedlar is wildly improbable, but possesses an extraordinary power of fascinating the attention. Professor Geikie's essay on the geological influences which have affected British history sums up the results of a new and fruitful line of investigation. Mr. Gunton's paper on Queen Elizabeth's residence at Hatfield as Princess contains some curious particulars of the Lord High Admiral Seymour's plot to marry her, and the complications which resulted. In an essay on "Russia and the Revolution," Mr. Costelloe stigmatises the Czar's Pan Slavist counsellors as a greater danger to their own country and the rest of Europe than the Nihilists—a view which the orations of General Scobeleff will do much to confirm.

Blackwood is chiefly remarkable for the conclusion of "The Fixed Period"—now acknowledged by Mr. Anthony Trollope—in the same spirit of grave humour—always verging on the burlesque but never passing the line, which has characterised it throughout. "The Newest American Railroad" contains some very graphic descriptive passages, both New Mexican and West Indian. A review of some recent novels pays a just tribute to "John Inglesant."

The solemnity of *Fraser* bids fair to be relieved by the author of "The Wreck of the Grosvenor," who begins a nautical story, "The Lady Maud," lively and bright in description, and promising to be full of incident. Another naval topic is well handled in Mr. Laughton's memoir of the French privateer Jean Bart, who is shown to have been neither so ferocious a fire-eater nor so coarse and rude as tradition has made him. Mr. Aylward is not to be followed implicitly, but his paper on the Basutos contributes some suggestions which may be useful towards disengaging the almost inextricable tangle of South African affairs; and Mr. Leadam puts the case for security for agricultural improvements with unanswerable force. Mr. T. Bayne certainly does not offend by too enthusiastic an appreciation of Mr. Rossetti's poetry.

The *Fortnightly Review* is more varied than has generally been the case of late. The most remarkable among many interesting papers is a bird's-eye view of the Fenian movement, evidently from the pen of someone at one time personally concerned in it. The writer tells us that the impulse of the conspiracy was wholly derived from wounded sentiment, and this is well to know and to remember. One would have thought, however, that if the Irish felt exasperated at the Prince Consort's observation, "that they were no more fit for liberty than the Poles," they would have adopted some other method of resenting it than that of demonstrating its entire justice. Mr. Melvin views Italian husbandry with the eye of a practical Scotch agriculturist, and finds much to censure and not a little to commend. His account of the Lombard engineers who are professionally employed in adjusting questions of compensation for improvement or deterioration, as the case may be, makes one wish that England possessed so useful a body of men. Mr. Baden Powell compares protectionist Victoria with free-trading New South Wales, with the object of establishing the superior prosperity of the latter colony. Mr. Freeman spoils what might have been a valuable review of Jewett's translation of Thucydides by extreme querulousness, being thoroughly put out of temper by what he considers the Master of Balliol's slighting notice of Arnold. Among the causes of the decay of criticism Mr. Grant Allen omits to enumerate the number of clever essayists who are always ready to write smartly about what they only half understand.

The only contribution to the *Gentleman's Magazine* dealing with any serious question is Mr. C. Lucy's "Bargain with the Queen," the gist of which is that, in view of the revenues enjoyed by her Majesty, the nation ought not to be asked to contribute to the support of the junior branches of the Royal Family. Mr. Lucy is as unlucky as Sir Charles Dilke in the juncture he has selected for the appearance of his disquisition. "The Lawlessness of our Forefathers," "Poets' Birds," "New Finds in Shetlandic and Welsh Folk-Lore" are all very readable papers, and Miss A. M. F. Robinson's "Tuscan Olives" expresses the regret at quitting Italy with singular depth of feeling and power of diction. *Belgravia* is full of agreeable light reading. The humour, verging on extravagance, of Messrs. Besant and Rice's "Impossible story," the more pathetic humour of Bret Harte's "Found at Blazing Star," the weird attraction of Mr. Nicholson's tale of animal magnetism, combine, with Dr. Andrew Wilson's science and Mrs. Macquoid's pleasant talk about the neighbourhood of Ripon, to make a particularly entertaining number. *Temple Bar* depends mainly upon its fiction, but has also a good critique of Jane Austen, and a pleasant "gossip about bookstalls." The present number of *London Society* witnesses the conclusion of Mrs. Riddell's "Senior Partner," long the principal attraction of the magazine. Mr. Hitchman's anecdotes of the aristocracy, and Mr. Barnett Smith's sketch of Talleyrand in his latter days are very entertaining. The *Theatre* has an interesting account of E. Christy, the original founder of the "Christy Minstrels," and a sketch of Mr. Irving, with two admirable portraits of the actor as "Digby Grant." The *Antiquary* and the *Bibliographer* are as well adapted as usual to the tastes of their especial public. The *Burlington* has a curious account of the clairvoyant Hansen, whose performances have lately attracted attention from scientific men in Germany.

The March number of the "Magazine of Art," published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, contains, with other interesting articles, one by Mr. W. Cosmo Monkhouse, on the collection of Mr. Watts's works at the Grosvenor Gallery, illustrated with engravings from his paintings. Among the numerous periodicals issued by this firm are—The Life and Works of St. Paul, Picturesque Europe, the Family Magazine, Universal History, Gleanings from Popular Authors, Picturesque America, British Ballads, Old and New London, Old and New Edinburgh, Science for All, Familiar Wild Flowers, and Royal Shakespeare.

Other magazines and serial publications received are—giving first place to the ladies—Le Moniteur de la Mode (a new fashion journal, with which is incorporated the Milliner and Dressmaker), World of Fashion, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Le Follet, La Saison, Le Monde Elegant, Ladies' Treasury, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, Weldon's

Ladies' Journal and Household Journal, Young Ladies' Journal (enlarged), and Dictionary of Needlework; Time, St. James's, Atlantic Monthly, Churchman, Amateur Work, Across Country, Our Little Ones, Aunt Judy's Magazine, Artists' Critical Record, Art and Letters, Portfolio, Men of Mark, Pathways of Palestine, Aunt Judy's Magazine, St. Nicholas, Irish Monthly, Universal Instructor, Month, Home, Science Gossip, Argosy, Good Words, Leisure Hour, Churchman's Shilling Magazine; and monthly parts of Chambers' Journal, All the Year Round, Household Words, Knowledge, Our Darlings, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Day of Rest, Boy's Own Paper, and Girl's Own Paper.

The *Cape Quarterly Review* (Juta, Heelis, and Co.) is a continuation of the much-esteemed *Cape Monthly*, and promises to give, like the latter, a favourable idea of the literary culture of the colony. The contributions of local interest are, of course, by far the most interesting. Among these, the most important are an account of a recent "trekking" expedition of Boers in quest of new settlements, which terminated in their taking refuge on Portuguese territory; a collection of Kaffir proverbs; and a memoir of the most conspicuous man of letters hitherto connected with the colony—Thomas Pringle.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

One of our Illustrations is that of the scene in the Banqueting Hall of St. James's Palace on Tuesday week, when the Prince of Wales presided at the meeting held for the purpose of soliciting public support for the project of founding a national institution a Royal College of Music. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Albany, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Teck; and among the large company assembled were the Prime Minister, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., the Earl of Rosebery, and the Lord Mayor of London, who had seats on the dais reserved for the Royal party; the Duke of Westminster, Cardinal Manning, the Hon. James Russell Lowell, the American Minister; Count Münster, the German Ambassador; the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, the Turkish Ambassador, the Russian Ambassador, the Belgian, Netherlands, Swedish, and Spanish Ministers, Earl Granville, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Hartington, and other Cabinet Ministers; Lord Redesdale, Earl Lathom, Sir Henry Brand, M.P. (Speaker of the House of Commons), and many distinguished members of Parliament, artists, authors, clergymen, and scholars, Aldermen of the City, and Mayors of provincial towns, besides leading professors of music, composers, and makers of musical instruments. The speeches of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh were listened to with the greatest interest. They were followed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Rosebery, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir Stafford Northcote. Resolutions were passed unanimously, approving of the proposal to establish a College of Music for the United Kingdom and the British Empire; and promising to use the utmost exertions to obtain the necessary funds.

On Friday, by invitation of the Lord Mayor, the Masters of the various Livery Companies of the City of London, with some members of the Corporation, met at the Mansion House to consult together in what form the objects of the meeting at St. James's Palace could be most effectually carried out. Nearly the whole of the Companies (seventy-six in number) were represented by their Masters, Wardens, and clerks. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh was present, accompanied by Lord Charles Bruce, M.P., Mr. George Grove, and Mr. Charles Morley. The Lord Mayor said he trusted that through the efforts of the Royal House a College of Music would be started which would raise that art to a level with the great position which English literature, painting, and sculpture now held before the world. The Duke of Edinburgh, who expressed his regret that the Prince of Wales's engagements had prevented him from being present in person, said the movement was one which he himself had had at heart for a long time past. The Prince of Wales had placed himself at the head of it, and they would all agree with him that the Princes never initiated a movement which was not one that was desirable for and beneficial to the whole of the people of this kingdom—such as the various international exhibitions—and the success of those undertakings encouraged them to leave this important project in his Royal Highness's hands. He trusted that they might receive the cordial support of the City Companies, and that the Lord Mayor would be able to report to the Prince of Wales that there had been very substantial aid from those guilds. The Masters of the Mercers', Fishmongers', Broderers', Clothworkers', Merchant Taylors', Carpenters', Salters', Cutlers', and other Companies assured his Royal Highness that their guilds would give the proposal of founding a Royal College of Music most cordial support; but they must consult their courts as to the amount and extent of their contributions. The chairman of the Finance Committee of the Corporation stated that the matter had also been referred to them, and would have their best consideration.

The heavy charges made for the conveyance of live stock to and from exhibitions in various parts of the country were made the subject of a complaint yesterday week by representatives of agricultural societies who met at Euston-square the managers of the principal railways. Careful consideration of the points raised was promised.

The Education Committee of the Agricultural Society of England have reported to a meeting of the council that they do not think it would be wise for them to publish text-books on agriculture, or give their approval to existing works; but if, on inquiry, they find that the present diagrams in text-books illustrative of political economy are imperfect they may be constrained to publish a series of their own.

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Duke of Cambridge.

Duke of Edinburgh.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Prince of Wales.

Sir Stafford Northcote.

Lord Mayor.

Prince Leopold.

Lord

MEETING AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE, CALLED BY THE PRINCE



Mr. Gladstone. Sir Richard Wallace. Lord Charles Bruce. Earl Granville. Duke of Westminster.

F WALES, TO ESTABLISH THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.
245.

OBITUARY.

LORD HENRY VERE CHOLMONDELEY.

Lord Henry Vere Cholmondeley died on the 25th ult., at Brighton. He was born in 1834, the second son of the present Marquis of Cholmondeley, by Marcia Emma Georgina, his wife, daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot. He married, July 17, 1860, Frances Isabella, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. George Augustus Spencer, and leaves several children. His Lordship resided at East Burnham Lodge, Slough, and his name appears on the roll of High Sheriffs for Bucks, 1882-3.

THE REV. T. ROMNEY ROBINSON.

The Rev. Thomas Romney Robinson, D.D., one of the most distinguished scientific scholars in Ireland, and formerly Astronomer Royal, Trinity College, Dublin, died at his residence, The Observatory, Armagh, on the 28th ult., aged eighty-nine. He married, in 1843, Lucy Jane, youngest daughter of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, of Edgeworthstown, the well-known writer on education and inventions, and half-sister of Maria Edgeworth, the celebrated authoress. Between the date of death of Dr. Romney Robinson and that of the birth of his father-in-law, Mr. Edgeworth, 138 years intervened!

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Earl of Wilton, on the 7th inst. A memoir of his Lordship will be given in our next issue.

Mr. William Handy, of Bracca Castle, county Westmeath, on the 22nd ult., at Herbert Villas, Shooter's Hill, Kent, in his seventieth year.

The Hon. Catherine Nugent, widow of Colonel Patrick John Nugent, of Portaferry, county Down, and only daughter of John, second Viscount De Vesci, on the 27th ult., in her eightieth year.

The Rev. David Williams, M.A., Canon of St. Asaph Cathedral, on the 24th inst., at The Rectory, Castle Caereinion, Montgomeryshire, aged seventy. He was formerly for twenty-seven years Rector of Nannerch, Flintshire.

The Hon. Maria Margaret Stanley, eldest daughter of the first Lord Stanley of Alderley, and granddaughter maternally of the first Earl of Sheffield, on the 26th ult., at Bures, Henley-on-Thames, aged eighty-four.

The Rev. Thomas Romney Robinson, D.D., who for many years filled the position of Astronomer Royal in Ireland, on the 28th ult., after a short illness, at his residence, the Observatory, Armagh, at the age of eighty-nine years.

Miss Ada Trevanion, daughter of Mr. Henry Trevanion (of the family of Trevanion, of Caerhays, Cornwall), by Augusta, his wife, daughter of Colonel George Leigh, and sister of the poet Lord Byron, on the 11th ult., aged fifty-two. Miss Trevanion produced in 1858 a volume of poems.

G. S. Jenks, M.D., M.R.C.P., who served as Assistant-Surgeon in the 10th Hussars in the Peninsular War, and at the battles of Toulouse and Waterloo, at Bath, in his ninety-third year. Previous to his retirement, he had a large practice in Rome, and, subsequently, for a long period in Brighton.

The Rev. John Vigden Povah, Canon of St. Paul's, in his seventy-ninth year. He graduated M.A. at Trinity College, and was appointed in 1843 Minor Canon of St. Paul's, and priest in ordinary at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. Since 1840, he was Rector of St. Anne and St. Agnes, Aldersgate, and in 1845 became Divinity Lecturer in St. Paul's.

Robert John Tilney, C.B., Lieut.-Colonel 5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, on the 23rd ult., at Parkside, Liverpool, in his sixty-second year. He was J.P. for Liverpool, and head of a firm of stock and share brokers there. The Companionship of the Bath was conferred on him for his services as one of the earliest advocates and promoters of the Volunteer force.

Eliza, Lady Prescott, on the 20th ult., at 17, Grafton-street, Berkeley-square. She was the youngest daughter of Mr. Henry Hilliar, and was married, in 1845, as his second wife, to Sir George William Prescott, Bart., of Theobalds, Herts, by whom (who died April 27, 1850) she was mother of the present Sir George Rendlesham Prescott, Bart.

Mr. Edward Lorraine, on the 16th ult., at The Riding, Riding Mill, Northumberland, aged seventy-eight. He was son of Sir William Lorraine, fourth Baronet, of Kirkharle, in that county, by Frances, his second wife, daughter and sole heir of Mr. Francis Campart, of Kensington, and was thus half brother to the fifth, ninth, and tenth Baronets, and uncle to the present Sir Lambton Lorraine, Bart.

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Daniel Greville Finch, second son of Heneage, fifth Earl of Aylesford, by Augusta Sophia, his wife, daughter of George, second Earl of Warwick, on the 22nd ult. He was born in 1827, and entered the Army in 1845. His services in the Crimea included Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, for which he had a medal with three clasps, the fifth class of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal.

The Rev. Horace Robert Pechell, M.A., Chancellor of Brecon, formerly a Fellow of All Souls', and Rector of Bix, near Henley-on-Thames, from 1822 to 1872, on the 22nd ult., at Moorlands, near Southampton, in his ninetieth year. He was third son of Mr. Augustus Pechell, of Berkhamstead, and grandson of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Paul Pechell, Bart.; was married, July 29, 1826, to Lady Caroline Kerr, daughter of the Countess of Antrim, and leaves issue.

The Rev. Arthur Childe-Freeman, on the 15th ult., at St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged sixty-one. He was youngest son of the late Mr. William Lacon Childe, of Kinlet, in the county of Salop, by Harriet, his wife, daughter of Mr. William Cludde, of Orleton. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1840; and was for thirty-six years Rector of Edwyn Ralph with Collington, in the county of Worcester. He married Mary Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. John Freeman, of Gaines, Herefordshire, and leaves issue.

Mr. Thomas Godfrey Hatfield, of Thorp Arch Hall, Tadcaster, and High Common, Ripon, D.L., on the 19th ult., aged forty-five. He was son of Mr. Randall Gossip, of Thorp Arch, who assumed the surname of Hatfield in 1844, on succeeding, through his wife, Christiana, daughter of Colonel William Marshall, of Newton Kyme, to the estates of her brother, Mr. William (Marshall) Hatfield. He married, 1872, Gertrude, daughter of Mr. Charles William Minet, of Baldwyns, and leaves a daughter, Gertrude.

Colonel Charles Stephen Whitehill, at Brighton, on the 19th ult. He served with the 3rd Bombay European Regiment in the Indian Mutiny campaign, including the siege and capture of Ratghur; action of Burdoda, relief of Sangor, capture of Garrakota, forcing of the Muddenpore Pass, siege and storm of Jhansi, Battle of Betwa, the storm of Lohari; actions of Koonch, Sutra, and Galowlie; capture of Calpee, battle before and capture of Gwalior (medal, with clasp). On the amalgamation in 1861, he was appointed in command of the 109th Regiment.

The announcement in our last Number of the death of the Rev. William St. Aubyn, of St. Michael's Mount, was, we are glad to learn, incorrect. He has been seriously ill of typhoid fever, but is recovering.

CHESS.

HENWARD (Oxford).—We shall inquire if the loser has any objection to the game being published. Thanks.

A C A (Hungerford).—The latest collection of problems is by Mr. Collins, and it may be obtained from the publishers, Wyman and Sons, Great Queen-street.

J A M (Fakenham).—Your hand has not lost its cunning from disuse. The problem shall have due honours.

J B (Swansea).—There is no objection to solutions being sent on postal cards.

W H G (Swansea).—The theme is old, and it is much too simple in construction.

S S (Lewington).—You have omitted to note the correction which appeared in a subsequent number.

J C B (Clifton).—Mr. Blackburne has not published a collection of the games played by him at Berlin last year, nor has he announced any intention of doing so.

T G (Smethwick).—Thanks. We shall be pleased to receive any contribution of yours, so kindly send the problem.

H H (Broomoor).—We are obliged for your note. The problem shall be examined.

R L (Magdalen).—A neat little problem. If found correct, it shall soon appear.

G M M (Brussels).—The little game is very acceptable. Thanks.

SACUL, D.W., and S D G are referred to the answer to S S.

W B S (New Cross).—We shall at all times be pleased to receive reports of the proceedings of your club.

COLONY (Madrid).—We do not examine problems unless they are accompanied by the author's proposed solutions.

S B E W (Dublin).—The problem by H C W is too trivial in conception, and is, besides, incorrect. After 1. P takes P, if Black play 1. Kt to Q 4th, there is no mate on the second move. The other has some point, but is too simple.

F T (Lorca, Spain).—There is no English or French translation of the German *Handbuch*.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1976 received from Edgar Tripp (Trinidad); of No. 1977 from Rev. John Wills (Portland, U.S.A.); of No. 1980 from J R Handley (Halifax, N.S.); of No. 1978 from Va. (U.S.); and of Nos. 1978, 1979, and 1980 from H N Van Dyke (Princeton, U.S.A.).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1982 received from Vander Haeghen (Brussels), J A B, Th A Hegewald, F J A B, D W (Guernsey), J W N (Nottingham), T Guest, and Alice Mary Milligan.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1983 received from A Bagini (Venice), Vander Haeghen (Brussels), Colon (Madrid), H Hampton, H Percival, D W (Guernsey), Wiseman, Trefna, A R Street, T Guest, Fitzwarren, and Maude and H Wilson.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1984 received from H B A Bagini (Venice), James Wemyss, Cant, Schmuicke, E Eslary, L L Greenaway, F Ferris, G Seymour, L Sharrowood, Ernest Sharrowood, W Hillier, A Chapman, Shadforth, G W Wood, J H Garratt, E Casella (Paris), Harry Springthorpe, B Reynolds, Donald Mackay, Owlet, Pingopia, E P M, C S Wood, E L G, R L Southwell, S Bullen, T Waters, G S Oldfield, Aaron Harper, S Lowndes, D W Kell, Otto Fulder (Ghent), Jupiter Junior, Blair Hamilton Cochrane, W A Clarke, Z Ingold, Hereward, Jewin, George Saint Junior, W Biddle, E J Winter Wood, Bosworth, J Hall, Gyp, A W Scrutton, F J A B, Norman Rumbelow, A R Street, Titan, G W Law, H Reeve, R H Brooks, H Hampton, Smutch, C W Milson, R J Vines, M O'Halloran, St. George, F H Deverill, Penelope, James Johnson, R Bygott Junior, D W (Guernsey), Sacul, F W Botterill, J D S (Forest-hill), T Guest, Fitzwarren and Maude, C B Carlon, A Preston, Sirius, J Bumstead, A C (Staines), J A B, J Tucker, C Warburton, W D M (Newport, Fife), Pilgrim, Plevna, J Bumstead, W H Gwynn, E Loudon, J W W, James L Hyland, S Rymington, H A L S, Ben Nevis, N H Mullen, W J Rudman, T H Holdron, Kitten, and W Dewes.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF MISS BRECHET'S PRIZE PROBLEM received from Vander Haeghen (Brussels), G Mearns (Brussels), S Symington, and T Guest; of Mr Boden's Problem from Fitz.

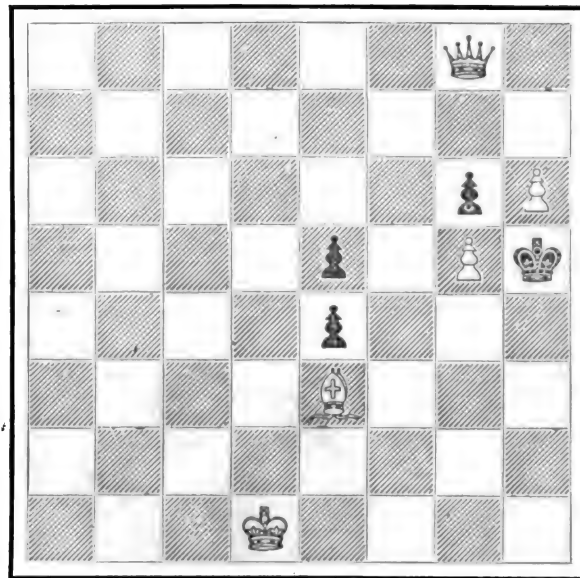
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1983.

WHITE.	BLACK.	MISS BRECHET'S PROBLEM.	WHITE.
1. B to K R 4th	Any move	1. Kt to Q B 2nd	Any move
2. Mates accordingly.		2. Mates accordingly.	

SOLUTION OF MR. BODEN'S PROBLEM.

BLACK.	WHITE.
1. Q to R 4th (ch)	K to Kt 8th
2. Kt to Q 2nd	K moves
3. Q mates.	

PROBLEM No. 1986.
By F. J. KELLNER (Vienna).
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

A consultation Game, played at Cercle des Echecs de Paris, Messrs. Gossip and LOUVEY on the one side, and the Count DE TAMISIER and M. DE BEZKROVNY on the other.

(Four Knights' Game.)

WHITE (Messrs. G. and L.)	BLACK (Count de T. and M. de B.)	WHITE (Messrs. G. and L.)	BLACK (Count de T. and M. de B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	9. B P takes Kt	Kt to K 5th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	10. P takes B	P takes B
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	11. P to K 5th	
4. B to Kt 5th	B to B 4th		

This should lead to an even game in our judgment, but Mr. Gossip remarks that he prefers 4. B to Kt 6th.

5. Kt takes P

Castling is generally preferred, but the game in that case proceeds much the same as in the text.

6. P to Q 4th
7. Castles
8. P to B 4th
9. P to Q 3rd
10. P to Q 3rd
11. P to Q 3rd
12. P to Q 3rd
13. P to Q 3rd
14. P to Q 3rd
15. P to Q 3rd
16. P to Q 3rd
17. P to Q 3rd
18. P to Q 3rd
19. P to Q 3rd
20. P to Q 3rd
21. P to Q 3rd
22. P to Q 3rd
23. P to Q 3rd
24. P to Q 3rd
25. P to Q 3rd
26. P to Q 3rd
27. P to Q 3rd
28. P to Q 3rd
29. P to Q 3rd
30. P to Q 3rd
31. P to Q 3rd
32. P to Q 3rd
33. P to Q 3rd
34. P to Q 3rd
35. P to Q 3rd
36. P to Q 3rd
37. P to Q 3rd
38. P to Q 3rd
39. P to Q 3rd
40. P to Q 3rd
41. P to Q 3rd
42. P to Q 3rd
43. P to Q 3rd
44. P to Q 3rd
45. P to Q 3rd
46. P to Q 3rd
47. P to Q 3rd
48. P to Q 3rd
49. P to Q 3rd
50. P to Q 3rd
51. P to Q 3rd
52. P to Q 3rd
53. P to Q 3rd
54. P to Q 3rd
55. P to Q 3rd
56. P to Q 3rd
57. P to Q 3rd
58. P to Q 3rd
59. P to Q 3rd
60. P to Q 3rd
61. P to Q 3rd
62. P to Q 3rd
63. P to Q 3rd
64. P to Q 3rd
65. P to Q 3rd
66. P to Q 3rd
67. P to Q 3rd
68. P to Q 3rd
69. P to Q 3rd
70. P to Q 3rd
71. P to Q 3rd
72. P to Q 3rd
73. P to Q 3rd
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77. P to Q 3rd
78. P to Q 3rd
79. P to Q 3rd
80. P to Q 3rd
81. P to Q 3rd
82. P to Q 3rd
83. P to Q 3rd
84. P to Q 3rd
85. P to Q 3rd
86. P to Q 3rd
87. P to Q 3rd
88. P to Q 3rd
89. P to Q 3rd
90. P to Q 3rd
91. P to Q 3rd
92. P to Q 3rd
93. P to Q 3rd
94. P to Q 3rd
95. P to Q 3rd
96. P to Q 3rd
97. P to Q 3rd
98. P to Q 3rd
99. P to Q 3rd
100. P to Q 3rd

The correct move here is 9. Q to Kt 5th. The move in the text gives the White an immediate advantage.

On Saturday, the 25th ult., a match was played between the New Cross Chess Club and the Peckham Liberal Club at the house of the latter, Ryelane, Peckham. There were eight competitors a side, and thirteen games were contested in all, of which New Cross won seven and Peckham six.

A match between the Greenwich and North London clubs was played last week, in which the first-named association scored 4½ points to the adversary's 2½. It was arranged that there should be seven players a side in this encounter, but at the last moment one of the Greenwich champions was seized with illness and was unable to enter the lists. The North London players, although freely entitled to claim a game against the absentee, generously, and in the true spirit of the "gentle game," declined to do so.

The *British Chess Magazine* for March continues the publication of the contributions to the literary tourney, and this month we have a poem by the Rev. H. W. Hodgson in praise of chess, an old theme, perhaps, but on the whole, freshly treated by the author. An article by the Rev. Mr. Ranken on the Scotch Gambit deals particularly with the Paulsen attack (7. B to Q Kt 5th) in that popular debut, and we commend it to the attention of all students of the openings. The "Jottings" record the events of the past month in the chess world, and the games are, as usual, selected with judgment, and skilfully annotated by Messrs. Ranken, Freeborough, Long, and Wate. In the Problem world one of the items is the award of the prizes in the long-forgotten Löwenthal tourney, a competition inaugurated by the *Westminster Papers* some years ago. Messrs. Abbott and Duffy assign the four prizes as follows:—First Prize, "Peep Beneath;" Second Prize, "Too Many Cooks Spoil the Mate;" Third Prize, "Victoria;" Special Prize for the best three-move problem, "Peep Beneath." This award is subject to the conditions, required in the announcement of the tourney, that all the problems contributed have been submitted to public criticism. There is, we are informed, presumptive evidence that the condition has been complied with; but the judges, notwithstanding an earnest, prolonged, and expensive effort to secure "ocular proof," are obliged to confess that they have failed to do so.

We have received *A Complete Guide to Chess*, by Herr Meyer, and shall endeavour to find space for a notice of its contents in an early Number.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 4, 1879), with five codicils (dated Jan. 20, Dec. 7 and 22, 1880; July 15, 1881; and Jan. 3, 1882), of Mr. John Jones, late of No. 95, Piccadilly, who died on Jan. 7 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by Oliver Richards and Charles Michell Ludlin, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £359,000. The testator bequeaths to the South Kensington Museum for the benefit of the nation, to be kept in one collection, and not distributed over various parts of the museum or lent for exhibition, all his pictures in oil or water, including miniatures, vases, ornamental china, articles of virtu manufactured in gold or silver, clocks, snuff-boxes, and caskets; all his articles in ivory, crystal, enamel, bronze, ebony, or ormolu; all his cabinets, tables, chairs, commodes, and other valuable furniture in Sevres, buhl, marqueterie, lac, ebony, ivory, and all his printed books, not otherwise disposed of. He also bequeaths £4000 to the Benevolent Institution for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Journeymen Tailors, the office of which is in Sackville-street;—£3000 each to the National Society for the Education of Children in the Principles of the Established Church; and the Representative Body of the Irish Church, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin;—£2000 each to Charing-Cross, Hospital, West Strand; St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park-corner; and the National Benevolent Institution, Southampton-street;—and £1000 each to the Westminster Hospital, Broadway; the Free Hospital, Grays-inn-road; St. Mark's Hospital, City-road; the London Orphan Asylum, Watford; the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Jermyn-street; and the Incorporated Society of the Royal Artists' Benevolent Institution; and there are very handsome legacies to his executors, servants, and others. The residue of the personalty he leaves to the National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor. All his debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, and legacies, other than those to charitable institutions, are directed to be paid out of that part of his property which cannot by law be bequeathed for charitable purposes. The legacies are all given free of duty, except that to the South Kensington Museum.

The will (dated June 17, 1879), with three codicils (dated Sept. 27 and Dec. 7, 1880; and March 18, 1881), of the Hon. Alexander Leslie-Melville, J.P., D.L., late of Branstall Hall, Lincolnshire, who died on Nov. 19 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Alexander Samuel Leslie-Melville and Arthur Henry Leslie-Melville, the sons, and Francis Brown Douglas, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £193,000. The testator makes special provision for each of his children, and there are specific legacies to all of them, and also to his daughters-in-law, as memorials of him; to his son Alexander Samuel he leaves the Branstall Hall estate, charged with £8000 in aid of his general estate; and to his sons, the said Alexander Samuel and Arthur Henry, his share in the goodwill of Messrs. Smith, Ellison, and Co., the Lincoln Bank. He bequeaths £100 each to the Lincoln County Hospital, the Lincoln Branch of the Bible Society, and the Lincoln Branch of the Church Missionary Society; £50 to the Lincoln Dispensary; and legacies to each of the clerks in Smith, Ellison and Co., to servants, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his children, Alexander Samuel, Charles, Frederick, Arthur Henry, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Freeman, Emily, and Louisa.

The will (dated Dec. 31, 1881) of Mr. Alexander Grant Dallas, late of No. 10, Trevor-terrace, Brompton, who died on Jan. 3 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Sidney Young and Henry Montagu Doughty, the executors, the personal estate amounting to more than £158,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Jane Dallas, the use of Warren House, Uxbridge, and No. 10, Trevor-terrace, with the furniture, plate, all the other contents, horses and carriages, for life, and £2000 per annum; to his aunt, Barbara Grant, an annuity of £150; to Dr. Birch, his medical attendant, £50; to each of his executors, £500, and an annual sum until the trust is finally wound up; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for all his children equally, except his daughter Mrs. Phillips, who is to receive only one half of the amount of the shares of the others.

The will (dated June 8, 1877), of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Barnard Hague, late of the Junior United Service Club, and of No. 1, Suffolk-place, Pall-mall, who died on Dec. 26 last, has been proved by William Drake Hague and Edward Lennox Boyd, the executors, the value of the personal estate being nearly £28,000. The testator leaves pecuniary legacies, amounting together to £23,000, to various members of his family, and the residue of his property to Elizabeth Ellen Hague.

The will (dated Aug. 18, 1879), with a codicil (dated March 4, 1881), of Sir Antonio Brady, J.P., F.G.S., formerly Superintendent of the Purchase and Contract Department at the Admiralty, Somerset House, but late of No. 7, Forest-lane, Maryland Point, Stratford, Essex, who died on Dec. 4 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by Henry Brady, the brother, and the Rev. Nicholas Brady, the son, the acting executors, the personal estate amounting to over £21,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Dame Maria Brady, £100, and his residence, with the furniture and effects, for life; and a contingent annuity to his unmarried daughter. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his three children. The deceased was Judge in the Court of the Verderers for the Forest of Epping.

The will (dated Feb. 15, 1872), with a codicil (dated March 3, 1881), of General Sir Edward Harris Greathed, K.C.B., D.C.L., late of Uddens, near Wimborne, Dorset, who died on Nov. 19 last, was proved on the 3rd ult. by Lord Wolverton, Dame Charlotte Frederica Greathed, the widow, and Henry John Robert Osborn, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £15,000. The testator gives to his wife £1000 and a life interest in some other property, and the enjoyment of certain diamonds for life; and to his daughter, Helena Mary, £5000. Certain plate and diamonds are made heirlooms, to go with the settled estates. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves upon trust for his son, Edward Wilberforce Osborn Greathed.

The will (dated Aug. 21, 1879), with a codicil (dated Dec. 16 following), of Mr. Charles Henry Turner, J.P., District Registrar of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice at Exeter, late of High Cliff House, Dawlish, who died on Jan. 7 last, was proved on the 1st ult. by Mrs. Marian Turner, the widow, one of the executors, the personal estate amounting to nearly £14,000. The testator, among other legacies, bequeaths £50 each to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (Protestant Church of England), the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Exeter Eye Infirmary, the Exeter Blind Asylum, Dawlish Hospital, Wanford House Lunatic Asylum, Exeter Dispensary, Dawlish Dispensary, and the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Clergymen of the Archdeaconry of Exeter.

The Rev. George Butler, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, has placed his resignation as Principal of the Liverpool College in the hands of the governors.

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have gained the HIGHEST AWARDS at all the recent INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, including the Two Gold Medals for Uprights and Grandes, Melbourne, 1881; the First Prize, Queensland, 1880; the Two First Special Prizes, Sydney, 1880; the Legion of Honour, Paris, 1878, &c.

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THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, Paris, 1878, and the HONORARY MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FRANCE.
THE GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1879.
THE DIPLOMA OF EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, Netherlands International Exhibition, 1880.
THE MEDAL OF HONOUR, Paris, 1887.
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"Ch. Gounod."

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We, the undersigned, certify that after having seen and most conscientiously examined the English Pianos at the Universal Exhibition of 1878, we find that the palm belongs to the Grand Pianos of the house of Brinsmead."
"NICOLAS RUBINSTEIN,
"D. MAGNUS,
"Chevalier ANTOINE DE KONERT, Court
Pianist to the Emperor of Germany."

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"W. Kuss."

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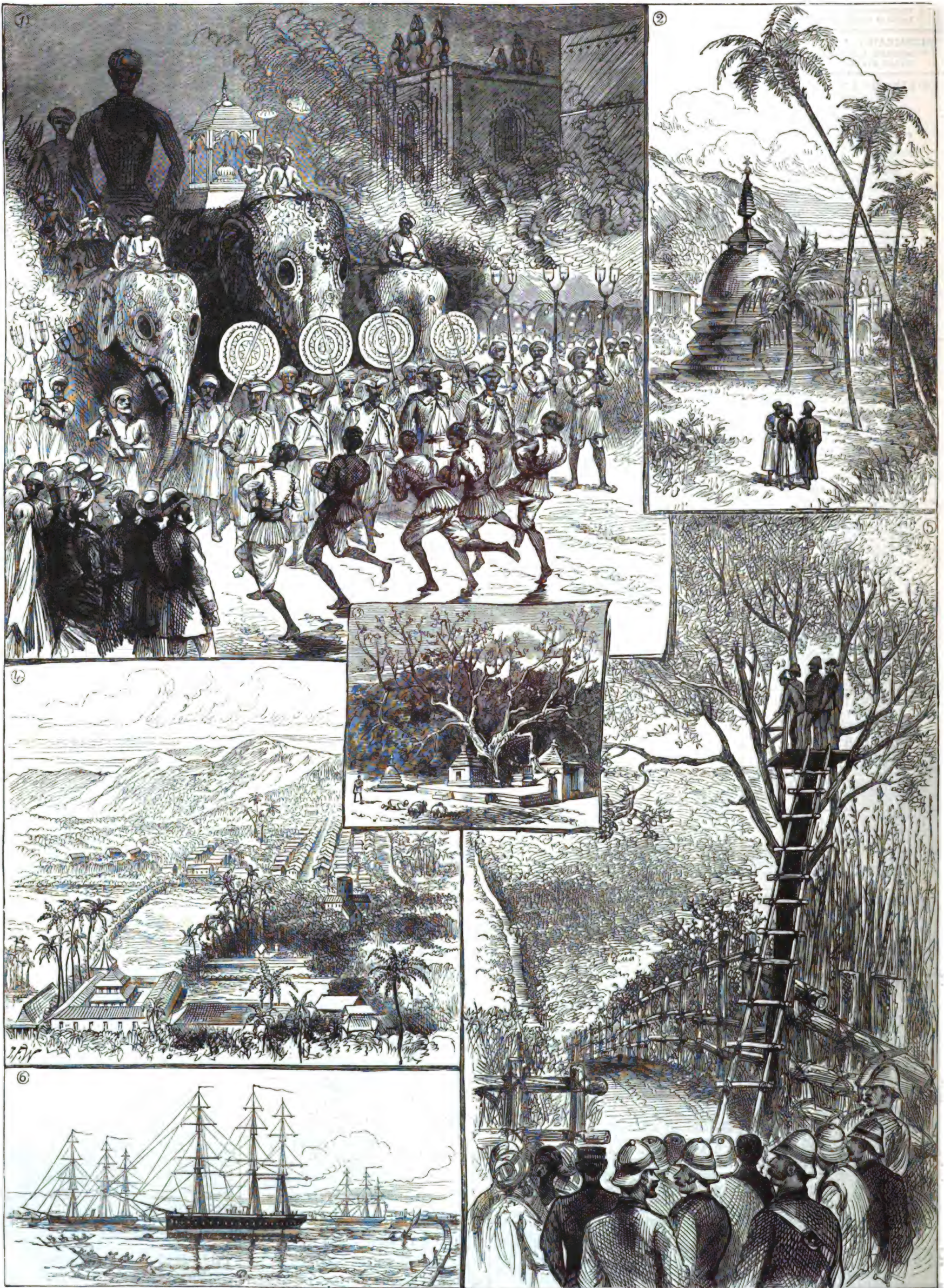
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1. Procession of the Pera-hara, at Kandy. 2. The Temple of the Sacred Tooth. 3. Temples at Kandy. 4. View of Kandy. 5. In the Elephant Kraal. 6. H.M.S. Bacchante at Colombo.

THE SAILOR PRINCES IN CEYLON.—SEE PAGE 242.

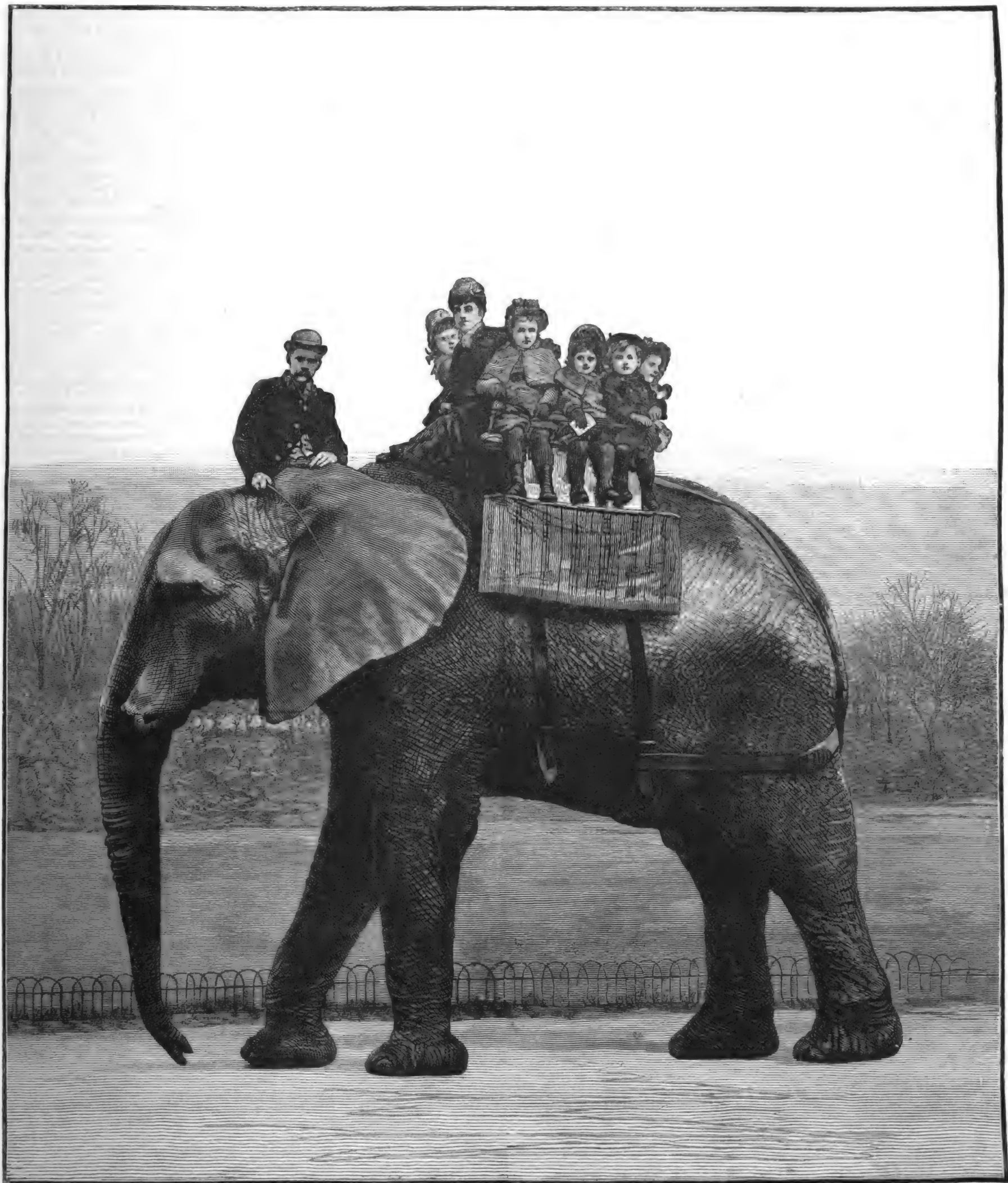
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2237.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6¹/₂d.



A FAREWELL RIDE ON JUMBO.—SEE PAGE 254.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th ult., the wife of W. Oldham Row, of Anerley Park, Anerley, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at Grosvenor-square, the Countess of Aberdeen, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 9th inst., at 1, Dean-street, Park-lane, Lord Robertes, in his 74th year.

On the 2nd inst., at Madeira, Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Sir Henry Hickman Bacon, Bart., in her 26th year.

On the 2nd inst., at Narberth, Alexander Boswell, second son of the late Sir William F. Elliott, of Stobs and Wells, Bart.

On the 12th inst., at Washington, of severe diphtheria, Lord George Francis Montagu, Third Secretary of Legation, fourth son of George, sixth Duke of Manchester, aged 27.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 25.

SUNDAY, MARCH 19.	
New Moon, 0.17 p.m.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Hon. and Rev. E. V. R. Powys; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Prothero; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.
Fourth Sunday in Lent.	Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Dean of Wells, Dr. Plumtre; 3 p.m., Bishop of Liverpool.
Morning Lessons: Gen. xlii.; Mark xiv. 27-33. Evening Lessons: Gen. xlii., or xlv.; 1 Cor. xi. 2-17.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, chaplain; 7 p.m., Bishop of Bath and Wells.
St. James's, noon, Bishop of Bath and Wells.	
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Dyne; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory.	
MONDAY, MARCH 20.	
London Institution, 5 p.m., Professor R. Bentley on Materials used for Paper.	Building Exhibition, Agricultural Hall, opens (twelve days).
British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m.	Victoria Institute, 8 p.m., Mr. C. A. Gordon on Climatic Influences.
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m., Papers by Dr. R. G. Latham and Mr. A. Lillie.	Society of Engineers, Discussion on Electric Light Engineering.
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.	
TUESDAY, MARCH 21.	
Vernal Equinox.	Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Marriage of Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne, 1871.	Humane Society, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor McKendrick on the Mechanism of the Senses.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Dr. John Rae on Hudson's Bay Territory.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.	Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m., Papers by Mr. A. L. Lewis, J. K. and F. G. H. Price, and Major-General Pitt-Rivers.
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.	
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m.	
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22.	
William I., Emperor of Germany, born, 1797.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Lieutenant-Colonel Webber on Telephonic Communication.
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.	College of Physicians, Croonian Lecture, 6 p.m., Sir Joseph Fayrer on the Climate and Fevers of India.
Geological Society, 8 p.m.	Orphan Asylum, Watford, anniversary dinner at the Albion.
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.	
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m., Mr. R. N. Cust on Athens and Attica.	
Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m., Berlioz's "Faust."	
THURSDAY, MARCH 23.	
Royal National Life-Boat Institution, annual meeting, 3 o'clock, at the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor in the chair.	Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor Tyndall on the Resemblances of Sound, Light, and Heat.	Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m., Professor E. Fauer on the Sonata, under Haydn and Mozart.	Philharmonic Society, 8 p.m.
Philosophical Club, 6.30 p.m.	Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.
	Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m.
	Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, festival, Willis's Rooms.
	Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Mr. B. Warrington on Nitric Acid.
	Races: Liverpool Meeting.
FRIDAY, MARCH 24.	
College of Physicians, Lumen Lecture, 5 p.m., Dr. J. Burdon Sanderson on the Pathology of Inflammation.	Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Browning Society, 8 p.m.	Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m., Professor W. E. Ayrton on Electric Railways.	United Service Institution, 3 p.m., Captain W. H. James on Military Education.
	Races: Alexandra Park, Sheffield and Hallamshire Dog Show, Sheffield (four days).
SATURDAY, MARCH 25.	
Lady Day.	Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor H. G. Seeley on Volcanoes.	Artists' Benevolent Fund, dinner, Freemasons' Tavern.
Physical Society, 3 p.m.	

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.

A DUAL LEAP,
PICTURE IN COLOURS, BY JOHN STURCESS,
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The Winter Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six, with a Collection of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS and a COMPLETE COLLECTION OF THE WORKS OF G. F. WATTS, R.A., forming the first of a series of Annual Winter Exhibitions illustrating the works of the most eminent living painters. Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," ("CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,"—"CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," which his other great pictures,—"DORÉ GALLERY," 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

BIRKET FOSTER.—A LOAN COLLECTION of upwards of 100 WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, by this eminent Artist, ON VIEW, for a short period only, at J. and W. VORLES' Gallery, 15 and 16, Great Portland-street. Admission free.

WALTER MACFARREN'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—(Her Majesty, Miss Cantelo (her first appearance), and Miss Clara Samwell, at the LAST CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 25. Spohr's Symphony, "The Power of Sound," Beethoven's Violin Concerto; Schumann's Piano-forte Concerto and Overture; Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas"; Walter Macfarren's "Hero and Leander," and "King Henry V." (by voice). Band of Seventy Performers. Principal Violin, M. Sainson. Conductor, Mr. Walter Macfarren. Tickets at Popular Prices, 7s. 6d., 5s., and 1s.

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EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1882.

The Queen, travelling as the Countess of Balmoral, and accompanied by Princess Beatrice, reached Mentone on Thursday afternoon. All her subjects will devoutly hope that amid the lovely scenery of the Riviera, and in the retirement of the picturesque mansion that overlooks the blue Mediterranean, her Majesty, during the next month, may renew her health, revive her spirits, and enjoy the quiet rest that is so much needed. With prompt thoughtfulness and Christian feeling our beloved Sovereign, before leaving England, indited to her people an informal and graceful letter, which is well adapted to draw closer the ties that bind them together, because it goes home to the heart of the nation. In language as manifestly sincere as it is appropriate to the occasion, her Majesty proudly records her emotion at "the outburst of enthusiastic loyalty, affection, and devotion which the painful event of the 2nd inst. has called forth from all classes, and from all parts of her vast Empire, as well as by the universal sympathy evinced by the Sovereigns and people of other nations." To all, "from the highest to the lowest, her warmest and most heartfelt thanks" are thus spontaneously conveyed.

Words expressed with so much emphasis come home to us all. The cordiality of the relations between our constitutional Ruler and her subjects are too well understood and deep-seated to need frequent expression. But so cruel an outrage as that of a fortnight ago upon the highest lady of the land, at a period of her life when sympathy and rest have been as amply earned as they are sorely needed, could not but stir to its depths the affectionate veneration of all classes. What a noble but modest record of national obligation is revealed in her Majesty's heartfelt confession that "it has ever been her greatest object to do all she can for her subjects, and to uphold the honour and glory of her dear country, as well as to promote the prosperity and happiness of those over whom she has reigned so long; and these efforts will be continued unceasingly to the last hour of her life." How few Sovereigns that have ever lived could sincerely make such a declaration, and point to a lengthened and brilliant experience as a guarantee of the future. May the signal expression of affectionate fidelity and confidence which has lately been evoked pave the way to that perfect sympathy that will be the best shield of our exemplary Queen from all peril, and ensure for her declining years undisturbed peace and serenity!

The Parliamentary events of the week cannot be viewed with satisfaction, or without serious disquietude. They have once more demonstrated the urgent necessity of such a reform of Procedure as will rescue the House of Commons from the despotism of turbulent minorities whose foremost aim is either to bring the Legislature into contempt or to waste time. Judging from the nightly displays we are now called upon to witness, high-minded patriotism would seem to be a quality that has a diminishing influence upon public life, and the will of the nation, as expressed by an overwhelming majority, to be a force that can be openly set at defiance. The carrying of the resolution, towards the end of last week, protesting against the action of the Upper House in prematurely inquiring into the operation of the Irish Land Act, by a decisive majority against the combination of Conservatives and Land Leaguers, after a debate needlessly protracted, has done little to clear the political atmosphere, or to facilitate the dispatch of public business.

The urgent necessity of obtaining one or two votes of the Army and Navy Estimates was seized upon by the Opposition at Monday's sitting for a new development of obstructive tactics. Ministerial appeals to the forbearance of private members, and the Prime Minister's declaration that the general arrangements for conducting business were "as far as possible from being creditable," produced no effect. Liberals, Conservatives, and Land Leaguers vied with each other in airing their crotchets on the motion for going into Committee of Supply; the main though not avowed object of most of the malcontents being to force Ministers to devote next week to a discussion of the required votes instead of the Procedure Resolutions. Not until long after midnight was Mr. Childers allowed to make his statement in explanation of the Army Estimates. Then followed repeated motions for adjournment, on the plea put forward by Opposition members that public necessity for the required votes was only a pretext to enable the Prime Minister to assert his imperious will. It was only when Mr. Gladstone reluctantly explained that the expected absence of the Queen was the reason for Ministerial urgency that the Opposition desisted. Not till four on Tuesday morning was this discreditable sitting brought to a close; the Parnellites, encouraged by the example of their Conservative allies, having consumed the last hour or two in reckless obstruction.

It is, we fear, only too clear that, under present

circumstances, and with only two nights a week at the disposal of the Government, there is little prospect of the first rule relative to the reform of Procedure being passed, or even adequately discussed, before the Easter Recess, early in April. Whitsuntide may arrive before the House of Commons has decided upon a definite plan for facilitating the dispatch of business. If the House of Commons made full use of the time at its disposal, there would not be so much reason to object to the delay of Government business. But while the official nights are wasted in prolonged wrangles and obstinate obstruction, private members' nights are, for the most part, absolutely lost. In as many weeks there have been four counts-out following the protracted sittings referred to; and while many exemplary members, including the Prime Minister, were cruelly detained for eleven hours at a stretch on Monday, the sitting of the following evening, sacred to private members, was brought to a premature close. Such things are a scandal to our Parliamentary system, and unless a remedy is provided, will result in a barren Session, and bring constitutional Government into contempt.

Surely the present state of things in Ireland is a call upon the patriotism of the nation to strengthen the hands of the Executive rather than an occasion to indulge in party animosity which weakens its power. Although nearly 600 suspects are under lock and key, the charges of most of the Judges in the assize courts dwell upon the spirit of lawlessness that is abroad, and the difficulty of securing convictions in the case of notorious crimes. What a revelation as to the disorganised state of the country is the fact that during last year, out of 4439 agrarian offences in the whole of Ireland, only 486 resulted in convictions. What can be done in a country where murder and outrage stalk abroad with impunity, and the people are under a system of abject terrorism that wellnigh paralyses the arm of the law? There has arisen in some quarters a feeling that if Mr. Parnell and his coadjutors were to be released, their influence would be used to repress outrages. We venture to doubt the soundness of this conclusion. It is warranted neither by experience nor analogy. The Land League is simply aiming not to redress agrarian grievances, but, with the aid and at the instigation of Irish-American Fenians, to make Ireland ungovernable and to dismember the Empire. "Five hundred arrests," says Mr. Goldwin Smith, with much point, "are bad, but civil bloodshed would have been worse. No nation openly threatened with civil war ever contented itself with a milder measure of repression. If you show weakness now, the rebel Government will be re-established, and the danger of last autumn will return. It is a question between keeping the conspirators under restraint and having to fire on the people." These are the words of an advanced Liberal, who is jealous of any interference with popular liberty. There is, we fear, equal reason for Mr. Smith's rebuke of the rancour of party feeling at a time when the Government needs the moral support of the whole nation. "If the community," he adds, "were united, or patriotism could for a moment restrain party, the peril would soon be at an end, for the insurrection has not a particle of military strength. Faction it is, and faction alone, that lends strength to rebellion."

It is gratifying at this juncture to read the fearless and timely Pastoral of Archbishop McCabe, soon to be made a Cardinal, who severely denounces the secret societies which instigate the crimes that are disgracing Ireland, and calls upon the clergy to support the cause of law and order. Atrocious as are the outrages of the last fortnight, they are, however, comparatively few in number, and limited to certain districts; and it is remarkable that trade circulars tend to confirm the somewhat hopeful anticipations recently expressed by the Chief Secretary. "Although," says one report, "there is still a good deal of lawlessness and terrorism prevailing, there is no doubt that we are once more surely, though slowly, progressing to a state of law and order." In many districts Mr. Forster says rents are being more freely paid, though the Dublin Executive "has still to carry on a desperate conflict."

It is not often that the Austrians can be credited with dashing military exploits. But the march of a column of troops upon the fortress of Draguli, which had been captured by the Dalmatian insurgents by stratagem, vies in boldness and desperation with General Skobeleff's celebrated winter advance across the Balkans. Precipices were scaled, deep snow was waded through, and ice-fields crossed by the adventurous column which, after incredible efforts and sufferings, took the mountain fastness in the rear, and obliged the insurgents to retire. In consequence of this exploit, for which Field Marshal Jovanovics has received the special thanks of the Emperor, the Crivoscie district has been completely occupied, and a great number of the insurgents have sought refuge across the Montenegrin frontier. The concentration of an overwhelming Austrian force in Herzegovina indicates the eventual and not distant suppression of the rebellion. This will be a desirable result for Russia, where General Skobeleff's rash speeches against Germany and Austria have produced a dangerous excitement, and also for Prince Bismarck, who is labouring hard to repress international animosity, and to prevent the gloomy Czar from committing himself to daring adventures.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"Smoking Concerts" have within these latter days grown highly popular in the most aristocratic circles; and, since some English ladies (oh! what would our grandmothers have said?) have taken to what Spanish, Italian, Russian, and Turkish ladies habitually take—the smoking of cigarettes—I am anxiously waiting for Smoking Balls to come into fashion. As it is, although the audience at theatres under the jurisdiction of the Lord Chamberlain are forbidden the enjoyment of nicotine during the performance, there is a great deal too much tobacco-smoke on the modern stage. The "jeune premier" rarely fails to puff a cigarette or two in the course of each act; the profligate father of the virtuous and hard-working heroine sucks a short "cutty;" and the unscrupulous swindler lights a "regalia Londres," and watches the blue smoke curling upwards, while he revolves in his mind fresh schemes of villany. Smoking on the stage has become a nuisance, and its development should be resented by the patrons of the drama.

At the same time, it may be permissible to mention that, until Saturday last, the eleventh instant, the Distressed Compiler of this page had never been present at a professed "Smoke Dinner." There used to be banquets at which the viands "smoked on the board." They smoke there no longer. Society dines *à la Russe* (the whole of Russian society does not so dine); the meats are cut to pieces behind a screen; and scraps of we know not what are thrust over our shoulder by the Berlin-wool-gloved paws of we know not whom. Again, there are dinners, public and private, at which when the evening has reached a certain stage cigars and cigarettes are handed round. That was (pleasantly) the case at the festivity of Saturday last; but the fact that the guests began to smoke as soon as the "loyal and patriotic" toasts had been enthusiastically disposed of did not make the brilliant gathering that which it was—emphatically a "Smoke-Dinner."

You may be aware that there is a Smoke Abatement Committee, and that, under the auspices of that body, there was recently held a highly interesting and useful Exhibition of apparatus and appliances for the consumption of smoke, and the abrogation, if only to a partial extent, of the disgusting, depressing, health-slaughtering plague of soot which poisons the atmosphere, blackens our ceilings, spoils our pictures and prints, and covers our buildings and statues with a sable grime. To commemorate the occurrence of this exhibition, the Lord Mayor gave on the Eleventh, as aforesaid, in the Long Parlour at the Mansion House, a splendid dinner, to which between seventy and eighty gentlemen specially interested in the abatement of the smoke nuisance were present.

When I mention that Sir Frederick Leighton spoke in his most eloquent mood of the dire injury which smoke inflicts on artists and on works of art; that Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, the First Commissioner of Works, pointed out that more than two hundred years ago a pamphlet against London smoke was published by John Evelyn; that Sir William Gull denounced smoke from the medical point of view, and was ably seconded by Dr. Andrew Clark; and that the President of the Royal Society, Mr. Spottiswoode, Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Frederick Bramwell, Mr. Ernest Hart, chairman of the Smoke Abatement Committee, and last, but not least, H.E. the American Minister, were also among the speakers, you may gather some notion of the character of the assembly. The orators were as good as the dinner.

Of course all sensible Londoners must wish good luck to Mr. Ernest Hart and the Smoke Abatement Committee; but how long, it may be asked, are we to wait until active measures are taken to combat the curse of smoke? What are the measures to be, and who is to enforce them? It is discouraging to read in Webster's "Encyclopædia of Domestic Economy," a work published so long ago as 1844, the following:—

That the smoke of furnaces for steam-engine boilers, hot-house boilers, and similar works where the fire-places are of the closest kind, can be effectually destroyed has been proved by several inventions for which patents have been taken. An Act of Parliament was passed by the Legislature some years ago to compel the proprietors of manufactories to burn their smoke; but we cannot here investigate the reason why the regulation was not complied with. The principles on which it may be done cannot be very difficult to understand when we consider that smoke is merely the unburnt fuel that has escaped, because there was not sufficient oxygen present to complete the combustion just at the part where the smoke separates; and this will be further illustrated by the action of an Argand lamp, where the smoke is completely destroyed.

I read in the same work that it had been calculated that one eighth of the coal used in fuel was consumed and lost in the smoke; and that in this manner 100,000 chaldrons of coal was annually applied in London to the blackening of our buildings and the contamination of our atmosphere. Since this statement was made, eight-and-thirty years ago, the population of London has doubled. Anthracite, the stone coal of South Wales, is also recommended as a non-smoke-producing fuel. This very same anthracite was as strongly recommended by one of the speakers at the Mansion House dinner "Eppur, non si muove." The smoke abatement movement has up to the present moment been a crawl of which the tardiest tortoise that ever crept might feel ashamed.

The quotation of "Atlas's" comment on the use in the *Saturday Review* of "pavid" as an English word has brought me a large batch of letters, the writers of which point out that Mr. Thackeray in his "Mrs. Perkins's Ball" speaks of a young lady trembling "like a pavid kid in the talons of an eagle" while the Milesian giant, Mulligan, united the music of the polka to the double-shuffle jig of his own green land. Another correspondent states that in the delightful Thackerayan parody of "George de Barnwell" allusion is made to "the pavid matrons." Whence Mr. Thackeray borrowed the word, or whether he coined it himself in English metal from a Latin or an Italian die, I may possibly discover hereafter. The great master of English style had no pretensions to strict philological accuracy. It is no very difficult

task to pick the Thackerayan English to pieces. So might you disintegrate the tapestry woven after the Cartoons of Raffaele.

"A. H.," Birmingham, asks me a rather puzzling question. "When," he writes, "was the dropping and misplacing the letter H introduced as a feature in English fiction?" The earliest instance that "A. H." knows is the bear-leader in "She Stoops to Conquer," who says, "I always dance my bear to the genteelst of tunes;" "Water Parted," or the "Minuet in Harladne." "A. H." feels sure that there is no example of the misplacing of the H in Shakespeare, or in Fielding, or in Smollett; in the old dramatists he admits that he is not very profoundly versed. Of course the practice of clapping aspirated H's in the wrong places is a very ancient one; but the problem is to know when the incorrectly dropped H and the incorrectly added one first made their appearance, to be laughed at, in English literature.

Mem.: So sorely pressed for time, I have only been able to get once through one of the fourteen volumes of "The Dramatists of the Restoration" (W. Paterson, Edinburgh). I find in two lengthy plays, "The Old Troop" and "Sir Hercules Buffoon" plenty of slang, plenty of coarse invective and vulgar repartee, plenty of mimicry of the pronunciation of English by Frenchmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, but no instances of "H-abusing."

Right good service has been done to the culinary art by the verbatim reprint from a rare MS. in the Holkham Collection of "A Noble Boke off Cookry, for a Prynce's Houssolde or Enny other Estately Houssolde." This handsomely printed and most interesting book is edited by Mrs. Alexander Napier, and published by Mr. Elliot Stock, of Paternoster-row. The Editor states in her preface that the "Noble Boke off Cookry" was written four hundred years ago. It is worth while remembering that what we call "French Cookery" is an art only three centuries and a half old, and that it was introduced into France (probably from Italy) by Günther von Andernach, the German Physician of Francis I. Before the time of that festive monarch, the cooks or "queux" of France were able only to roast, boil, fry, and broil. The art of sauce-making was a wholly distinct one, practised by a corporation, called "Vinaigriers," who brought round their appetising concoctions, ready made, to private houses. "Remoulade," "Provençale," "Robert," "Farce d'oseille," are all pre-Renaissance sauces.

The "Noble Boke" teaches what may be termed "flamboyant Gothic," not Renaissance Cookery. What do you think of the annexed recipe?—

HOW TO MAKE DARYOLITES.—Tak mynced fyabe and almond mylk mad with wyne and mynced brod, sandes saffron, raisins of Corans, hony, and poudre, and mele all to gedur, so that it be thik, and put it in the coffyn and bake it in the manner of flawnes, and serve it. The "coffyn" was clearly the crust. Touching "daryolites," I note in the curious letter on the Origins of Cookery, addressed in 1814 by the famous French chef Beauvilliers to the Marquis de la Vopallière, that until the middle of the eighteenth century, there existed in Paris a fraternity of itinerant pastrycooks called "Dariolets" from the "darioles," a peculiar kind of pie or tart which they made. They used to carry about their pastry at night, dancing and singing the while; but in 1742 the "Dariolets" were suppressed as a nuisance by an Ordinance of Police. But what an enchanting study is that of the philology of cookery. The book so appreciatively edited by Mrs. Alexander Napier sent me off to Ménage's "Origines de la Langue Française;" and there I found that Dariolette was the confidant of Briseune, mother of Amadis, and wife of Peryon of Gaul. The name of the heroine of romance, adds Ménage, is a diminutive of "dariole," *une espèce de gâteau*, a kind of cake. Rabelais observes that the "darioles d'Amiens" are much to be preferred to the richest porphyry or the rarest marble.

Readers of the "Echoes" may remember that some two or three years ago I took the liberty of introducing them to "Muybridge," who (hitherto an unknown quantity in my mind) had introduced himself to me by courteously sending me from Pala Alto, in California, a number of very curious productions, being instantaneous photographs of the various attitudes of a fast trotting horse in motion. One could scarcely help being struck, and admiringly struck; first by the ingenuity of the idea itself; next by the phenomenal celerity of the operation (the photographing of each attitude occupying, so I heard, only the five thousandth part of a second); and, finally, by the unutterably hideous aspect of the attitudes assumed by the animal in the various stages of trotting. These attitudes, however, the operator asserts to be the true and natural ones; while, on the other hand, he as stoutly asserts that the accepted, conventional, traditional, and artistic rendering of the movements of the horse are, and have been (with a few Greek exceptions), altogether false and unnatural, these forty centuries since. So I spake Muybridge fair in this page, and exhorted him to persevere in his experiments.

He has so persevered, and has largely developed them. On Monday last in the theatre at the Royal Institution a select and representative audience assembled to witness a series of most interesting demonstrations of animal locomotion, given by Mr. Muybridge, who has only very recently arrived in England. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princesses Victoria, Louise, and Maud, and the Duke of Edinburgh honoured the occasion by their presence; likewise did I note among the brilliant company Earl Stanhope, Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., Professors Huxley, Gladstone, and Tyndall; and, last not least, Alfred Tennyson, Poet Laureate. Mr. Muybridge exhibited a large number of photographs of the horse, walking, ambling, galloping, and leaping; and the postures were quite as hideous as those in the sun-pictures which had been sent me from California; but, by the aid of an astonishing apparatus, called a "Zoöpraxiscope," which the lecturer described as an improvement on the old "Zoetrope," but which may be more briefly

defined as a Magic Lantern Run Mad (with method in the madness), the ugly animals suddenly became mobile and beautiful, and walked, cantered, ambled, galloped, and leaped over hurdles in the field of vision in a perfectly natural and lifelike manner. I am afraid that, had Muybridge exhibited his "Zoöpraxiscope" three hundred years ago, he would have been burnt for a wizard.

After the horses, dogs, oxen, wild bulls and deer were shown under analogous conditions of varied movement, and finally Man appeared (in instantaneous photography) on the scene, and walked, ran, leaped and turned back-somersaults to admiration. On the following Thursday Mr. Muybridge repeated his demonstrations before the members of the Royal Academy at Burlington House.

Mr. Muybridge is as modest as he is clever; and in his prefatory remarks he did not omit to do full justice to the labours in this particular field of research of Mr. J. H. Walsh ("Stonehenge"), the editor of the *Field*. That learned authority, in "The Horse in the Stable and the Field" (London: Routledge), pp. 131-2-3, has accurately discriminated between the received and the correct interpretation of the gallop by painters and sculptors. Says "Stonehenge": "To represent the gallop pictorially in a perfectly correct manner is almost impossible. At all events, it has never yet been accomplished: the ordinary and received interpretation being altogether erroneous. Nevertheless, if a proper interpretation is given, the eye at once rebels; and on examination of such a figure, founded on perfectly correct principles, the mind refuses to assent to the idea of great pace, which is that which is intended to be given."

The Falstaff Club flung open its portals very wide indeed on Tuesday night to some fifteen hundred guests, ladies as well as gentlemen, the former being the *invités* of members, under conditions of the most rigidly scrutinised vouchers. The opening entertainment was a grand Soirée Musicale in the magnificent theatre-concert hall of the club; and the performance was graciously honoured by the presence of the Duke of Edinburgh. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress were also among the invited guests. The entertainment was a very varied one. The programme comprised the names of Madame Rose Hersee, Miss Anna Williams, Miss José Sherrington, Miss Damian, Miss Helen d'Alton, Middle Anna Bock, Messrs. Joseph Maas, Bernard Lane, Maybrick, Barrington Foote, Herr Ondricek, and M. Libotton, all of whom kindly gave their services. This brilliantly successful concert had been organised by Mr. Wilhelm Ganz and Mr. John Radcliff, members of the Falstaff Club committee, the former gentleman conducting the vocal and the latter the orchestral departments.

Also, about eleven o'clock, did the famous elocutionist, Mr. Samuel Brandram, deliver a rhymed Address, purporting to be an invocation to the Falstaff of the past to Awake and try if he could not be a Falstaff of the present, in Covent-garden—jovial and genial as of yore; but wise as well as merry: a Falstaff leaving off sack, and living cleanly, like a gentleman. For certain private reasons I must not say anything more about this Address, save to hint that Somebody has reason to be, and ever will be, grateful to Mr. Samuel Brandram for the graceful tact and intelligence which enabled him to lick a very rough rhetorical cub into shape.

I heard that the members of the club and their guests supped very festively after the concert. Those "high jinks" I did not witness; for half an hour before midnight I went home (in the interest of the "Echoes" and the "Play-houses") to bed. When you have come to a certain time of life, one of the wisest things, I take it, that a man can do is to go home to bed. You miss the joyous company, the songs, and jests, it is true; people call you rude and unmannerly, and vow that they will never ask you again; but you have gone home to bed and saved (perhaps) just one wee drop of oil out of the rapidly-sinking store which is left to replenish (perhaps) your Lamp.

I read in the *Musical Standard*, in an article on the Royal College of Music scheme, the following:—

What could have induced the promoters to have selected the Earl of Rosebery to speak to the main resolution one is at a loss to conceive. He described himself as coming from a nation whose distinctive instrument is the "bagpipes," and he admitted that it was extremely difficult to speak about music. His historical sketch of the art in this country, with its faulty chronology, and sins of commission and omission, immensely amused the *cognoscenti* among the audience. His discovery that bluff King Hal practised day and night on the harpsichord will prove a revelation to those writing a history of the early precursors of the pianoforte class of instruments.

It is an extremely perilous thing to accuse a ripe scholar, and a curiously accurate scholar to boot, of "faulty chronology" and "sins of commission and omission," and so forth, unless one is oneself a scholar and a very diligent student of those sadly neglected things called old books. The *cognoscenti* who were so "immensely amused" at Lord Rosebery's remark that "bluff King Hal practised day and night on the harpsichord," had probably never heard of a certain Messer Sebastian Giustinian, sometime Ambassador from the Most Serene Republic of Venice to the Court of Henry VIII., who, treating of a May-Day festival at the Palace of Greenwich, wrote in an account of his Embassy, which has been translated by the erudite Mr. Rawdon Brown:—

"After dinner the ambassadors were taken into certain chambers, containing a number of organs and harpsichords and flutes, and other instruments. . . . Among the listeners was a Brescian, to whom the King gives three hundred ducats annually for playing the lute; and this man took up his instrument and played a few things with me. The prelates who were present told me that the King would certainly choose to hear me, as his Majesty practises on these instruments day and night, and that he will very much like my playing."

Mem: The "harpsichords" were "clavicymbals," literally key cymbals. G. A. S.



MR. CHARLES MORLEY,
HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.



MR. GEORGE GROVE, D.C.L.,
DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

The arrangements for bringing this new institution, under the Presidency of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, into a working condition, seem likely to encounter no serious impediment. Efforts are now being made to raise the necessary funds with a view to its permanent and sufficient endowment. The National Training School of Music at Kensington will be finally closed on April 6, when the building erected by Mr. Freake, with the fixtures, instruments, and all other property of the school, are to be given to the Prince of Wales for the use of the Royal College of Music, together with any balance remaining of its funds. A portion of the amount in hand, which is estimated at about £1000, will be applied to the further private instruction of the best scholars. This was resolved on Monday, at a meeting of the committee of management, presided over by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. His Royal Highness said that the school had well fulfilled its mission, and had proved the success of the principle of free education in music by having trained for the first time in this country upwards of 180 free students, educated thoroughly during the full period of five years. He observed that this school was the practical pioneer which had founded the Royal College of Music, to be developed into a really national school of music. A meeting was held on Tuesday at Bradford for the purpose of taking steps towards furthering the project of a Royal National College of Music. Two or three speakers holding high positions in the district as musicians expressed regret that further efforts had not been made to develop the resources of the Royal Academy of Music, instead of trying to supersede that institution; but ultimately a resolution was agreed to appointing a committee to obtain subscriptions towards the scheme of the Royal College of Music. A letter was read from the Lord Mayor of London announcing that the Royal Princes had promised to attend the annual gathering of Mayors at Guildhall shortly, when the scheme for

the College would be further discussed, and provincial contributions would be announced.

Portraits of the Director and the Honorary Secretary of the Royal College of Music, Mr. George Grove and Mr. Charles Morley, are presented to our readers this week. Mr. Grove has long been well known to the world of literature, science, and art as a man of varied scholarly accomplishments; and not less to those who are interested in associations designed for the advancement of such objects, as an experienced and skilful conductor of their practical business. He was born in London, in 1820, and was educated as a civil engineer, in which profession he was intrusted with the erection of the first cast-iron light-houses, at Morant Point, Jamaica, and at Bermuda; and was afterwards employed, under Mr. Robert Stephenson, on the Britannia Bridge of the Holyhead and Chester Railway. In 1850, he succeeded Mr. Scott Russell as Secretary to the Society of Arts, and two years later became Secretary and Manager to the Crystal Palace Company, which post he held till 1873, and then accepted a seat on the Board of Directors. He has of late years been an active member of the house of Macmillan and Co., publishers, and for some time editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*. The literary researches and labours of Mr. Grove have borne fruit in numerous contributions to works of special learning, amongst which is the "Dictionary of the Bible," edited by Dr. William Smith; and he was led by this to bestow particular attention upon the geography and topography of Palestine. He was one of the chief promoters of the Palestine Exploration Fund, which has rendered such important services to Biblical scholarship. In recognition of these and cognate labours performed by Mr. Grove, the University of Durham, in 1875, conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. He has also devoted much study to the science and history of music; and his critical analysis, from week to week during the season, of the classical orchestral compositions produced by Mr. A. Manns at the Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts,

were probably superior to anything of the kind in English, though only to be fully appreciated by real students. Mr. Grove has since been engaged in compiling an important serial publication, the "Dictionary of Music and Musicians," which ranges from 1450 to 1878, comprising the materials of a complete modern History of Music.

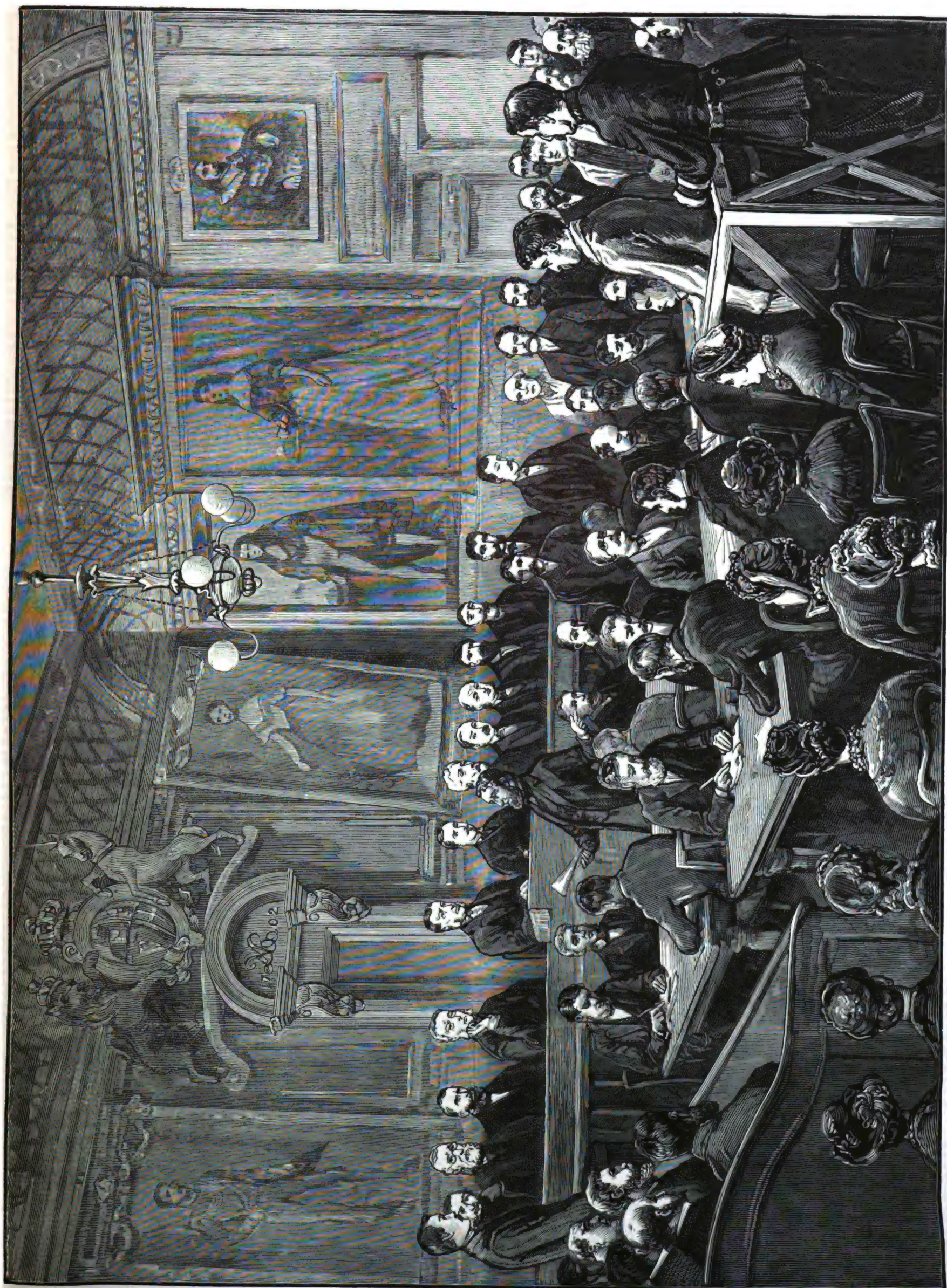
Our Portrait of Mr. George Grove is from a photograph by Adèle, of Vienna; and that of Mr. C. Morley, from one by Walter Hudson, of Hastings.

OIL ON TROUBLED WATERS.

Some remarkable experiments of throwing oil on troubled waters have been conducted at Peterhead North Harbour, by Mr. John Shields, of Perth, who has laid down an apparatus consisting of 1200 feet of piping. The shore end starts from the little fishing village of Roanhead, and is carried out to deep water 200 yards seaward of the "Bar." There are three conical valves, fixed 75 ft. apart, at the sea end of the pipe, and on the pipes being fully charged with oil, which is done by means of a force-pump fixed in a small hut on the shore, it then begins to escape from the valves, and in consequence of its specific gravity being less than water, rises rapidly to the surface. It spreads like a thin film with amazing rapidity, and with the result of laying down all broken or crested waves, so that, however wild they may be, they become mere undulations, and harmless. The result of a trial made on Wednesday, the 1st inst., when a heavy sea was running from the east, and a little to the north, was very satisfactory. At half-past nine o'clock a.m. the sea was such that no ship whatever could have made the harbour. The force-pump was then put in motion; and, after having pumped about an hour, the sea, although still running high, was perfectly harmless, and undulating from over the line of the pipes to the harbour. It is proposed by Mr. Shields still further to improve his apparatus, by closing up at least one of the valves, nearest the shore end, so as to



THE TROUBLED WATERS OF PETERHEAD HARBOUR.



ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE QUEEN: RODERICK MACLEAN BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES AT WINDSOR—COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

have the oil sent more into the middle of the channel, or "fairway" to the harbour. These experiments were begun some two years ago, and have been persevered in whenever weather would permit; substituting heavy lead pipes for gutta percha, and otherwise improving the apparatus as experience showed its defects. They will be continued still further, as there is not now the slightest doubt but that the process will be successful.

Our illustrations are from sketches furnished by Mr. Shields. Major-General Hardy writes a letter to the *Globe* in which he says Mr. Shields' experiments at Peterhead recall to his memory an instance of shipwreck which occurred some years since on that dreaded channel-house of the Atlantic, Sable Island, where oil freely used was undoubtedly the means of saving the lives of all on board the vessel. This occurred on Sept. 20, 1846, during a terrific gale of wind, when no vessel would dare to approach the dangerous shore of Sable Island, except in extreme distress, and as a last chance, as the whole force of the Atlantic storms there rolls the billows over the low-lying banks of sand with a violence hardly to be matched elsewhere. During the storm referred to the Superintendent of the island and men with him were out watching the ocean, and were prepared, as usual, for any emergency. Mr. Joseph Darby, who then held the post under the Government of Nova Scotia, narrating this incident, states that he saw a schooner tearing her way through a sea of white water, and on board of the vessel were seen two men in the aft part of the ship, throwing apparently something, at intervals, up into the air. The schooner was the *Arno*, Captain Higgins, with twelve men from the Quero Bank, where they had been fishing. Seeing no prospect of the gale abating, the captain had cut his cable and put the vessel before the wind, preferring to run her on shore before night to riding there and foundering at her anchor. He lashed himself to the helm, sent all his men below but two, and nailed up the cabin doors. He had two large casks placed near the fore shrouds and lashed there. He then directed two of his best men to station themselves there, and lash themselves firmly to the casks, which were partly filled with blubber and oil from the fish. They had each a wooden ladle of about two feet long, and with these ladies they dipped up the blubber and oil and threw it up in the air as high as they could. The great violence of the wind carried it far to leeward, and, spreading over the water, made its surface smooth before her, and left a shining path behind; and although the sea would rise very high, yet the surface was smooth and never broke where the oil was. The vessel was preserved with all her crew.

THE ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE QUEEN.

Roderick Maclean, who fired a pistol at her Majesty the Queen, on Thursday the 2nd inst., as her carriage was leaving the Windsor railway station for the Castle, was again brought up, yesterday (Friday) week, before the Mayor and magistrates of Windsor, at the Townhall, and was committed for his trial at the Berkshire Assizes, to be held next month at Reading. Our illustration shows the scene in the magistrates' court-room during the examination of one of the witnesses upon this occasion. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, accompanied by General Sir Henry Ponsonby, was seated on the bench at the left hand of the Mayor, Mr. Joseph Devereux; and there were many spectators, including some ladies, who were accommodated with chairs below the reporters' table. The prisoner's dock is shown to the right hand of our engraving. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Pollard and Mr. Stephenson, solicitors to the Treasury; while Mr. E. Thomas watched the case on behalf of the prisoner's family. The witnesses called on this second day were Mr. R. Errington, of Sunderland, who saw the prisoner aim his pistol at the Queen's carriage; Francis Orchard, the Queen's footman, Edward Dove, postilion, and James Hudson, outrider; the two Eton boys, Gordon Chesney Wilson and Leslie Murray Robertson; a policeman named Houghton, Mr. W. J. McClaspie, landlord of the Star and Garter at Windsor, and Mr. Frank Potter, a clerk of the railway station, who all saw the prisoner with the pistol in his hand; Mr. John Smythe, the station-master, and Mr. C. Noble, chief of the railway police; Mr. S. Warrill and his son, gunsmiths, of Portsmouth, from whom the prisoner bought the cartridges, and a pawnbroker's assistant there, who sold him the revolver on Feb. 22. Mr. Hayes, Superintendent of Police, also gave further evidence. The prisoner did not ask these witnesses any questions, but said he would reserve his defence. On the application of the solicitor for the Crown, he was committed for trial upon the charge of high treason, and was sent back to Reading Jail. The law as to attacks upon the Sovereign is very severe and precise. It is contained in two statutes, the first dealing with attempts to kill or hurt, the second with attempts to intimidate. The first statute, 36 Geo. III., c. 7, made perpetual by 57 Geo. III., c. 6, makes it treason to "compass, imagine, devise, or intend death, or any bodily harm tending to death;" the punishment for treason (mitigated of its attendant horrors by 54 Geo. III., c. 146, and 33 and 34 Vict., c. 23, s. 31), being death. The second statute, 5 and 6 Vict., c. 51, makes it a high misdemeanour "to discharge, or attempt to discharge, or point, aim, or present at or near the person of the Queen any gun, pistol, or any other description of firearms," whether loaded or not, "with intent . . . to alarm her Majesty," the punishment to which the offender is liable being penal servitude for seven years, or imprisonment for three years, with the additional liability "to be publicly or privately whipped as often and in such manner and form as the Court shall order and direct, not exceeding thrice." A subsequent statute, 25 Vict., c. 18, provides that "no offender shall be whipped more than once for the same offence;" but it may be doubted whether this provision applies generally, or is restricted to offences punishable by summary conviction.

JUMBO AND HIS FRIENDS.

The large male African elephant at the Zoological Society's Gardens in Regent's Park has gained weekly and daily in popularity, since his refusal to go to the Docks and embark for America, in accordance with the bargain for his sale to Mr. P. T. Barnum and others at New York. Never were such crowds of visitors to the Gardens at this early period of the season, all thronging to the elephant-house, or watching the huge animal in his customary promenade, in another part of the grounds, and offering him an unusual quantity and variety of eatable dainties, while the eagerness of children and young girls to ride on his back is beyond all precedent. The illustration of this ordinary performance engraved on our front page is from a photograph taken by Messrs. Briggs and Son, of the St. John's-wood School of Photography, 40, High-street, St. John's-wood. The number of people at the Gardens last Monday was twenty-four thousand; on Saturday, nearly seven thousand. There were 43,653 admissions last week.

The newly constructed box, or van, in which it is hoped Jumbo will soon be removed to the docks at Millwall, if he can

once be confined in it, is a massive vehicle, of the dimensions necessary for an elephant that stands eleven feet high, and that weighs between five and six tons. The frame of the van is composed of solid balks, morticed, bolted, and over all heavily clamped with iron. The flooring is of three-inch planks, and the sides and roof are lined with inch-and-a-half deal. The van is of such strength as is calculated to resist twice or thrice the force that even this powerful brute could possibly bring to bear against it. Important changes have been made in its formation, and still more in the trolley upon which it is fixed; so that, instead of being four feet above the ground, the floor of the van will only be raised about eight inches. It is, for the present, sunk to the level of the ground, which has been dug out for the purpose, and the floor covered with gravel. Axles of enormous strength have been fitted with special boxes and wheels, the width of the lower structure being governed by that of the gateway through which the van is to leave the gardens. In the mean time, it is arranged as a kind of trap, with both ends left open, and being placed opposite the door of Jumbo's house, on the way to his exercise-ground and bathing-pool, he is becoming accustomed to walk through it, which he did for the first time on Saturday. The doors of the van will be suddenly closed upon him, at some convenient opportunity, when he is in chains, and the chains will be attached to the strong rings fixed inside the van, after which, it is thought, he cannot make any further resistance. The weight of elephant and van together will be about ten tons, which must be drawn by horses six miles through the streets from Camden Town to Millwall. Having reached the docks, a steam-crane will be employed to hoist up Jumbo in his box, and to put him into the ship which is to carry him to New York.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice last week Mr. Justice Chitty refused to grant an injunction restraining the Council of the Zoological Society from selling this elephant and Mr. Barnum's agent from removing him to America. The injunction was applied for by Mr. Berkeley Hill, one of the Fellows of the society, whose counsel argued that it was not legally in the power of the Council so to dispose of animals valuable for the study of natural history. Dr. P. L. Selater, the secretary, and Mr. A. B. Bartlett, superintendent of the gardens, were called as witnesses to state that it would be inconvenient, and perhaps dangerous, to keep Jumbo there till the age when he would become liable to certain fits of rage. The application was, therefore, dismissed by the Court.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Next week will be a very busy one, as the flat-racing season will open with the Lincoln fixture, and the great body of the followers of the turf will hurry thence to Liverpool. At present, however, there is little to record, though the two days at Kempton Park at the end of last week demand a passing notice. Old Woodcock proved too good for Gimcrack and three others in a Hunters' Hurdle-Race; and then Glenluce, the Croydon winner, made short work of Meteor and St. Augustine for a Maiden Hurdle-Race; the last-named broke down so badly that he is scarcely likely to run again, a fact that will be a great relief to backers generally, for he has proved a sad deceiver since his two-year-old days. Solver (11 st. 5 lb.) beat a fair field for the Middlesex Handicap Steeplechase; and then the very smart Liliputian (11 st. 9 lb.), with odds on him, gave weight and a twenty lengths' beating to his five opponents for the March Hurdle Handicap. After the comparative failure of the big hurdles-race of late, the Kempton Park people were very fortunate to get a field of thirteen for their principal prize on Saturday, and no less than eleven of these found backers at one price or another. Perhaps Roscrea (11 st. 11 lb.) was the most fancied, but Antient Pistol (11 st. 2 lb.) also carried a great deal of money, and Suttler (12 st. 7 lb.) was again supported by his party, in spite of his heavy weight. The race was by no means a satisfactory one, as Glenluce (11 st. 10 lb.) fell heavily at the second flight of hurdles after turning out of the straight, and Suttler and Assenai (11 st. 5 lb.) fell over him. The jockeys of all three were severely shaken, but happily escaped any serious injury. Antient Pistol avoided a fall, but lost a great deal of ground by the contretemps, and was eventually beaten pretty cleverly by Theophrastus, (11 st. 6 lb.) who finished behind him at Croydon.

On Saturday last James Rix and George Thomas sculled over the championship course for £50 a side. The last named finished a good third to Rix for the junior prize at the Chinnery regatta, and since Rix's defeat by Bubeur it was generally imagined that he could not stay four miles and a quarter. For the last month, however, he has been under the care of the veteran Harry Kelly, who has improved him in a marked degree and taught him to adopt a much slower stroke without any loss of pace. They started by mutual consent, and Rix, at once going to the front, had the race in hand before they had gone a quarter of a mile, and won by eight lengths.

A six-days' walking-race took place at Sheffield last week, when George Littlewood, a native of that town, beat all the records from 170 miles and upwards, and covered the extraordinary distance of 531 miles 11 laps. He retired nearly three hours before the expiration of time, and appeared perfectly fresh; so there is no doubt that he could have walked some miles further had it been necessary.

The annual golf-match between Oxford and Cambridge was played at Wimbledon on the 9th inst., the latter University winning by one hole.

Last Saturday the annual football-match between England and Scotland was played at Glasgow, and was won by the Scotch players with five goals to one. The play was very good. The football-match between England and Wales was played on Monday afternoon at Wrexham, when the Welsh won by five goals to three, the play on both sides being admirable.

Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier, F.Z.S., gave the opening address on Wednesday, on the commencement of a course of lectures on Poultry Management at the Royal Horticultural Society's Council-room at South Kensington.

The Royal Botanic Society is turning its attention to the discovery of vegetable fibres suited for paper-making, and at a meeting of the society last Saturday Professor Bentley called attention to a number of paper-making materials which had been presented, and stated that experiments were being made for the utilisation of various kinds of vegetable fibre.

A despatch received at St. Petersburg from Irkutsk this week states that the correspondents of the *New York Herald* and *Illustrated London News*, with a sailor of the *Jeannette* named Noroe, and an interpreter of the Yakut language, left there on the 11th inst., via Yakutsk, for the mouth of the Lena, in order to search for the missing crew, and ascertain details with regard to their fate. Part of the sailors who were at Yakutsk have gone home via St. Petersburg. Lieutenant Danenhauer would leave for home March 13. The engineer, Melville, who has been at Yakutsk, left earlier, accompanied by natives of the Arctic seacoast.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Not at any period, perhaps, in the history of the modern English stage has there occurred so entirely magnificent a Shakespearean revival as that of the tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet," which was produced at the Lyceum Theatre on Wednesday, the Eighth instant. The "installation" of the play with its superb accessories, its elaborately "built" scenery, its sumptuous dresses, and its almost unprecedentedly beautiful dioramic effects, has cost Mr. Henry Irving, I am told, more than six thousand pounds. The possibility of so lavish an outlay on a single play is readily understood when the splendour of the scenes and the costliness of the fabrics of which the costumes and draperies are composed are taken into account; but unstinted generosity in expenditure, albeit it is necessarily a very conspicuous feature, in the revived "Romeo and Juliet" does not by any means constitute the chief claim of the accomplished actor-manager to the admiration and applause of that public who are already indebted to Henry Irving for so many glorious tributes to the memory of Shakespeare, in the form of illustrations, at once powerful and picturesque, of his writings. "Romeo and Juliet" at the Lyceum has only to be seen to be warmly and gratefully appreciated, not only for its almost perfection in taste and symmetry, but for the loving thoughtfulness with which every line in the dialogue and every gesture in the action have been studied and thought out, culminating in an *ensemble* astonishing in its brilliance as a spectacle, and as delightful as it is instructive as a noble and refined dramatic performance.

There are those who set far greater store by excellent acting than they do by stately scenery, expensive dresses, and glittering pageants. On the production of the wonderfully complicated and extravagantly gorgeous masques which were given at Whitehall in the reigns of the two first Stuart Kings, it is possible that many more thousands of pounds were squandered than even Mr. Irving, who is Briarian-handed when there is a need for giving away, has spent on "Romeo and Juliet." For the actors in the Jacobean and Caroline masques were Princes of the Blood, and nobles of the highest rank, who did not scruple to fling away a whole year's revenue of their broad acres on the adornment of a doublet, or the trimmings of a farthingale. The Lord Chamberlain was the acting manager, and the King—and sometimes the purveyors, with whom he ran guily in debt—paid the piper. Yet, at this very same time, when the costly and clumsily elaborate tomfooleries devised by Ben Jonson and Inigo Jones were delighting the grandees and the gallants at Whitehall, "Romeo and Juliet" was being played in an inn-yard, or in a wooden hovel, on a rush-strewn stage, with no better scenery than a scrap of paper with "This is a Street," or "This is a Wood" scrawled upon it, pinned to a ragged piece of tapestry in the back ground. The Play's the Thing, after all; and that must be my sole apology for speaking of the dramatic personæ first, and leaving the scenery, dresses, and decorations as matters for subsequent examination.

Vieni a veder Montecchi e Cappelletti
Monaldi e Filippeschi, uom senza cura,
Color già tristi, e costor con sospetti.

Let us look on the Capulets and the Montagues as they were limned by Dante, and as they lived under Shakespeare's magic pencil—savage and restless, frenzied by terror and racked by suspicions; and by their own passions, foredoomed to be miserable. Here is Romeo, young, noble, shapely, rich, accomplished, yet normally as mournful and moody as the beggared Master of Ravenswood. The melancholy and the moodiness of the youthful Romeo seem to me to be most admirably portrayed by Mr. Irving. In the first scenes, he reminds you of the Shepherd in Virgil, who grew acquainted with Love, and found him a native of the rocks; and it would appear that he is less enamoured of the shadowy Rosaline, than with some abstraction which he arbitrarily assumes to be the object of an obscure sentiment. Rosaline is to him what Beatrice is to Dante and Laura to Petrarch, and, descending much lower, what Saccharissa was to Waller; and it was said long ago, I forget by whom, that if Shakespeare did not write his own sonnets, those occult outpourings must assuredly have been written by the ambiguous suitor of a problematical Rosaline. To my mind, the Romeo of Mr. Irving is divisible into three distinct phases. The first is that of the dreamy young Veronese patrician, probably an amateur of half mystic, half sensuous art—for this is, you will remember, altogether a Cinque-Cento play—possibly a parcel-poet, certainly fond of musing and moping over the Unattainable—a kind of Italian Endymion, in fine, pining for Diana-Rosaline in the moon. In this side of Romeo's character I like Mr. Irving without stint and without reserve; and I do not attach the value of a "gazetta"—which was the smallest, I believe, of the Venetian coins current in Verona—to the few mannerisms peculiar to himself, which mark his intonation and his gait, and with which, I take it, he is no more capable of dispensing than the Ethiop is of changing his skin or the leopard his spots. I never knew but one great actor who had absolutely no mannerisms; and that great actor, whose name I forbear to mention, was faultlessly classical, and, in addition, a calm and crystallised Bore. The second phase of the Irving Romeo presents itself when that romantic bachelor, at Old Capulet's "Ballo in Maschera," sees Juliet for the first time, and straightway, forgetting all about Rosaline in the moon, falls madly, passionately in love with Juliet. Believing firmly as I do in the existence—the frequent existence—of love at first sight, and believing also that what are called "love matches" often end in madness and despair, I see nothing unnatural or uncommon in Romeo's sudden and unquenchable passion for Capulet's delightful fourteen-year-old daughter. That Juliet should at once return the flame with interest is simply Shakespearean—that is to say, the most natural thing in the world. When a woman gives her heart away she draws out the entire balance of affection which she has lying at her banker's. She begs herself in order that she may have more to give away; and, in nine cases out of ten, the ungrateful curle whom she enriches is half unconscious of or half indifferent to the treasure which has been bestowed upon him. But Romeo is the exception. His love for Juliet is as spontaneous, as sincere, and as all-absorbing as the girl's love for him. As Romeo, the impassioned lover, Mr. Irving does not seem to have given unmingled satisfaction to all his critics. He satisfies me, because the perfect Romeo is, to my mind, a purely ideal one, whose picture would be far more satisfactorily realised by the painter than by the player; and because, on the whole, I would rather see Romeo performed by a consummate master of his art, saturated with Shakespearean knowledge and feeling every line and every word in the play, than by a good-looking, smock-faced young fellow who can make love to a beautiful girl well enough; but that is all. The truth is, as an accomplished but slightly elderly friend, my next neighbour in the stalls, said to me the other night, the fogies are "not in it" as regards the complete appreciation of the stage Romeo. Can we make love? We could as soon stand on our heads. Can we write love-letters? As soon could we write double acrostics or "appropriate mottoes" in the

birthday albums. Touching the excellences or the imperfections of a dramatic Romeo, the boys and girls should have their say; but the truths they might unfold would surely be overlaid by an immense quantity of nonsense; and I shrink from calling in Edwin and Angelina to assist me in the composition of the "Playhouses."

With regard to the third phase of Mr. Irving's Romeo, I look upon it as, throughout, magnificent. The fiery Patrician who, albeit he has married a daughter of Capulet, spares none in his wrath when his Montague blood is up; the slayer of Tybalt, the half distraught inmate of Friar Laurence's cell, the banished Romeo, the despairing client of the Apothecary, the unwilling homicide of the County Paris,—all are delineated by Mr. Irving with surprising originality, truth, and grandeur. I have seen very few finer things on the stage than the impression of complete self-mastery, of inexorably concentrated volition engendered by irremediable despair, conveyed to the mind of the spectator by Mr. Irving in the scene in the street at Mantua when Balthasar conveys to him the tidings of Juliet's supposed death. The act-drop has risen on an unwontedly cheerful Romeo—

If I may trust the flattering eye of sleep,
My dreams presage some joyful news at hand;
My bosom's lord sits lightly in his throne;
And all this day an unaccustom'd spirit
Lifts me above the ground with cheerful thoughts.

A few minutes afterwards all is in the dust. Juliet, as Balthasar, and all men think, is dead. "Her body sleeps in Capel's monument," when Romeo, simply remarking, "Is it even so? Then I defy you stars!" instructs his servant to procure him ink and paper, and hire post-horses. Balthasar exclaims—

I do beseech you, Sir, have patience!
Your looks are pale and wild, and do import
Some misadventure.

But Mr. Irving, in the spirit of the truly great artist, has divined the verity inculcated long since by an illustrious surgeon, that "a strong man has all command over his muscles, but none over his blood." The paleness and wildness of Romeo's looks do not alter by one whit his calmness and brevity of speech nor his unalterable determination. His defiance of the stars is simply a cool and collected recognition of the *Ananké*—of the inevitable, of there being "no armour against Fate." A man who is tremendously agitated may turn ghastly pale, or scarlet red, or livid, or yellow, or green, as Napoleon III. is said by Mr. Kinglake to have turned at Solferino. His blood and his bile have all to do with that; and he cannot help himself. But his bodily muscles are entirely controlled by his muscular mind; and, be he pale or ruddy, he will go through with what he has to do, even to the bitter end. If the actor had not been really great in this scene he would have ranted.

I pass from Mr. Irving's most powerful and soulful impersonation to the Juliet of Miss Ellen Terry. Here again the boy and girl difficulty, the Edwin and Angelina trouble occurs. Juliet, according to the Nurse, is not quite fourteen years old. But an Italian fourteen means an English seventeen. There is, moreover, much, and fascinatingly much, that is ineffably girlish in Miss Terry. She cannot choose but to be always winning, trusting, and charming. Her unrivalled grace of action, the musical albeit slightly monotonous cadence of her recitative, the manner in which she floats rather than walks in her exquisitely contrived draperies—all these impart to her a loveliness which has been the portion of but very few actresses, and of which, among living artists, she may be said to be the sole possessor. In the balcony scene she is enchanting; in her pretty petulance with the Nurse she is inimitable; but, in the great bed-room scene, when she swallows the potion, even Edwin and Angelina must confess that Miss Ellen Terry is sadly disappointing. That she so disappoints her most ardent and her sincerest admirers is, artistically speaking, no fault of hers. She simply lacks the *physique* to deliver with sustained force a soliloquy of agonised terror. Jenny Lind was not physically strong enough for Norma, and Ellen Terry is not physically strong enough for Juliet in the potion scene.

I feel that it would be in the highest degree unjust to dismiss with a mere word of acknowledgment such artistically meritorious performances as the Nurse of Mrs. Stirling, the Mercutio of Mr. Edward Terriss, the Tybalt of Mr. C. Glenney, the Paris of Mr. G. Alexander, the Capulet of Mr. Howe, the Apothecary of Mr. T. Mead, and especially the Friar Laurence of Mr. Fernandez. To them, and to the sumptuous "mounting" of "Romeo and Juliet" generally, I shall return, at large, next week.

Reasons of space preclude me from doing more than recording the opening, on Saturday, the Eleventh, of the new Royal Avenue Theatre, in Northumberland-avenue. The staple of the highly successful opening entertainment was the well-known opera-bouffe of "Madame Favart," with Miss Florence St. John and M. Marius in the leading rôles. On Monday, the Thirteenth, Toole's Theatre witnessed another distinct and gratifying success in a new Comedy-Farce, called "Auntie," in three acts, by Mr. Byron, who is still, I grieve to say, very ill. Mr. Toole was in his highest spirits as the principal character. I shall resume my acquaintance with "Auntie" next week. G. A. S.

Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company, on Saturday last, accompanied a number of distinguished visitors to the Channel Tunnel works at Shakespeare's Cliff, where special preparations had been made for their reception. The party numbered sixty-nine guests, amongst whom were the Premier and Mrs. W. E. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote. The guests afterwards proceeded to the Lord Warden Hotel at Dover, where they were entertained at luncheon. On Monday the works were visited by another party of ladies and gentlemen, among whom was the Duke of Sutherland. The Duke of Cambridge, with Sir Garnet Wolseley and a number of other officers, paid a visit to the tunnel on Tuesday and inspected the works. The boring continues satisfactorily, the total distance of the heading having now reached about 1250 yards.

Arrangements have, after some negotiation, been concluded between the National Rifle Association and the American National Rifle Association for two matches, the first of which will take place at Creedmoor in September next, and the second at Wimbledon in 1883. The committee of the National Rifle Association, in a circular recently issued, "call upon the foremost volunteer shots to practise with special reference to this contest, as nothing short of the best work of the best men the country can produce will ensure success to the British representatives." The teams will consist of twelve men a side—the distances being 200, 500, and 600 yards on one day, and 800, 900, and 1000 yards on another; seven rounds at each range per man. At 200 yards the position will be a standing one; at 500 and 600 yards, prone or sitting; at the longer ranges, any position. The weapon may be any military breechloader, and no cleaning or wiping out will be allowed except between the ranges.

MUSIC.

The series of operatic performances in English by the Carl Rosa Opera Company at Her Majesty's Theatre closed on Saturday evening, with a repetition of Wagner's "Flying Dutchman." The cast included, as before, Madame Valleria as Senta, Miss J. Yorke as Mary, Mr. Ludwig as the Dutch Captain, Mr. Packard as Eric, and Mr. J. W. Turner as the Steersman; Mr. H. Pope having filled the character of Daland. Mr. Carl Rosa, who conducted, was enthusiastically received. The season began on Jan. 14, and, brief as it has been, it has included repeated performances of four of Wagner's operas—that just referred to, "Rienzi," "Lohengrin," and "Tannhäuser," this last having been recently produced by Mr. Rosa for the first time in English. Another specialty has been the first hearing in this country of Balfe's Italian opera, "Pittore e Duca," Englished as "Moro." The splendour with which Wagner's operas have been mounted, and the musical efficiency of the performances generally, are deserving of special recognition. The orchestra (headed by Mr. Carrodus) has been particularly fine, the chorus-singing beyond the average, and the chief duties of conductor have been very ably fulfilled by Mr. Randegger, who was efficiently replaced on some occasions by Mr. Pew, and in a few instances, as on the closing night, by Mr. Rosa. On Monday the company removed to the Standard Theatre, which it will occupy until the end of next week.

The concert of the Philharmonic Society last week—the third of the seventieth season—included several specialties. The programme opened with a new overture, composed by Mr. F. Corder, who conducted its performance. The work is entitled "Ossian," and was intended originally as the prelude to a grand opera on the subject of Fingal; and, accordingly, its general tone is sombre and romantic, some picturesque contrasts being obtained by striking orchestral varieties. It was very well received. Next came a choral ode entitled "Nanie," the composition of Herr Brahms. This is a setting of Schiller's lines, which have also been used for a similar purpose by the late Hermann Goetz. Brahms's work contains some effective writing, chiefly in the contrapuntal style; the orchestral surroundings being well calculated to enhance the effect of the somewhat monotonous vocal harmony. Another novelty at the concert was a contralto scena (with orchestra), "Che vuoi, mio cor?" by Mendelssohn—still remaining in manuscript. The piece was composed in 1824, when he was about fifteen, and is more juvenile in style than other works of that period: some of which, indeed, are worthy of his riper years. Although admirably sung by Madame Patey, it produced but little effect. The remaining specialty was Rubinstein's "Die Nixie" ("The Water Nymph") for contralto solo (Madame Patey) and chorus, with orchestra, in which there is much effective and graceful writing in each respect. Herr Joachim played Mendelssohn's fine violin concerto, and the dry Fantasia by Schumann (op. 131) with his well-known excellence: the other items of the programme having been Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, and Spohr's overture to "Jessonda."

Madame Schumann played, for the second time this season, at last week's Saturday Afternoon Popular Concert, her solo being Beethoven's pianoforte sonata "Les Adieux, l'Absence et le Retour," which she rendered with grand effect. At the following Monday evening concert the great pianist played the same composer's "Sonata quasi Fantasia" in E flat, also with fine effect. Herr Joachim has continued to lead the quartet party.

Mr. W. Macfarren gave the second of his three orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall last Saturday evening, when his "Pastoral Overture" and his symphony in B flat were performed. Both works had previously been heard more than once, and commented on. The orchestral playing in these, and in Beethoven's third "Leonora" overture and Mendelssohn's overture, "Scherzo," "Notturmo," and Wedding March from the "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, was of first-rate excellence. Madame Patey contributed vocal pieces.

The Sacred Harmonic Society gave Haydn's "Creation" with great effect at last week's concert. The choruses were finely sung—especially "Awake the harp," and "The Heavens are telling." The soprano and tenor solos were rendered with much refinement, respectively, by Miss M. Davies and Mr. Lloyd, and those for the bass with resonant power by Signor Foli. During the illness of Sir Michael Costa, Mr. Sinton acts as conductor. The next performance—on March 31—will consist of Sir M. Costa's "Eli."

The Royal Amateur Orchestral Society gave the first concert of the tenth season at the Albert Hall last Saturday evening.

Miss Josephine Agabeg, a meritorious pianist, gave her evening concert, on Tuesday, at Steinway Hall.

An interesting pianoforte recital was given by Mdlle. Krebs and Miss Zimmermann at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when the programme consisted of four-hand music, some for one piano and some for two instruments.

This week's London Ballad Concert programme included a new patriotic song, "Hands All Round," the words by Tennyson, arranged by Mr. C. V. Stanford, and sung by Mr. Santley. The programme was an excellent one.

Mr. and Mrs. Furlong gave their concert on Thursday evening at the Marlborough Rooms; that of Mdlle. Rosina Isidor being announced for this evening at St. James's Hall.

An Irish Festival Concert took place at the Royal Albert Hall yesterday (Friday) evening, under the direction of Mr. William Carter; and a similar entertainment took place, at the same time, at St. James's Hall—both being in celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

The last of Mr. Sims Reeves's concerts at St. James's Hall—previous to his resuming his provincial tour—will take place on Tuesday evening next.

The Highbury Philharmonic Society will give the second concert of the new season at the local Athenæum next Monday evening, when the music of Weber's "Euryanthe" will be performed to a new English version of the libretto by Mr. W. W. Thornthwaite. The occasion will be an interesting one, Weber's opera (one of his greatest productions) being so little known here, and its performance in German being one of the features of the forthcoming scheme at Drury Lane Theatre.

In consequence of the success attending the Thursday evening concerts at the Royal Victoria Coffee Hall, it is proposed to give an additional concert in the week. A series of Monday evening concerts will be started, and the programme will consist of concerted and instrumental music, interspersed with recitals in costume. The first concert will take place next Monday, under the direction of the Paggi Family, from the Crystal Palace, and Signor Gilardoni will give the second.

The Duke of Westminster, Sir Stafford Northcote, and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol have joined the Popular Ballad Concert Committee. The Duke of Westminster has given £20. A free sacred concert was given by the committee on Sunday, at the Foresters' Hall, Clerkenwell. The second series of Monday Evening Popular Concerts will be resumed at the same hall next Monday.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, March 14.

The Paris season is now at its height, and, as the Thursday of Mid Lent, the Mi-Carême, approaches, there seems to be a reduplication of festivities in all ranks of society, official, unofficial, literary, artistic, proletarian, and *demi-mondain*. According to the English fashion, the season here is beginning later and later every year; while the balls and receptions are beginning later and later every night. The visit of the Empress of Austria has not caused any particular sensation. A Parisian worldly wit has told us to beware of women who ride much and well, and as the Empress has done little else but take a daily ride and drive in the Bois de Boulogne ever since she arrived, the Parisians have only been able to judge her from a point of view on which they are, perhaps, prejudiced. Yesterday President Grévy met her Majesty in the Bois and expressed a hope that she would return next year. But, after all, with the splendid spring weather that we are now enjoying, with the real beauty of the city itself heightened by a wealth of flowers in every street and almost in every house, and with that happy facility that the Parisians have for "loafing" and enjoying the mere act of "loafing," the presence of one or a dozen Sovereigns is a matter of perfect indifference to the vast majority of folk. For that matter, Sarah Bernhardt, Jeanne Granier, or the gracefully corseted figure of the Marquis de Caux would any day hold their own as centres of Parisian curiosity against a crowned head travelling *incognito*.

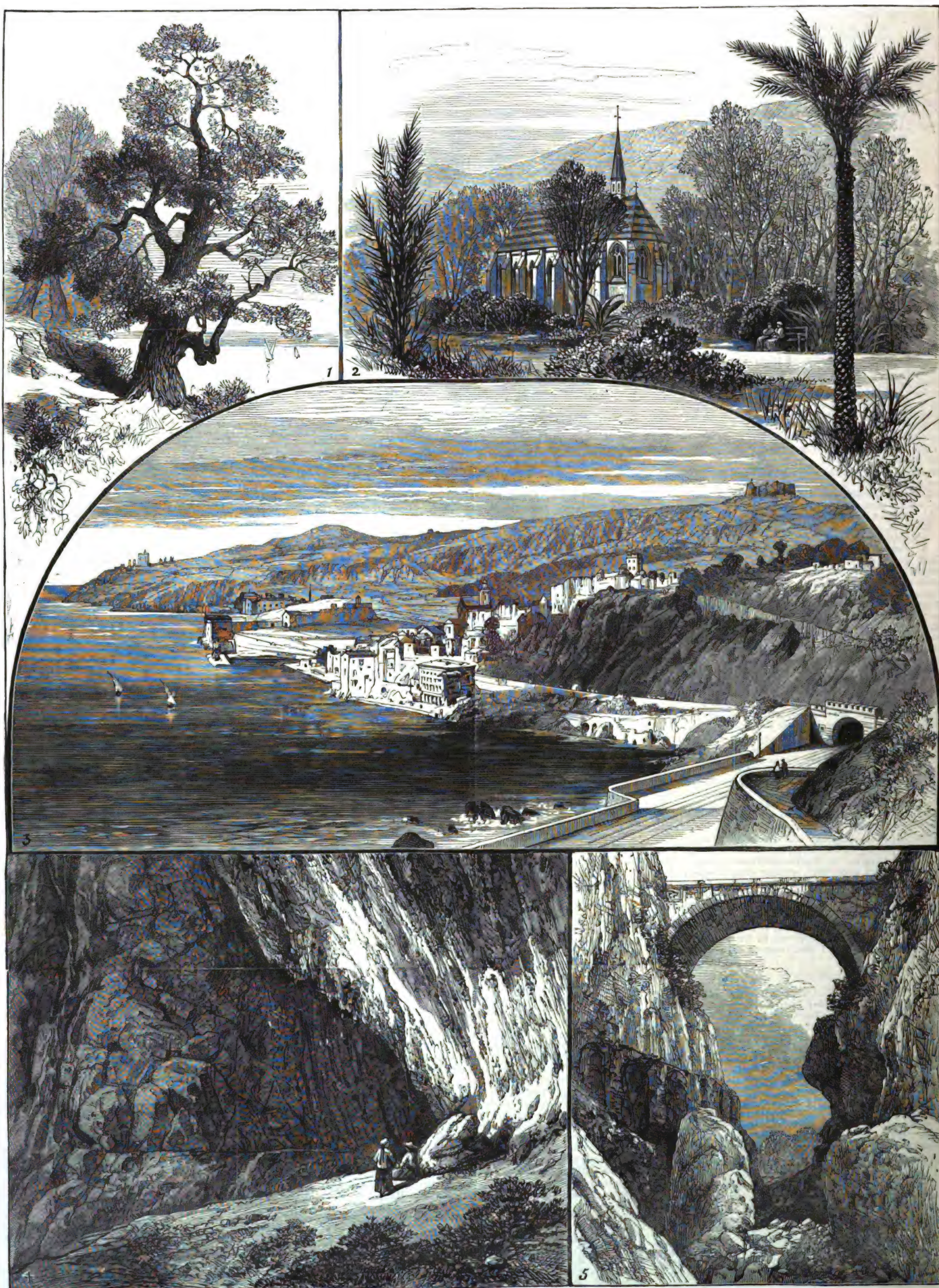
Bontoux for ever! Hurrah for the New Union Générale! All persons interested in the old Union have received a communication from the stockholders' committee recommending a scheme of M. Bontoux for resuscitating the company, or rather for forming a new one. The New Union now in course of formation—500f. shares—will simply take up the concessions of the old society, carry all its plans into execution, and give the shareholders of the old Union a portion of the profits. M. Bontoux will shortly publish the statutes of the new society and the dates of subscription. Meanwhile, M. Bontoux has still to justify himself in the court of correctional police.

M. Léon Say announces that the Budget of expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, for 1883 will amount to 3,285,376,098f. By dividing this sum by the number of inhabitants of France, we arrive at the result that the nation annually expends about 100f. a head. This estimate is more than three hundred millions less than the Budget drawn up by M. Allain-Targé, the grand Minister of Finance of the grand Gambetta Ministry. But M. Allain-Targé intended to buy up the railways, to convert the Five per Cents, and to raise a loan of twelve hundred millions, whereas M. Léon Say takes as his watchword: "No conversion! No buying up of the railways!" However, the question of the purchase of the railways by the State is not yet settled. Indeed, an important Parliamentary Commission of twenty-two members has been appointed to study this important and much disputed matter.

Another railway question is also being hotly discussed by the parties interested. It is the question of the Paris Metropolitan Railway, an inquiry into which is being made at the Prefecture of the Seine. An elevated railway, say some, will spoil the aspect of the town and destroy those effects of perspective which Baron Haussmann spent so much money in obtaining. On the other hand, an underground railway will impair the stability of the houses, and interfere seriously with the sewers and gas-pipes. These last objections are, of course, puerile. The project now under consideration is for the establishment of three daylight routes connecting the north, west, and south environs with the centre of the town. Tunnels will, of course, be necessary only in the centre of Paris; and the longest will only be 1850 metres.

The present Chamber of Deputies has not from the beginning inspired respect, and perhaps now it inspires still less respect than ever, owing to the unseemly zeal that the deputies show in voting privileges for themselves, such as increase of pay, free passes on all railway lines, &c. And when they do consent to work seriously they prefer trivial measures to serious ones—as, for instance, a bill for abolishing duelling to the bill for legalising divorce. If the bill against duelling be passed, it will only have the effect of increasing the travelling expenses of the combatants, who will have to go to Luxembourg or Switzerland, instead of settling their differences comfortably in the woods of Vincennes or Boulogne. Duelling, as it is at present practised, is a very innocent affair. In France some three score duels are fought in a year, and death results about once in a thousand cases. It would be just as logical to suppress the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway Company: apropos of which I must record the conclusion of the inquiry into the terrible accident that took place at Charenton last September. Three men have been found responsible for the disaster—the station-master of Maisons Alfort and two pointsmen, who have been condemned to six, eight, and twelve months' imprisonment respectively.

Decidedly this is the golden age of lotteries. Last week I announced the lottery of the Dramatic Artists' Mutual Aid Society, this week I have to announce a colossal lottery of ten millions of francs and ten millions of tickets, which has just obtained the authorisation of Government. This lottery, organised by the Union Centrale des Beaux-Arts, is intended to provide funds for the erection of a museum on the model of that of South Kensington. The site chosen is that of the old Cour des Comptes, which was burnt down during the Commune, and that of the adjoining barracks on the Quai d'Orsay. In the matter of industrial art, the French are at length beginning to bestir themselves, and to acknowledge the immense progress made by their neighbours in this direction. But the great obstacle in the way of reform in France is red-tape and conservative administration. The other day, for instance, the Louvre spent 35,000f. to buy some frescoes by Sandro Botticelli from the Villa Lemmi, near Florence, while it refused to pay a twenty-pound note for two exquisite Chinese paintings on which one of the Government inspectors of Fine Arts had been requested to draw up a report. The inspector in question did make a report, and a favourable one. Then, when the "Conservatoire," or administrative Council of the Louvre came finally to decide, a venerable Admiral, the curator of the Marine Museum, was appealed to, in his quality of a traveller, to pronounce on these specimens of barbarous (!) art. The Admiral said he did not think much of them, and the paintings were refused. And that is the way things are managed at the Louvre. The curators recognise no merits in any painting except that of the old masters. As for the modern painters, they are refused admission altogether, or left to rot in cellars. One of the Courbets bought for the State last autumn has been seriously injured through the curator having neglected to unroll the canvas on its arrival at the Louvre. It was found a few days ago thrown in a corner! It is to be hoped that the French South Kensington will be put in the hands of more competent administrators than the curators of the Louvre. T. C.



1. Olive-trees. 2. The English Church at Mentone. 3. Villafrance. 4. Bone Cave at Mentone. 5. Pont St. Louis, Mentone.

THE QUEEN ON THE RIVIERA: VIEWS ABOUT MENTONE.—SEE PAGE 255.



SCENE FROM "ROMEO AND JULIET," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.
SEE "THE PLATHOUSES," PAGE 254.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The usually humdrum proceedings of the House of Lords, prosaic as the modern frock coats the peers lounge in, were momentarily relieved yesterday week by the appearance of Earl Sydney at the table in the uniform of the Lord Steward. This official garb was assumed by his Lordship (to the manner born in matters of Court ceremony, by reason of his former long tenure of the office of Lord Chamberlain), in order, presumably, to add weight to his recital of her Majesty's gracious answer to the Parliamentary Address of sympathy presented that morning to the Queen by the Prime Minister. This was the reply the noble Earl read:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I received with heartfelt satisfaction the loyal and dutiful Address from my two Houses of Parliament. I am thankful to the Almighty whose merciful care has protected me and my beloved child from danger. In my sincere desire to promote the welfare of my people I am comforted and supported by the continued assurance of your attachment to my person and my throne.

To South Africa and Borneo was the attention of their Lordships directed on Monday. Trouble is brewing on the Transvaal borders. At the invitation of the Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Kimberley read a seasonable despatch from Sir Hercules Robinson counselling union between the Home Government and the Colonial authorities with regard to the attitude to be adopted towards the chief Masupha. The Secretary for the Colonies furthermore cited a telegram, dated March 12, which conveyed the news that General Joubert, the Boer Commander, had started on an expedition to punish a disaffected Kaffir chief residing on the western border of the Transvaal, but had been anticipated by the said Skalafin, who had gone by another route to Pretoria to make peace. The telegram added that "daily fighting and bloodshed," which may "extend and last long," was taking place outside the borders of the Transvaal. It will, at least, be of interest to learn what Cetewayo has to say with respect to these native wars when he becomes the lion of the London season.

There can be little doubt that the Eldorado of Borneo will profit by the brief yet pregnant conversation of Monday last. Twitted by Lord Lamington with borrowing the policy of the late Lord Beaconsfield in so far as the acquirement of Borneo was concerned, Earl Granville favoured the House of Lords with a geographical and historical dissertation, the finish of which suggested that the Foreign Secretary would have been fully qualified to supply the "Encyclopædia Britannica" with a chapter on Borneo. Colonised at first by the English, Dutch, Spanish, and Portuguese, Borneo was found to be so rich a country at the beginning of the century that England and Holland, and later on Spain, found it expedient to enter into diplomatic correspondence respecting the island. In our own times, Lord Derby and the Marquis of Salisbury found it necessary to uphold the rights of England over the claims of Spain to Borneo; and Earl Granville has but followed up their policy in sanctioning the Charter to the Borneo Company.

Earl Cairns has exhibited more legislative zeal in the Upper House than the Government. The noble Earl on Tuesday piloted both his Settled Land Bill and Conveyancing Bill through Committee. The present occupant of the woolsack, on his side, had to be content the same day with assuring Lord Stanley of Alderley that he had but acted according to the law in inviting Captain Pearson to remove his name from the Commission of the Peace at Macclesfield, and in not interfering with the three other Macclesfield magistrates censured by the Bribery Commissioners.

The Earl of Redesdale's Parliamentary Declaration Bill is down for second reading on Thursday next; but the noble Earl does not appear to have received much encouragement to proceed with his measure.

The House of Commons, with regret it must be admitted, has but furnished fresh and stronger reasons why the rules of debate should be forthwith reformed with a vigorous hand. Necessary as Mr. Gladstone's Resolution against Parliamentary inquiry into the Irish Land Act may have been deemed by the Ministry as a protest against the appointment of Lord Donoughmore's Committee, the discussion of the Government motion indubitably occupied much valuable time, which might profitably have been taken up with the consideration of the Closure. The prolonged discussion, indeed, did not terminate till the small hours of Friday week, when the Marquis of Hartington's clear summing-up having been boldly replied to by Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Gibson's amendment of "the previous question" was negatived by the decisive majority of 84—303 against 219; and by the slightly diminished majority of 68—303 to 235—was Mr. Gladstone's appended Resolution adopted, amid Ministerial cheers and Opposition counter-cheering:—

That Parliamentary inquiry at the present time into the working of the Irish Land Act tends to defeat the operation of that Act, and must be injurious to the interests of good government in Ireland.

The Government can plume themselves upon one good result of the protracted debate on the Irish Land Act; and that is the warm support they received from some Irish members, who, whilst their patriotism has been of longer and stronger growth than the perverted advocacy of the irreconcilable section of Home Rulers, are not so lost to all sense of decency and fair play as to withhold their generous recognition of the great work her Majesty's Ministers have done with the view of restoring contentment and prosperity to Ireland. On the other hand, the Hibernian members who have imported into the House the manners of a Pig Market have become such habitual offenders that any excess of gross language they may indulge in does but sink them still lower in the opinion of the great majority of hon. members. Still, it has to be recorded that the most incorrigible of these hardened offenders has let drop such indefensible aspersions on the character of Mr. Forster that he has more than once brought down upon himself prompt rebuke from the long-suffering Speaker.

The Prime Minister would require more than the patience of Job to bear with composure the taunts and rudenesses he has had to submit to. Though provoked now and again to a natural outburst of indignant remonstrance against some more than usually insolent attack from the Opposition bench, Mr. Gladstone has shown remarkable forbearance—as a rule, far too much, some think. Whether, confident in the possession of an overwhelming majority ready to support him faithfully on most questions that arise, Mr. Gladstone might not himself greatly contribute to the restoration of order, and to the acceleration of the transaction of business in the Lower House, by putting on the bolder front which a Premier in his position is well entitled to assume—that is a point for the right hon. gentleman to decide. Were Mr. Gladstone to assume this firm attitude, there can be little doubt the country would hail the change with satisfaction. Self-sufficient mediocrities have too long trifled with the dignity of the House. As the Prime Minister was himself driven to say on Monday, "Our entire arrangements for conducting public business are as far as possible from being creditable." In brief, as Mr. Bright declared on another occasion, the Parliamentary machine is out of gear, and needs at once to be thoroughly repaired.

The time that might usefully have been occupied on Monday evening in amply discussing the Army Estimates was taken up by a variety of subjects, which could just as well have been considered on any other occasion. It was not till past midnight that Mr. Childers was able to rise to introduce his military Budget. The sum total the Secretary for War asked for the Army expenses of the ensuing year was £15,500,000—half a million less than last year. Reviewing the changes being made by the War Office; Mr. Childers mentioned the increased grants to the Militia and the Volunteers, the £15,000 additional pay to non-commissioned officers in the Army, and the formation of eleven fixed Artillery depôts near the coasts, among the noteworthy features. He was glad to say recruiting was going on satisfactorily; the Reserves were strong, numbering at present 25,121 men; the Autumn Manœuvres would be revised this year—at a cost of £30,000; 90,000 Martini-Henry rifles would be issued this year to the Militia, and an instalment of 4500 to the Volunteers. Mr. Childers, after many hours of wrangling, during which there were some lively passages of arms between Mr. Gladstone and Earl Percy, and after two divisions, secured the vote of £4,600,000 for men on the stroke of four o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Tuesday night saw yet another comparatively early count-out. And yet Government business is sadly in arrears! Mr. Broadhurst's airing of the grievances of Navy fitters afforded Mr. Trevelyan the opportunity of indulging in a kind of preliminary canter, preparatory to the introduction later in the week of the Navy Estimates—£10,483,901, a net decrease of £221,130 on last year's Estimates.

On Wednesday, Mr. McCoan prevailed upon the House to read a second time his bill to assimilate the Irish Municipal Franchise to that of England; and the other business comprised the partial consideration of the Irish County Courts Bill (the debate on which was adjourned on the motion of Mr. Gibson), and Mr. Monk's measure for rendering judgments pronounced in one part of the kingdom valid in any other part. But it may safely be said that it is upon the resumed debate on the Parliamentary Procedure Resolutions that the attention of the Commons is mainly fixed.

MENTONE AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Her Majesty the Queen, with her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice, left Windsor Castle on Tuesday morning to cross the Channel by way of Portsmouth and Cherbourg, and to travel through France to the Mediterranean shore, arriving at Mentone on Thursday evening. The railway train would there set them down at a private station which has been specially constructed for the convenience of the Royal visitors close to the Château des Rosiers, Mr. Charles Henfrey's seaside villa, which will be their residence during the next few weeks.

Some Illustrations of Mentone, and of the Château des Rosiers, have appeared in this Journal, but we now present additional views of places in the neighbourhood, which the Queen and the Princess are likely to visit. Villafranca, as it was always called while it belonged to the Kingdom of Victor Emmanuel, though, since the annexation of Nice to the French Empire, in 1860, it has taken the French name of Villefranche, is a short distance east of Nice, on the way from that town to Monaco by road or by rail; and it is about thirteen miles from Mentone. It is situated at the head of an inlet, two miles long, which forms a capacious and sheltered harbour of refuge, and which has frequently given accommodation to the French, British, and other naval squadrons. The peninsula of St. Jean, partly inclosing this harbour, from Beaulieu to the lighthouse at its southern extremity, presents very picturesque scenery; the cliffs of reddish sandstone being varied with groves of olive, orange, and lemon trees, and with divers other forms of vegetation. Monaco, seven or eight miles distant, singularly built upon a rocky promontory, with its ancient castellated Palace, the modern fashionable additions, and the Casino of Monte Carlo, which has its attractions for a certain class of visitors, need scarcely be described upon this occasion.

The bay of Mentone, sequestered by Cape St. Martin from those resorts of frivolity and dissipation, has already been spoken of, and we have referred to Dr. Henry Bennet's volume, "Winter and Spring on the Shores of the Mediterranean," for a minute and intimate acquaintance with that delightful part of the Riviera. The town of Mentone has no particular charms, but English visitors need not spend much of their time in its narrow, steep, and comfortable streets; they will here find, on Sundays, an English Protestant Episcopal Church, which is the subject of one of our Illustrations. The temporary abode of her Majesty and the Princess is at some distance to the east of the town. Still farther on in that direction, beneath the sheltering mountain range of the Berceau, on the road to Ventimiglia and Bordighera, is the Pont St. Louis, which marks the present Italian frontier. This bridge crosses a ravine, 160 ft. deep, which is cleft by a mountain torrent, and the bottom and sides of which are covered with masses of rock, and heaps of stones, in all manner of irregular shapes, partly bare and rugged, partly overgrown with a profusion of flowering plants. Higher up the valley is Grimaldi, a quaint rustic hamlet, with a Saracenic tower, and the garden formed by Dr. Bennet, who has much to say of the beauties of his favourite place of resort. Below the Pont St. Louis, on the seashore, are the curious Bone Caves, apparently similar to those on the Devonshire coast near Brixham and Torquay. They are of much interest to students of geology and palæontology, as they were found, some twenty-three years ago, to contain the bones of stags, sheep, boars, horses, wolves, dogs, cats, rabbits, a large carnivorous animal, and the Bos Primigenius, with flint knives, spear-heads, and other human implements, and the remains of charcoal fires. A view of these Bone Caves is included among our Illustrations of Mentone.

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THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Fraser, George Houlton, Curate of Rathdowney, to be Rector of Tulla.
Hanson, J. W.; Rector of Throleigh.
Hodges, George Samuel; Vicar of St. James's, Stubbings, Berks.
Kearney, M. Neville; Curate of the parish church, West Hartlepool.
Kemp, Henry George; Vicar of St. Saviour's, Croydon.
Monk, Herbert; Vicar of St. Peter's, Newton-in-Makerfield; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Lancashire, Lieutenant-Colonel George M'Corquodale.
Pennafarher, S. E., Vicar of Kenilworth; Vicar of Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Peterson, William, Vicar of Sissinhurst, Kent; Rector of Biddenden, near Staplehurst.
Puckle, John; Rector of Alby, Norfolk; Rural Dean of Ingworth.
Ratcliffe, Henry Granville; Rector of Leckhamptead, Bucks.
Reynolds, Thomas; Curate in Beverley Minster; Rector of Beccles.
St. Paul, John; Rector of Chillesford, Suffolk.
Shannon, James; Minor Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.
One of the Priests in Ordinary to her Majesty.
Thompson, Walter; Incumbent of Christ Church, Barlow Moor-road, Didsbury.—*Guardian*.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, having been ordered by his medical adviser to take a few weeks' rest, has gone to the South of France.

The parish church of Sundridge, Kent, was on the 9th inst. discovered to be on fire, and, notwithstanding the combined efforts of the local and Sevenoaks fire brigades the two chancels and altar, together with the roof, were destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the heating apparatus.

Captain Maude, R.N., presided on the 9th inst. at the annual meeting of the Church Association, at which a report was adopted describing the action taken during the year, and expressing the determination of the council to persevere in the policy which represented the principles of the organisation.

The parishioners of Martinhoe and Trentishoe, North Devon, have presented their Rector, the Rev. C. Scriven, with an illuminated address and a purse of £93, from themselves and other friends, as an expression of their esteem and their regret at his resignation through ill-health.

A meeting of the unbenefticed clergy in the Archdeaconry of London was held yesterday week in promotion of the claims of the unbenefticed clergy to vote for proctors in Convocation. Resolutions were agreed to to the effect that the recent proposals of Convocation with regard to the enfranchisement of the unbenefticed clergy are inadequate, and that they offer less than Convocation had already recommended; also that a reform in the direction of a largely increased representation of parochial clergy was required.

Mr. E. J. Physick, sculptor, has been commissioned to execute the sculptured marble tablets to be erected in the beautiful porch, now being added, from the design of Mr. Mileham, architect, to the Church of St. Andrew, Biarritz, as a memorial of the British Army under Wellington, 1813-14. These memorials will contain the name of every officer in the British Army and German Legion who fell in the campaign between Oct. 7, 1813, and April 14, 1814, together with the place and date of death of each; they also will record the British loss of non-commissioned officers and men, under the heading of their regiments, with the date of each engagement.

On Tuesday the adjourned meeting of the parishioners of St. Saviour's, Southwark, was held to consider the report of the special committee on the Bishop of Rochester's scheme for disposing of the Church-rate grievance. The committee recommended the acceptance of the Bishop's offer to purchase the advowson for £7000, but advising the retention of all Church property and the fabric. A resolution to refer the scheme back to the committee, with instructions to prepare a bill based thereon, and to include the Bishop's suggestions, was carried, whereupon Mr. Stevens demanded a poll of the parish as to whether the scheme should be accepted or not. This morning the result was declared as follows:—For the scheme, 363; against it, 348. The proposal has thus been carried by a majority of 15.

The subscription list for an American memorial window in Westminster Abbey to Dean Stanley has been filled, and the fund—over 5000 dollars—will be transmitted to the Westminster Committee.—Leafield church, near Witney, Oxfordshire, built about twenty years ago from plans by the late Sir G. G. Scott, has, by the instrumentality and with the most liberal contributions of the Rev. J. H. Worsley, been enriched by a handsome east window, the gift of the Rev. J. H. Worsley, formerly Vicar, and now of Bromley College, Kent; and the work has been designed and carried out by Messrs. Wailes and Straung, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The fine five-light east window of St. Mary's Church, Swansea, has been filled with a splendid specimen of Munich glass, the subject represented being the Sermon on the Mount. The work is by the same artists who lately executed the east window of St. James's Church, Swansea, and that of the church at Cockett, Messrs. Mayer and Co., of New Bond-street.

The effort that is being made by the Bishop of Gloucester, the Archdeacon of Bristol, and others for the evangelisation of Bristol promises to be successful. A sum of £47,000 was asked for, of which £26,000 has been already promised. The Mayor, who is a Dissenter, gives a generous support; and at his request the Head Master of Clifton preached an eloquent sermon before the Corporation, in which he set forth in vivid colours the irreligious condition of the masses of our cities. Last week the first public meeting in support of the scheme was held at the Merchant Venturers' Hall, the Bishop, at the request of the Mayor, presiding. The list of subscriptions included the Bishop, £1000; the Mayor, £250; the High Sheriff, £500; the Society of Merchant Venturers, £2500; William Baker and Sons (Redcliff), £1000; Miles, Cave, Bailie, and Co., £1000; Thomas Daniel and Sons, £500; and £5 5s. annually; J. W. Dod, £500; Alderman Edwards, £500, and £20 annually; Mrs. William Gibbs (Tyntesfield), £500, and £30 annually; Richard Vaughan, £500; W. K. Wait, £500; the Rev. J. M. Wilson, £500, and £50 annually; Archdeacon Norris, £250; Mr. A. C. Pass, site for church on Windmill-hill; Sir Greville Smith, £500; Mr. Lewis Fry, M.P., £100; Mr. A. Gibbs, £3000; Mr. R. Hassell, £150; the Rev. R. W. Randall, £500, &c.

In preparation for the work incident to the forthcoming review at Portsmouth, about 8000 of the metropolitan volunteers were under arms last Saturday, some of them drilling at Wimbledon and other open spaces near London, while others were engaged in route marching. It is understood that at least seven regiments will arrive at Portsmouth on Good Friday, and be quartered in barracks and forts.

An exciting whale-hunt is reported from the west coast of the Shetland Islands, where 300 whales were captured by a fleet of small skiff-fishing-boats peculiar to these islands. About 400 or 500 whales known as "bottle noses" were observed sporting about in Weedale Bay, and as soon as the news spread throughout the surrounding district every available boat was manned by fishermen, farmers, and crofters, and a general chase of what is locally known as whale-diving commenced. For some hours the chase continued, and ultimately 300 were stranded. The whales have been sold for £300.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty, who has continued well since her recent alarm, went a few days ago, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, to the College of the Jesuit Fathers, at Beaumont, Old Windsor, to receive from the students—some 200 in number—a congratulatory address, to which she replied; and the Rev. Father Cassidy, Rector, was presented to her. The National Anthem was sung, and choice bouquets were presented to the Royal visitors. Congratulations have also been given from all quarters of the globe, including an address presented by the Duke of Edinburgh, Master of Trinity House, from the Corporation; and also a joint address from the Houses of Lords and Commons. The Queen has written a most touching letter to "Her People" expressive of her deep feeling of the outburst of enthusiastic and affectionate loyalty called forth from all classes of her empire, as well as by the universal sympathy shown by Sovereigns and people of other nations, upon the safety of herself, her daughter, and her people in the moment of danger; and "to all, from the highest to the humblest," she conveys "her warmest and most heartfelt thanks." We give her Majesty's letter entire on page 267.

The churching of the Duchess of Connaught was performed on the 8th inst. by the Dean of Windsor in the private chapel of Windsor Castle, the Queen and the Duke of Connaught being present.

The Royal christening was solemnised with due state last Saturday in the private chapel by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean of Windsor. The sponsors were the Queen, the Emperor of Germany, represented by the German Ambassador; the Crown Princess of Germany, represented by Princess Christian; Princess Frederick of Prussia, represented by Princess Beatrice; the Duchess of Cambridge, represented by Princess Louise of Lorne; the Prince of Wales; Prince Charles of Prussia, represented by the Duke of Albany; and Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, represented by the Duke of Edinburgh. The Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and Prince Christian were present, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, Prince Alfred of Edinburgh, and Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting on the various Royal personages were in attendance; and the chief members of her Majesty's household were present. The infant, when the baptism was to be received, was taken from the nurse by Lady Adela Larking (one of the ladies in waiting to the Duchess of Connaught) and placed in the arms of her Majesty, who gave her to the Archbishop. The infant received the names of Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah. The christening party afterwards went to the Green Drawing-room, where the baptismal register was attested; and the Queen received the company invited to the ceremony. Subsequently luncheon was served for the Royal family in the Oak Room, and for the other visitors in the dining-room. At the collation the Lord Steward gave the toasts:—"Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret of Connaught" and "The Queen." Morning dress with evening coats was worn, the gentlemen of the household wearing the Windsor uniform. Her Majesty's dinner party the previous evening included Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Viscount and Viscountess Barrington, Lady Waterpark, General Viscount Bridport, and Colonel Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone.

The Queen, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed in the private chapel by the Rev. Boyd Carpenter, Vicar of Christ Church, Lancaster-gate.

Monday being the anniversary of the wedding day of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, the band of the Scots Guards played under the windows of their Royal Highnesses in the morning. Princess Christian lunched with the Royal family, and Princess Louise of Lorne returned to town.

For a few days previous to her Majesty's departure from Windsor the Royal dinner circle was augmented by numerous visitors.

The Queen, travelling as Countess of Balmoral, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left the castle on Tuesday morning en route for Mentone. The journey throughout was made in perfect privacy, except that at Portsmouth Dockyard the children of the Royal Seamen and Marines' Orphan Schools and Home were paraded on the jetty to see her Majesty embark on board the Victoria and Albert for Cherbourg. Her Majesty will stay at Mentone for a month.

Messrs. Bolland and Sons, of Chester, are to manufacture the bride-cake for the marriage of Prince Leopold. The same firm made the cakes for the weddings of the Prince of Wales, and Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales introduced a pleasing incident into their children's lives yesterday week, upon the nineteenth anniversary of their Royal Highnesses wedding-day, in the form of a juvenile ball, at which the parents of most of the children invited were present, the 500 invitations to Marlborough House including scions of the chief representative families of the kingdom. In the Royal circle were Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck and their four children, and Count and Countess Gleichen and their family. The Prince and Princess were at the opening of the Royal Avenue Theatre on Saturday evening. Their Royal Highnesses, with their daughters, attended Divine service on Sunday; and on Monday the Prince presided at the second annual meeting of the governors of the City of London and Guilds of the London Technical Institute at Mercers' Hall. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses, with the Princesses of Wales, were present at Mr. Muybridge's exhibition at the Royal Institute, Albemarle-street, of his instantaneous photographs of animals in motion; and in the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Criterion Theatre. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Duke of Edinburgh lunched with their Royal Highnesses on Tuesday. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to Toole's Theatre. The Countess Wimborne gave a dance on Wednesday evening to meet their Royal Highnesses. The Prince has dined with Mr. Henry Petre in Berkeley-square.

His Royal Highness will accompany the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar to Portsmouth on Easter Monday for the Volunteer Review.

Princess Christian will open a bazaar during Whitsun week in aid of the Church and Mission School funds connected with the district of St. Paul's, Broke-road, Haggerston.

Monday being the anniversary of the terrible death of the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, there was a solemn funeral service at the Russian chapel in Welbeck-street, which the Duke of Edinburgh attended. The Duchess visited the Duchess of Connaught at Windsor Castle on Tuesday, returning to town on Wednesday. Her Royal Highness and the Duke were present at the students' concert of the National Training School for Music in the afternoon at

the Royal Albert Hall. Extensive preparations have been made at the borough of Pembroke, and at the adjacent town of Pembroke Dock, in anticipation of the visit of the Duke and Duchess to-day (Saturday), when the Majesty is to be launched, and christened by the Duchess. His Royal Highness will open the International Competitive Exhibition of Ships' Models to be held at Fishmongers' Hall in May.

The Duke of Connaught presided at the thirtieth anniversary of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, held at Willis's Rooms. His Royal Highness and the Duchess of Connaught leave Windsor next Monday for Biarritz.

On Thursday Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, was elected president of the Bachelors' Club, and entertained at luncheon by Mr. William Gillett (chairman of the committee), the Duke of Teck and other members being present. Subsequently the committee presented his Royal Highness with a silver toilet service of the Louis XVI. period, as a wedding gift. The Prince presided in the evening at the festival in aid of the funds of the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, Queen's-square, held at Freemasons' Tavern. His Royal Highness has accepted the invitation of the committee of Almack's to be present with his bride at a ball to be given in celebration of their wedding on June 12, at Kensington House.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

Tuesday being the birthday of King Humbert, all the European Sovereigns and the heads of foreign Cabinets telegraphed their congratulations to his Majesty on the occasion. Rome was gaily decked with flags, and a review of the troops was held by the King in presence of Queen Margherita and the Prince of Naples. On returning to the Quirinal, in front of which large crowds were assembled, their Majesties and the young Prince appeared on the balcony of the palace, in response to the repeated and prolonged cheering of the people. A great demonstration was organised in the evening in honour of his Majesty. Telegrams from the provinces show that similar enthusiasm was everywhere manifested.

Italy is mourning the death of two distinguished men. General Medici, the first aide-de-camp to the King, died on the morning of the 9th inst.; and Signor Lanza, who was Premier when Rome became the capital of the new kingdom, in the afternoon of the same day. In the Chamber Signor Lanza was referred to in eulogistic terms by the Vice-President and other members. It was agreed that the President's bench should be draped in black for a fortnight in honour of the deceased. The remains of General Medici were buried on Saturday at Rome with an imposing demonstration of national grief; and on Sunday, with equal tokens of sorrow, though without the military accompaniments of the former ceremonial, the body of Signor Lanza was taken from the hotel where he died to the railway station for removal to Casale, his native place.

GERMANY.

At a funeral service in Berlin, in memory of the late Alexander II. of Russia, not only the Emperor William, but the Crown Prince and other Princes, were present. His Majesty, it is stated, cordially saluted the Russian Ambassador on his arrival and departure.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet has passed the second reading of the bill for the purchase by the State of several private railways, including the Bergisch-Markische, Thuringian, and Rhine-Nahe Railways, all the proposals of the committee being adopted.

The committee of the Prussian Economic Council have passed the Tobacco Monopoly Bill, with some modifications.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Premier was received at Vienna on Sunday morning by his Majesty in a long audience, and at noon a Cabinet Council was held in the Foreign Office under the presidency of Count Kalnoky, in which the Common Ministers of War and Finance, the Austrian Premier and Minister of Finance, the Hungarian Premier and the Hungarian Minister attached to the person of his Majesty took part. On Monday, at noon, another Ministerial Conference was held in the Foreign Office; and in the afternoon there was a Cabinet Council, at which his Majesty presided. It was decided that, in view of the members of the Hungarian Diet having to come up to Vienna, it would be most convenient to have the meetings of the Delegations during the Easter recess, which will, therefore, be somewhat longer this year.

The Austrian Lower House of the Reichsrath has authorised the issue of a Five per Cent Paper Rente, to cover the Budget deficit and the extraordinary credit required for the operations in Herzegovina.

In last Saturday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet the Budget Bill was adopted by a large majority. The Lower House has approved the Petroleum Tax Bill, and proceeded to discuss it, clause by clause.

The Croatian Diet was reopened on Tuesday at Agram. A Royal Rescript was read inviting the Diet to choose certain members who, with the members deputed by the Hungarian Diet and the town and territory of Fiume, should finally determine the Fiume question.

RUSSIA.

Many high Russian officials went to Gatschina last Saturday to congratulate the Emperor on his birthday. St. Petersburg was gaily decorated in sign of rejoicing. It is stated that within the last few days eight hundred persons who had not been furnished with passports have been expelled from Moscow.

Monday being the anniversary of the death of the Emperor Alexander II., a solemn funeral service was held in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, St. Petersburg.

TURKEY.

The Russian Ambassador in Constantinople has presented to the Porte a written declaration on the subject of the war indemnity, making a formal claim to such revenues of the Turkish Empire as were not hypothecated previous to the Berlin Congress.

A Greek journal in Constantinople having written against the Patriarch, 600 Greeks attacked the office of the paper, burning all the copies they found. Six persons were injured.

GREECE.

The King and Queen have returned to Athens. His Majesty is in a better state of health.

The Chamber of Deputies having elected the Opposition candidates for the posts of vice-presidents and secretaries, M. Comoudouros has resigned, and M. Tricoupis has been intrusted with the formation of a new Ministry.

AMERICA.

President Arthur has appointed Mr. Samuel Blatchford, of New York, to the post of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. John Russell Young has been nominated United States Minister to China.

The Senate has passed, by twenty-nine to fifteen, the Chinese Exclusion Bill. The bill, which goes to the House, provides that from ninety days after its passage until the

expiration of twenty years the coming of Chinese labourers to the United States shall be suspended. It exempts from exclusion Chinese merchants, teachers, students, travellers, and diplomatic agents, also labourers who were here when the last treaty was ratified. The bill also prohibits the admission of Chinese to American citizenship.

The House has passed a resolution instructing the Secretary of State to ask for information in respect to the imprisonment in Ireland of Daniel M'Sweeney.

The Committee of Ways and Means has proposed a bill reducing the inland taxes on spirits, malt liquors, tobacco, and cigars, also abolishing sundry stamps, which, if passed, will make the aggregate annual reduction in the revenue about 65,000,000 dols.

Sergeant Mason, who attempted to shoot Guiteau during the trial at Washington, has been found guilty and sentenced to eight years' hard labour, and to be dismissed with dishonour from the service. A petition for his pardon is being extensively signed.

The attractions of the Old World for the natives of the New are certainly not diminishing. Last year it was said that a greater number of Americans visited Europe on pleasure than ever before, and with the early spring of 1882 a still greater rush seems to have set in. Three hundred tourists left New York last Saturday, and the agents of the ocean steamers report that the applications for cabin passages are double in number those registered at this time last year.

CANADA.

The Quebec Legislature met on the 8th inst. and elected Mr. Taillon as Speaker. The Hon. T. Robitaille, the Lieutenant-Governor, in opening the Legislature, alluded in fitting terms to the attempt on the life of Queen Victoria. He said, "We take advantage of the occasion of the re-opening of the Legislature to tender to the Queen an expression of our affection, loyalty, and gratitude for the many benefits she has conferred upon this country."

The Hon. W. Wedderburn, the Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick, has presented his Budget for 1882-3. He estimates the revenue of the province at 599,620 dols., and the expenditure at 597,296.

The Legislature of Prince Edward Island was opened on the 8th inst.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir Henry Bulwer has dissolved the Legislative Council in Natal, on instructions from home, in order to give the colonists the opportunity of expressing their views on responsible government by fresh elections.

The revenue receipts of the Cape Colony for the half-year ended Dec. 31, 1881, compared with the corresponding period of 1880, show an increase in general revenue receipts of £202,307; in railway receipts, of £131,322; and telegraph receipts, of £8834; being a total increase of £342,465.

An extraordinary Session of the Volksraad of the Orange Free State was opened on the 8th inst. On the following day it was resolved to refuse to allow President Brand to accept the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, offered him by the British Government for services rendered in connection with the settlement of the Transvaal difficulty. On Tuesday last, however, President Brand addressed the Volksraad, and announced that he had determined to accept the distinction. A long discussion on the subject ensued, and a resolution was finally adopted by a majority of six votes granting the President the necessary permission.

A telegram from Durban states that on the 21st ult. a Boer force with a native contingent and three guns, which had attacked the chief Mousiva, was repulsed with heavy loss, and that on the 25th it fell into an ambush and retreated, after losing thirty-eight men, including the commander.

Ayoub Khan has left Meshed for Teheran, under arrangements made with the Persian Government.

The death is announced of the "Seigneur of Sark," the Rev. W. T. Collings, M.A., which took place at Guernsey, in the sixty-first year of his age.

It is stated that the Chinese are beginning to construct twenty forts to the south of the Usuri River, and are fortifying the frontier of the Sandchaku territory next to Russia.

The proposal to build a new house for the Governor-General of India at Simla when resident there has been finally sanctioned. Public offices will also be constructed.

Several persons have perished by an earthquake which has occurred in Costa Rica. There was great exaggeration in the first report, which stated that many thousands had been killed.

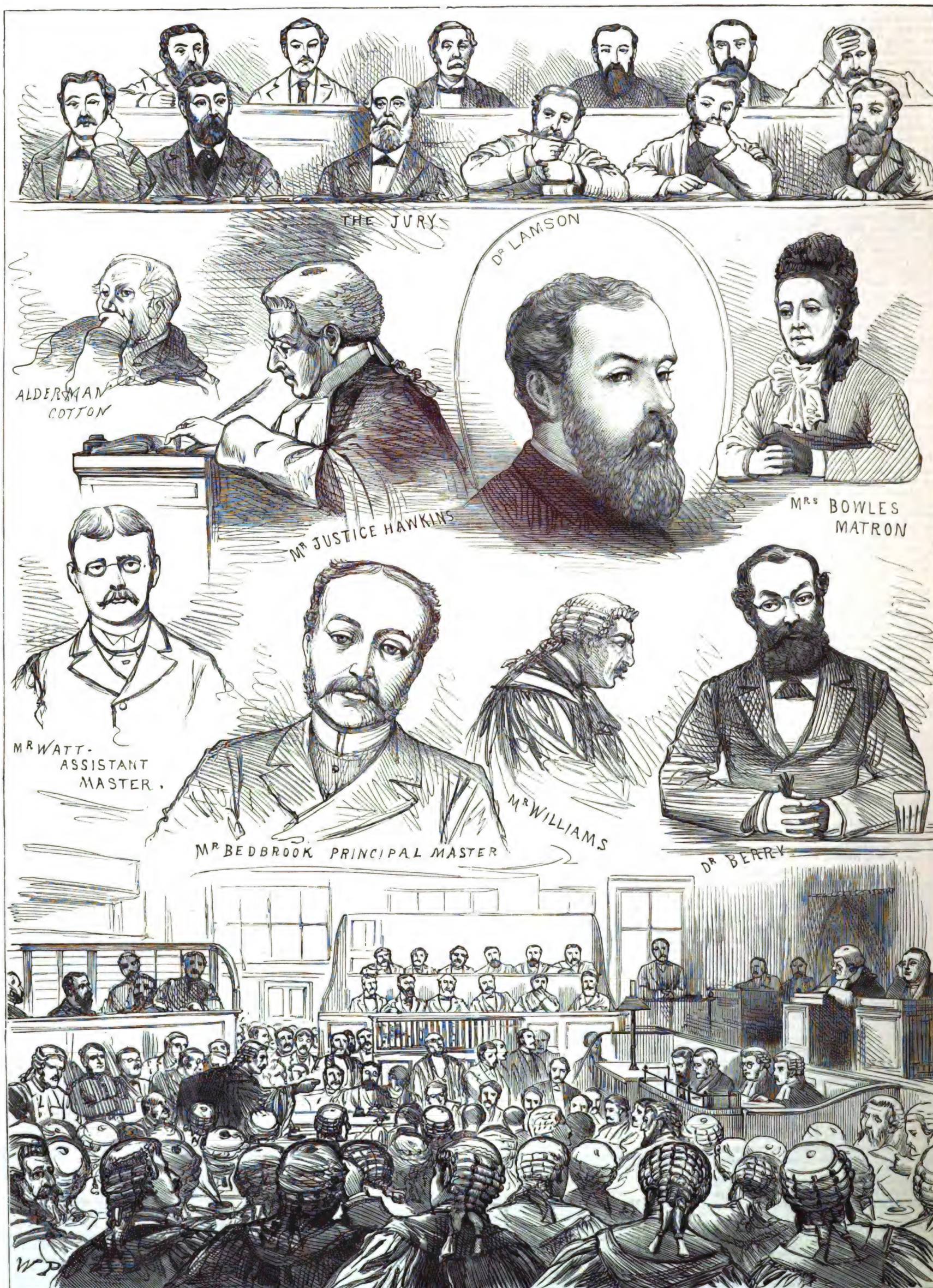
A handsome volume has been issued by the New South Wales Government, entitled "Official Record of the Sydney International Exhibition, 1879." A geological map showing the mineral wealth of New South Wales is appended to the work.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom for the annexation to the Island of Jamaica of the islands known as the Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays, of which islands possession was taken on behalf of her Majesty in 1862 and 1863.

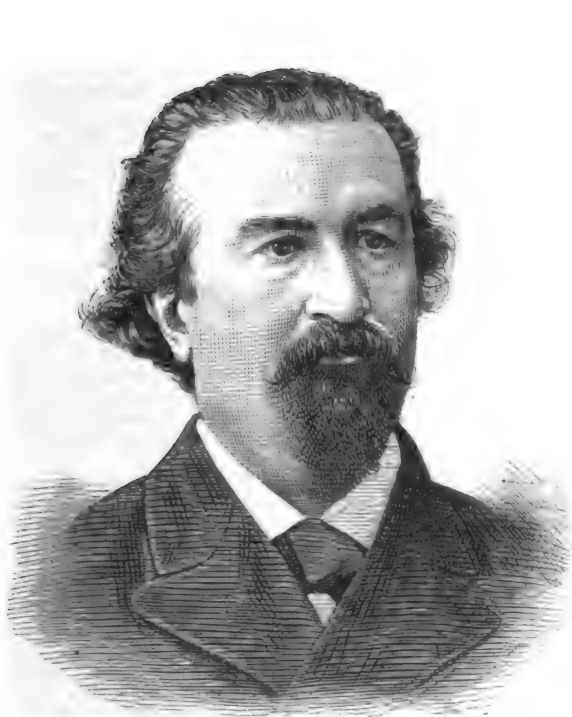
Mr. Des Vœux, Governor of Fiji, has sent to his Legislative Council a message explaining the financial position of that colony. It appears that great efforts have been made to reduce the expenditure; but that, nevertheless, after the exercise of the most rigid economy, the estimated expenditure for the year 1882 amounts to £108,980, against an estimated revenue of only £106,805. Mr. Des Vœux makes the gratifying announcement that, notwithstanding the want of police and efficient prisons, crime of nearly all the graver kinds is almost absent. The decrease of the native population has been arrested, and there is now an excess of births over deaths.

The shrinking of the waters of Lake Constance, owing to the extraordinary dryness of the winter, has brought to light some lacustrine relics near Steckborn, in canton Thurgau. There are bone and flint implements, harpoons, pottery, many specimens of which are intact, clubs, baskets, arrows, field tools, and animal remains. Among the latter are skeletons and part skeletons of the bear, bison, and the moorhen. The find also includes a considerable quantity of oats and wheat in a good state of preservation, and a remarkably perfect and artistically executed stag-horn harpoon. The relics have all been removed to Frauenfeld and added to the collection of the local historical and natural history society.

A set of memorial tablets, bearing the names of all the officers of the Bombay Army who died in the late Afghan war, is to be placed in St. John's Church, Colaba, Bombay. The church was itself built as a memorial of the first Afghan wars, and contains a similar monument of all the officers and men who then died. Special memorials are also in course of erection in the church in memory of some of the deceased; but funds, it is stated, are still needed for the general memorial. The expense of the tablets will be on an average £5 for each of the names. Subscriptions will be received by the Afghan War Memorial Fund, Bombay Army, Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31, Lombard-street.



TRIAL OF G. H. LAMSON, AT THE OLD BAILEY, FOR POISONING.—SEE PAGE 262.



DR. CARLOS D'AMICO,
MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, BUENOS AIRES.



DR. DARDO ROCHA,
GOVERNOR OF BUENOS AIRES.



FRANCISCO URIBURU,
MINISTER OF FINANCE, BUENOS AIRES.

BUENOS AIRES.

The opening of the South American Exhibition at Buenos Aires, on the 15th ult., under the direction of the Argentine Industrial Club and with the patronage of the Argentine Republican Government, is an event of considerable interest. The Argentine Republic, comprising the territories on the right bank of the La Plata, and west of Uruguay and Paraguay, with an extensive region southward, is next in size to the Empire of Brazil. Buenos Aires, with its capital, the important commercial city of that name, is the leading member of the Federation, which includes fourteen provinces—namely,

Buenos Aires, Entre Rios, Santa Fé, Corrientes, Jujuy, Salta, Tucuman, Catamarca, Santiago del Estero, Rioja, Cordova, San Juan, Mendoza, and San Luis. The metropolitan province of Buenos Aires is situated on the south-western shore of that great inlet of the Atlantic called the Rio de la Plata, while most of the other provinces above named are in the great interior plain northward which is traversed by the Parana and its western tributaries, navigable for a distance of 1300 miles. The entire population now approaches two millions, and is of a more unmixed European character than that of other countries in South America, the Spanish settlers having been reinforced by Italian, French, German, Swiss, and

English immigrants, and not having amalgamated so much with native Indian races as in some of the Spanish colonies. Buenos Aires, or "Good Air," as the place is called from the salubrity of its atmosphere, enjoying a temperate climate in nearly the same latitude as our Cape Colony, New South Wales, and New Zealand, is a handsome city, a hundred and fifty miles from the open sea, but conveniently situated for maritime traffic. It was founded three hundred years ago by Don Juan de Garay, and now contains nearly 300,000 inhabitants, with a very large and increasing trade, the value of yearly exports having reached nine millions sterling. There are several lines of railway connecting this port with the interior



1. Plaza de la Victoria. 2. Statue of General San Martin. 3. Custom House Offices. 4. Chapel of St. Felicitas, at Barracas. 5. Government House and Post-Office.

VIEWS OF BUENOS AIRES, WITH THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

provinces. The seat of the National Argentine Government is here, with the official mansion of the President, General Roca, and the Palace of the Federal Congress; the province has also its own Governor, Ministers, and Legislative Assembly. In the Plaza de la Victoria, which is the subject of one of our illustrations, stand the Cabildo, or Supreme Court of Justice, distinguished by its clock-tower, the Municipal Townhall, the Cathedral, and the Monument of Liberty, in the form of an obelisk surmounted by a statue. The memory of Argentine struggles for political independence, which have cost more than one protracted civil war, is cherished with much patriotic sentiment. The bronze equestrian statue of General Joseph San Martino, who died an exile at Boulogne in 1850, after rendering great services to his country, stands in the Champ de Mars, north of the city. Another illustration shows the Government House of the Argentine Republic, called the Casa Rosada from its roseate pink colour, in which the Federal President and Ministers reside; the fine new building adjacent is the National Post Office. The Custom House is also represented among these views, and the highly ornate Chapel of St. Felicitas, in the suburb of Barracas. The Exhibition Palace, a structure of the same character as those erected upon similar occasions in Europe and in the British Colonies, stands in the Calle Ecuador, with one side along the Calle de la Piedad, the other along the Rivadavia, and has been designed by the engineer, Señor Pablo Blot, so as to afford the most ample and convenient accommodation.

The three Portraits which we publish are those of the Governor of Buenos Aires and his two Ministers. The Governor, Dr. Dardo Rocha, is a distinguished lawyer and orator, who for more than twenty years has taken an active part in the politics of his country, discharging the duties of a representative of Buenos Aires successively in the Provincial Chamber, in the National Congress, and in the Argentine Senate, being also at one time President of the last-named body. It may be said that during the last ten years no question of importance has been resolved upon without his being consulted.

The Minister of the Interior, Dr. Carlos d'Amico, is also an eminent lawyer and journalist, having been for some time editor of *El Nacional*, an important daily paper of Buenos Aires. He was Secretary to the Senate during more than ten years.

The Minister of Finance, Don Francisco Urburu, a gentleman well versed in all matters relating to finance, has been member of the Argentine Congress and Senator in the State of Buenos Aires; and has become noted for his valuable reports as a member of the Budget Committee.

THE TRIAL FOR POISONING.

In the Central Criminal Court at the Old Bailey, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, on Tuesday, the trial of George Henry Lamson, surgeon, for murdering by poison his young brother-in-law, Percy Malcolm John, ended with a verdict of guilty and sentence of death. It began on Wednesday week, and occupied five days. The Solicitor-General, Sir Farrer Herschell, with Mr. Poland and Mr. A. L. Smith, appeared for the prosecution on the part of the Crown; and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Montagu Williams, Mr. C. Mathews, Mr. E. Gladstone, and Mr. W. S. Robson. Several of the Aldermen of the city of London and the Sheriffs occasionally sat with the Judge on the Bench. We give an illustration of the scene in court. The prisoner, George Henry Lamson, is twenty-nine years of age, the son of a clergyman, and was a surgeon by profession, residing a year or two of late at Bournemouth and Ventnor. In the autumn of 1878, he married Miss Kate John, one of several brothers and sisters, whose parents were dead, and who had inherited a small property to be divided among them. The youngest brother, Percy Malcolm John, was a cripple, afflicted with curvature of the spine and paralysis of the lower limbs. He would have been nineteen years of age on Dec. 18, but his death before the age of twenty-one would be a gain of £1500 to his sister's husband, Lamson, who was in a desperately embarrassed pecuniary condition. The boy was a pupil at the private boarding-school of Mr. W. H. Bedbrook, Blenheim House, Wimbledon. Here Lamson came to visit him; and on Dec. 3, while in easy conversation with Mr. Bedbrook and the unfortunate youth, produced some capsules for taking medicine, but into which he pretended only to put sugar. He persuaded the lad to swallow one, and immediately left the house. Percy Malcolm John was taken ill a few minutes afterwards, and died in three or four hours, having been poisoned by a dose of aconitine. It was proved that Lamson had recently made purchases of that deadly ingredient. At the end of his trial, the jury were in deliberation three-quarters of an hour. The prisoner, on being asked the usual question after the verdict, protested his innocence, and Mr. Justice Hawkins then passed the sentence of death, which he received calmly. He was removed on Tuesday evening to Wandsworth Prison, where the sentence is to be carried out. The foreman of the jury handed in a paper suggesting that greater restrictions should be placed upon the sale of poisons; and the Judge said that their opinion should be forwarded to the Home Secretary. Among the figures sketched by our Artist in Court during the trial are those of the Judge, the twelve jurymen, and Mr. Alderman Cotton, who sat beside Mr. Justice Hawkins; the prisoner Lamson, and his counsel, Mr. Montagu Williams; and four of the principal witnesses—namely, Mr. Bedbrook, Mrs. Bowles, matron of the boarding-school, Mr. Watt, the classical assistant master, and Dr. O. W. Berry, of Wimbledon, who attended the poor youth in his brief fatal illness. Dr. T. Boud, of Westminster Hospital, who made a post-mortem examination of the body, considered that the death was caused by poison, and the evidence of Dr. T. Stevenson, who with Dr. Dupré analysed the viscera and contents of the stomach, tended to show that aconitine had been taken by the deceased.

A handsome new Townhall, which has been erected in Spa-road, Bournemouth, was opened on Wednesday afternoon by a public ceremony, at which the vestrymen and chief parochial officers assisted.

At a crowded meeting of the Balloon Society yesterday week, Colonel Brine and Mr. Simmonds gave an account of their late attempt to cross the Channel. Both of the aeronauts announced their readiness to try another trip, and expressed the opinion that the Channel could be easily crossed in a balloon. Who doubts it? They were awarded medals.

Last month the officers appointed by the Court of the Fishmongers' Company seized at and near Billingsgate Market and on board boats lying off that place over 21 tons of fish as unfit for human food. Of this, more than 17 tons came by land. The fish included 3 barrels of gurnets, 34 of oysters, and 6 of pickled salmon; 17 bags of scallops, 28 of periwinkles, and 1 of whelks; 22 boxes of cod, 67 of haddocks, two of pickled herrings; 121 of plaice, 7 of whitebait, and 56 of whiting; 8 baskets of shrimps, 2 of skate, and 58 of smelts; 24 lobsters, 7 salmon, and 12 pairs of soles. The shell-fish alone weighed over 6 tons. It was all destroyed.

ART NOTES.

The exhibition of the Society of Painter Etchers in the rooms of the Fine Art Society, New Bond-street, is open; as also is that of the Society of Lady Artists, at their galleries, Great Marlborough-street.

The twenty-ninth annual exhibition of Pictures by Artists of the Continental Schools at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, will open next Monday.

Mr. Robert Dunthorne, Vigo-street, has published two large and superb etchings of Chartres Cathedral, by A. H. Haig. The execution of these works is highly artistic and the result entirely satisfactory. The grouping of the figures and the broad effect of light and shade are beyond all praise.

"Etchings of Celebrated Shorthorns," by A. M. Williams, is a work that will commend itself, not only to those noblemen and gentlemen who are interested in the breeding of cattle, but to the artist and connoisseur in etching. The animals are drawn and etched with a freedom and artistic feeling not always found in cattle portraits. The work is published by Mr. J. Thornton, Princes-street, Hanover-square.

The Prince of Wales, as president of the City and Guilds of London Technical Institute, presided on Monday afternoon at the annual meeting, which was held in the hall of the Mercers' Company, Cheapside. The Lord Chancellor, in moving the adoption of the report, dwelt upon the satisfactory progress which had been made during the past year, and remarked that from its success a good augury might be drawn for the future. He subsequently moved a vote of thanks to the Prince of Wales, who, in acknowledging the resolution, said that he hoped the rest of the City Companies would come forward, as eight had already done, to support the institution. He trusted that ere long we should see branches of these colleges formed to promote technical instruction all over the country. He should always assist those useful institutions to the utmost of his power. It was stated that the City Companies and the Corporation have contributed to the college an aggregate of £23,000 a year; that the total cost of the building for the Central Institute has been subscribed; but that money for fittings and apparatus is still wanted.

An exhibition of pictures and distribution of prizes was held on Monday evening in the Townhall, Chester, in aid of the funds of the Chester School of Art Society. The pictures were chiefly works by students, past and present, of the school. The prizes were distributed by Countess Grosvenor. The Duke of Westminster addressed the meeting.

Mr. T. Sidney Cooper, R.A., at a meeting held at Canterbury on Tuesday—the Dean presiding—expressed his intention of presenting to the city, in the course of a few days, the gallery of art he founded some ten or twelve years ago, in which he has ever since given gratuitous instruction to students. A condition made by the donor is that only a nominal fee shall be charged to the artisan classes for tuition, the original object for which the gallery was built having been the teaching of drawing to poor boys. The meeting determined to convert the gallery into a school, and to affiliate it to the Science and Art Department at South Kensington. Mr. Cooper announced that he had stipulated in his will that the last work on which he should be engaged at the time of his decease, together with his palette and brush, should be brought to the gallery and kept there.

Earl Spencer distributed the prizes to the students of the National Art Training School at Kensington on Wednesday.

A meeting was held yesterday week at the Mansion House on behalf of the South London Free Library, Art Exhibition, and Working Men's College. The movement for establishing them was warmly supported by the Lord Mayor and several other speakers, and resolutions were passed in favour of Free Libraries and Fine Art Exhibitions in South London.

The portrait of the Mayor of Newcastle (Alderman Angus), which has been painted by Mr. Wells, R.A., has been presented to the borough, in commemoration of the active part taken by him in the Stephenson Centenary on June 9, 1811.

The sale of the Hamilton Palace collection of pictures and various objects of ornamental art is, we understand, to begin with the Dutch and Flemish pictures, and a selection from the decorative furniture and other works of art, which will be arranged in the large rooms of Messrs. Christie the week previous to Saturday, June 17.

It has been decided by the Royal Institute of British Architects, subject to her Majesty's approval, to present the gold medal for the year 1882 to Baron von Terstel, of Vienna. Among the subjects for medals and other prizes to be competed for next session is one for the best design for an academy of music. A sum of £50 and the Soane medallion will be awarded in this instance.

A deputation representing forty principal towns in Great Britain waited upon Earl Spencer last week to ask that additional facilities should be provided for the lending to the provinces of works of art, and reproductions thereof, from the national museums situated in London. The Lord President and Mr. Mundella stated what had been already done in this matter, and assured the deputation that they had the fullest desire to do all they could to meet their wishes.

The annual introductory address was delivered on Monday evening, at the rooms of the Medical Society of London, by the president, Mr. Francis Mason, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital. There was a large attendance of Fellows and their friends. In his address, Mr. Mason gave his experience of the society for the last twenty years, and, in showing that it had never been in a more flourishing condition than now, he referred to the fact that it was the oldest medical society in London, having been instituted in 1773.

Lord Kimberley on Tuesday received a deputation from the British and Colonial Union, which urged the Government to modify the present duties levied upon the wines of the Cape and Australasian colonies. The Colonial Secretary replied that if the wine duties were to be revised, he should be very happy to lay the subject before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as it was purely a fiscal matter. This question had not been overlooked, inasmuch as the Agents-General in South Africa and New South Wales had brought the subject under the notice of the Government, and it would receive consideration.

Last week 2740 births and 1793 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 100 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 2, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 19 from smallpox, 34 from measles, 28 from scarlet fever, 15 from diphtheria, 175 from whooping-cough, 15 from enteric fever, 2 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, 14 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and not one either from typhus or simple cholera; thus, 303 deaths were referred to these diseases, being 84 above the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had in the four preceding weeks steadily declined from 994 to 470, were last week, 473, being 14 below the corrected weekly average.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

This year's conference of the Social Science Association, in Nottingham, will begin on Sept. 20.

It is officially notified that the State apartments of Windsor Castle will be open to the public on and after Monday next.

Mr. Edward Cooper Willis, of the Inner Temple, has been appointed one of her Majesty's Counsel learned in the law.

Mr. Geoffrey Browning has been appointed Solicitor to the Irish Land Commissioners, in place of Mr. Fottrell, resigned.

The great clock of St. Paul's has been stopped to make preparations for raising the great bell which is to be fixed in the south-west tower.

Mr. W. A. Blount, Norroy King-at-Arms, has been promoted to the office of Clarenceux King-at-Arms, vacant by the death of Mr. Robert Laurie.

Mr. Arthur Ackermann, of Regent-street, has sent a selection of Prang's choice Easter Cards, of which he is the sole importer. They include two effective Turner-esque views.

Mr. William Martin Coates, L.S.A., of Salisbury, and Mr. Alexander Harkin, M.D., King's College, Aberdeen, of Belfast, have been elected Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

The Lord Mayor gave a dinner last Saturday to a number of gentlemen who had taken interest in the Smoke Abatement Exhibition. Among the company were the American Minister, Earl Delawarr, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Sir H. Vivian, Sir F. Leighton, Sir F. Pollock, and Mr. G. A. Sala.

As Mr. Fordham-Flower points out that ladies and gentlemen go to the Zoological Society's Gardens to take a last long-lingering farewell of Jumbo, without a thought of their own carriage-horses waiting for hours in pain from tight bearing-reins, and envying their humbler brethren, the cab-horses, standing in blissful freedom from the infliction.

Sir H. Brougham Loch, K.C.B., on Tuesday informed the Manx Legislature of his intention to resign the Lieutenant Governorship of the island, and warm eulogium was passed upon the services of his Excellency on behalf of the island. The Queen has appointed Sir H. Loch one of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in place of Mr. Howard, deceased.

The Emperor of Germany has forwarded, through the Foreign Office, presents to the masters and certain of the seamen of the Aberdeen steamers Banchoy and Ballochbure, the former for saving the lives of the crew, and the latter for towing into harbour the abandoned vessel Alwine Durg during a storm in the Baltic in July of last year.

The St. Pancras guardians have considered the architect's plans for the erection of a workhouse on the site of that now existing, together with additional buildings, if deemed necessary. After considerable discussion, Messrs. Wilson, Son, and Aldwinckle have been elected as the architects for the new workhouse, and their estimate is £78,000.

The London Chamber of Commerce has addressed a circular to the Chambers of Commerce in France urging them to call upon the French Government to conclude a commercial treaty with this country by allowing the duties on which no understanding could be arrived at to remain as fixed in 1860 and 1864.

Professor Huxley has published the results of his investigation of the salmon disease. He finds the fungus to be the cause of the mischief, though it is probable that it attacks fish in some way predisposed. It grows freely on dead flies and objects of that kind, so that there can never be any lack of media of infection.

A lady calling herself "Lady Agnes M'Lean," said to be a lady of title by birth, and widow of the late Count de Montmorency, died suddenly in the St. Pancras Workhouse on the 1st inst. At the inquest held yesterday week a sad story of her want and suffering, and finally mental aberration, was told. Apoplexy was said to be the cause of death.

The opening of the Falstaff Club on Tuesday night was made the occasion of a brilliant display of its hospitable capacity. Soon after the hour announced for the soirée musicale the club was filled by celebrities—musical, dramatic, social, and literary, foreign and native. The Duke of Edinburgh occupied a box, and remained while Mr. Brandram recited an address, written by Mr. George Augustus Sala.

Princess Mary (Duchess of Teck) and the Duke of Teck visited the exhibition of camellias in the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens on Tuesday. The exhibition, which has been open during the week, will close this (Saturday) evening.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Horticultural Society took place on Tuesday at South Kensington, for awarding certificates for spring flowers.

The Victoria Cross has been conferred upon Lieutenant Alan Richard Hill, who under a heavy fire endeavoured to carry Lieutenant Baillie out of the action at Laing's Nek, and after the latter had been shot dead brought out two wounded men; upon Private John Doogan, 1st Dragoon Guards, who rode in among the Boers to save Major Brownlow; upon Lance-Corporal James Murray, of the Connaught Rangers; and upon Private James Osborne, of the Northamptonshire Regiment, for similar acts of bravery in the Transvaal.

At a meeting at Plymouth yesterday week the proposed re-erection of Eddystone Lighthouse on the Hoe was practically determined upon. It was reported that about £1000 had been already promised towards the cost of the work. Mr. Gower, the owner of the American yacht Silver Spray, being in Plymouth Harbour, and hearing of the plan to rebuild Eddystone Lighthouse there, has sent £50 towards the fund for this purpose, saying that he believes many Americans would like to be represented in the fund for preserving the structure.

A paper on "Three Months' Journey Inland from Mozambique" was read on Monday to the Royal Geographical Society by Mr. Freshfield, in the absence of the writer, Mr. H. E. O'Neil. The country traversed by the traveller in a journey of over five hundred miles had never before been explored by Europeans, although in the possession of the Portuguese for more than a century. Beyond the level land of the coast the country becomes mountainous and rocky, with small rivers nearly dry except in the rainy season, and is sparsely inhabited until the country of the Makua is reached. Here the traveller was compelled by failure of supplies and the existence of a tribal war to turn back, having penetrated about two hundred miles from the coast, and to within about nine days' journey from Lake Nyassa. He was within sight of the great Namuli Peak in the Inagu Hills, but, to his great disappointment, found himself unable to ascend it. The road he followed he considered the best route to the lake but for the perpetual tribal wars that render it insecure. On his return he attempted to reach the coast by a more northerly road, but was again compelled to abandon his intention by the same causes that barred his advance. The country, although in parts thickly peopled, offered no trade prospects, the only profitable commerce being in slaves. After some remarks from Mr. Joseph Thomson and the chairman, it was announced that on the 27th inst. Dr. O'Donovan will read a paper on his journey to Merv.



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THE HERZEGOVINA INSURRECTION.

The Austrian Government has been obliged to employ military forces to the amount of 76,000 men, a fifth part of the whole Imperial army, to put down the insurrection in Herzegovina and Bosnia, and to prevent it from spreading to Dalmatia. Recent accounts describe the hardships and sufferings of the Austrian troops during the last two winter months as really terrible. A correspondent says that at the first post he visited the men said to him, in reply to his inquiries how they were faring:—"We have never been out of our uniforms since Dec. 10." The bleak and elevated mountain regions in which the advanced posts of the Austrian forces are planted are altogether without trees, and destitute of any kind of fuel. It is rare, indeed, for the troops in those exposed spots to be cheered with the sight of a fire. In order to obtain fuel it is necessary to make regular foraging expeditions into the narrow valleys, or rather gullies, at the foot of the mountains; but even there it is rare to find anything but stunted trees and brambles. The scantiness of fuel and the

rarity of the luxury of a fire are the more felt as the "Bora," or icy north wind, seldom ceases to blow. Another difficulty is to obtain water. This generally has to be fetched from cisterns or reservoirs situated at a distance; and, as is the case with the wood, it is never safe to send soldiers singly for it. The carriers have to be protected by a guard in advance, and in the rear to prevent them being surprised and cut off by the lurking bands of insurgents. It is no wonder that in spite of the excellent food supplied to the troops, large numbers of them are on the sick list. They are laid up in hospital with fever and colds, lameness, and exhaustion. Probably at this moment the battalions sent to the south have on the sick list more than half as many men as all the insurgents under arms. The Austrian military operations, however, with some arduous marching and fighting last week, climbing lofty mountains and wading through deep snow, have been generally attended with success. The pacification of Crivoscie itself is declared to be almost complete; the positions gained have been fortified, and the transport of building material and provisions from the coast into

the interior is proceeding without opposition. The Emperor has received General Jovanovics, the Austrian Commander-in-Chief, and thanked him for the manner in which he has conducted these operations.

THE JEANNETTE RELIEF EXPEDITION IN SIBERIA.

Our Special Artist, Mr. A. Larsen, who accompanies Mr. Jackson, Special Commissioner of the *New York Herald*, in his express journey across Siberia to find and relieve the shipwrecked crew of the Jeannette, Arctic exploring vessel, near the mouths of the Lena, has sent us letters and sketches. Having at least five thousand miles to travel in Northern Asia, for the most part by sledges and post-carts, he cannot be expected to accomplish the journey before April. From Tiumen, the first Russian town of importance in West Siberia, two or three days' travelling from Ekaterineburg and the Ural, but soon to be connected with Europe by railway, there is steam-boat conveyance, in summer, to the rivers Irtysh and

Obi, and to the towns of Tobolsk, Omsk, and Tomsk; beyond which, still further eastward, lie Krasnoyarsk, on the Yenisei, Irkutsk, near Lake Baikal, and, to the remote north-east, Yakutsk, on the Upper Lena. These towns and provinces of Siberia are connected by post-roads, kept in good order and supplied with relays of horses or ponies for the traveller's use; and, in the season when the rivers are frozen, as they were at the time of our Special Artist's journey, the sledge or the tarantass, drawn by three horses, must carry him on from Tiumen to the east. The navigation opens about the middle of April, and closes towards the end of September. Tiumen is a town of 16,000 inhabitants, on the Tura, which flows by the Tobol into the Irtysh and Obi; here are thriving manufactures of iron, earthenware, glass, cloth, carpets, and leather; but the houses are mostly built of wood, and the town has a mean and dreary aspect. It is the great dépôt for Russian convicts sent as prisoners to undergo sentences of transportation in Siberia; they are dispatched hence by crowded barge-loads down the river, but have afterwards to trudge long distances on foot. The wandering tribes of Kirghis Tartars, from the vast steppe which extends south-east to the Altai mountains, are still met with in this province of Tobolsk. Our Artist's Sketches represent some of these people loitering before their tents of black hair felt, and some engaged in a festive bridal party. They are a scanty remnant of the once powerful and terrible nation of fierce Asiatic warriors, who conquered half the Old World under Genghis Khan and his successors, and who long held dominion in Russia, where many of them now find employment as porters and grooms. These Tartars are mostly of the Mohammedan religion, but a few tribes remain mere Pagans; their whole number in Western Siberia is reckoned at only forty thousand.

THE NAGA HILLS.

The Naga Hills are a wide tract of country on the north-east Indian frontier, between our tea-producing districts of Assam and the northern part of Burmah, embracing territory about two hundred miles from east to west, and one hundred and fifty from north to south. The inhabitants are the wildest and most turbulent tribes adjacent to any part of our Indian dominions, and for years past have menaced the safety of the tea properties of Assam. Small expeditions have been repeatedly dispatched to these hills; and in 1866 a permanent military post was established. In 1878 we advanced into the centre of the Naga country, and established our headquarters at Kohima. The Nagas resented our interference, and in October, 1879, the Political Agent and most of his escort were killed, while the remainder of the garrison of the Naga Hills were shut up in Kohima. This led to a brigade of troops being dispatched to the Naga Hills; and in the winter of 1878-9 a very unsatisfactory campaign was carried on, in which we lost many valuable lives of officers and men, and a considerable sum of money was expended. In March, 1879, a peace was patched-up, and the Nagas resumed the cultivation of their fields, while our troops retained their position at Kohima, as a garrison in an enemy's country, and a large military transport had to be kept up to supply them with food. Such is their present condition; but we are daily gaining influence over our conquered subjects, and the authority of the Political Agent is steadily increasing in the country. The Nagas, however, have a decided objection to be ruled over; and five of our political officers have lost their lives in the execution of their duty during the last six years. There is no road to Kohima; the path lies through dense jungle, and is, at certain seasons, almost deadly both to Europeans and natives, by reason of the miasma arising from the Nambhur Forest. The clearances in this vast jungle are twenty miles apart; and the distance has to be traversed on elephant-back, or on horseback, at the slowest walking pace. The distance of Kohima from the Golaghat road is 108 miles; but his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Donald Stewart, G.C.B., managed to arrive at the headquarters of the Naga Hills in six days. This official visit was of the utmost importance, otherwise it would not have been undertaken at a dangerous season of the year. The Commander-in-Chief, while marching up and down, was surrounded by a large escort, as it was quite possible he might have been attacked; the only dangers encountered, however, were the deadly swamps of the Nambhur Forest. The Naga Hills question will probably occupy the attention of the Government early next year. His Excellency was accompanied by the Quartermaster-General, General Sir Charles Macgregor, K.C.B.; the Adjutant-General, General Sir George Greaves, K.C.M.G., C.B.; and the Military Secretary, Colonel Chapman, C.B. After an inspection of the garrison, questions connected with the administration of this territory were discussed with the Political Agent. The Commander-in-Chief, after a visit of a few days, left for Calcutta on Nov. 9.

We are indebted to Captain St. John Michell, of the Intelligence Department, on special duty to Assam, for the Sketches we have engraved.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE ELECTRIC EXHIBITION.

We continue publishing the series of Illustrations of this brilliant and very instructive collection of the different kinds of apparatus and effects of applied electricity. Having described and exemplified, a fortnight since, various forms of electric light production, we now present some of the old and new varieties of electric telegraph, with the method of telegraphic writing, and that more recent invention, the distant speaking machine, or telephone.

The Postal Telegraph Department of her Majesty's Government has supplied to this exhibition a very complete historical series of examples, as well as the most advanced modern types of apparatus. Some of the following particulars are given us by Mr. Isaac Probert, of the General Post Office:—

The name of Sir Francis Ronalds will continue to be remembered from the fact that, so early as 1816, he demonstrated by actual experiment the possibility of an electric telegraph, and showed that electricity could be practically used for conveying messages over long distances. The house at Hammersmith, where the experimental line was erected, and where the original experiments took place, is the first large house at the east end of the Upper Mall. Our Illustration shows the form of Ronalds' Electric Telegraph, in which two dials (separated by a wire) were rotated synchronously by clockwork. When a letter which it was desired to transmit appeared at the opening in the dial at the sending end, a charge of statical electricity from a Leyden jar was sent into the wire, which caused two pith balls at both the sending and receiving ends to diverge simultaneously, and thus to indicate the letter. Words were thus spelt out. Sir Francis Ronalds used copper wire insulated in glass tubes protected by a trough of wood well tarred. The accompanying Illustration shows a portion of the original telegraph line laid down by Ronalds in 1816.

The first underground practical telegraph laid between Euston and Camden Town by Cooke and Wheatstone in 1837

has been nicknamed the Fossil Telegraph. It was formed of copper wires covered with cotton and pitch, and laid in grooves in lengths of wood of a triangular section, the grooves being fitted up by strips of the same material. The wood so prepared was buried underground.

The diamond-shaped five-needle telegraph instrument was the first kind introduced by Cooke and Wheatstone for public demonstration. We may here quote from the *Society of Telegraphic Engineers' Journal*:—"Late in the evening of June 25, 1837, in a dingy room near the booking-office at Euston-square, by the light of a flaring dip candle, which only illuminated the surrounding darkness, sat the inventor Wheatstone, with a beating pulse and a heart full of hope. In another small room at the Camden Town station, where the wires terminated, sat Mr. W. Fothergill Cooke, his co-patentee, and, among others, two witnesses well known to fame, Mr. Charles Fox and Mr. Stephenson. These gentlemen listened to the first word spelt by that trembling tongue of steel, which will only cease to discourse with the extinction of man himself. Mr. Cooke, in his turn, touched the keys and returned the answer. 'Never did I feel such a tumultuous sensation before,' said the Professor, 'as when, all alone in the still room, I heard the needles click; and, as I spelt the words, felt all the magnitude of the invention, now proved to be practical beyond cavil or dispute.'"

This instrument required five wires to work it; and a piece of the original wood, with the wires let into grooves on its triangular faces, is represented by one of the figures engraved. Mr. Fothergill Cooke, indeed, "has earned for himself the title to claim the honour of being entitled to stand alone as the gentleman to whom this country is indebted for having practically introduced and carried out the electric telegraph as a useful undertaking."

Our readers will easily perceive the great improvements made in telegraphy by comparing the following illustration with the preceding. We refer to that of Wheatstone's automatic apparatus, by which telegrams can be transmitted at a rate varying from 10 to 300 words a minute. Fig. 8 is the perforator for preparing the Morse signs, by a punched stamping, on a paper band. Fig. 9 is the transmitter, which signals the characters to the distant office under the control of the perforated slip. The receiving instrument, not shown, writes the corresponding signals in ink upon a green ribbon of paper. Fig. 10 is a specimen of the perforated band displaying three letters; and Fig. 11 is a copy of the characters produced by the receiving instrument, after passing the punched slip through the transmitter. The perforator, Fig. 8, is operated by striking the discs with iron punching-sticks, provided with indiarubber pads. Much labour is, however, saved by placing the perforator in a frame connected with the pneumatic system employed at the General Post Office (see Fig. 12); on touching one or other of three keys with the fingers, pistons are caused by air pressure to depress the corresponding disc. When the same intelligence has to be forwarded to three or four places, and the instruments communicating therewith apart, then it is possible to prepare, by aid of the pneumatic arrangement, three or four punched slips at once. Moreover, ladies can, without using much energy, manipulate the keys, whereas the punching-sticks would be to them irksome and trying. The centre disc supplies the small holes in the middle of the perforated band; the left-hand disc, when forced down, causes two of the larger size holes to appear one immediately above the other, while a blow on the right-hand disc furnishes the two holes at an angle. To render this clearly, the same letters are shown underneath, in the Morse character, as copied on green paper by the receiving instrument.

Lightning Protectors serve to protect the fine wire used in the receiving instruments from fusion, or other injury, by leading the impetuous electrical currents, set up in the exposed wires during thunderstorms, away to the ground. Numerous forms are exhibited by the Government, which are shown among our Illustrations, 13 to 19.

Our readers may see at a glance the wonderful growth of the Telephone, from its first introduction by Professor Bell in 1877, of which we published Engravings in our issue of Dec. 15 of that year. From the time of its first appearance, and subsequently, from the invention of the microphone, all the efforts of science have been directed to increase the volume of sound. In this direction the Gower-Bell telephone leaves little to be desired. The loudness is produced by means of a reed, which vibrates in front of the iron plate; the telephone is of a circular form, and from its centre projects a speaking-tube, with mouthpiece. Blowing into the tube sets the reed vibrating, and the sound is repeated loudly enough at the receiving end to be heard in the room. The magnet, as will be seen, is semi-circular in form. The other transmitter, the Pantophone of M. de Locht Labye, is a very sensitive instrument; it will transmit speech at a distance of two or three yards, when speaking in an ordinary tone of voice, and when shouting to it, at a much greater distance. The Pantophone is to be seen in operation at the southern end of the eastern gallery of the Crystal Palace.

In consequence of the very serious railway accidents which have lately occurred, great interest is shown by visitors to the Crystal Palace in some of the systems of electric signalling there exhibited. In the eastern gallery is a working model of an automatic block system, which is the invention of Mr. King

of Paixton, Derbyshire. The model is exhibited by the Electric Railway Signal Company, of Stone Cross, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire. In this system, signal-posts are placed along a line of railway; and a train passing the first puts the signal, by mechanical means, at "danger," simultaneously signalling forward by electricity to any distant station. On passing the next post it puts this signal at "danger," at the same time, by electricity, putting the signal at the post it has previously passed at "line clear." A contrivance of clockwork is also shown, by which a train, in passing a signal-box, forces the minute-hand of a clock back to zero. The hand then travels on again, till forced back by a following train; and if there should be no train for fifteen minutes the hand indicates the length of time elapsed, up to a quarter of an hour; so that the engine-driver has a sure guide as to the period of time since the passing of the last train. There is another arrangement (but which is not exhibited in the model in the Crystal Palace) that indicates the number of trains which have passed the signal-box in which the clock-work would be placed, as well as the exact time at which each train passed. At junctions the signals are connected with the points which, when opened, show "danger" to the driver coming on the main line and "clear" on to the branch, and remain so until the points are closed. Mr. King's patent can be readily adapted as an auxiliary to any system of hand signalling. To all appearance, this system is as perfect for clear-weather signalling as can be wished, although the first cost of adopting it would be very considerable. But its weakest point is with regard to the dangers existing in foggy weather. In the north nave of the Crystal Palace there is an apparatus exhibited by the British and Irish Telephone and Electric Works Company, which is designed to overcome the difficulties consequent on foggy weather, and which is very ingenious, but also very simple.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Chappell and Co. have recently published some piano-forte music of a light and pleasing character, suitable for drawing-room performance. Among the most attractive pieces may be mentioned: "Moment Musical" and "Valse Brillante," and a charming "Gavotte," by Jules Janotha—performed in public by Mlle. Janotha—"Caroletta, a Little Dance," by Paul Duprê; "Irlandaise," and "Grottesque," by Bond Andrews. From the same firm we have several songs of interest. "Wake in all thy Beauty," by F. H. Cowen, is likely to become a favourite. "In Alto Mare" and "Languirò Sempre," by P. M. Costa, are graceful compositions; "The Two Marys," by A. Whitley, is lively and pretty; "The Jovial Beggar," by Mrs. A. Goodeve, is a characteristic setting; "In the Twilight of our Love," by Arthur Sullivan; and "Our Farewell," by Lady Arthur Hill, will find admirers; as will also "I pass'd beside a Lonely Wood," old English ballad, with symphony and accompaniments by G. A. Macfarren; and "Soft, soft Wind," and "Shepherdess' Song," by Alice Borton.

Of several vocal compositions lately issued by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., the most interesting are "Unchanged," by Alicia F. Scott; "Strew on her Roses," song for soprano or tenor; and "The Cottage by the Sea," for baritone or contralto, by Hastings Crossley; a cantata, entitled "Caractacus," of a spirited character, by J. F. H. Reud; a fresh and tuneful cantata, called "Minster Bells," by Franz Abt;—and, among the "Orpheus, New Series," charming part-songs by the last-named composer, H. Hofmann, and others.

"Little Photos," by J. H. Wallis, published by R. Cocks and Co., will be found useful for young performers, being fingered, and the passages facile and melodious. "Classics for Young Pianists," edited by F. Lemoine (from the same publishers) will encourage a taste for standard works, and a wish for further acquaintance with them.

Messrs. W. Morley and Co. furnish welcome contributions in the form of songs by Ciro Pinsuti, "The Good Old Times," and "Liberty Hall;" also "Love's Letter-Box," by Michael Watson, and "Forgive Me and Forget," by O. Barri.

Two songs, by Mrs. Power O'Donoghue, "Where Art Thou?" and "Last Year," published by Boosey and Co., are flowing and expressive.

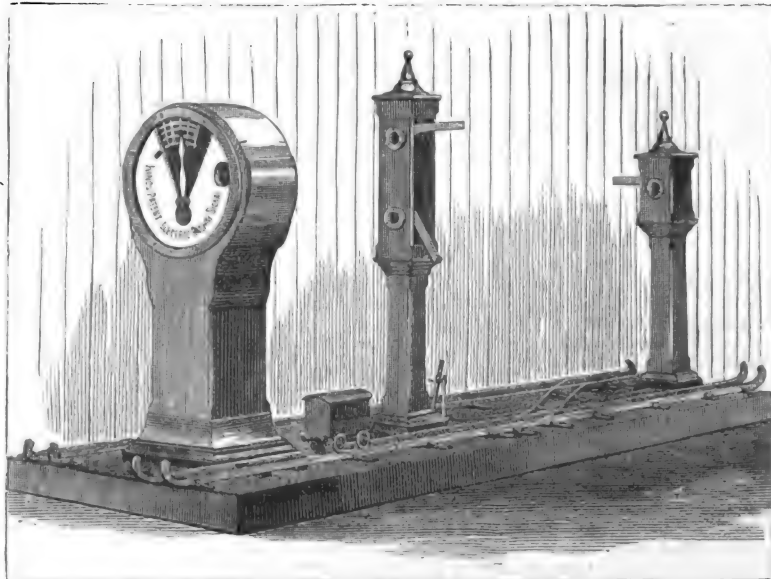
From Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., we have a supply of new and attractive vocal pieces, foremost among which may be mentioned "Ich Fühle Deinen Odem," by M. V. White; "The Better World," for voice and piano, with violin obbligato (and harmonium ad libitum), by Michael Bergson; and "She and I," by Rozelle.

Some transcriptions for piano, by E. Aguilar, from Bach's violin sonatas, published by Messrs. Duff and Stewart, will be found useful in the school-room, being carefully fingered.

"A Winter Story," by Michael Watson, possesses pathos. This song is published in various keys, to suit voices of different compass, and has an accompaniment, ad lib., for harmonium or organ. "The Angel's Home," song by E. Harradan, is quiet and touching in character. "Twilight Shadows," by J. Clippingdale, is of a pensive cast, and will please. All these songs are published by Messrs. Patey and Willis, as are likewise some pianoforte pieces of interest by F. Berger—viz., "La Galante," a Gavotte, and "The Mother's Prayer."

"Songs for Young Singers," by T. Crampton (published by B. Williams), is the title of a collection of eight pleasing ditties, all simple in style, but varied in character, and well calculated to interest the juvenile people for whom they are intended. The same publisher has recently brought out a very effective song, entitled "The Old and the Young Marie," composed by Mr. F. H. Cowen to words by F. E. Weatherly. The melody is taking, although lying within a limited compass of voice, and the accompaniment is also easy. Another pleasing song is "Love Abides," composed by J. L. Roeckel, issued by the same publisher; as is "Cul-loden," a Jacobite song by G. H. L. Edwards, a well-marked melody, with a distinctive touch of Scottish character. "The Emigrant's Promise," is a pathetic setting, by H. J. Stark, of sentimental words by J. G. Watts. There is much genuine sentiment both in text and music. This is also published by Mr. Williams, as are three spirited dance pieces for the pianoforte—"Booted and Spurred," galop, by C. A. Gleig; "Little Maudie," polka, by F. W. Weierner; and "Bon Marché," polka, by O. Seydel.

Trade is said to be suspended at the Gold Coast owing to disturbances among the native tribes in the interior.



KING'S ELECTRIC SIGNAL FOR RAILWAYS.

THE QUEEN AND HER PEOPLE.

Her Majesty, who left England for Mentone on Tuesday, has written an affectionate letter to her subjects, thanking them for "the outburst of enthusiastic loyalty" which lately followed on the dastardly attempt of the miscreant Maclean. The letter, published in a special supplement of the *London Gazette*, is addressed to Sir William Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and is a most remarkable and touching missive. It runs thus:—

Windsor Castle, March 12, 1882.

The Queen wishes, before she leaves England for a short while for some comparative rest and quiet, to express from her heart how very deeply touched she is by the outburst of enthusiastic loyalty, affection, and devotion which the painful event of the 2nd instant has called forth from all classes, and from all parts of her vast Empire, as well as by the universal sympathy evinced by the Sovereigns and people of other nations. The Queen cannot sufficiently express how deeply gratified she is by these demonstrations, and would wish to convey to all, from the highest to the humblest, her warmest and most heartfelt thanks.

It has ever been her greatest object to do all she can for her subjects and to uphold the honour and glory of her dear country, as well as to promote the prosperity and happiness of those over whom she has reigned so long; and these efforts will be continued unceasingly to the last hour of her life. The Queen thanks God that He spared her beloved child, who is her constant and devoted companion, and those who were with her in the moment of danger as well as herself; and she prays that He will continue to protect her for her People's sake, as He has hitherto so visibly done.

THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

It is increasingly difficult to review, with any attempt to enter into detailed observations, the contents of the successive exhibitions at this gallery, especially those of the "General Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings," the last of which is now open. Every year the numbers in the catalogue seem to increase—they now reach 642! Every year the works individually seem less important, whether as to scale or the amount of thought expended on them, yet every year they seem to attain in larger proportion to a uniform level of passable, though certainly not high technical merit. The practice of art in all its branches is evidently extending, and with it the facilities for acquiring mere mechanical proficiency; but we fail to see here any signs of higher aim than before or more thorough training. It is, however, precisely to this gallery, which probably contains a larger proportion of works by young artists than any other, that we should look for any encouraging indications of the progress of our school. Yet, after making all due allowance for the loss of successive contributors who, having made a mark here, are draughted off into one or other of the elder societies, we find the present display decidedly depressing. We remember few exhibitions in which there has been so little of distinctive merit or even novelty—so little to claim or reward careful critical examination. The want of knowledge of the "figure" and form generally; of fuller preliminary practice in "black and white" to master the secrets of effect and tone; of those principles, artistic and scientific, which must be put into operation in order to produce a picture, in contradistinction to a mere study or sketch, and of a more worthy conception of the function art than that of turning out only saleable furnishing "bits" within the reach of slender purses—is everywhere apparent. In short, we are driven to the conclusion that the numerous outlets afforded for immature, common-place, and insignificant work in exhibitions such as this (which have no counterpart on the Continent), are a snare instead of a legitimate resource for the young artist.

There was a rumour recently that the Dudley Gallery was not thriving, and would shortly terminate its independent existence. But the report was at least premature; and it could have had little foundation if the number of works the committee of this gallery can count on receiving is any measure of the support upon which they can rely. "The Dudley" may possibly amalgamate with the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, which is to have vastly increased accommodation in the large building now being erected nearly opposite the Royal Academy; but even this is not certain, seeing that in the catalogue of the present gathering the usual exhibition of cabinet pictures in oil is announced for next winter.

To attempt to offer a *compte rendu* of the multifarious items of the present show would be supererogatory, for reasons already given; nor would it be possible within our limits. Unimportant works by artists whom we may expect to find better represented elsewhere must be omitted altogether. The following, however, taking the order of the catalogue, approximately, possess some salient or novel interest. "A Golden Burden" (30), by G. F. Wetherbee, a girl bearing a sheaf of corn, under twilight effect, has good quality of tone. Analogous merit will be found in "Evening" (47), by Percy Tarrant. "Good-Night, Father!" (39), by Joseph Clark, is one of several versions in water colours of the artist's oil pictures; like the latter, they are sweet and homely in sentiment, but not more happy in colour. "Irises" (53), a flower-piece, by W. M. D. Mitchel, is treated with unusual breadth. "At Walberwick Ferry" (71), by Frank E. Cox, is bright and pleasant. "A Trout Stream" (72), by W. G. Addison, shows direct study of nature, but is a little crude—a fault not observable in other works by this artist. With these may be mentioned for their very similar merit the landscapes of Alfred Parsons. "Loch Dochart—Late Autumn" (85), by Henry Moore, reveals close observation in the representation of the snow on the higher hills, while the lower slopes, darkling under clouds and mist, are rendered with considerable power. "Just in Time" (98), by E. Waterlow, maintains the young artist's growing reputation, though we have seen better work from his hand. "The Marsh Mill" (103), with a sunset sky, by A. W. Weedon, is vigorous and telling. With a word of praise for J. Richardson's "Contentment" (113), we pause in some surprise before J. H. Henshall's "Aumeris" (122), a richly-attired Egyptian female figure (from Théophile Gautier's "Mommie," if we remember rightly), remarkable for character, unvulgar colour, and a finish of execution recalling that of Mr. J. D. Linton. "Boy Fishing" (134), by Mr. Stott, with other work by this artist, seems to show study

in the French school in its breadth and grey tones. "On the Black Mount" (172), by W. H. Paton, is one of the most careful and complete works here. "Interior of a Turkish Bath" (181), with semi-nude bathers reposing, is a most daring piece of "blotterque" execution by no means without merit. "Ice on the Thames at Battersea" (186), by Arthur Severn, is commendable for choice of subject, but might have been rendered more impressive. "The White Sands of Iona" (188), by J. O. Long, is rather hard, but true to the wonderful colour of the locality. "Flowers" (196), by Maud Naftel, and "China Asters" (198), by Ada Bell, are both excellent in their way. "Lingering Light" (199), an effect of sunset on a hillside, by Joseph Knight, should be the best drawing here, occupying as it does the post of honour. It has the *défaute de ses qualités* in a conspicuous degree. The broad masses of shadow and light give it that impressive unity so rare in English work; yet this is attained only by heavy monotony of colour and mechanical repetition of form. "A Scene in Venice in the Seventeenth Century" (212), by V. Cabiancha, has the quality of style, also so rarely attained by our painters. Its massive breadth, intense shadows, and rich low-toned colour are highly effective. "The Shrine of St. Francis" (222), by Harry Goodwin, is a view, not without poetical feeling, of the memorable pile of buildings at Assisi seen from the valley below. "Jerusalem—Sunrise" (265), by H. A. Harper, is broadly treated and impressive; but we have never seen the buildings of the Holy City represented so tottery, irregular, and out of the perpendicular. H. Pilleau's view of "The two Colossi, Thebes—during the Inundation of the Nile" (268) is singularly delicate in colour and handling. No. 290, by E. Hume, and R. W. Radcliffe's "Wanderers from the Flock" (293) deserve notice; and still more so R. W. Allan's "Fish Stall at Venice" (310), in which the strong contrasts of sunshine and shade, with the piles of gleaming fish in the latter, are rendered with great force and truth. "Raising the Ghost" (303) and "Laying the Ghost" (321), farcical companion drawings, by A. Stocks, will find admirers. No. 335, by J. M'Dougal; 399, by Constance Phillott; 401, by Max Ludby; and 424, by R. W. Fraser, we have marked as noteworthy; as also J. A. Fitzgerald's fairy subject, called "Midnight Revellers" (481), in which we like best the skurrying rabbits. It is perhaps a pity, however, that so much labour should be expended on such a subject as this by an artist who can paint a figure so well as that of the negro servant trying on his master's lace neckerchief before a glass in the small drawing on one of the screens called "Conceit" (540).

A few other drawings on the screens may be mentioned. A group of *bric-à-brac* (510) by B. W. Spiers is painted with almost painfully minute equality of stippling: the finer qualities of art technique are not to be thus obtained. Mr. Ruskin sends a small study, apparently unfinished, "In the Pass of Killiecrankie" (511), in which the general effect is got with adequate breadth, if in rather unlovely hues (colour in touches, to render it "precious," was, we presume, to be added), yet with an attention to detail that shows keen observation of nature and conscientious care in the record of that observation. "Kittenhood" (560), two little girls with a kitten at a piano, by E. A. Hughes, is a gem; the children's faces are lovely, the colour is much richer than is usual with this artist, and free from the former excess of violet. "Bread and Sunshine" (609), a miniature on ivory by Mr. Herkomer, representing a young Tyrolean peasant sitting on a stout timber fence, discussing a loaf, in full sunshine, is a marvel of minute yet broad and forcible elaboration. The sciography—the incidence of the shadows on the objects upon which they are cast—seems so scientifically accurate that the use of photography is suggested. We do not affirm, however, that the camera has been employed—though we have no fear of an action for libel such as that lately brought in a Belgian court against a critic, and lost, by the painter, Van Beers. Who shall say that the aid of photography may not be legitimately employed to fix unerringly the changeable shadows of figures in sunlight?

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

MECHANISM OF THE EYE.

Professor McKendrick began his eighth lecture on Tuesday, the 7th inst., with remarks and illustrations of the means by which we are enabled to accommodate our sight to the perception of objects, at a distance varying from five or six inches to about seventy yards (termed the near and distant points). This power was studied by Dr. Thomas Young, and is attributed to the change in the shape of the lens produced by means of delicate elastic muscular fibres, which adjust the focussing. The specific action of light upon the eye in the production of luminosity and colour was next considered, and it was stated that these results may be obtained by mechanical stimulants or electrical currents, or may be the consequence of disease, objective and subjective; and also positive and negative impressions were explained and illustrated, with other interesting ocular phenomena. The physiology of the retina was next considered and fully illustrated, reference being made to the entrance of the optic nerve, the yellow spot, the most important point, and the blind spot. The conditions of retinal excitation were stated to be as follows: luminous rays must have a certain wave-length from red to violet, and the excitant must act for a certain time and with a certain intensity. Illustrations were given of the phenomena due to persistence of images on the retina, and it was explained why light coloured and white bodies appear larger than dark ones; a fact due to irradiation. By this means, as well as by fatigue of the retina, erroneous impressions are sometimes produced. The lecture was closed by a series of brilliant experiments illustrating the production of colours in great variety, including the complementary colours and neutral tints.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS.

Mr. P. L. Sclater, F.R.S., Secretary of the Zoological Society, gave his fourth and concluding lecture on Thursday, the 9th inst. Beginning with the fauna of Madagascar, or Lemuria, a sub-region of the Ethiopian region, he showed how it differs from that of the mainland of Africa by the absence of the larger quadrupeds, and by the presence of thirty species of lemur, which replace the monkeys. Madagascar is also specialised by the singular animal the aye-aye, very much resembling the rodents, and by many peculiar birds. The Oriental or Indian region was next considered. Its larger animals are somewhat inferior to those of Africa. They include the tiger, elephant, leopard, rhinoceros, tapir, and camel. The region is very rich in birds, especially in Gallinae, such as peacocks, pheasants, and other fowls. The fauna of the Palearctic region (North Asia, Europe, and Africa north of the Atlas), the next reviewed, was characterised by special types, such as the wild sheep and chamois, and a great variety of singing and other birds. The carnivora include bears, wolves, dogs, and many rodents, beavers, hares, &c. The sixth and last region reviewed was the Nearctic (North America, down to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec), which has a great general resemblance to the Palearctic region. The mammals, as a whole, are very similar—the glutton, beaver, sheep, and reindeer

being instanced as forms common to both; but there are besides indigenous elements represented by the prong-buck (an antelope) and the intermixture of neotropical forms, such as the raccoon and the opossum. The special forms of birds include the bluebird, mocking-bird, and a few humming-birds; and the turkey specially belongs to America. Having now reviewed the six great regions and their types and "lipotypes," the lecturer concluded by discussing the most reasonable explanation of the phenomena of geographical distribution as thus manifested, and showed that the only hypothesis which gives any clue to their existence is that of the generic descent of species from other similar pre-existing species, or what is called "the Darwinian Origin of Species."

SWAN'S METHOD OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING BY INCANDESCENCE.

Mr. J. W. Swan, in his discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 10th inst., stated that the fate of electricity as a lighting agent, in place of coal gas, greatly depends on the success of the incandescent method. The older, or arc, system, by means of which the luminous points of two carbon pencils emit a powerful light, was exhibited and shown to be not adapted for private houses. After explaining that it is through the resistance afforded by platinum and other materials that a strong electric current is converted into luminous heat, he proceeded to demonstrate that such light could only be prolonged by surrounding it with a vacuum. He then showed how this can be effectually obtained by exhausting a glass bulb by means of the new mercurial air-pump. He stated that probably the first efficient incandescent lamp, with a carbon filament, was made in Newcastle, and exhibited at a meeting of the Philosophical Society in October, 1877. By burning a lamp under water containing fish he showed how small an amount of heat is evolved, and therefore that no injury can be done to a room or its decorations. The recently improved forms of this lamp can now be cheaply constructed and can be maintained at a high degree of incandescence for twelve hundred hours without succumbing. Comparing the cost with that of gas, and allowing for the value of by-products, one cwt. of coal distilled into gas will produce a light of 3000 candles for one hour. Now, one cwt. of coal will give 50-horse power for the same period. Reliable experiments have shown that by means of electric incandescence a light of 150 candles will be the product of one-horse power; so that one cwt. of coal, giving 50-horse power, affords by the medium of electricity a light of 7500 candles; whereas, if converted into gas, it would give only a 3000-candle light. As regards the cost of laying the electric wires, Mr. Swan quoted the authority of Sir William Thomson, showing that actual experience proved it to be less than the outlay incurred by the laying on of pipes for lighting by gas. Finally, he said that he had no doubts as to the future of incandescent electric lighting; and that, when once clearly established, it would be found cheaper than gas. All communities would welcome it for its marked advantages in connection with health and safety. The Lecture Theatre and Library were lit by Messrs. Faraday by Mr. Swan's method.

THE CHIEF PERSONS OF THE "ILIAD."—HOMER'S TRANSLATIONS.

Mr. W. Watkiss Lloyd gave his fourth and concluding lecture on Saturday last, the 11th inst. After a review of the subjects of the previous lectures, he considered the poet's conception of some of the leading characters. He discussed the various misinterpretations and misconceptions of a series of critics respecting the characters of Agamemnon and Achilles, and also the position of Helen with reference to her recent apologists, with whom Mr. Lloyd could not altogether agree, although they include such names as Pope, Mure, and Gladstone. He opposed to them the judgment of the poet himself, and contrasted her conduct and language with those of the virtuous Andromache. He quoted from her lament over Hector the lines,

For now, no other for me is in wide Troy remaining
Tender and kindly; but all, as they regard me, shudder.

Mr. Lloyd next considered the requisites of a translation of Homer for a purely English reader, referring first to the translations of Chapman and Pope. Both liberally interpolate in their renderings of the poet; but Pope shocks less frequently by incongruities, and recasts the style more completely, and preserves a noteworthy proportion of Homeric spirit in the most spirited passages. With all its faults, his Homer is a valuable acquisition for English literature. Literal prose and blank verse translations were described as inadequate for their purpose. Cowper's attempt is an admitted dreary failure; and, in spite of its popularity, Mr. Lloyd expressed his opinion that the late Lord Derby's version of the "Iliad" is no more than an improvement upon the pedestrian tameness of Cowper. He next pointed out the defects in the English couplet and in ten-syllable heroic line, blank or rhymed. Homeric rhythm and rapidity demand Homeric trochaic accentuation. In reference to the numerous unsuccessful attempts to naturalise the poet's own hexameter measure in English, Mr. Lloyd said that the Latins, in their adoption of Greek metres, took cognisance of the structure of their own language, which had not been done by English poets, and he pointed out the direction in which the solution of the problem is to be expected. After illustrating his opinions by quotations, he concluded by reading a specimen of a translation of both epics by himself, the passage chosen being the description of Achilles arming for battle, line for line, phrase for phrase with the original.

THE ATTITUDES OF ANIMALS IN MOTION.

Mr. Muybridge, of San Francisco, gave a lecture last Monday upon the science of animal mechanism as demonstrated by a series of experiments with electro-photography. He projected upon the screen, with the aid of the electric light, a large number of transparent photographs, illustrating the conventional attitudes in which the artists of various ages, from the earliest Egyptian to those of modern times, have represented animals to assume while executing certain movements; and compared them with the results obtained with twenty-four photographic cameras placed a short distance apart upon a bench laid parallel with a track over which the animal was caused to move, thus enabling him to obtain several pictures while it was making a single stride. Various successive attitudes assumed by the horse while hauling, walking, ambling, trotting, galloping, leaping, &c., were exhibited; and of dogs, oxen, deer, &c.; also of men walking, running, leaping, wrestling, turning summersaults, &c. Another series exhibited foreshortenings, obtained by the use of a number of cameras, with which simultaneous exposures were obtained of a moving animal from several points of view. With another instrument, called the zoopraxiscope, many of these photographs were exhibited apparently executing in sight of the audience movements as plainly as one sees an animal moving in nature. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and many persons eminent in literature, science, and art, were present.

Mr. W. Winterton, of Leicester, is gazetted High Sheriff of the county, in the room of Sir F. F. Turville; and Mr. H. Edwards, of Holyhead, High Sheriff of Anglesey, in the room of Sir C. Hoskyns Read.

OUR ARTIST WITH THE JEANNETTE ARCTIC RELIEF COMMISSIONER.

SEE PAGE 265.



GROUP OF KIRGHIS IN FRONT OF THEIR FELT TENT.

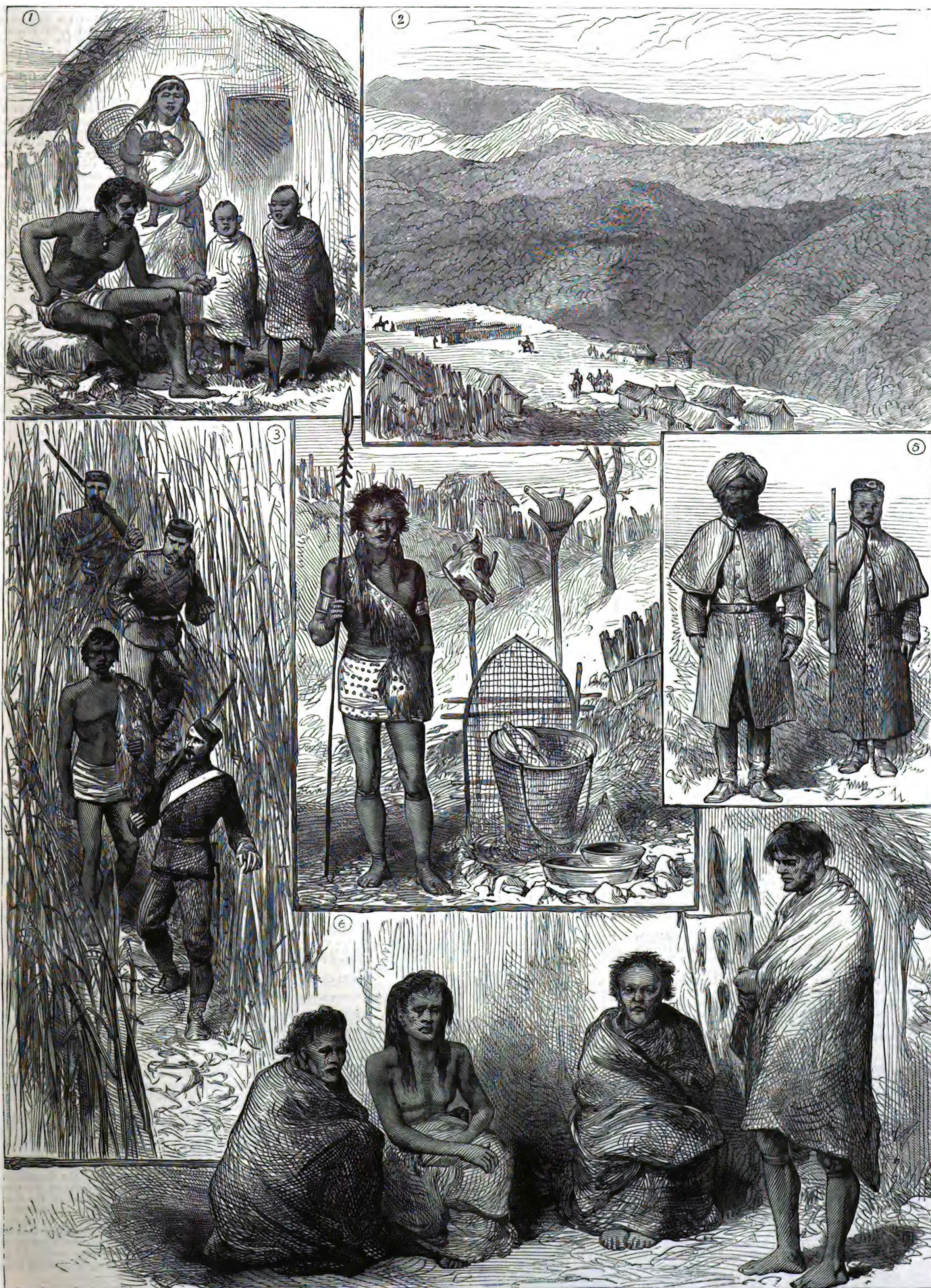
TOWN OF TIUMEN, SIBERIA.



A KIRGHIS BRIDAL PARTY.

EXPEDITION TO THE NAGA HILLS.

SEE PAGE 266.



1. Nagas at home.

2. Inspection of troops, Naga Hills.

3. Bringing down a Prisoner.

4. A Naga in War Dress at his wife's grave.

5. Sikh of the 42nd Light Infantry, and Cachari military policeman.

6. Chiefs of Meehama and Konima.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.
The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government stamp the name of the inventor.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.
Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d.—J. T. DAVENPORT,
23, Great Russell-street, W.C., Sole Manufacturer.

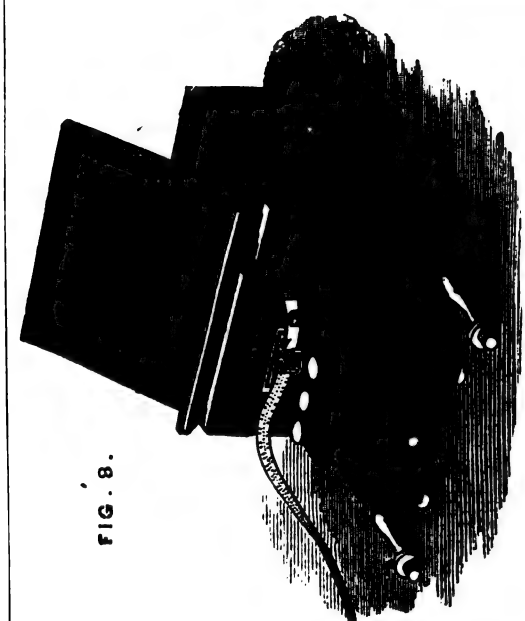


FIG. 8.

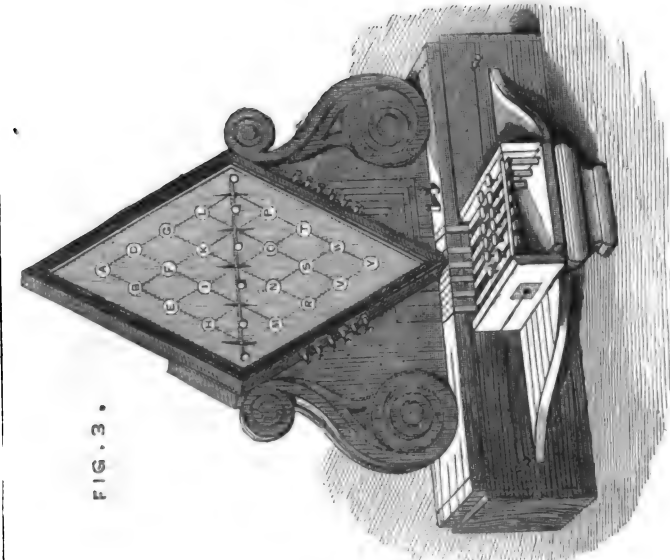


FIG. 3.

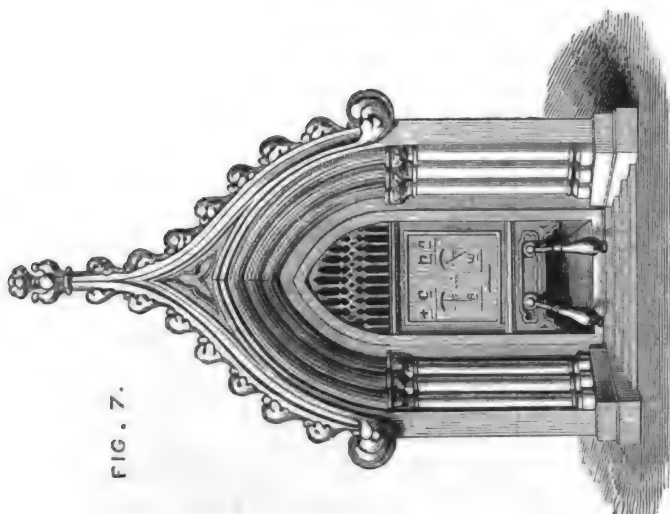


FIG. 7.

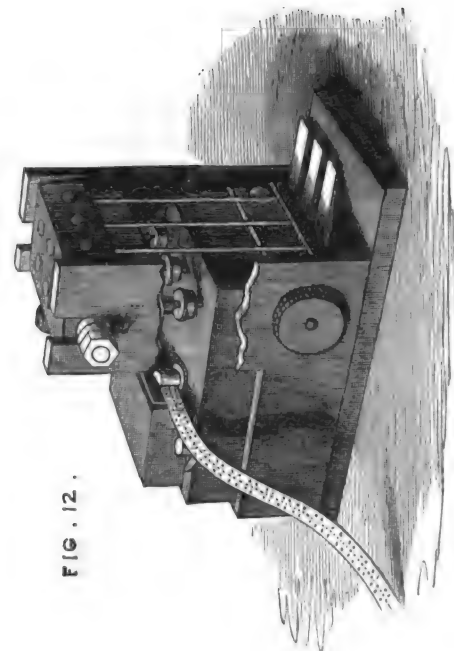


FIG. 12.

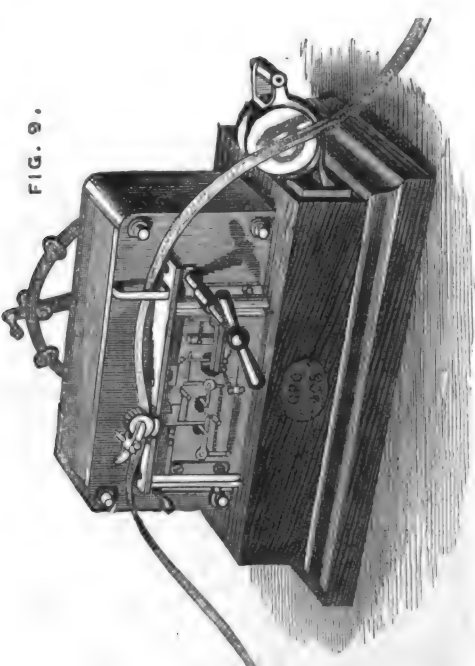


FIG. 9.

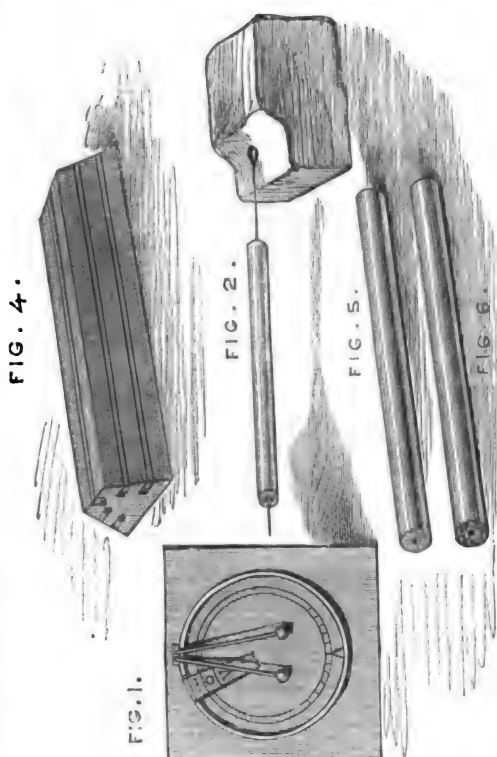


FIG. 4.

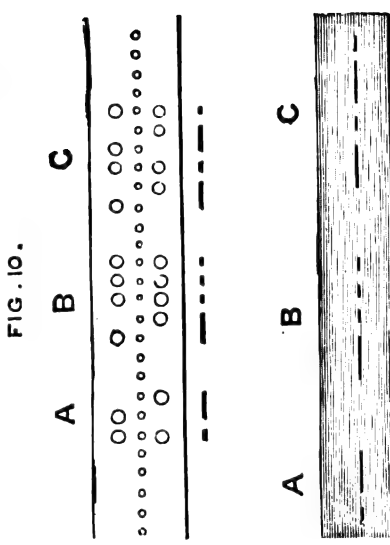


FIG. 10.

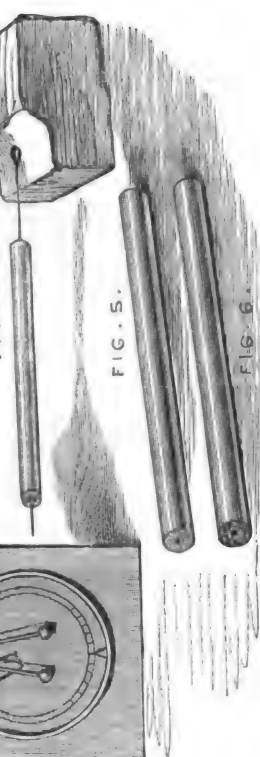


FIG. 11.

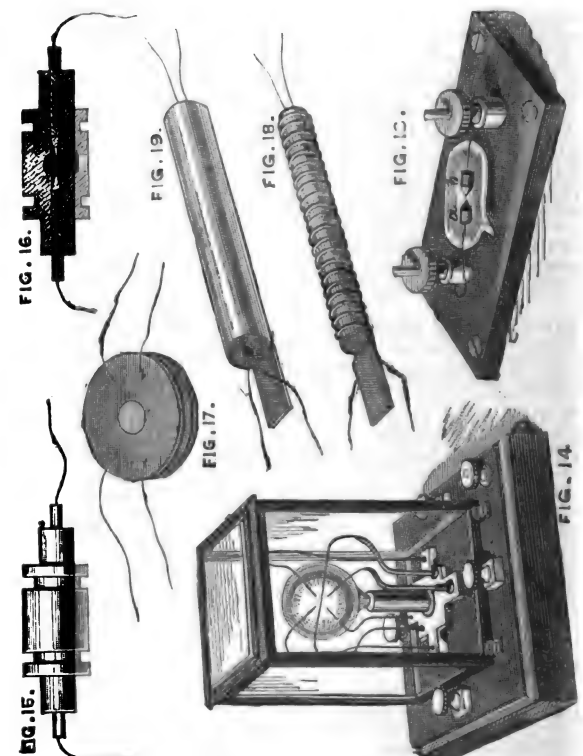


FIG. 15.

FIG. 16.

FIG. 19.

FIG. 18.

FIG. 12.

FIG. 17.

FIG. 14.

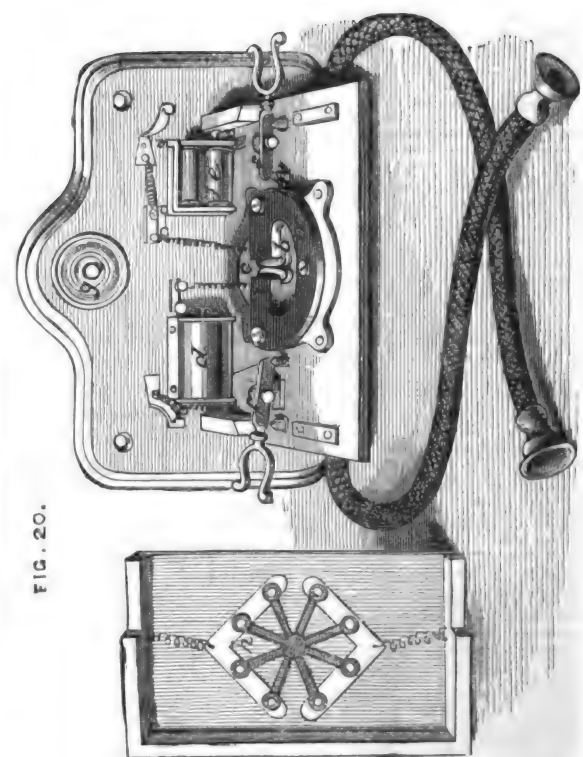


FIG. 20.

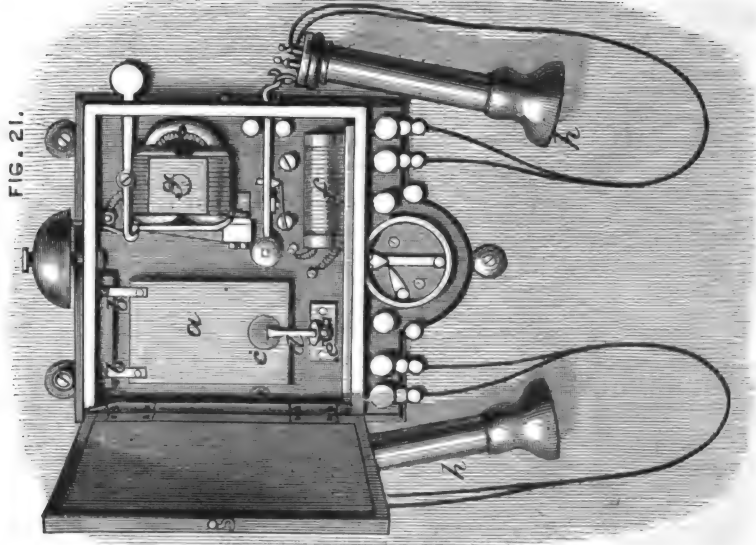


FIG. 21.

1. Ronalds' Dial Telegraph, 1816.
2. Cooke and Wheatstone's Five-Needle Telegraph.
3. Cooke and Wheatstone's Five-Needle Telegraph.
4. "Fossil" Telegraph.
5. First Submarine Cable between England and France.
6. Atlantic Cable.
7. Double-Needle Telegraph for Houses of Parliament.
8. Performing Machine.
9. Transmitter.
10. Telegraphic Characters on Perforated Band.
11. Same copied by receiving instrument on green paper.
12. Pneumatic Perforator.
13. Various Lightning Protectors.
14. Varley's Vacuum Tube; a, b, metallic points.
15. Varley's Vacuum protector (later form).
16. Varley's Carbon protector, or Lightning Bridge.
17. Twisted Wire protector.
18. Ordinary Tube protector, used in the Postal Telegraph Office.
19. Longitudinal section of the same.
20. External Tube of the same.
21. Gower-Bell Telephone.
22. Fan-Telephone.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2238.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1882.

WITH SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENNY.
AND COLOURED PICTURE } By Post, 6^d.



PEMBROKE DOCK, MILFORD HAVEN.—SEE PAGE 290.



LAUNCH OF H.M.S. EDINBURGH: THE CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR EXPLAINING THE MODE OF LAUNCHING TO THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

BIRTH.

On the 20th inst., at Elm Grove House, Berkhamsted, Herts, the wife of Rear-Admiral W. A. Rombold Pearse, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 14th ult., at All Saints', Port of Spain, Trinidad, W.I., by the Right Rev. Bishop Rawle, assisted by the Rev. R. B. Feast, William Gordon Gordon, Esq., son of the late Arthur Hill Gordon, of Port Patrick, Wigtownshire, Scotland, to Gertrude Maude, youngest daughter of John Scott Lushie, Esq., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Trinidad.

DEATH.

On the 7th inst., at Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray, the Right Hon. Thomas Egerton, Earl of Wilton, in his 83rd year.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 1, 1882.

SUNDAY, MARCH 26.	
Fifth Sunday in Lent. The Duke of Cambridge born, 1819. Morning Lessons: Exod. iii.; Luke ii. 1-21. Evening Lessons: Exod. v. or vi. 14; 1 Cor. xv. 36. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary D. Wilson; 8.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., St. James's, noon, the Bishop of Rochester.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. H. A. Cotton; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Prothero; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Fleming. Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Dean of Carlisle, Dr. Oakley; 3 p.m., Rev. D. Moore. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. H. White; 7 p.m., Rev. R. Lee. Moon's first quarter, 1.33 p.m.
MONDAY, MARCH 27.	
Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, half-yearly meeting, City Terminus Hotel, 10.30 a.m. Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m., Mr. Edward O'Donovan on Merv. Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.	Surveyors' Institute, 8 p.m. Actuaries' Institute, 7 p.m. Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m., Professor John Perry on Hydraulic Machinery.
TUESDAY, MARCH 28.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor McKendrick on the Mechanism of the Senses. Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m., Discussion on the Design of Structures to Resist Wind Pressure. Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m. Photographic Society, 8 p.m.	City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, annual festival, Cannon-street Hotel. Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Bagshot, anniversary, noon. School for Daughters of Officers in the Army, anniversary, United Service Institution, 3 p.m.—the Duke of Cambridge in the chair.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29.	
Botanic Society, exhibition, 2 p.m. Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, festival, Willis's Rooms, 2.30 p.m., Prince of Wales in the chair. College of Physicians, Lancelian Lecture, 5 p.m. (and on Friday).	Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Prof. Barff on a New Antiseptic Compound. Naval Architects' Institution, meeting at Society of Arts (three days)—the Earl of Ravensworth, President, in the chair.
THURSDAY, MARCH 30.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor Tyndall on Resemblances of Sound, Light, and Heat. Royal Society, 4.30 p.m. Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m. Chemical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.	Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m., Mr. B. Haughton on Railway Statistics, 1880. University College Hospital, anniversary, 3 p.m. Races: Croydon, Warwick, Croxton Park, Pontefract.
FRIDAY, MARCH 31.	
Cambridge Lent Term ends. Royal Institution, 8 p.m., Mr. Wm. Spottiswoode on the Electric Discharge on a Magnetic Field, 9 p.m. Architectural Association, 7 p.m., Mr. J. F. Seddon. Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m., Costa's "Eli."	United Service Institution, 3 p.m., Captain P. H. Colomb on Manoeuvring Powers of Ships. British Home for Incurables, dinner at the Allion. Barristers' Benevolent Association, general meeting at Middle Temple Hall, 4.30 p.m.
SATURDAY, APRIL 1.	
Oxford Lent Term ends. Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor H. G. Seeley on Volcanoes.	The Oxford and Cambridge Universities Boat-Race. Royal Academy of Music, Students' Orchestral Concert, 8 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Force.	Direction.	
March	Inches.	°	°	°	0-16	°	°	Miles.	In.	
12	30.491	45.4	37.8	77	5	54.4	30.8	xxv. sw.	63	0.010°
13	30.526	44.5	36.5	75	2	55.2	34.1	xt. sw. wsw.	67	0.010°
14	30.371	45.1	38.1	78	0	57.6	31.7	xxv. sw.	72	0.010°
15	30.538	46.5	38.6	76	2	57.7	35.1	xxv. wsw. x.	92	0.010°
16	30.572	47.7	39.9	76	0	60.6	31.6	xxv. wsw. wsw.	102	0.010°
17	30.487	46.2	38.2	78	0	60.3	32.5	xxv. wsw. sw.	83	0.010°
18	30.226	46.6	39.8	79	0	61.5	31.1	sw. wsw. sw.	63	0.008°

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—
Barometer (in inches), corrected .. 30.491 30.526 30.371 30.538 30.572 30.487 30.226
Temperature of Air .. 45.4 44.5 45.1 46.5 47.7 46.2 46.6
Temperature of Air .. 37.8 36.5 38.1 38.6 39.9 38.2 39.8
Temperature of Evaporation .. 77 75 78 76 76 78 79
Direction of Wind .. xxv. sw. xt. sw. wsw. xxv. wsw. x. xxv. wsw. sw. sw. wsw. sw.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 1s.

A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run in the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 3.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 1s., available by these Trains only.
Tickets and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 29, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hays' Agency, Cornhill, also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order.) J. P. KNOTT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE TWO MONTHS' FORTNIGHTLY.—On FRIDAY or SATURDAY TO MONDAY (First, Second, and Third Class) Tickets will be issued on and after APRIL 1 by all Trains at REDUCED RATES TO YARMOUTH, LOWESTOFT, WALTON-ON-NEZE, WELBY (for Clacton-on-Sea), HARWICH, DOVERPORT, ALDEBURGH, FELLINGSTONE, SOUTHEND, HUNSTON, and CROMER.
For full particulars see Handbills and Time Tables.
WILMAN BIRT, General Manager.

GROSVENOR GALLERY WINTER EXHIBITION.
The Winter Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six, with a Collection of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS and a COMPLETE COLLECTION OF THE WORKS OF G. F. WATTS, R.A., forming the first of a series of Annual Winter Exhibitions illustrating the performance of the most eminent living painters. Admission, 1s. Will CLOSE THURSDAY, APRIL 6.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—Gallery, 48, Great Marlborough-street. Exhibition NOW OPEN, Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

MR. G. W. MOORE'S ANNUAL BENEFIT, ST. JAMES'S.
GRAND HALL, NEXT TUESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, MARCH 28, on which occasion he will have the valuable co-operation and assistance of nearly all the principal Artists connected with the West-End Theatres.—Kantells, 56; Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.—Tickets and places at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall.

MR. IRVING is gratified to announce that the present demand for seats at the Lyceum being without precedent during his management, to meet the wants of the public desiring to witness the performance of "Romeo and Juliet," SEATS can be BOOKED for TWO MONTHS IN ADVANCE. Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling; Mercutio, Mr. Terriss. Box-Office (Mr. J. Harts) open Ten till Five.—LYCEUM.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—ENGLAND'S HOME OF MYSTERY.—MAGRELYNN and OOOKE'S Original Entertainment of Illusions introduced in Comedy Sketches. Every Evening at Eight, and on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon. Exhibitions illustrated by Mr. George Glyn, entitled NOT AT HOME. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Easter Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, CLOSED. WILL REOPEN EASTER MONDAY, at Three and Eight, with THE HEAD OF THE FOLL, by Arthur Law; Music by Eaton, Fanning; and a new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled NOT AT HOME. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Easter Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN PARTS THIS WEEK,

MARCH 25, 1882.

The publication of the Thin Paper Edition of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS being for the present week suspended, subscribers will please to notice that copies of this Number forwarded abroad must be prepaid according to the following rates:—*Two pence* to Africa (West Coast of), Alexandria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, China (via United States), Constantinople, Denmark, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Holland, Italy, Jamaica, Mauritius, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America; and *Three pence* to China (via Brindisi) and India.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the date of publication.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1882.

In the House Commons on Monday night the adjourned discussion on the first of the proposed new Rules of Procedure, or rather upon Mr. Marriott's amendment objecting to the closing of a debate by a bare majority, was resumed. It will be remembered that the suggested new Rules, twelve in number, were laid upon the table of the House soon after the Session opened, and that their consideration was deferred, first by the needless prolongation of the debate on the Address by the Irish members; next, in consequence of the action taken by the Government in the Lower House in respect to the appointment by the Lords of a Select Committee to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Act; and, lastly, by the urgent necessity of obtaining last week several votes in Supply before the close of the financial year. These hindrances having been removed, Monday was fixed upon for renewing the debate on the closure. In anticipation of that event, a meeting of about 150 members of the Conservative party was held on Friday afternoon, at which Sir Stafford Northcote recommended a determined but not an obstructive opposition to the First Rule, and expressed his opinion that, as there would be four clear nights for discussion, the division on Mr. Marriott's proposal might be taken before the Easter recess—which, by-the-way, is to commence on Tuesday, April 4, and to last six days. If that and other amendments should be rejected, the Opposition leader will himself move to negative the first resolution.

Such were the circumstances under which the debate was resumed on Monday night, after a multitude of questions (more than fifty), chiefly asked by Irish members on trivial subjects, had been disposed of. The first speaker was Mr. Raikes, a newly-elected member, and a former Chairman of Committees, whose official experience as a contribution to the discussion would have been more valuable if it had been less imbued with party spirit. But he effectively contrasted Mr. Gladstone's present opinions on the subject with those expressed by the Prime Minister when in opposition. The most noteworthy point in the powerful address of Lord Hartington, who followed Mr. Raikes, was his announcement that, without some change in the Rules, the Government could not make any approach towards carrying the measures which a great majority of the country required. If others thought they could carry on the business of the House under the existing rules, his Lordship declared that he and his colleagues would cheerfully make way for them; but as long as her Majesty's present advisers were responsible for the conduct of affairs they must appeal to the House to give them the powers necessary to that object. Lord Hartington hinted at some slight modifications of the First Rule later on—and probably the suggestion will bear fruit—but he insisted on the imperative importance of accepting the principle of the closure.

Sir John Lubbock, who subsequently spoke, did not object to that principle, but only to the mode of applying it. The hon. Baronet, as a Liberal, contends that in their proposed reform Ministers are going beyond the necessities of the case, and that if their scheme should be carried in its integrity, they would be forging an instrument of repression that may hereafter be turned against themselves. He therefore suggests, if he is not prepared hereafter to press, the adoption of a majority of two to one. This may sound very plausible; but its meaning is, in effect, that the Opposition shall control, or be enabled to defeat, the policy of the responsible Ministers of the Crown. That the Opposition are able from time to time to modify the measures of the Government by fair discussion every Session bears witness. Their indirect influence will always be potent. But is not Sir John Lubbock's proposal a scheme for sanctioning obstruction in a new form, and thus paralysing the hands of the Executive? In nearly every Legislature throughout the world the closure, in some form, is in operation. In England alone, where it has hitherto been unnecessary, is the Speaker's initiative suggested as a safeguard against the tyranny of the majority, and the notion that so exalted and responsible an official would declare "the evident sense of the House" to be in favour of closing a debate when a bare majority supported it, is, as Mr. Goschen has said, founded neither on reason nor experience. Parliament seems to have become so perverted by the obstructive action of Irish minorities, that it is thought to be monstrous for the Government, although representing a very large majority, to demand the power to carry its measures. Lord Hartington has put the matter with

blunt plainness, and the Government are evidently of opinion that it would be better to consume the rest of the Session—for the Easter recess is already in sight—in carrying a proposal which would restore the suspended rights of the majority, than to accept any plan that would paralyse our Parliamentary system. It is certain that if every one of the proposed rules were to pass intact, the forms of the House would still favour prolonged discussion, and equally certain that public opinion would quickly condemn the slightest attempt to fetter freedom of speech.

During the absence of the Queen at Mentone, in which charming retreat her privacy is scrupulously respected, and her health and spirits are, we hope, being thoroughly renewed, her Majesty's sons, whose admirable training has well fitted them to sustain the prestige of Royalty, do not relax their efforts to promote on all suitable occasions those public objects which tend to increase the happiness or ameliorate the condition of her subjects. With the Prince of Wales at their head, the grand scheme of a Royal College of Music has been pushed forward by their Royal Highnesses with so much zeal and perseverance as to have passed out of the region of ideal projects. The inaugural assembly at St. James's Palace has been followed by a City meeting, at which the Duke of Connaught supplemented the preceding addresses of his three Royal brothers, and by a subsequent gathering of influential colonists at Marlborough House. It is stated that more than £50,000 have been already promised, and that an equal sum will probably be contributed by the City Companies and merchants. That one third of the required endowment should have been subscribed within a few weeks is a most auspicious beginning of this national enterprise, and a good omen as to the result of an appeal to the liberality of our provincial towns. As the Duke of Connaught said at the Mansion House on Monday, the object of the College is not to drain the country in general of musical genius in order to maintain a constant supply in London, but to create, as it were, "a reservoir, from which music may be circulated throughout the entire empire;" its functions as a teaching and examining body, by the aid of free scholarships, being intended to encourage musical talent wherever found. Thus, the College is to be developed into a national Conservatoire, to which all local schools may be affiliated; the whole system being put in action by a Musical Senate, which will appoint examiners and grant certificates. This gradual development of the scheme under the auspices of the four Princes, and Mr. Grove, the managing director, is adapted to win that public confidence which will ensure adequate pecuniary support.

It is amazing how practical improvements in "the houses we live in" lag behind the teachings and discoveries of sanitary science. Exhibitions, conferences, and societies for promoting the better drainage of our dwellings and improving the public health, seem almost a "delusion and a snare" in view of the startling revelations contained in Dr. Playfair's report on the sanitary condition of Bagshot Park, where poisonous sewer gases were permitted to permeate the mansion, and almost proved fatal to the amiable Duchess of Connaught and her infant daughter. In this new residence, constructed on the most improved principles, the elaborately constructed system of baths, drains, and waste-pipes actually communicated with the soil drains of the house, and conducted the poisonous malaria into the very heart of the building! Happily, her Royal Highness was, not without risk, removed in time from her unhealthy home, and is slowly recovering from an illness brought on by the same causes that nearly cut off in his prime the Prince of Wales. We seem to learn where the germs of death lurk in our houses only to become more exposed to their fatal influence. It is not merely the denizens in our back-slums, but the occupants of public offices, splendid mansions, and suburban residences, who are as liable as ever to be poisoned with sewer gas and carried off by typhoid fever, spite of pretentious builders and engineers.

The Channel Tunnel is making great progress, and at a meeting held a few days ago of the company that is responsible for the gigantic undertaking, Sir Edward Watkin, who was able to spare a short time from his personally-conducted tours to Shakspeare's Cliff, gave a most glowing report of their prospects, defended the project with his usual vigour, and expressed the utmost confidence that they would in due time meet their French friends midway beneath the "silver streak." Meanwhile the scientific committee is pursuing its inquiries, which are, however, limited to discovering whether the English end of the Channel Tunnel can be adequately protected against an invader. In the House of Lords on Monday night Lord Granville stated that the general national question involved would be open to the consideration of Parliament. If, however, as is understood, successive Governments have provisionally sanctioned the colossal work, does not the familiar proverb of the steed and stable-door find a new application? Sir Edward and his French colleagues press on, and on Tuesday obtained the prestige of a visit by the Prince and Princess of Wales. It seems to be rather a question of engineering enterprise than of legislative sanction; and, perhaps, when Parliament meets next year, its deliverance on the subject, whether favourable or otherwise, will be of no avail.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Reasons, not of State, but of space, constrain me, this week, to merge the "Playhouses" in the "Echoes." There has been an exceptional pressure on our columns; and lest the "Playhouses" should be squeezed out altogether I was fain to entreat the daughter of Aer and Tellus to grant hospitality "on this occasion only" to Theopis and his train.

There is less need, perhaps, to apologise for bringing the drama to the front in this column, since the performance of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Lyceum is just now the universal topic of conversation in Society. "What do you think of Henry Irving's Romeo?" "How did you like Ellen Terry's Juliet?" are among the first questions asked you by the ladies whom you have the honour of taking down to dinner. Of course there are controversies as to the respective merits of these admirable artistes. There are Irvingites and Anti-Irvingites. There are Terryans and Kataterryans (I do not mean Kate). There are those who object to the resuscitation of the mute Rosaline, and others who object to the interior as well as the exterior of the tomb of all the Capulets being made the groundwork of a superb scene; and who think that Friar Laurence should be permitted to recite, after Juliet has slain herself, the inordinately long speech beginning with the delusive promise—"I will be brief."

But my business is to redeem the promise I made last week, and, leaving the magnificent impersonations of Mr. Irving and Miss Terry to the controversialists, to say something about the other performers in the tragedy. First let me give warm commendation to the Nurse of dear old Mrs. Stirling. Is it discourteous to call her old? Why, 'tis confessed in "Men of the Time" that the accomplished actress in question was born in 1817. Is it impertinent to call her dear? Why, she was one of my mother's dearest friends; and I remember full four-and-forty years ago seeing Mrs. Stirling, a young, beautiful, and vivacious woman, playing (in a full suit of brown velvet), at the St. James's Theatre, the part of the hero in a melodrama called "Pascal Bruno." Her vivacity has not left her; and age as well as youth has its beauty.

Mrs. Stirling's Nurse is, from first to last, a careful, appreciative, and scholarly performance. With exquisite skill does she portray that which seems to me the only tolerable feature in the Nurse's character, as Shakspeare has drawn it. She is a vain, fickle, cross-tempered, greedy, venal old woman; and her eagerness to persuade Juliet to commit bigamy by marrying Paris, on the plea that her first and lawful husband, Romeo, will never come back to Verona, is absolutely revolting. She is continually teasing Juliet; in one scene she wantonly tortures her susceptibilities; but she does really love the girl with that passionate and whole-hearted affection not uncommon in an age when fathers and mothers treated their children with inflexible severity, and the only kindness which the poor young creatures experienced was at the hands of dependents. Mrs. Stirling's expression of the Nurse's love for her foster-daughter made the Nurse herself (who otherwise would be but a Renaissance Mrs. Gamp) lovable.

Mr. W. Terriss is a very manly and gallant Mercutio, and suits the action to the word and the word to the action most eloquently as well as skilfully in the "Queen Mab" speech. Mr. C. Glenney is a picturesque and sufficiently fiery Tybalt. I mean that he is quite angry and animated enough, and does not rant, as too many Tybalts are apt to do. Mr. G. Alexander gives a modest but chivalrous rendering of the Count Paris; Mr. Fernandez delivers with due solemnity the lengthy *sententia* of Friar Laurence; and Mr. T. Mead is as concentrated, incisive, and striking in the Apothecary as I was sure this excellent Shakspearean actor would prove to be. Mr. Howe, as Capulet, is duly stately; but I must say with regret that I do not in any wise like Miss L. Payne's Lady Capulet. Her manner is as harsh as that of a mother in the sixteenth century generally was; but she might mingle some dignity with her harshness: and she is not dignified. Mr. Howard Russell speaks with intelligence and quiet effectiveness the prologue of the Chorus; and Miss Helen Mathews is a graceful Lady Montague.

Touching the scenery, dresses, and general "mounting" of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Lyceum, which I propose to notice next week (to do so now would be unjust to another theatre), there is but a solitary little morsel of sumptuary hypercriticism in which I intend to indulge; and it may as well be done with at once. The brown dress of Friar Laurence strikes me as being wholly incorrect. Friar Laurence was a Franciscan monk, and the Franciscans did not wear brown. The habits of the fraternity are figured, and the colours thereof described in Father Bonanni's great work "Ordinum Religiosorum in Ecclesia Militanti Catalogus," published during the Pontificate of Clement XI.; and in this book it appears that the Franciscans of the Observance wore a frock of "the natural colour of the wool;" that is to say, nearly white, and over that a short mantle with a cowl of the same material and hue. The Franciscans of the Stricter Observance, and those called Conventuals, were habited in grey, or ash-colour; and the monks were closely shaven, and wore only a very thin fringe of hair round their shaven crowns. At the Lyceum Friar Laurence is full-bearded.

Mr. H. J. Byron's Comedy-Farce of "Auntie," which has begun that which I hope will prove a long and triumphant career at Toole's Theatre, is an extremely funny production; in fact, you laugh so heartily and so continually during the three short acts of which the merry piece is composed, that you quite forget the fact that the plot of the play itself is of the very flimsiest kind. Nay, when even that circumstance is brought under your cognisance, the necessity of "Auntie" having any epopœa worth speaking of does not by any means become apparent. "We may be good and happy without socks," the philosopher has said; and "Auntie" gets

on very well at Toole's Theatre with the very tiniest of dramatic socks and the most exiguous of buskins.

Mr. Benjamin Bunny (Mr. J. L. Toole) is the good-natured husband of a pretty young wife (Miss Winifred Emery). Mr. Bunny is, to use a Scotticism, "sair owerhanded," not by a "bubblyjock," but by his wife's aunt, Mrs. Dragoonier (Miss Emily Thorne), an imperious, selfish, and boastful widow, who rules the Bunny establishment with a rod of iron. On the other hand, the life of gallant half-pay Major-General Mogador (Mr. J. Billington) is made miserable by the continual presence and interference with his domestic affairs of his wife's brother, Charles Loafington (Mr. E. D. Ward). Miss Effie Liston plays Mrs. Mogador. The object of the two husbands is to get "Auntie" and the "loafing" brother-in-law out of their respective houses; and in this, after a series of very queer episodes overbrimming with broad fun, both in the action and the dialogue, they finally succeed. The story is materially helped in its evolution by the admirable acting of Mr. E. W. Garden as Snorum, a Margate lodging-house keeper, and of Mrs. Eliza Johnstone, as a strong-minded and deeply-injured cook.

A correspondent, writing from the Riviera with violet ink, all too pale for these dim eyes, has (unintentionally, I am sure) embittered my existence by referring to the adverb "helter-skelter." Says the correspondent from the Riviera:—

I find, on reading a small poem called the "Snow Bunting" (1876), the line "Not like the Dutch Fleet, helter-skelter of yore," and the following note appended. "No doubt an allusion to the defeat of the Dutch fleet, on the coast they were then traversing, when, after the death of Admiral Tromp, it fled, in the utmost confusion, part to the north towards the Helder, part to the south, towards the Scheldt (Dutch, Skelder), giving rise to the British sailor's exclamation, 'There they go, Helder-Skelder (helter-skelter).'"

And yet, adds my correspondent, "we meet with the word 'helter-skelter' in Shakspeare." Of course we do. It is in the Second Part of Henry the Fourth (act v. sc. 3), in which Pistol says:—

Sir John, I am thy Pistol and thy friend,
And helter-skelter have I rode to thee;
And tidings do I bring, and lucky joys,
And golden times and happy news of price.

Most of the dictionaries in my possession merely define "helter-skelter" as an onomatopoeic adverb formed to resemble the sound of the thing (as pell-mell, topsy-turvy, hodge-podge, humpty-dumpty), and signifying hurry and confusion, disorder and tumult, without regard to order and precedence. Very few of the lexicographers within my ken trouble themselves about the etymology of the word. One, indeed, Skinner, derives it from the Anglo-Saxon "heolstor accendo;" the hurry and confusion of the infernal regions.

The learned Professor W. W. Skeat, I have not the slightest doubt, knows all about the true derivation of "helter-skelter," and can cite numerous instances of the word having been used prior to Shakspeare's time. But I do not possess Professor Skeat's great work; and I cannot afford to buy all the dictionaries which are published. I have, indeed, an Anglo-Dutch "Woordenboek;" and therein the Batavian equivalent for helter-skelter is "rompstomp;" which does not help me much.

Mere conjecture is accounted by scientific philologists to be a very serious crime. I am not scientific; and, for the nonce, intend to be criminal. In the extremely unlikely case of there being no trace of "helter-skelter" to be found in English literature anterior to Shakspeare, how would it be if there were some truth after all in the "Helder-Skelder" story: only that it referred, not to the defeat of Tromp (whom my correspondent erroneously dubs "Van" Tromp), but to the scattering of the Spanish Armada? Let us be chronological for a moment.

According to the late Mr. Dyce, "The Works of William Shakspeare" (London: Bickers, 1881), the Second Part of "King Henry the Fourth" was composed prior to the year 1598. Now, the Spanish Armada was finally routed in September, 1588. I read in "Lingard's History of England" (vol. vi., p. 251):—

The dawn of morning discovered the Armada dispersed along the coast from Ostend to Calais. In a short time a cannonade in the direction of Gravelines collected the adverse fleets. The Spaniards, with forty sail, bravely sustained the attack of their enemy during the day; in the evening the increasing violence of the wind carried them among the shallows and sandbanks near the mouths of the Scheldt. The following morning, with the aid of a favourable breeze, they extricated themselves from danger.

"There they go, helter-skelter" (Helder-Skelder), one of the Elizabethan pilots may possibly have sung out. Probably he did not say or sing anything of the kind; and "helter-skelter" may be a word as old as Domesday Book. Still it may be humbly pleaded, in extenuation of my criminality, that war times are a peculiarly appropriate season for the coinage of new words. "Shave" for hoax first obtained currency during the Crimean War. So did "telegram" for telegraphic message. And to the American Civil War the *Lingua Balatrónica* owes the revival, if not the invention, of "skedaddle," "greenback," "copperhead," and "stampede."

I learn from excellent authority that the "Chaunt of Achilles," the sparkling pasquinade on the Rotten Row celebrities of the early days of the Victorian era, which appeared in the *New Sporting Magazine* in September, 1838, and the authorship of which has long and erroneously been attributed to Mr. Charles Sheridan, was, in reality, the offspring of the witty pen of the late Mr. Bernal Osborne. In a number of the magazine now in the possession of his son-in-law Mr. Osborne has, *manu propria*, signed the verses in question, and in the margin has filled out all the initials in the text. The fact is worth recording as an item in the social and literary history of our time.

Mem.: In a volume of *The Kepsake* for 1844, edited by the Countess of Blessington, and which I bought for the sake of its beautiful frontispiece—a portrait of Viscountess Jocelyn,

engraved in stipple by W. H. Mole, after C. R. Leslie, R.A.—I find among the contributors Eugene Sue, the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, Benjamin D'Israeli (*sic*), M.P., Lord John Manners, Walter Savage Landor, R. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Richard Westmacott (of the *Age*?), S. C. Hall, and Ralph Bernal, M.P. Mr. D'Israeli's contribution is entitled "Fantasia." It is a prose romance—a three-volume novel compressed into two pages and a half. It begins "Sybically":—

'Tis a scene of perpetual moonlight; never-ceasing serenades; groups of gliding revellers; gardens, fountains, palaces!

It concludes "Tancredically":—

All is mystery; and so is Life. Whither do they go! and where do we! Yet it was a scene of perpetual moonlight &c., &c.—*da capo*.

Mr. Ralph Bernal's contribution is a romantic historic tale, called "The Rendezvous," the scene being laid in France at the period of the regency of Philippe of Orleans.

Touching the smoking of tobacco on the stage, "D. C.," Leeds, reminds me that the objectionable practice in question is not by any means a new one, and quotes Hartley Coleridge's "Introduction to the plays of Massinger and Ford" to show that in the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras the play-house stages were intruded upon by the young gallants of the Court, who, appalled in all their bravery, occupied stools where now would be the "wings" and puffed the fumes from their tobacco pipes in the faces of the performers.

But this was not precisely what I meant. That to which exception was taken was smoking by the actors themselves as part of the "business" of the play. Of course there has always been puffing of pipes in the inn parlour scenes in "Sho Stoops to Conquer" and "Paul Pry." Many years have passed since I last saw "No Song, no Supper"; but I think a pipe is smoked (I know that a real boiled leg of mutton is eaten) in that cheery English operetta. The earliest stage direction prescribing smoking that I can find is in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife," in which (act iii. sc. 2) Perez is discovered "in a very mean lodging-house, seated and smoking." "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife" was in this manner performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, in September, 1825; but in Stockdale's edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, "printed from the text" with the notes of George Colman the Elder (London, 1811), there is no stage direction as to smoking. It was probably a traditional bit of stage "business." The earliest cigar that I can remember on the boards was the mild Havana smoked by the late Mr. Alfred Wigan in "Still Waters Run Deep." Then came Mr. Eccles's cutty pipe in "Caste;" and now cigars and cigarettes in actors' mouths (the ladies even have a whiff at a *papillote*, occasionally) have become universal and offensive.

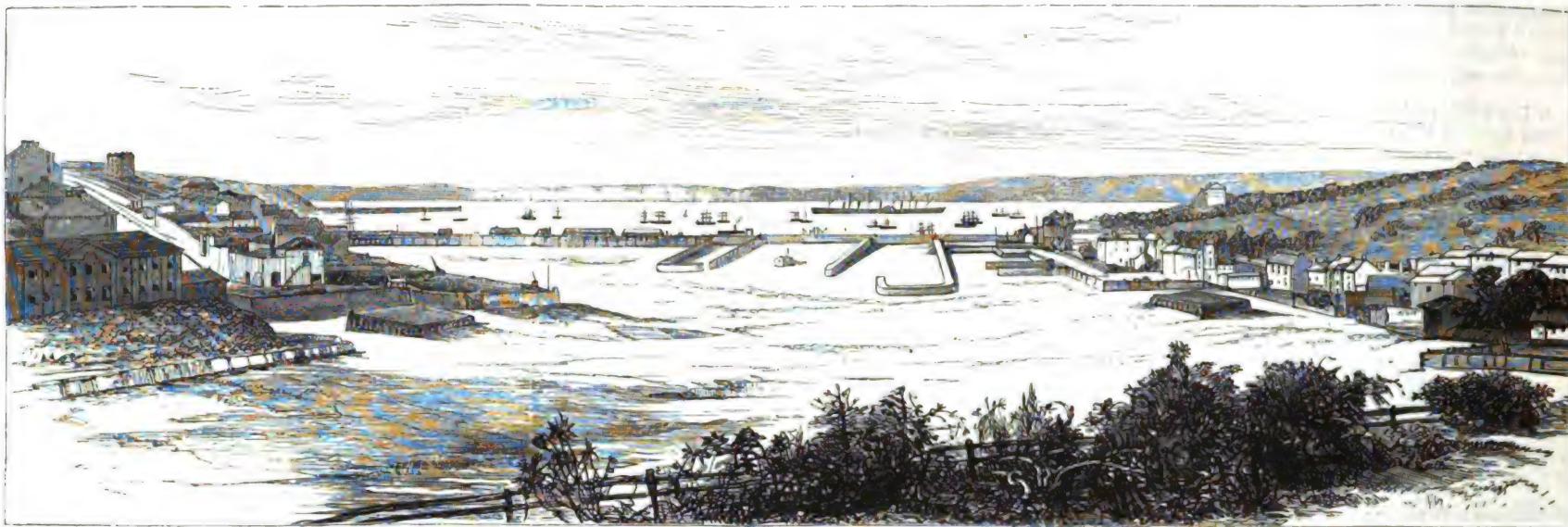
The outcome of the lecture on the absurdities of modern feminine attire—an address which has been again delivered at the Kensington Townhall by the medical gentleman who labours under the hallucination that the votaries of fashion can be persuaded to obey the dictates of common sense—is an "Exhibition of Hygienic Costume" at the Cavendish Rooms, in Mortimer-street, which display opened on Tuesday and closes on Saturday. In a notice of the exhibition a writer in the *Daily News* makes, with amusing solemnity, the announcement "that on no pretence whatever would Man, were he artistic, philosophic, literary, or bucolic, be admitted." The writer goes on, "It is not thought seemly that men, because they happen to have the gift of drawing or writing, should be permitted to explore the mysteries of the toilette, and reveal the precise nature of those substructures on which the edifice of fashionable costume is reared."

This last paragraph strikes me as being the merest "fudge." It is notorious that the "fashions" are, in nine cases out of ten, devised by male and not by female artists. If you will keep your eyes open, you will see in nearly all the fancy stationers' shop-windows sheets upon sheets of woodcuts, representing with diverting naïveté the most intimate items of "the substructures of the edifice on which fashionable costume is reared." These pictures are drawn and engraved by men. The "patent seamless petticoat" was invented by a man—the Chevalier Something or another. The most noted dressmaker in the world is a man—Mr. Worth, of Paris. Men are known to be much more cunning cutters of ladies' mantles than women are; and, finally, it is to a gentleman—Mr. Samuel Sidney—to whose plain directions, in the "Book of the Horse," ladies who ride on horseback are indebted for information as to the "precise nature of the substructures" on which the edifice of female equestrian costume should be reared. Before Mr. Samuel Sidney's time, the vast majority of ladies seemed to think that a riding-habit, a man's hat, and a whip were the only requisites for an Amazonian costume; and their "substructures" were uncomfortable and dangerous.

There is nothing new under the sun. I have before me a book called "Health and Beauty," written about thirty years ago by an ingenious lady called Madame Caplin, and illustrated by a number of lithographs of ladies in various kinds of hygienic and non-hygienic corsets. Madame Caplin was a staymaker of the superior, moral, hygienic, and generally "high-toned" order; and she further to inculcate the maxim laid down by Spurrier that "health is the base and instruction the ornament of education," Madame opened, at her residence in Berners-street, an "Anatomical and Physiological Gallery for Ladies only." Berners-street is as close to Mortimer-street as Mantua is to Verona. The final cause of Madame Caplin's book and Madame Caplin's gallery was, of course, "high-toned" staymaking. What is to be the eventual result of the "Hygienic Exhibition" of 1882, it is difficult to foretell.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Princess Louise, paid a visit on Monday afternoon to the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, in Queen's-road, Chelsea, and remained for a considerable time, narrowly inspecting the different wards of the institution. On Wednesday, the twenty-ninth instant, his Royal Highness takes the chair at a public dinner in aid of the funds of the hospital at Willis's Rooms. I shall have something to say concerning the festival and the admirable charity itself next week.

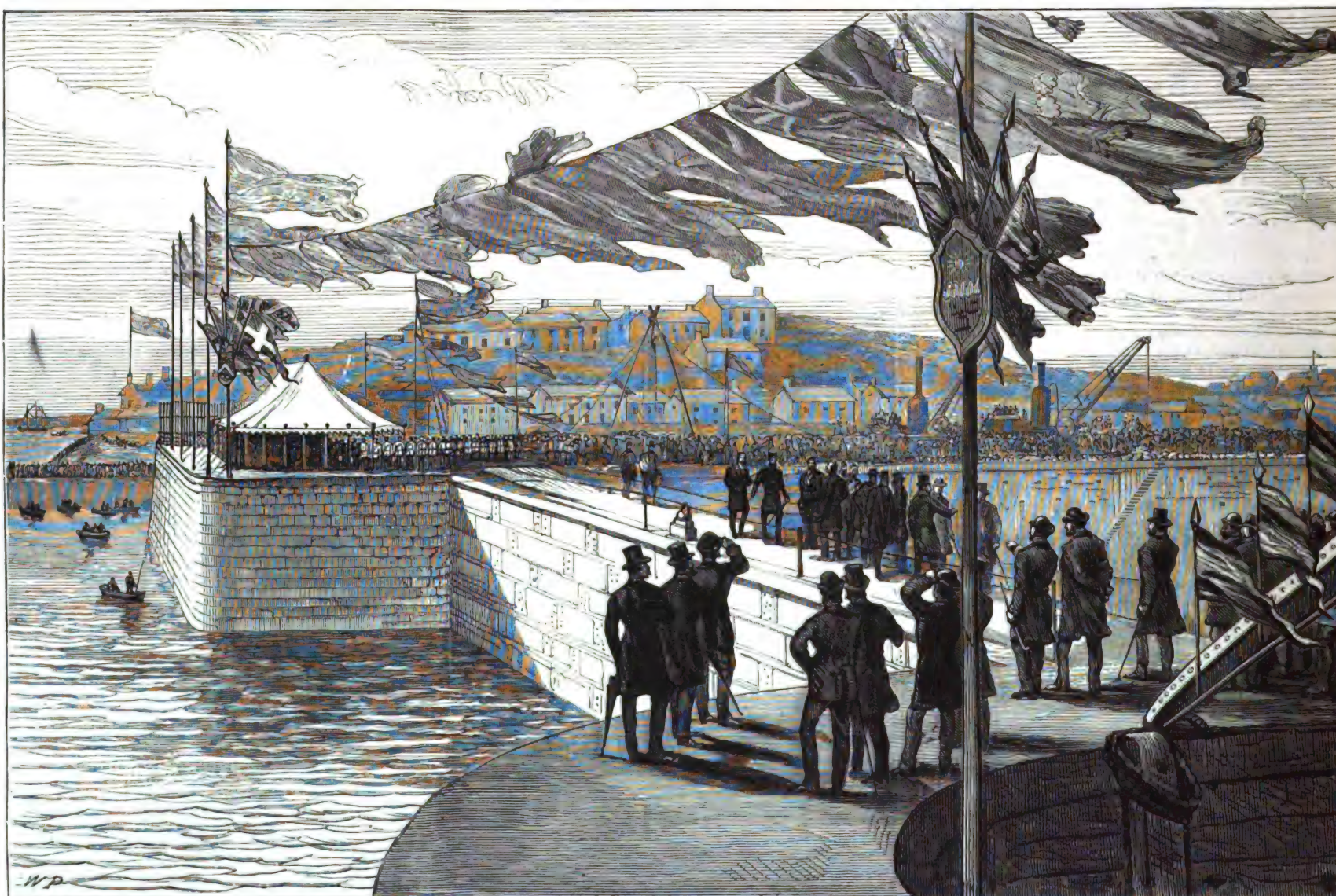
G. A. S.



MILFORD HAVEN, LOOKING TOWARDS PEMBROKE DOCK.



MILFORD HAVEN, LOOKING TOWARDS THE ENTRANCE, SHOWING THE NEW DOCK.



THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH INSPECTING THE NEW DOCK UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT MILFORD HAVEN.



OUR ARTIST IN EGYPT: A THIRD-CLASS CARRIAGE ON THE RAILWAY BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA AND CAIRO.—SEE PAGE 200.

A JOURNEY ACROSS SIBERIA.

A telegram from Irkutsk, near the shore of Lake Baikal, in Eastern Siberia, dated the 11th inst., informed us last week that our Special Artist, Mr. A. Larsen, accompanying Mr. Jackson, Special Commissioner of the *New York Herald*, who is sent by the proprietor of that journal, Mr. J. Gordon Bennett, had safely reached that distant place, on their way to the River Lena. The aim of their long journey is to find and relieve the distressed Arctic exploring party shipwrecked in the *Jeannette*, Mr. Bennett's steam-yacht, which was equipped and dispatched from San Francisco to pass through Behring's Strait, and to explore the Arctic Ocean north of Asia.

The following extracts from our Special Artist's letters relate to the particular incidents which are delineated in his sketches engraved for this week's publication:—

"From Orenburg to the fortress of Petropaulovsk, there is no Government post for travellers. The horses are kept by the so-called 'voluntary' post. The price here is therefore much higher than in Siberia, the horses costing each four copecks per verst, whereas in Siberia the price varies from a copeck and a half to three copecks per horse. Nor are the stations kept by private enterprise so clean or so large as those on the Government post-road. In my sketch of the interior

of one of these post-stations (No. 4) are two travellers drinking tea. To the left hand is the Russian stove, brick-built, and whitened with chalk. An open door to the next room shows a woman standing by the cradle with a baby. The cradle is fixed to the ceiling; the walls are covered with pictures of the Imperial family and others. As we travel day and night, the only sleep we can get is while driving on. But on tolerably smooth roads one soon gets accustomed to this. We put a few pillows on the seat, lie down stretched out at full length, well muffled up in furs, and so make ourselves as comfortable as possible (Sketch 3). A few days after our departure from Orenburg we reached the Ural Mountains. The snow had meanwhile become so deep, from the recent snowstorms, that we travelled with five or sometimes with six horses. In the Urals we were soon to experience the further effects of those snowdrifts (Russian "buran") which we had already seen in Orenburg and along the railway line from Samara to Orenburg. One night I was awakened by the howling storm, and, looking out, noticed that we did not move from the spot. The drivers, called "yemtschiks" in Russian, were beating and swearing at the horses; but it was of no use. The horses were standing in snow up to their bodies, perfectly exhausted. After a few more desperate efforts to move on, they lay down in the snow, as if to say they had done their utmost, and

would die before they would do any more. The yemtschiks seemed to think the horses were right in this opinion. They came up to the sledge and told us that we could get no further; the snow was too deep. We were in a kind of valley, surrounded by high mountains. To the right and to the left were snow hills, which rose higher every moment. The wind was blowing with tremendous power, whirling the powdery snow high up in the air, making it almost impossible to keep our eyes open. The temperature was about twenty degrees of cold (Reaumur). So, what was to be done? Seeing that the horses were not able to pull, hardly even to stand upright, we told the yemtschiks to put them out of harness, and take them to the next station, from which they were to bring ten fresh horses. They did accordingly; after some minutes we saw them disappear, with the horses, in the dense mist. When we heard the last tinkling of their bells, it may be imagined how lonely we felt. We were left to ourselves there amongst the mountains, with no other company than that of the roaring wind, and the wolves howling at a distance. But the wolves soon came nearer; so near, that we saw them on the next snow hill about fifty yards off. (See my sketch of this incident.) We got out our weapons and had a few shots at the wolves, but it seemed without killing any one. Yet they were frightened by the shots, and disappeared, and did not come near us any more. During five

hours we waited there; the sledge became more and more buried in snow, and we had got inside it to keep ourselves warm. At last, the bells were heard a second time, and then came the men with fresh horses, and wooden shovels to dig out the sledge, if necessary, or to clear the road of snow (Sketch 2). It appeared that our yemtschiks had lost the right road, and had consequently got into such deep snow that it was impossible to force a way through it. But all this while, only about twenty yards to the right of us was the high road, which we found after an hour and a half shovelling away the snow. The new horses did their work splendidly, such work as only a Siberian horse can stand; and after a few hours more we sat comfortably at the station, with a glass of *tschai* before us.

"Alongside the post road, in the steppe through which we travel, live many of the Kirghis. We had often seen them on the road, driving cattle to the next village, and had long wished to visit them in their winter dwellings. At the station Karakulskaja, twenty miles from Troitsk, we met a fine old Cossack named Ponomareff, who kept the post station. He was, as we afterwards learned, a rich man who owned a hundred horses, and the house where the station was established was his property. He gave us a very nice dinner, with a clean cloth, and even napkins to it, a great rarity among the Siberian peasants. In short, he tried, as well as his two sons, tall, fine-looking fellows, to make us as comfortable as they could. When we expressed a wish to visit the Kirghis, one of the young men offered to accompany us. Of course, we accepted his offer, with thanks; and presently started together. After an hour's drive we reached the Kirghis winter quarters, where the young Ponomareff explained, as the Kirghis did not speak Russian, that foreigners had come to see them. They were evidently much flattered, and invited us into their best hut. They ordered mutton to be prepared, with tea and other things, all which we, however, having little time, were obliged to refuse, not a little to the disappointment of our hosts. According to custom, we sat down on the divan; and while I was taking a sketch of the room, the Kirghis who took us round stood beside me, and watched the pencil. When the sketch was finished he roared with delight, and asked if I would not be kind enough to sketch the children in the school. Of course I wished no better, and we went there. When the door was opened we saw a little room four feet below the ground. On the floor sat five children, from four to six years of age, with huge Kirghis boots on their knees, reading half aloud. The reading was, to our ears, something like the humming of bees, but was accompanied by the bleating of some young kids, kept in the same room behind a straw lattice. This did not prevent the animals from coming out now and then, showing their heads between the children's, and looking on at the school. We were rather surprised at seeing such young children able to read, considering the fact that a great part of the Russian people in Europe learn neither to read nor write. We asked the schoolmaster, who sat by with his indispensable stick, to bid one of them read alone. Silence was then established, except the noise of the kids bleating, and every one of the pupils read a chapter of their prayer book, having previously found the portion he knew best. After having distributed about five pounds of honey cakes among the children, and having given a trilling money present to the older ones, which they would hardly accept, we thanked our hosts and young Ponomareff and continued our journey, much satisfied with this visit to the nomad Kirghis."

By the fall of a shed in the playground of a public school at Glasgow on Monday four children lost their lives and many others were seriously injured.

The Huddersfield Town Council have resolved to invest £50,000 in the Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Railway Extension in the event of the bill for the scheme passing through the House of Commons.

A full meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday at 7, Adelphi-terrace. Fifteen English and foreign members having been elected, a paper on Climatic Influences as regards Organic Life was read by Dr. Gordon, C.B., Honorary Physician to the Queen.

The *Citizen* states that the total expenditure for general purposes at Christ's Hospital during the past year amounted to £57,354. Within the same period the average number of children maintained and educated in the Hertford and London establishments has been 1177.

Mr. G. W. Moore's annual benefit will take place at St. James's Great Hall, next Tuesday, in the afternoon and evening; when he will present two attractive programmes, sustained by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels and a galaxy of eminent artists connected with the principal theatres.

The annual benefit of the Royal General Theatrical Fund took place at Drury Lane Theatre on Monday afternoon, when the extensive miscellaneous programme customary on these occasions was presented to an audience which included a considerable proportion of the dramatic profession. Though many of the leading actors and actresses on the London stage had volunteered to appear in choice fragments from some of the most popular plays now being acted, and the potent name of Mr. Irving, who had undertaken to give a recitation, was included in the list, the attendance was, we regret to say, considerably thinner than on previous occasions. We gather from the programme that there are at present forty-nine annuitants on the books of this excellent institution, many of whom are over eighty years of age.

The two events of the past week in the Irish capital were the Castle Ball on St. Patrick's night and the Amateur performance at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday, under the patronage of the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Cowper. The ball, notwithstanding the current reports that Lord Cowper shared the odium with which the present Ministry is regarded by a section of Irish society, was largely attended by the most influential landowners and their families; and the Amateurs attracted an overflowing audience, at double prices, in all parts of the house. The performance was in aid of the Drummond Institution, a charity founded by the late Alderman Drummond for the maintenance and education of the orphan daughters of soldiers. The pieces presented on the occasion were Mr. Byron's comedy, "Old Soldiers," and Mr. W. S. Gilbert's musical fairy tale, "Creatures of Impulse," and both were excellently acted. Mrs. G. M. Onslow and Mrs. G. H. Moore-Lane displayed histrionic talent much superior to the ordinary amateur standard, and Mrs. Langley's song in the second piece received, as it deserved, the honour of a double encore. Captain Moore-Lane, A.P.D., Captain McCalmont, A.D.C., Captain Somerset-Maxwell, Mr. Stopford, Coldstream Guards, A.D.C., and Messrs. Martin and Brien acquitted themselves admirably in the parts assigned to them. Mrs. Stephenson, the only professional lady engaged in the performance, acted with her usual intelligence and vivacity. Mr. Michael Doyle's admirable arrangements for the seating and exit of the vast audience contributed to the success of the entertainment, which, we are glad to note, resulted in a substantial addition to the funds of a most deserving charity.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, March 21.

No duels except in the provinces! No Ministerial crisis, in spite of the officious notes of the *Journal des Débats*! No murders to speak of! And yet the modest annalist must continue his weekly task. In his working-room Théophile Gautier used to have always before his eyes an ominous motto, eloquent in its pleonasm, "Les journaux quotidiens paraissent tous les jours!" With the necessary modification, the axiom is applicable to weekly journals. But why this hesitation? Why these doleful reflections? Indeed, the annalist may well lament and hesitate.

The calendar marks March 21; the weather is that of June 21. The sky is radiant, the buds are bursting, the apple-trees are in flower, the Magnolia Yulan of the Champs Elysees is in full bloom—a mass of celadon green like the floral decoration of a Chinese *foukousa*—the blackbirds are whistling, the crows are building their nests and noisily confabulating in President Grévy's garden; several members of the French Academy have renewed the cotton-wool in their venerable ears, and the sparrows have carried off the old wool to pad their nests withal; the Bois is resplendent with verdure and luxurious equipages; the country is inviting; Paris is full of the dazzling whiteness of Oriental sunlight . . . and the annalist must pursue his Sisyphean task, unmoved by the intoxicating perfumes of renaissance nature! For him Bank holidays have no charms; Easter brings no relief; he cannot even go to Paris and back for five pounds, seeing that he is already at Paris!

The Parisian waiters divide the English visitors to Paris into two categories, *L'Anglais à primes* and *L'Anglais à primeurs*. The former tightens his purse-strings and dines at fixed-price restaurants, where he avoids "suppléments" like poison, and takes modest stewed prunes for dessert; the latter is the rare representative of the gilt-edged "mildred" of the good old times who spends his money nobly and disdainfully. *L'Anglais à primeurs*, as his name indicates, feeds upon first-fruits, asparagus in January, strawberries in February, and green peas all the year round. Thanks to "personally conducted" tours, the Britishers of the stewed prune category are in the majority nowadays. They are already beginning to adorn the boulevards by their caricatured presence, their unpicturesque costume, and their astounding head-gear. What would the Londoners think of a Frenchman who promenaded Regent-street in greased boots, knickerbockers, and a grey cloth helmet-shaped hat?

But enough of personal reflections and dilettante observation. What is the news of the week? The Salvation Army has opened a campaign in Paris, and placed its head-quarters in the Rue Lafayette. Mr. and Mrs. Marwood have honoured the town with a visit and witnessed the rejoicings of the Mi-Carême. The worthy "exécuteur des hautes œuvres" was lucky, for, since the end of the Empire, such a brilliant Thursday of Mid-Lent has not been known in Paris. The boulevards were crowded beyond conception, and the masqueraders were more numerous and their costumes more brilliant than had been seen for many years.

For the present, the principal occupation of people of leisure, besides the duties and distractions of social life, is to lounge in picture exhibitions. Almost every week some new exhibition is opened by some club or another—a kind of dress rehearsal before the Salon. This year, however, the Salon, whose prestige has been greatly declining of late years, will be entirely eclipsed by an exhibition of a unique description, the idea of which is due to M. J. de Nittis. On May 1, on the same day as the Salon, there will be opened in the fine new galleries of the Rue de Sèze an international Salon, but a Salon composed only of the works of a few first-rate artists. England will be represented by J. E. Millais, Belgium by Alfred Stevens, Italy by J. de Nittis, Spain by Madrazzo, Holland by Josef Israëls, Germany by Adolf Menzel, Austria-Hungary by Munkacsy, and France by four painters—Meissonier, Jules Dupré, Gustave Moreau, and Paul Baudry. A more splendid list of names could not be desired; each nation will be represented by the artist who is beyond dispute the first of his time. Such an exhibition will, of course, offer an interest of the rarest order, and it will be organised in conditions the most favourable for showing the pictures and for the comfort of the visitors. In presence of the increasing favour of private and independent exhibitions, and, above all, in presence of the realisation of this idea of an international and independent exhibition, one is tempted to predict the near approach of the day when the Salon will be abolished for ever. Apropos of the foreign artists, I may mention that M. de Nittis is about to have an exhibition of his pastels in Maclean's gallery. As for the Meissonier exhibition, which was to have taken place in the gallery of the Rue de Sèze, it has been found impossible to arrange it, owing to the fact of many of the artist's finest works being in America, and owing to the enormous *ad valorem* duties that would have to be paid, a second time over, on the return of the pictures. Meissonier will therefore have a place amongst his illustrious international colleagues in art. Finally, to conclude my budget of art news, I may state that Mr. James Tissot was last week elected a member of the "Société d'Aquarellistes Français."

It is the custom for the gazettes to record the sayings and doings of Victor Hugo. At home one must do as the Romans. On Sunday there was a grand dinner at the poet's house, and during dessert the host was told that Alexander III. had pardoned five of the men who were condemned to death, and in whose favour Victor Hugo had written a letter of eloquent antitheses, published by the newspapers of Europe and America. Victor Hugo then rose, and, with profound emotion, proposed this toast:—"I drink to the Czar who has pardoned five of the men condemned to death, and who will pardon them all!"

T. C.

MUSIC.

The last two Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace each included a violin concerto. In the earlier instance, Madame Norman-Néruda played, with fine mechanism and style, the elaborate work that was completed by the late Henri Vieuxtemps but a few days before his death, in June last. The concerto is more successful as a vehicle for the display of executive skill than as a composition intrinsically. On Saturday last Herr Joachim gave a splendid performance of Brahms's First Violin Concerto, and was also heard in his unrivalled execution of two movements (prelude and fugue) from Bach's Sonata in G minor for violin alone. The concert opened with Herr Joachim's impressive "Elegiac Overture," which, as well as the concerto, has before been commented on by us. Other items of both the concerts referred to call for no specific remark beyond the facts that vocal pieces were successfully rendered, on the earlier occasion by Miss C. Elliott, and on the latter by Mrs. Hutchinson and Miss Hope Glenn. "Mignon" was announced to be given by the Carl Rosa Opera Company, in the Crystal Palace theatre, on Tuesday, and "The Bohemian Girl" on Thursday afternoon.

Madame Schumann played again at the Saturday afternoon popular concert of last week, when the eminent pianist gave Beethoven's "Moonlight" sonata with fine effect, and was associated with Madame Norman-Néruda in an excellent performance of Brahms's duet sonata for pianoforte and violin (op. 78). This was Madame Néruda's last appearance this season. At Monday evening's concert Herr Joachim was again the leading violinist, and Middle Krebs reappeared as solo pianist.

Mr. Sims Reeves gave the last of his series of concerts of operatic, national, and miscellaneous music at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when he sang, with the usual effect, Handel's recitative "Deeper and deeper still," and air, "Wait her, angels;" and Beethoven's "Adelaide," the latter accompanied by Madame Arabella Goddard, who also gave a fine rendering of the same composer's Pianoforte Sonata in A flat, with the Funeral March. Madame Patey, Misses Clements and S. Jones, Mr. Herbert Reeves, and Mr. F. B. Foote contributed to a varied programme, which also included the skilful instrumental performances of the "Auenoic Union." Mr. Reeves will now resume his provincial tour; returning to London in May.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society gave a performance of Berlioz's "Faust" music—for the first time in the great Kensington building—on Wednesday evening; the solo music having been assigned to Madame Marie Roze, Mr. V. Kiby, Mr. King, and Mr. Pyatt.

The Philharmonic Society gave the fourth concert of the present season on Thursday evening, when the programme comprised Beethoven's C minor symphony, Mendelssohn's first pianoforte concerto, played by Madame Schumann—this being the fiftieth anniversary of its first performance here—and other interesting features.

The new patriotic song introduced at last week's Ballad Concert is a setting by Mr. C. V. Stanford of lines by the Poet Laureate (some verbal modifications having been made to suit the music). Mr. Stanford, we believe, has adapted a melody furnished by an amateur, and the result is a song of a bold and national character (with an effective choral refrain), the rhythmic effect of which was enhanced by Mr. Santley's fine declamation. The programme was otherwise also of an interesting, although not novel, nature; having comprised popular pieces contributed by the vocalist just named, Misses S. Jones, M. Davies, and McKenzie, Madame Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, Signor Foli, and the members of the South London Choral Association. This week's concert was the last evening performance of the series, an extra concert being announced for next Wednesday morning.

The Guildhall School of Music gave a choral concert at the Mansion House last Saturday afternoon, when the choir sang, with great effect, Mendelssohn's eight-part psalm, "Judge me, O God," and his motet, "Hear my prayer," and other choral pieces. Among these was a cleverly-written part-song, "It was a lover and his lass," composed by David Davies, a student; Miss F. Allitsen having produced a pleasing song, "Stars of the Summer Night," which was well rendered by Mr. D. Henderson. There was some solo playing by Master Leopold (violin) and Mr. Johnson (violin), the former displaying much promising aptitude. Mr. Weist Hill conducted, and Mr. Beardwell was the accompanist.

M.M. Carl Weber (pianist) and A. Kuumer (violinist) gave the first of four concerts of chamber music at the Royal Academy of Music on Wednesday evening; the programme on this occasion having comprised Gade's pianoforte trio, the second string trio of Beethoven, Schumann's "Fantasie-stücke," and vocal pieces contributed by Madame Fassett.

The Carl Rosa Opera Company's performances—removed from Her Majesty's Theatre to the Standard Theatre last Monday week—are to close this (Saturday) evening. Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor" was announced for Wednesday.

The last of Mr. W. Macfarren's three orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall takes place this (Saturday) evening, when the programme will include Beethoven's violin concerto (played by Herr Joachim), Spohr's symphony, "Die Weihe der Töne" (known here as "The Power of Sound"), Schumann's pianoforte concerto in A minor, and other items.

The Highbury Philharmonic Society gave a very effective performance of the music of Weber's opera, "Euryanthe," on Monday evening, by a band and chorus of two hundred performers, the solo singers having been Misses F. Norman, C. Penna, and E. Gibson, Mr. Maas, Mr. Forington, Mr. Thornthwaite, and Mr. W. Thornthwaite. Dr. Bridge conducted. The English text used had been specially adapted by Mr. W. Thornthwaite. The occasion was one of much interest, the work being Weber's stage masterpiece and but little known to the English public. It is included in the repertoire of the German opera performances to be given at Drury Lane Theatre next May and June.

Dr. Sullivan's sacred drama, "The Martyr of Antioch," will be performed next Monday evening by the Brixton Choral Society, Mr. Lemare conducting.

A meeting in support of the Royal College of Music, recently advocated by the Prince of Wales at St. James's Palace, was held on Monday at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The Duke of Connaught pointed out that the college would supply two great educational wants, and that its promoters desired to create an institution which was to be a reservoir from which music might circulate throughout the empire. A City committee for collecting funds was ultimately appointed, and donations were announced amounting to more than £4000. The Goldsmiths' Company have voted £2000 to the college.

A return has been issued which shows that of a total population in Scotland of 3,735,536 those who speak Gaelic number 231,602. The three greatest Gaelic-speaking counties are Inverness (27,117, Ross and Cromarty (56,767), Argyll (50,113).

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THE COURT.

The journey from England to Mentone was accomplished most satisfactorily, her Majesty and Princess Beatrice arriving there at a quarter past four, p.m., on the 16th inst., but little fatigued. The English Vice-Consul met the Royal visitors at the temporary station, opposite her Majesty's residence, no official reception being desired. Mr. Henfrey received the Queen and Princess Beatrice at the entrance of the Chalet des Rosiers, where every minutia had been considered to ensure her Majesty's comfort and repose. A bouquet from the municipality of Mentone had been sent to the chalet anticipatory of the Royal arrival. Bouquets were also presented to the Queen en route by the daughter of the British Consul at Cherbourg, and by the Marquis of Camden at Cannes. Her Majesty had a good night's rest after her arrival, and, with the Princess, drove out the next day towards Cap Martin, the streets being still decorated as upon her arrival. The King and Queen of Saxony visited the Queen on Saturday; and her Majesty paid a visit to the Château d'Orengo at Mortola. On Sunday Divine service was performed at the Chalet des Rosiers by the Rev. Frederick Anson, Canon of Windsor, the Queen and Princess and the Royal household attending. Princess Beatrice visited the King and Queen of Saxony at the Hôtel des Iles Britanniques; and in the evening Prince Leopold arrived from England. A fête was given in the town on Tuesday evening in honour of the Royal visitors. Her Majesty's ironclad Inflexible, stationed off Mentone, fired salutes during the festivities. The Queen and Princess drive out daily, her Royal Highness often patronising the shops of the town; she has also visited the Magnal Artistio Pottery Works.

The Queen has caused a memorial-stone to be placed over the grave of the late Mr. Andrew Toward, in Whippingham churchyard. It bears the following inscription, written by her Majesty:—"To the memory of Andrew Toward, for twenty-nine years the faithful land steward of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, by whom he was much esteemed. Born 21st December, 1795; died 7th May, 1881."

Her Majesty has expressed her intention of opening Epping Forest early in May.

Princess Beatrice has sent £50 to the Princess Frederica's Convalescent Home for Women after Childbirth; and the Duke of Albany has sent £10 towards the funds of the Kingston-on-Thames Industrial Exhibition.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were at the Sandown Park Meeting last Saturday, when his Royal Highness's horse, Fairplay, won the Household Brigade Cup. Their Royal Highnesses had a dinner party in the evening, at which Princess Louise of Lorne was present. Covers were laid for thirty-six, and the bands of the 1st Life Guards and of Signor Raimo performed during and after dinner. The Prince and Princess and their daughters attended Divine service as usual on Sunday. His Royal Highness, accompanied by Princess Louise of Lorne, visited the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, Queen's-road, Chelsea, on Monday; and the Prince and Princess dined with the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Prince Adolphus, the Hereditary Grand Duke, being of the guests. Their Royal Highnesses inspected Mr. Alma Tadema's studio on Tuesday. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined at Marlborough House. The Prince and the Duke of Connaught went to the St. James's Theatre, and afterwards his Royal Highness and the Princess went to the Countess of Rosebery's dance at Lansdowne House. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Christian have lunched with their Royal Highnesses; and the Prince has visited Mr. Agnew's picture-gallery, and also Mr. J. E. Boehm's and Mr. H. Johnson's studios. His Royal Highness attended the third concert of the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, at St. Andrew's Hall; and also went with Prince Leopold to see "Ours" at the Haymarket Theatre. The Prince and Princess visited the Channel Tunnel works at Shapere Cliff, Dover, on Wednesday; and their Royal Highnesses go to the Crystal Palace to-day (Saturday) to see the Electrical Exhibition.

Their Royal Highnesses have consented to open, in June next, the Convalescent Home at St. Leonards.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, who returned to Cairo on Monday, have left for Syria and Palestine.

Princess Louise of Lorne's birthday was celebrated with the usual honours last Saturday, and the band of the Duke of York's School came early in the morning and played beneath her Royal Highness's windows at Kensington Palace.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Buckingham Palace on Monday from Windsor, en route for Biarritz. On the same day the Duke and Prince Christian lunched with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House and afterwards took part in a large meeting held there in support of the proposed Royal College of Music. In the evening the Duke and Duchess went to the Avenue Theatre. Their infant daughter remains at Windsor Castle.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Prince Adolphus, hereditary Grand Duke, arrived last Saturday at St. James's Palace on a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge.

Duke Ernest Günther of Schleswig-Holstein has arrived at Cumberland Lodge on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The Earl of Winton and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, were married on the 16th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge being present. The bride came accompanied by her mother and was met by her father and her bridesmaids—Lady Jane and Lady Sybella Turnour, sisters of the bridegroom; and her four nieces, Lady Florence Anson, Lady Katherine Lambton, Lady Frances Spencer Churchill, and Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice. The register was attested by all the Royal personages present, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck breakfasted with the wedding party at Hampden House. Lord and Lady Winton left for Miss Featherstonhaugh's seat, Appark, near Petersfield, for the honeymoon. The wedding presents, upwards of 300 in number, included from the Queen an Indian shawl, and from the Prince and Princess of Wales a ruby, diamond, and pearl bangle bracelet; and the Duke and Duchess of Teck gave a case of silver salt-cellars and spoons.

The Earl of Mount Charles (Scots Guards), eldest son of Marquis Conyngham, and the Hon. Frances Elizabeth Eveleigh-de-Moulins, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Ventry, were married, by special license, at All Saints' Church, Emsmore-gardens, on Tuesday. The bridesmaids were Ladies Blanche, Jane Seymour, Maud, and Florence Conyngham (sisters of the bridegroom), the Hon. Mildred, the Hon. Hersey, and the Hon. Maud Eveleigh-de-Moulins (sisters of the bride), and Lady Helen Carnegie.

The marriage of the Hon. and Rev. Arnold de Grey with Miss Margaret Pousonby, daughter of the Hon. Spencer and Mrs. Pousonby-Fane, will take place on April 17.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Archer, S. Harward, Rector of Throleigh; to be Rector of Newton Ferrers
Atkinson, John Todd; Perpetual Curate of Worthing.
Baddeley, J. J.; Rector of Farnborough, near Bath.
Blyth, Frederic Cavan; Vicar of Bucknham-cum-Sewstern.
Bousfield, Charles Haslop; Vicar of Hordle.
Bray, Edward; Rector of St. Paul's, Shadwell.
Burlfield, H. J.; Vicar of St. Mark's, Leicester, and Honorary Canon of Ripon Cathedral; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Leicestershire.
Calliphronas, Theodore; Vicar of Earl's Shilton, Leicestershire.
Caudwell, William Edwin Lowley; Rector of Crux Easton.
Chapman, David Macklin Braby; Rector of Wambrook, Dorset.
Chilton, Robert; Rural Dean of Wycombe.
Cox, W. E.; Curate of Chittlehampton; Perpetual Curate of Chittlehampton.
Cress, John Edward; Rural Dean of Malaise.
Dickson, R. Bruce; Vicar of Cadmore End, High Wycombe; Organising Secretary of the S.P.G. for the Archdeaconry of Buckingham.
Edwards, Reginald Henry; Curate of Fordingbridge; Vicar of Batley.
Ellis, Philip, late Curate of St. John's, South Leamington; Vicar of Long Compton.
Everitt, William, Rector of All Hallows', Goldsmith-street, Exeter; Rector of St. Lawrence, Exeter.
Faulkner, Frederic John, Curate of Bishopstoke, Hants; Perpetual Curate of Bricks Mills.
Garwood, Octavius Appleby; Rector of Willingham, near Stow.
Harper, Hugo Daniel; Rector of Beaulieu, Boker.
Hassall, John Thomas, Rector of Wattisfield, Suffolk; Vicar of Christow.
Holland, Walter Lancelot, Rector of Puttenham; Rector of Wallingham.
Howe, John, Vicar of Knowle; Honorary Canon in Worcester Cathedral.
Jenner, G. H.; Rector of Wenloe, Glamorgan-shire.
Linton, Robert Mayer; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Birkenhead.
McClean, Donald Stuart, Vicar of Wellebourne; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Warwickshire, Colonel Charles William Paulet.
MacLennan, Alexander; Vicar of Brompton in Cleveland.
Manners, F. B.; Curate of Meanwood; Vicar of St. Silas's, Hunstret.
Marshall, W. K.; Rector of Panton-with-Wrazley; Rural Dean of Wraggroe.
Moor, Gerald, Curate and Precursor of Stratford-on-Avon; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Sussex, Mr. Donald Larnach.
Morse, Thomas D. C.; Incumbent of Christ Church, Forest-hill; Vicar of Christ Church, Newgate-street.
Osborne, George, Curate of Royston; Incumbent of the Chapelry District of St. John-the-Evangelist, Carlton.
Parker, Frederic Stephenson; Vicar of Sealford, Leicestershire.
Penny, E. G.; Vicar of St. Mary De Lode; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Gloucester.
Piercy, Frederic Wakefield, Chaplain of Stoke Works.
Weller, F.; Chaplain of Amersham Union Workhouse, Bucks.—*Guardian*.

The tower of St. John's Church, Hammersmith, which was dedicated on Saturday, completes the fabric, and finishes a work of thirty years.

The Rev. Harry Jones, Vicar of St. George's-in-the-East and Prebendary of St. Paul's, has accepted the rectory of Great Barton, near Bury St. Edmunds, in the gift of Sir Charles Bunbury.

The Bishop of Rochester consecrates the new chancel of the parish church of St. Mary, Lewisham, to-day (Saturday); the Earl of Dartmouth, Viscount Lewisham, M.P., Sir Charles Mills, Bart., M.P., Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., and others, taking part in a meeting which is to follow.

The new bell, "Great Paul," was successfully rung in the presence of the Cathedral authorities last Saturday in the foundry at Loughborough. It was swung on its own headstock, supported on temporary timbering, and is the first bell of its size which has been rung properly in this way.

On Sunday the Rev. S. F. Green completed a year's imprisonment, having been remitted to Lancaster Castle for contempt of Lord Penzance's monition on March 19, 1881. The day was observed as one of special prayer for the reverend gentleman's release in several metropolitan and provincial churches.

The President of Corpus Christi, Oxford, the Rev. J. Fowler, Professor of Logic, and formerly Sub-Rector of Lincoln College, has been presented with a handsome six-branch silver candelabrum by the graduate and undergraduate members of Lincoln College, as a testimonial of respect, on the occasion of his appointment to the presidency of Corpus.

Dr. Tristram, Q.C., the Chancellor of London, sitting in the Consistorial Court at St. Paul's Cathedral on Monday, granted a faculty to pull down the old Church of St. Paul, Hammersmith, and to build a new one. A faculty was granted in the same court to make improvements in the old churchyard of St. Mary, Haggerston. It is proposed to remove some of the gravestones, to effect improvements in the walks, and to plant it with trees and shrubs.

The thirty-first report of the Church Estates Commissioners was issued on Wednesday morning. It states the transactions approved by the Commissioners between August, 1851, and March, 1881, were 3201 in number. During this year they have approved the terms agreed upon in four cases—three being cases of sales of reversions and one a case of a purchase of a leasehold interest. The aggregate number of cases approved by the Commissioners is, therefore, 3205.

At a meeting held in Newcastle on Monday, under the presidency of the Bishop of Durham, a committee of ladies, headed by Lady Ridley, Lady James, Lady Armstrong, and Lady Trevelyan, was appointed, with the object of raising funds for furnishing Bewell Tower as an offering in perpetuity with the new see of Newcastle, and in completion of the munificent gift of Mr. J. W. Pease. Subscriptions to the amount of £250 were announced; and it was intimated that Mr. and Mrs. Pease had determined to hand over the fittings, representing about £250, to the fund.

A painted window (by Mr. Charles Evans, of Warwick-street), in memory of the Rev. Curteis Young Norwood, has been erected in Sevington church, Kent. Mr. E. Vere Nicoll has given another stained-glass window (by Messrs. Lavers, Barrard, and Westlake) to Tidmington church. A stained-glass window (by Clayton and Bell) has recently been placed on the north side of St. Stephen's Church, Avenue-road, in memory of the Rev. Henry A. G. Oliver, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, late head master of St. John's-wood School, Acacia-road, by his affectionate pupils and friends. During the present week St. Andrew's, Nottingham, has been further beautified by the erection of a single-light vestry window, by Messrs. I. A. Gibbs and Harwood, of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, London.

The Society for Promoting, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting at the society's house, No. 7, Whitehall, on the 16th inst.—the Ven. Archdeacon Harrison in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Building new churches at Forest Gate, St. Saviour's, in the parish of West Ham, Essex, £200; Roath St. German, near Cardiff, £500, 11. M. fund; and Southsea, St. Peter's, Hants, £250; rebuilding the church at East Looe, Cornwall, £125; and steeple, St. Lawrence and All Saints', near Maldon, Essex, £100; and towards reseating and restoring the church at Chalgrove, near Wallingford, Oxon, £20. Grants were also made from the Special Missions Building Fund towards building mission churches at New Lodge, in the parish of Llannon, near Llanelly, £25; and the Brook, in the parish of St. Mary's, Chatham, Kent, £45. The society likewise accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for the Churches of St. Barnabas and St. John the Baptist, Pimlico.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed Friday, May 26, at 2.30 p.m., for the annual general court.

FINE ARTS.

The Exhibition of the Society of Lady Artists was opened on Monday last at their gallery, Great Marlborough-street. The collection is very numerous, especially in the department of water-colour drawings, although many of the lady artists are absent whose presence would be required to render the display adequately representative of what women can do and are doing in art. There are, however, several works which reveal artistic accomplishment or aptitude. Among these may be named "London Bridge," by Miss Clara Montalba; "Through the Wood," by Miss Linnie Watt; "Morning" and "Evening in South Germany," by Miss Fanny Assenbaum; "The Family Bible," by Miss Manning; Miss Louisa Rayner's town views; Miss F. Reason's "Arab Chieftain"; Miss Mansell's amusing "Husband of the Future," darning his own stockings, or those of his strong-minded wife, while she is perhaps lecturing on the rights of women; and contributions by Mrs. Alma Tadema, Miss Ellen Partridge, Mrs. C. Whitlaw, Mrs. Valentine Bromley, Miss Kate Gray, Mrs. Marable, Miss Watson, Miss Leman, &c.

The second exhibition of the Society of Painter-Etchers is open at the Fine-Art Society's gallery, New Bond-street. We have already expressed the opinion that the title of this society is too exclusive and invidious, seeing that it does not recognise the fact that many of the finest etchings of modern times (such, for instance, as those of Unger, Waltner, Brunet, Debains, and many others) are translations from pictures. Nor, probably, is it technically accurate; for some of the etchings admitted are by amateurs, or professionals who can scarcely claim to rank as painters. The assumption implied in the title has, doubtless, originated from the present fashionable exaggeration of the value of the resources of etchings as means of original, or at least of complete, art expression. However, notwithstanding the limitation allowed to, and although the gathering consists only of works not before exhibited, the display is extensive and interesting. Many of the best-known etchers are represented, including Messrs. Herkomer, Macbeth, Law, MacWhirter, Frank Holl, Slocombe, Le Gros, Holloway, Chaddock, and others. Two of the most striking productions are Mr. Haig's architectural pieces, "Chartres" and "The Church of San Fermo Maggiore, Verona," both distinguished by their fine feeling for the picturesque, their effective light and shade, and skilful execution. There are also some etchings by the president, Mr. Seymour Haden, remarkable, especially as the work of an amateur, for their artistic suggestiveness and freedom of treatment.

There is also on view at the same gallery a collection of the original designs made for Dalziel's Bible Gallery, which we have already reviewed. These include drawings by Sir Frederick Leighton, Messrs. Watts, Poynter, Holman Hunt, Armitage, Madox Brown, Sandys, F. R. Pickersgill, and other artists of note. Some of the designs derive special interest from being drawn directly on the wood.

The Lord Mayor is about to present to the City of London a bust of the Prince of Wales to be placed in the Mansion House, and has commissioned Mr. R. C. Belt to execute it.

Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., in presenting the prizes to the successful students of the Broadway Science and Art classes at Hammersmith, took the opportunity of making a few observations upon art in general.

Messrs. Sotheby on Monday offered for sale at their rooms in Wellington-street, Strand, the collection of engravings and etchings formed by the late Lord Beaconsfield. There were some brisk competitions, but no high prices were realised.

The grand advance in photographic portraiture recently made in England is exemplified by the panel-portraits of Mrs. Langtry, just produced by Messrs. Downey, of Ebury-street, Pimlico, and published by Marion and Co., Soho-square. These portraits are remarkable for their simplicity and grace, and fully entitle English photographic art to take a foremost place in portraiture, as it has hitherto done in landscape.

The annual exhibition of the Turners' Company will be held at the Mansion House on Oct. 3, 4, and 5 next. The competition this year will be in wood; in stone, including porphyry, granite, jasper, agate, serpentine, marble, spur, &c.; in precious stones, diamond cutting and engraving in intaglio and cameo. The prizes include silver and bronze medals, the freedom of the Company, and other awards by the Court, and money gifts.

A sale by auction of the remaining works of J. J. Hill, deceased, of Sutton House, West-hill, Highgate, will take place at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, King-street, St. James-square, on Monday, April 3, and following day, at one o'clock. This sale will prove interesting not only as containing valuable pictures in the late talented artist's best period, but because there will be found among them some clever pictures and finished studies of some of the domestic pets, &c., of Lady Burdett-Coutts.

The Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the instruction of the industrial classes of foreign countries in technical and other subjects have issued their first report. The Commissioners have come to the conclusion that the influence of the new laws enacted and proposed in France as to the diffusion of ordinary and superior primary instruction, both literary and technical, can scarcely be overrated. They commend the instruction in the use of tools during the elementary school age as tending to facilitate the learning of a trade, though it may not actually shorten the period of apprenticeship; and they would be glad to see this kind of instruction introduced into some of the elementary schools here. The Commissioners, however, do not recommend the introduction of apprenticeship schools—not, at least, until they have had a more prolonged trial abroad. The gratuitous lectures on literature and science given in all large towns in France are described as very valuable; and the art-teaching in that country is so carefully extended that the number of bona fide working men receiving practical instruction there is greater beyond comparison than it is with us.

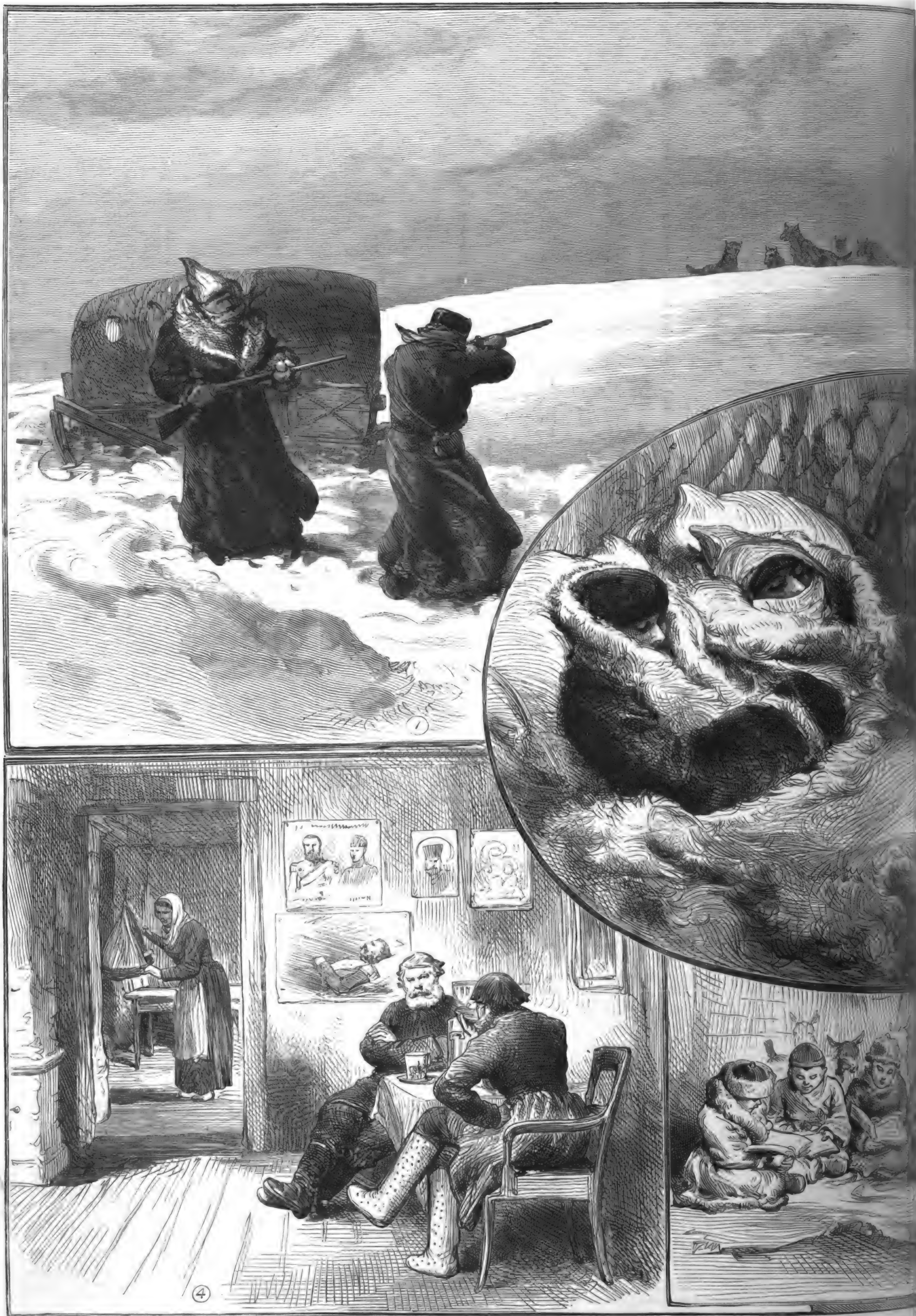
Sir Alexander Galt, the High Commissioner for Canada, has returned from Paris.

Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G., the Premier of New South Wales, arrived in London on Tuesday. He is the guest of Mr. Sheriff Ogg.

Count Münster had an assembly on Wednesday night at the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, in celebration of the anniversary of the Emperor of Germany's birthday.

His Excellency M. Tissot, the newly-appointed Ambassador from the French Republic to the Court of St. James's, arrived at the French Embassy, Albert-gate, on Tuesday evening, from Paris.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle were reopened on Monday for the first time since the Queen's departure for Mentone, and they are now accessible to the public during the usual hours on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. The Albert Chapel is open on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, from twelve till three without tickets.

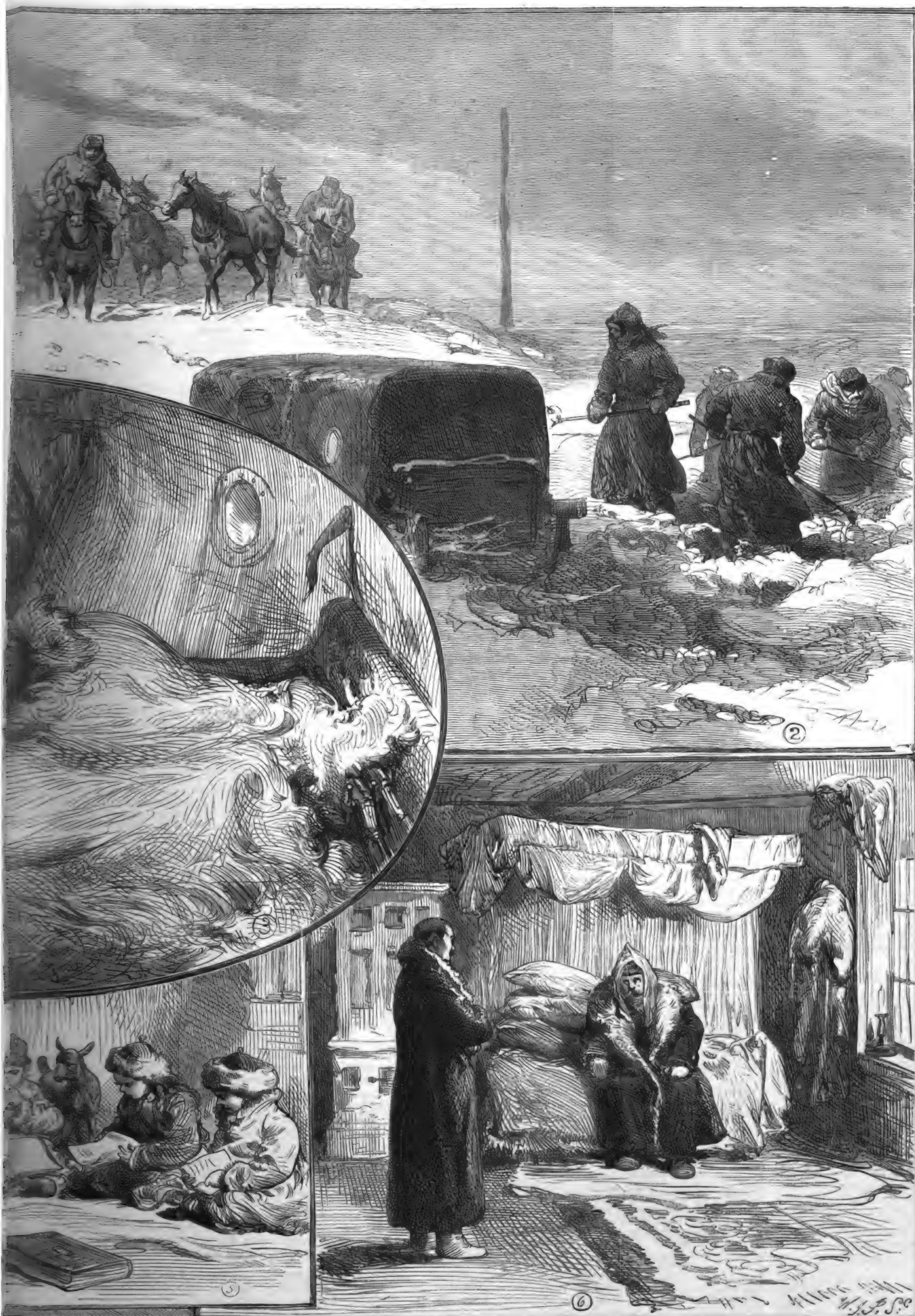


1. The Travellers, while watching the sledge, which has broken down, have to keep off the wolves.

2. Arrival of fresh horses, and clearing the sledge of snow.

A JOURNEY ACROSS SIBERIA: OUR ARTIST

SEE



3. The sledge on the road by night.

4. Resting in a Russian post-station.

5. Kirghis children at school.

6. Visiting a Kirghis gentleman in his winter-house.

SEARCH OF THE CREW OF THE JEANNETTE.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Her Majesty, who is already said to have benefited by her sojourn in the balmy clime of Mentone, could not have chosen a better week in which to apply to Parliament to make suitable provision for his Royal Highness the Duke of Albany on the occasion of his forthcoming marriage with Princess Helen of Waldeck. The application was prefaced by the welcome announcement at the Mansion House on Monday that in May the Queen would formally open Epping Forest, in the preservation of which as a healthy holiday resort the Corporation of the City of London has done itself some degree of honour. It is by such gratifying public appearances as this that loyalty to the Throne is nourished, and the hearts of the people are more closely knit to the reigning Royal family. The wedding grant could not fail, indeed, to be yielded on Thursday with a readier grace by reason of its being heralded by the good news of her Majesty's projected visit to this East-End oasis. It might, in fine, have been foreshadowed that in the House of Lords the Marquis of Salisbury would but vie with Earl Granville in the delivery of carefully-polished eulogies of the bride and bridegroom; and that in the House of Commons (where Mr. Bright was the cause of an amusing interlude on Tuesday by inadvertently keeping his hat on whilst the Speaker read her Majesty's message) on Thursday, the opposition of Mr. Labouchere would but increase the zest with which Mr. Gladstone and Sir Stafford Northcote would advocate the grant, and the great majority of members would vote for it.

The Easter recess will begin for their Lordships, Earl Granville stated on Monday, next Friday, the eve of the Boat-Race, and extend to April 20. Meantime, the House of Lords continues to deal succinctly with questions as various as those which cropped up on Monday—Earl Delawarr's Continuous Brakes Bill, read the second time; Lord Truro's picking to pieces of the Army, amiably deprecated by the Earl of Morley; and the implied condemnation of the Channel Tunnel by Lord Bury, who elicited some laughter by an allusion to the free trips to Dover and the champagne luncheons, whereby opinion favourable to the Tunnel was being manufactured.

The Commons continue to "mark time," so far as legislation is concerned. No Session has more conclusively shown the absolute urgency of reforming the rules of procedure. Measures of Imperial moment are still delayed by the irrepressible garrulity of certain members, whose vanity may to some extent be fed by the inordinately long reports of their frivolous speeches on trifling topics in the morning journals. This Parliamentary egotism on the 16th inst. delayed till midnight Mr. Trevelyan's masterly exposition of the Navy Estimates, which, beginning with a rollicking "Nelson at the Nile" kind of eulogium of "Poor Joe, the Marine," lucidly conveyed the information that in future every Lieutenant of Marines would be promoted after twelve years' service; that the position of Naval Engineers would be improved, and their pay increased; that the total cost of the Navy for the year would be £10,483,901; and that two new ironclads will be laid down, and, in all, 15,502 tons of material built in public yards, and 4640 tons in private yards. The addition to the Board of Admiralty of Mr. George Rendel, from Sir William Armstrong's firm, was commended by Mr. W. H. Smith, who duly praised "the very ample, clear, and satisfactory statement" of Mr. Trevelyan. Lord Henry Lennox, anxious to place before the House the facts he has industriously collected with regard to the remarkable increase in the shipbuilding for the French Navy, pleaded for an early date for the reconsideration of the Estimates. But, ere the adjournment, £2,631,498 was voted for the wages of the seamen and marines.

Mr. Gorst's anti-slavery motion adverse to the charter of the North Borneo Company was overruled yesterday week by a vote of 125 to 62. Mr. Gladstone defending Ministerial recognition of this miniature East India Company much as Earl Granville had done in the Upper House. In Committee of Supply, Mr. Lyon Playfair had the satisfaction of seeing some thousands voted for the public service.

The Closure debate, resumed on Monday, drags its slow length along. Mr. Raikes's lively attack on the Closure brought up the Marquis of Hartington with the emphatic statement that the Government would stand or fall by the coming division on Mr. Marriott's amendment. On Tuesday Mr. Gladstone accorded his support to Mr. Arthur Arnold's resolution in favour of an equalisation of the Parliamentary franchise in town and country, yet did not deem it opportune to go into the question of the redistribution of seats; but the debate was adjourned. Wednesday saw Ireland again in possession with Mr. W. J. Corbett's University Bill for extending educational facilities to Catholic students; but the measure was rejected by 214 to 35 votes, which will probably be construed as "Another injustice to Ireland." Verily, the House will be ripe for the Easter Holiday from April 4 till April 17!

SKETCHES IN THE LOBBY.

The Lobby of the House of Commons is reached by turning to the left hand after entering the central hall of the Palace of Parliament at Westminster; the approach to the House of Lords is by turning to the right. The two Houses of Parliament are so placed that the end of one legislative chamber falls in a direct line with the end of the other; and it would be possible, if all intervening doors were opened at once, for the Speaker in his chair, at one extremity, to see the Sovereign on her throne at the opposite extremity of this august range of apartments. The central hall, midway between the two Houses, is entered from St. Stephen's Hall, where the marble statues of illustrious members of Parliament stand, adjacent to the raised upper floor of Westminster Hall. The visitor will here find himself prohibited from nearer approach to the House of Commons, during a sitting of the House, unless he be admitted by order of a member of the House; in which case he reaches its Lobby, either to meet the honourable gentleman there, or possibly to be favoured with access to the Speaker's Gallery, for the hearing and seeing of the proceedings; which he could otherwise enjoy in the Strangers' Gallery. The policemen on duty outside the Lobby are wont strictly to enforce this rule for the exclusion of unauthorised persons, and, where strangers are allowed to congregate, they have to keep a path clear for the passage of members, no foot being permitted to trespass "over the line." The effect of these regulations upon the attitudes of different groups of visitors in waiting is shown in our Artist's Sketches. They exhibit also, by way of contrast, the figure of one at the door of the House, who has handed a letter or paper to the venerable elderly gentleman on duty there, to be sent in to the member to whom it is addressed. Another Sketch gives an example of the advantage of being "personally conducted," in the case of two charming young ladies, whom a gallant young member of the House is politely ushering into the sacred precincts. Business, however, and that of a kind to engross the whole attention, is stamped on the eager faces of working legislators and party men. as

may be seen in the hurried conference of the "Government Whips" with a member whose vote they want to secure. Messages and notes are frequently sent off to fetch recruits for the Parliamentary conflict in progress, when a division seems to be impending; and absent members are summoned from the clubs, or from private houses, with very little ceremony, to come and render their vowed service to the party connection. It is usually at a late hour, eleven or twelve o'clock at night, that the exciting interest of this occupation is most strongly manifested, and the languor of mere waiting and lounging is exchanged for an ardent participation in the pending contest.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Sandown Park never presented a more brilliant spectacle than on Saturday last, when the Household Brigade Steeplechases were run in splendid weather. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present, and the members' inclosure was thronged; whilst the free admission of soldiers in uniform to the park lent a great deal of colour to the scene. The racing calls for little comment, but additional interest was given to the Household Brigade Cup by the fact that the Prince of Wales ran Fairplay (11 st. 10 lb.), who divided favouritism with Shabbington (10 st. 10 lb.). A capital race between the pair resulted in the neck victory of Fairplay, who was patiently ridden by the Hon. L. White, and the success of the Royal colours was very warmly received.

The first day at Lincoln was another blow to Monday racing, for it is very difficult to pick out an item on the card that possesses the smallest degree of interest. Though there were eight runners for the Trial Stakes, it proved a mere exercise canter for Henry George, the Lincolnshire Handicap disappointment of last season, and he has certainly grown into a grand-looking horse, though he would have been all the better for a few more gallops. The Tathwell Plate, the first two-year-old race of the season, went to St. Vincent, a son of Rosicrucian and May Queen; and, though he won easily enough, he will never be successful in anything like good company. There were eleven runners for the Brocklesby Stakes, which was the great event of Tuesday. Nothing was really fancied except Allonso, a son of Julius, who was bred by Matthew Dawson, and sold by him to the Duke of Portland a few days ago. He ran well up to the distance, where Petticoat came out full of running, and won by five lengths. She is by Blair Athol from Crinon, and only cost Sir John Astley 400 gs. at the last Cobham sale; so this one race will repay her purchase-money with handsome interest. Pebble was third; and amongst those that attracted favourable notice we may mention Kengyel, a handsome colt bred in Hungary; Auctioneer, and Belle Henriette. Cuba, a daughter of Springfield and Croisade, took the Sudbrook Selling Plate, and was bought in at 260 gs. over her entered selling price. The "jumping" events at the meeting proved complete failures. A field of twenty-five for the Lincolnshire Handicap showed a falling off from the field of last year, still the general average of starters for the race was well maintained. Buchanan (8 st.) made a good bid to repeat his victory of 1881, but had to be content with third place to Poulet (8 st. 6 lb.), who was followed home by Master Waller (7 st. 13 lb.), a stable companion of Buchanan, but trained at Newmarket, whilst the grey was prepared at Manton.

The Grand National Steeplechase is arranged for decision too late for notice this week.

But for the terribly hard state of the ground there would have been a very brilliant coursing meeting at Gosforth Park last week, for the Gold Cup had secured 128 entries, including nearly all the best greyhounds of the day. As it was, Marshal MacMahon, Ben-y-Lair, and three or four others lamed themselves so badly that they had to be withdrawn, and such as Snowlight, Debonnaire, and Match Girl, could not run in anything like their proper form. Alec Halliday, who has won two other gold cups at Gosforth Park, was again successful, after a display of the most extraordinary gameness and determination. He was very lame after each course, but struggled on undiminished, and beat Waterford, an own brother to Snowlight, in the final course. Mr. Alexander's success was very popular, and Alec Halliday has now won £950 for him in stakes since the beginning of the season. Mr. Hedley's judging was never once fairly called in question, but Bodiman might have slipped better on the first day.

At the time of writing we have not seen either of the University crews, who only came to Putney in the middle of the week. In spite of the unprecedented fact of their stroke only weighing 9 st. 2 lb., reports are all in favour of the Oxonians, and it looks as though long odds would be laid on them on Saturday next.

Two rather important sculling matches have recently taken place over the Putney to Mortlake course. D. Godwin and L. Gibson met for the fourth time; and, after a fine race as far as Hammersmith Bridge, the former won pretty easily. On Monday, G. Bulbear conceded D. Silver a start of five seconds; and, though the latter held a very long lead at the end of a mile, he could do nothing in the rough water in Corney Reach, and Bulbear had matters all his own way from that point.

The Inter-University Sports will take place at Lillie-bridge on Friday next; and, as far as can be judged before the termination of the Cambridge Sports, the "odd" event should fall to Oxford.

According to the *Solicitors' Journal*, the opening ceremony of the Royal Courts of Justice has been fixed provisionally for the first day of next Trinity Sittings.

A highly influential meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon at Mrs. Gladstone's, Downing-street, with the object of establishing a convalescent home for those recovering from scarlet fever. The Bishop of London presided, and the Princess Louise and the Duchess of Teck were present. Mr. Gladstone, in moving the first resolution, made a powerful appeal for the establishment of the home, and resolutions were passed affirming its necessity and promising to assist the committee already appointed to take steps for its establishment. The other speakers were the First Lord of the Treasury, Colonel Stanley, M.P., Dr. Andrew Clark, Sir Rutherford Alcock, Dr. Broadbent (senior physician to the London Fever Hospital), the Earl of Rosebery, Sir R. Cross, M.P., the Bishop of Lincoln, Sir J. Fayer, Sir Fowel Buxton, and Mr. Dodson, M.P. The Lord Mayor, who occupied the chair on account of the Bishop of London having to leave, announced a list of subscriptions amounting to more than £4000, including £1000 from an anonymous donor, and £100 each from Lady Burdett-Coutts, Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Bartlett, the Earl of Dudley, the Earl of Rosebery, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Messrs. Baring, Messrs. Coutts, Mrs. Gladstone, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Lady Louisa Goldsmid, the Worshipful Company of Grocers, Messrs. Hoare, In Memoriam, B. B., Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Mr. W. Willink, and one hundred guineas each from the Mercers' and Clothworkers' Companies.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

Upon the reassembling of the Cortes on Monday, Señor Camacho read the bill authorising the conversion of the debt. He said he had been assured that the majority of the bondholders would accept the terms proposed.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday adopted the bill for the drainage of marsh lands. The House subsequently voted several other bills; amongst them one creating a body of men to act in association with the Red Cross Society, and granting them the free use of railways, posts, and telegraphs in time of war.

HOLLAND.

On Monday the Second Chamber rejected by 35 votes to 24 the conclusions of the committee of petitions with reference to General Van der Heyden's demand for a Parliamentary inquiry into the matter of the alleged cruel treatment of native prisoners in Achene.

GERMANY.

The Emperor had the misfortune to slip and fall when leaving the Academy in Berlin last Saturday, and sustained slight bruises on the elbow and knee; but he took his usual drive on Sunday, when he was enthusiastically greeted. He had a conference with Prince Bismarck on Tuesday.

Last Saturday, the Lower House of the Prussian Diet read the third time the bill for the purchase by the State of several private railways in the same form in which it was adopted on the second reading. The whole bill was then finally agreed to.

The Prussian Economic Council has rejected the Tobacco Monopoly Bill, and Prince Bismarck has stated that he will not dissolve the Reichstag if it reject the bill, but will leave the question to time.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Electoral Reform Bill was discussed last Saturday in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on Monday resumed the debate on the bill amending the Army law. The Upper House finally approved the Budget for 1882.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

King Oscar, having refused the concessions claimed by the Norwegian Storthing, the Republican majority in the Chamber has struck out the usual title of "Most Gracious" in the Address to the King, simply saying "to the King."

The Queen has arrived from Stockholm at Amsterdam, where her Majesty purposes staying in the Amstel Hotel for some weeks under the medical treatment of Dr. Mezger.

RUSSIA.

A Court dinner was given by the Czar at Gatschina on Wednesday, to celebrate the eighty-fifth birthday of the German Emperor.

It is now stated that the coronation of the Emperor has been finally fixed to take place in August.

The Emperor has allotted 20,000 roubles to the Russian Geographical Society as a subsidy towards a second Polar station in Nova Zembla.

The theatre of the French Opéra Bouffe recently constructed in St. Petersburg took fire last Saturday night during a performance. The flames spread rapidly, the building being chiefly of wood. No life, however, was lost.

GREECE.

The King has accepted the new Cabinet formed by M. Tricoupis, and the Ministers took the oaths of office on the 15th inst. The Chamber of Deputies have appointed, on the motion of the late Premier, M. Coumoundouros, a committee to inquire into the misappropriation of public funds at Thebes.

AMERICA.

The House of Representatives, by 199 votes to 42, has passed the bill prohibiting polygamy. It goes to the President for approval. Congress has authorised the Secretary for War to give employment to the destitute by strengthening the Mississippi levees. The Senate has prepared an ocean mail subsidy scheme, which proposes to appropriate for ocean-going mail steamers five millions sterling, to be spread over ten years. The advantages are to be restricted to Americans.

Madame Patti sang before an audience of five thousand in Boston, when the curtain caught fire from the footlights and was consumed. A panic was narrowly escaped, but, as it was, no harm was done.

INDIA.

The Viceroy and Lady Ripon left Calcutta on Friday evening and arrived at Simla on Tuesday. The various Government officers are on their way to the hills.

SOUTH AFRICA.

At the opening of the Cape Parliament yesterday week Sir Hercules Robinson stated that the Ministers could not advise the abandonment of Basutoland, but would try to enforce the law by a moderate force.

Later news received at Durban confirms the reported fighting on the south-western border of the Transvaal between the Boers and the natives, in which the latter had so far been successful.

Three earthquake shocks were felt on Tuesday in the Island of Chios, and the population has taken refuge in tents.

The Australian cricketers who are to play in England this season left Melbourne by mail-steamer on the 16th inst.

Severe floods have occurred in Brazil, by which four towns have been nearly destroyed and many persons drowned.

The President of the Argentine Republic, General Roca, opened the Buenos Ayres Exhibition on the 15th inst.

The Théâtre National at Algiers was burned down early on Monday morning, and only the four walls are left standing. There was no loss of life.

The revenue of the Swiss Confederation for the financial year just expired is nearly three million of francs in excess of the estimate.

A Danish expedition to the North Pole, to start in July next, has been arranged, and the Chamber has voted a substantial sum towards the expenses.

The *Times of India* says that a herd of sixty-five wild elephants has been captured in a single drive by Mr. Sanderson in the Garo Hills, on the north-eastern frontier of Bengal.

Garibaldi's seventy-fifth birthday was (a *Daily News* telegram from Naples says) celebrated on Sunday morning under the favourable auspices of lovely weather, the warmest sympathy, and undisturbed order. The veterans of 1860 marched in procession to Santa Lucia, where they embarked for the Villa Maclean, their band playing alternately the "Royal March" and "Garibaldi's Hymn," enthusiastically applauded by the crowd. Several other steamers followed, carrying large numbers of people. On their arrival Garibaldi appeared, for the first time since his recovery, in the open air, and responded to the deafening cheers by waving his handkerchief.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Mr. P. Edward Dove, of Lincoln's Inn, has been unanimously elected Secretary to the Royal Historical Society.

During the second week of March, 52,812 indoor and 43,920 outdoor paupers were relieved in the metropolis, making a total of 96,731, as against 98,752 in the corresponding week of last year. The vagrants relieved last week numbered 740.

Next Friday evening the festival dinner of the governor and friends of the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-rise, will be held to celebrate the coming of age of the institution, the Lord Mayor presiding.

Mr. R. H. Wood, J.P., of Rugby, is about to confer on the town a free hospital for the poor. The gift will include a freehold site of ten acres just outside the town, a new hospital for thirty beds, and ample endowment to maintain the institution in proper working order. The value of this gift to the town is estimated at £30,000.

The Earl of Dunraven presided yesterday week at the ninety-ninth anniversary festival of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick at the Freemasons' Tavern. The chairman expressed his regret that the society was not at all in so prosperous a condition as it should be, and made an appeal for its more liberal support. The subscriptions amounted to £800.

Lady Emma Baring, daughter of the First Lord of the Admiralty, touched the electric stud on Tuesday releasing the Colossus, which was thereupon successfully launched from the Portsmouth Dockyard. The Colossus is sister ship to the Edinburgh, launched on Monday at Pembroke Dock, and these are the first two British armoured ships made of steel.

The Registrar General's report shows that the Metropolitan annual death-rate declined last week to 22.7 per thousand of the population. The 1691 deaths included 8 from smallpox, 36 from measles, 26 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, 157 from whooping-cough, 2 from typhus fever, 21 from enteric fever, 4 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, 13 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and 1 from simple cholera.

Mr. Joseph Farndale, late of Leicester, the Chief Constable of Birmingham, has been presented with a magnificent silver salver and £200 by the Mayor of Leicester, in the Crown Court, in the presence of a large number of spectators. Superintendent John Smith, of Newcastle, has been chosen to fill the office of Head Constable of Durham, vacant by the appointment of the late chief to the head of the Leicester police.

The Electric Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, now to be seen in all its brilliancy, was on Monday evening inspected with evident interest by Mr. Gladstone, the Earl of Derby, Lord Granville, and other distinguished personages, at the instigation of Mr. John Pender, M.P., whose name is inseparably associated with submarine telegraphy. The Prime Minister and party were entertained at dinner on the occasion by Mr. Pender.

Recently Mr. Williams, of London, bought the Carlton Hotel, Margate, facing the sea, and presented it to the Young Men's Christian Association in London, and the local branch. By the former it will be used as a home, and by the latter as a reading-room. Mr. Bevan, of London, has since presented £500 towards the expense of erecting a large hall at the rear, and another gentleman has undertaken to bear the cost of furnishing the entire premises.

A long discussion took place at a meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers on Tuesday, in reference to what was denounced as the extravagance of the London School Board, from which a precept was presented for the payment of £86,480. Resolutions were passed protesting against the proposed establishment of higher elementary schools in the metropolis, and generally against the extravagant nature of much of the School Board outlay.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week it was resolved that Hammersmith Bridge be closed on the day of the University boat-race from two hours before to two hours after the time appointed for the race. A report of the Bridges Committee was also agreed to recommending that the bridge be reconstructed with an increased width of carriage-way and footways, and that the foundations of the southern pier of the bridge be strengthened, at a total estimated cost of £80,000.

Favoured with beautiful weather, the parades on Saturday of some twenty regiments of metropolitan Volunteers were in each case largely attended, the estimated total number of all ranks under arms being about 9000.—Lieutenant-Colonel the Duke of Sutherland, K.G., has resigned the command, which he has held since January, 1864, of the 1st Sutherland (Highland) Regiment of Rifle Volunteers, of which the Prince of Wales is honorary colonel. His Grace is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

General approval was expressed at the monthly meeting of the Zoological Society on the 16th inst. of the action of the council in disposing of the elephant Jumbo. Professor Flower, who presided, said his anxiety about the animal had been so great for some time that he would willingly have let it go for nothing. The report expressed the opinion of the council that they ought not to incur a large expenditure merely to retain a single animal of no special scientific interest. Professor Huxley said he thought the council had acted properly. Messrs. Burdett and Hill explained their reasons for bringing the matter before the Court of Chancery, disclaiming any hostility to the council and officers.—Jumbo was placed in his box last Wednesday, preparatory to his removal.

Mrs. Fawcett presided last Tuesday at a crowded meeting of the University College Women's Debating Society, when the question, "Have the greatest things in literature and art ever been accomplished by a people contented with political subservience?" was freely discussed. Commenting on the various arguments brought forward by the different speakers, Mrs. Fawcett said there was no doubt but that there was a definite relation between political freedom and great achievements in literature and art; and she then deduced from this an ingenious hypothesis to the effect that women's notable inferiority to men in certain fields of work might be put down to the state of political pupillage in which they had been kept. She concluded by urging her hearers to do their utmost to secure for themselves their due share of political privilege.

Messrs. Hamilton, Crichton, and Co., goldsmiths, of George-street, Edinburgh, have recently finished a handsome piece of plate for the Royal Highlanders, the Black Watch. It is a large cigar-box. On the front of the lid is a representation of Edinburgh Castle; while on the back, Holyrood Palace and Arthur's Seat are engraved. It is panelled all round: in the front panel is a representation of the fighting at Cooassie; while on the back one the Battle of Alexandria is the subject; the smaller panels being filled in with designs of the medals which the regiment has won. The whole is surmounted by a fine smoke-coloured cuirass. The badge of the regiment, engraved on the back, shows most distinctly when looked at from the front. This plate is the Army Inter-regimental Rifle prize won last year by the 1st battalion of the Royal Highlanders (late the 42nd). The same firm have executed a handsome snuffbox for the Sergeants' Mess.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Forsyth Brothers have just brought out, in handy quarto size, a "Heller" album and a "Reinecke" album. The former contains some charming pieces, by the most imaginative of living composers, for the pianoforte, these being copyright works, consisting of three new studies (op. 139), the series of movements entitled "Voyage autour de ma Chambre" (op. 140), four "Barcarolles" (op. 141), variations on a theme by P. Schumann (op. 142), and two caprices (op. 144) on subjects from Mendelssohn. All these pieces are distinguished by graceful and imaginative fancy, and are, moreover, valuable as studies of mechanism and rhythm. The selection from Reinecke comprises some charming pianoforte compositions by the excellent Leipsic Capellmeister, beginning with his "Southern Pictures" (op. 86), and including a "Gavotte" (from op. 129), twenty-four characteristic pieces (op. 137), and three characteristic morceaux (op. 136). Both the collections referred to are edited by Mr. Charles Hallé, who has supplied copious fingering, which gives special value to these editions.

Messrs. Forsyth Brothers contribute some graceful pianoforte compositions: notably "A Lullaby," by Leo Kerbusch; "The Initials" (sonata based on the initials of Professor Macfarren's Christian names), by W. H. Holmes; and a "Courante," "Scherzino," and "Bourrée and Musette," by E. Hecht.

From the "Edizioni Ricordi" the following songs may be selected as being especially pretty:—"Chanson de Fortunio," "Senza di Te," and "E morto Pulcinella!" by F. P. Tosti.

Messrs. Schott, of Regent-street (of Mayence, Paris, and Brussels), have recently published some pianoforte pieces by Signor Sgambati, whose pianoforte playing and compositions for his instrument have recently attracted much attention abroad. His "Fogli Volanti" consist of eight short pieces, in each of which there is individuality of character in accordance with its distinctive title. They are not only interesting in themselves, but also as studies of various forms of mechanism. His two "Etudes de Concert" are bravura pieces calling for high and special executive powers, and may be practised with advantage by the most skilful pianist. In his transcription of a melody by Gluck, Signor Sgambati has surrounded the theme by a rich under-current of accompaniment, keeping the subject clear by the use of a third stave independent of the accompaniment and the bass.

"The Nibelung's Ring" (Messrs. Schott) is a translation into English, from the original German, of Wagner's opera-dramas produced at Bayreuth in 1876, and to be given here next May at Her Majesty's. The series consists of the introductory "Das Rheingold," followed by "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Götterdämmerung," which were originally produced at Bayreuth in 1876, in the theatre specially built for the purpose, as recorded at the time. It is scarcely necessary to remind readers that the words of Wagner's operas are his own, and these have been printed, in the cases now referred to, by Messrs. Schott, the eminent publishers of Mayence. The book now alluded to is a clever adaptation, by Mr. Alfred Forman, who has successfully imitated the alliterative verse of the original. The forthcoming production of these operas in London, in the original text, will be a great speciality in our musical season; and those who intend hearing them, and are not familiar with German, will do well to make themselves acquainted with the dramas by the aid of Mr. Forman's translations.

Novello, Ewer, and Co.'s "Pianoforte Albums" continue to be issued at intervals, recent numbers being appropriated to a selection of marches, some originally written for the pianoforte; others transcribed for that instrument from orchestral works. The contents of the two numbers now referred to (7 and 8) are of a varied and interesting nature, including pieces by Handel, Mozart, Schubert, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Weber, and more recent composers. The printing and engraving are excellent, and the price places the work within the reach of all purchasers.

"Here and Hereafter" (Messrs. Enoch and Sons) is an expressive song by Phoebe Otway. The melody is clearly defined and of essentially vocal character, and the accompaniment judiciously varied.

Very welcome are some songs of a refined character from the pen of the late Fabio Campana, the well-known composer of many successful and popular duets. "Winged Wishes," "Courtship," "Our Last Good-bye," and "Land Ahead" are amongst the most pleasing. They are published by Alfred Hays (late C. Lonsdale).

Lady Florence Dixie has issued, in the form of a pamphlet (Chatto and Windus), a "Defence of Zululand and its Kings," in which she undertakes "to prove that in the invasion of that country we committed not only a grave mistake, but a gross injustice."

"Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knighthood" has this year seventeen pages added to the "Peerage," seventeen to the "Baronetage," and eight to the "Knighthood," besides a new section of eighty-seven pages, in which appear biographical sketches of the Companions of Orders of Knighthood, and of the Indian Empire. Particulars of the services rendered by officers in recent wars are also recorded, and the new Territorial Regimental designations are given. Every effort appears to have been made to secure accuracy, the editor, Mr. R. H. Mair, LL.D., having submitted upwards of 25,000 proofs for correction to ladies and gentlemen whose names appear in the work, and in over 18,000 cases replies were given.—"Debrett's House of Commons and Judicial Bench," edited by Mr. Mair, and published by Messrs. Dean and Son, Fleet-street, has also appeared. This is always a handy book for reference, and has been corrected up to the latest possible date.

Sixpenny reprints of standard works, which had its commencement in Messrs. Longmans' popular illustrated edition of Lady Brassey's "Voyage in the Sunbeam," have become quite general. Messrs. Bradbury, Agnew, and Co. have issued in this form "The Story of a Feather" and "The Caudle Lectures," by Douglas Jerrold, with numerous illustrations by C. Keene, Du Maurier, and others. Messrs. Bentley publish an illustrated sixpenny edition of the "Ingoldsby Legends." Messrs. Routledge are about to publish a sixpenny edition with the original sketches of Mr. Gilbert's famous "Bab Ballads," besides which they have issued new sixpenny editions of "Sandford and Merton," "Robinson Crusoe," "Swiss Family Robinson," and "Grimm's Household Stories"; Messrs. Ward and Lock publish "Hood's Own," and "Out of the Hurly Burly," by Max Adeler; which are to be quickly followed by "Longfellow's Poetical Works," "The Pilgrim's Progress," and "The Arabian Nights." Messrs. Macmillan and Co. publish "Tom Brown's School Days," with illustrations; and Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus" is published by the firm of Chapman and Hall. Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.'s edition of Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort" extends to six numbers. With this exception, these sixpenny editions are complete in one issue.

OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS.

HARBINGERS OF SPRING.

Though generally accounted the first month of Spring, few flowers, save the crocuses and daffodils and a few early violets, have the courage to unfold their frail loveliness to the rude blasts for which March is famous. The leaf-buds still remain closely packed up in their gummy scales and sheaths. The cuckoo and the swallow, and all the rest of the birds that deserted us in October, are still in the sunny South. Amongst the birds, however, which stay with us throughout the year there is considerable activity. A few of them are already building their nests, and some, having broken the spell which winter laid upon them, have again burst forth into song, and are running over the modulations of their varied melodies in low and gentle tones, as if practising to welcome in the Spring, when at length the coy goddess shall vouchsafe to visit us.

One of her earliest heralds, and the most constant in his eagerness to tell us that the fresh young Spring will soon be with us, is the skylark. In the winter months the lark is gregarious in its habits; but in February the large straggling flocks begin to separate and spread themselves in pairs over the surrounding grasslands. Early in March, each bird having chosen its mate, nesting operations are commenced. And it is then that we hear the skylark's vernal song in all its charming freshness. His song is often heard in February, and, if the weather be unusually mild, even as early as January; but it is in the honeymoon of his wedded life, when the winds of March have dispersed the clouds of February, that his voice is at its very best: it is in his love-chant that we find his notes purest and sweetest. Who that hears that rich loud carol of his on the first clear day of March but stops to listen?

When first the lark rises in the early morning from amongst the herbage where his mate is brooding with patient love over her tiny oval treasures, his flight is fluttering and irregular, as though he were loath to leave her. But he is panting for the open vault of heaven, and warbling forth his love to her in tenderest strains, he ceases his irregular flutterings, and mounting the air, apparently without an effort, sails upward into floating cloudlets and the azure beyond, until the eye loses him altogether. But, though the daring warbler has got beyond our range of vision, he showers down upon us a rain of distant melody so full of tender rapture, we cannot choose but wait to see him descend. His hymn of joy is carried away for an instant now and then by a passing breeze; but presently we see him, a tiny speck all but motionless, and gradually his pure sweet notes grow clearer and louder, until, like something hurled from heaven, he drops silently to earth. But he does not fall, thoughtful lover that he is, where his nest lies; for that might betray his dear one. If danger be apprehended, before running through the herbage to his nest, he will stop, and, elevating the feathers on his head into a crest and raising himself to his utmost height, glance warily around; or, if there be imminent peril, he crouches low and hides himself. If, however, he is satisfied that all is right, he at once runs through the herbage, keeping well out of sight, to the humble home he and his little mate have made for themselves. And then, having seen that she is comfortable, having supplied her perhaps with a worm or grub or such-like delicacy, he bounds again from the dewy grass to salute the rising orb of day.

At noon he is silent, but in the afternoon and evening the ethereal minstrel chants forth his ecstasy. "Herald of the morn" as he is, his vesper hymn is scarcely less rapturous than his song of early morning. Indeed, except at noon and when it is raining, all hours of the day find the happy bird indulging in his vernal carol; and no wonder, for

Love gives it energy, love gave it birth.

His "lay is in heaven," but his "love is on earth." The bird has a wonderful attachment for the field where his nest is. Though in the course of his aerial wanderings this "pilgrim of the sky" drifts sometimes far away from over his terrestrial haunt, whenever he is on the ground it is always in this one particular field, and nowhere else: even if fired at he will not leave it.

But the skylark's quivering descent is not the only bird-music that gladdens our hearts just now with thoughts of spring. The thrush and the blackbird are in full song. How different are the haunts of these sweet songsters to the open grasslands and wild upland pastures of the skylark! Trees and hedges, which have no charm for our aerial wanderer, are indispensable to the blackbird and the thrush: nor do the deciduous trees suffice them: their haunt is almost always amongst the evergreens—at any rate, until the other trees have put on their summer garb. For both the blackbird and the thrush are shy and retiring in their habits, especially the sable chorister. It is close to our country dwellings, amongst the dark perennial foliage of our shrubberies, that we hear their delightful warblings—where holly, bay-tree, yew, laurel, holly, and ivy, afford them the seclusion they love.

Though the blackbird's song is confined to five or six notes, their full rich mellowness is such as always to attract attention. Indeed, for power and brilliancy of tone, this jet-black vocalist is unrivalled; but for compass and variety, "the merle's dulcet pipe" is not to be compared with the song of the thrush. The thrush's carol is more sustained than the blackbird's; and its purity of intonation and great variety of notes, make it one of the most charming of the year's earlier melodies. Both the blackbird and the thrush build in March.

The skylark, the thrush, and the blackbird are pre-eminently the harbingers of Spring. Other birds there are whose voices are heard thus early in the year, but they are not suggestive of primroses and the budding of trees in such a marked manner as the three songsters we have named. The sweet strain of the redbreast is now at its very best, for he, like all the early singers, pairs early—and, as everyone knows, it is when the birds are "making love" to one another that their song is sweetest. But Robin sings well-nigh throughout the year, and his indescribably sweet little song seems to us suggestive rather of winter's keen and frosty days than of the blossoms and leaves we are longing for. Still, Robin's tender lay harmonises very pleasantly with the season we are contemplating; and he is, moreover, one of the "privileged" birds always lovable, no matter what the time of year.

The hedge-sparrow, the wood-lark, the wren, the yellow-hammer, the chaffinch, and a few others are all early singers; but none of them can be recognised as decidedly harbingers of Spring. The simple little song of the chaffinch is short and monotonous. The three notes of the yellowhammer are very plaintive. The wren's sweet song is sung all the year round. The low and plaintive pipe of the duncock, or hedge-sparrow, is almost as sweet as Robin's, though not so clear and loud; but, like the redbreast's, it is a perennial song: unlike the redbreast, however, he is so very shy and retiring, and so rarely seen, we can hardly call him a herald of Spring. And the wood-lark, whose voice is not only one of the earliest but one of the sweetest we have, is, alas, too scarce.

W. OAK REIND.



THE LATE CAPTAIN HANS BUSK.—SEE PAGE 294.



THE PATRIARCH OF THE ARMENIANS.



THE LATE MR. S. WALTERS, ARTIST, OF LIVERPOOL.

THE LATE MR. S. WALTERS.

The death of Mr. Samuel Walters, of Bootle, Liverpool, an artist well known for his many excellent pictures of ships and other paintings, was announced last week. His works have gained high reputation in America, as well as in England; one being that of the ill-fated steam-ship President, which picture was engraved and dedicated by permission to Martin Van Buren, then President of the United States. His last picture, upon which he was at work within a few days of his death, was a delineation of the fine steamer Purisian, belonging to Messrs. Allan and Co. In his studio he leaves numerous sketches and other works, which when offered to the public will be no doubt eagerly sought after. Among them is the fine picture of the "Port of Liverpool," which is well known by the photographs taken from it and widely distributed. Of late years most of his pictures have been reproduced by photography and sent all over the world. His eldest son, Mr. George S. Walters, also known as an artist, is settled in London, but for many years lived in Bootle and worked with his father, to whom he owes his training in the profession. We present a portrait of the

late Mr. Samuel Walters, from a photograph by Mr. W. Keith, of Lord-street, Liverpool.

THE ARMENIAN PATRIARCH.

The complication of political difficulties and anxieties called "the Eastern Question," which is not one but many questions, arising from the incurable corruption of the Turkish Empire, has caused much division of opinions among British statesmen. But there is one matter upon which Conservative and Liberal Ministries have perfectly agreed, from 1878 to 1882, and have used their best efforts to obtain the desired result. The oppressed condition of the Armenian subjects of the Sultan, in different parts of Asia Minor, Northern Syria, and Northern Mesopotamia, has continually occupied the attention of her Majesty's Government. Sir Austen Henry Layard, and subsequently Mr. Goschen, while residing at Constantinople and representing Great Britain there, have been occasionally in communication with the Patriarch of the Armenian Church, Monsignor Nerces, who has supplied authentic details of the state of that ancient Christian community, and has

assisted in devising measures for their better protection. It has been stated by this prelate, whose official residence is at Constantinople, that in six Asiatic Vilayets, or provinces—namely, Erzeroum, Van, Sivas, Karpout, Diarbekir, and Aleppo, the Armenians number altogether 700,000. But Colonel C. W. Wilson, British Consul-General in Anatolia or Asia Minor, thinks this is probably an exaggerated estimate. There are supposed, however, to be a million other Armenians scattered about the Turkish Empire. Those dwelling in the original seat of their nation, about the sources of the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, are terribly harassed by the cruel and rapacious Kurdish tribes; they are frequently attacked with great ferocity, their cattle stolen, their villages plundered and burned, many of the men and women killed, and the girls and boys carried off into the worst of slavery. Monsignor Nerces, the Patriarch, has faithfully and strenuously exerted himself, during many years past, to procure the moral and diplomatic intervention of the European Powers on behalf of his afflicted people.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Abdullah Brothers, Constantinople



OUR ARTIST IN EGYPT: ALONG THE ROAD FROM ALEXANDRIA TO CAIRO.—SEE PAGE 290.



SKETCHES IN THE LOBBY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SEE PAGE 283.

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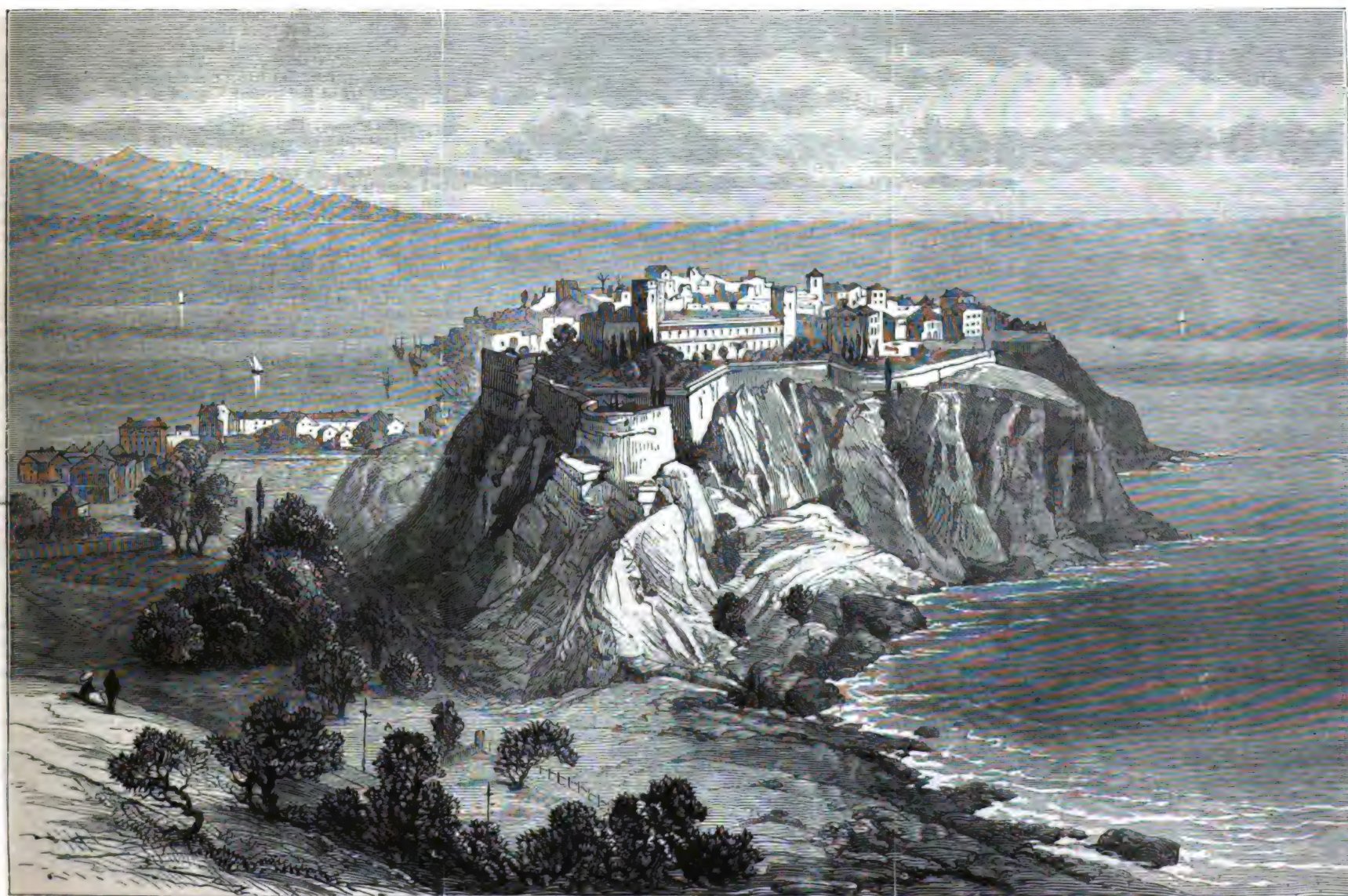
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THE QUEEN IN THE RIVIERA.
SEE NEXT PAGE.



ROCCABRUNA, NEAR MENTONE.



MONACO.

The Coloured Picture.

A DUAL LEAP.

Spring was approaching, bird-songs were heard, and the purple-brown of the distant woods was paling day by day; for green was showing, as were primrose-tufts, in hedgerow, copse, and thicket; the month being the boisterous month of March, and the end of it close at hand. It was a brisk, and a blowing, breezy time, that, as the wind met your face as the aspens quivered, made your cheeks of a healthy colour—a wind that was felt by the lambs in the meadows, and that whisked the tails of the teams, as they steadily traversed the rows in the hop-yards, having finished their work for wheat. It was just the right time for a gallop with hounds, or, in their absence, a gallop without them; and it was the latter to which I was then looking forward, in the match we had made for the morrow, to see whose horse was the quickest, and best at his fences; and thus did it come about.

We—I and five others—were having a week of it at an old manor house between Malvern and Worcester, on the coming of age of our friend, Frank Lee; and, on comparing the deeds we had done with hounds, we agreed to a match for a ride across country, with no allowance for weight or age; as, so bumptious were we, through what we had done, that we thought we could beat both the Captain and Lee, though, as gentlemen riders, they had been in three Hunt Steeplechases. The Captain—Stanley—was a first-rate hand, as Frank was, too; and both belonged to the Worcester; whilst Moore and Hayes, who were very straight men with the Ledbury, thought themselves quite as good as were Oldham and Hall, who hailed from the Cotswold country; while, as an old member of the Albrighton Hunt, I myself hoped to “go,” being not badly mounted. An Irish horse was the one Frank rode—“Paddy” by name, and a silver-grey—with a fair-sized head and intelligent eyes, and a strong, low, muscular, bony frame, with feet not too small for the heaviest ground, and with breed enough in him to tell at wide leaps. The Captain’s “Ladybird” was a chestnut mare, with a white blaze down her face; but while a rooney head told she could judge as to distance, and her shoulders and hips that a big place would not stop her, her restless eyes hinted rushing. Hall’s “Skip-Jack”—a dark brown with black points—was an able horse, and known for wall-work in the Cotswold country; and “Nelly O’Neill”—a dun that Oldham had—was a good and a very sure hurdle-jumper; whilst Moore’s “Prince Charlie”—a well-built roan—was a clever and quick performer. Read’s mare, “Sweetbriar”—a golden bay—did timber well, and was bold at water; but not bolder than “Wild Duck,” the one I rode, as he was good at all things alike. The distance was four miles round the farm, a well-fenced ring, and varied; and, though we each felt confident when we saddled, short work was very soon made of it, as Lee and the Captain took the lead, and cleverly managed a “neck-and-neck,” so evenly were they mounted.

This led to a bet between them for a further spin; and in the interim, as Frank had colours, the Captain got his too—the former, canary, with green sleeves and cap; and the latter, black cap, with rose-coloured sleeves and body. As the weather was good, and there had been nothing but showers, the ground was just right when the race came off, and the flags were still up in the willows. The morning was fine, and there was a nice, brisk breeze, that made the fields—where the starlings no longer gathered—be dimmed by broad shadows as they travelled across them, and the rooks soar all the higher; and as the time for the start—twelve o’clock—drew nigh, the sun showed through the grey of the driving clouds, and we all set off with the ladies; at first through pastures of lush green grass—that were dotted with daisies and bee-loved butterbur—and then through a primrose copse: to a spot by the side of it where the finish was fixed, and where banks of white violets made it pleasant to linger. “Go!” was then given, and away they went, the Captain leading. Then, in the second round, as the pace improved, Frank got close to him; when getting the lead at the last fence, where the brook wound by it—as shown in the picture by Mr. Sturges that we give this week—he so made play in the straight run-in that the grey was proclaimed the winner. S. B.

MILFORD HAVEN AND PEMBROKE DOCK.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, on Saturday last, visited Pembroke and Milford Haven, coming by sea down the Bristol Channel on board H.M.S. Lively, which lay the day before off Minehead, on the Somersetshire coast. The Duke, accompanied by Sir E. J. Reed, M.P., landed at Milford and inspected the new docks there under construction, which were shown to his Royal Highness by Mr. Francis, Chairman of the Milford Town Commissioners, aided by Mr. Samuel Lake, the contractor, and by J. M. Toler, the engineer of these important works. The Enchantress, Admiralty yacht, with two Lords of the Admiralty, Lord John Hay, and Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., joined company with the Lively, which conveyed their Royal Highnesses up Milford Haven to Pembroke Dock. They landed at the dockyard, between eleven and twelve, when two carriages, with an escort of yeomanry cavalry, took the Royal party and the official personages to Pembroke town, giving them a fine view of the ruined old Castle, where King Henry VII. was born. The streets of Pembroke were gaily decorated, the bells were ringing, the Volunteer bands playing, and the people cheering to welcome their Royal visitors. They were met at the Castle, where a pavilion had been erected for their reception, by the Mayor, Alderman Robert George, Lord Kensington, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and other persons of local and official position. An address was presented, after which the Very Rev. Dean Allen, of St. David’s, briefly directed the attention of their Royal Highnesses to the antiquities of Pembroke Castle. At two o’clock, they were again at the dockyard, to witness the launch of H.M.S. Edinburgh, a new ship of war, named at first H.M.S. Majestic. The Chief Constructor, Mr. C. E. Warren, showed the ship to their Royal Highnesses, and explained to the Duchess of Edinburgh how to use the lever by which she was to set the launching apparatus in motion. This was done with perfect success, after the reading of prayers by the Rev. Mr. Nicholls, dockyard chaplain; and the ship, which is a powerful ironclad, calculated to have a speed of fourteen knots an hour, and to carry four 43-ton breech-loading guns in turrets, with four lighter guns, passed into the water. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were entertained in the afternoon by the Superintendent of the Dockyard, Captain G. H. Parkin, and Mrs. Parkin. They proceeded next day, in the Lively, to Haverfordwest and St. David’s.

Milford Haven, of which we give some illustrations, is a fine, land-locked piece of deep water, ten miles long from west to east, and with several interior creeks or estuaries, that of Pembroke Dock being the most easterly and farthest inland. It has been said that Milford Haven itself is the best natural harbour of Great Britain, in respect of capacity and depth, complete shelter, and facility of entrance. Vessels seeking

refuge in it need no pilot, but have only to pass the entrance, which from St. Ann’s Head to Rat Island off Blockhouse Point is of the width of a mile and six cables or furlongs, in order to ride out in safety on a good anchorage the heaviest south-westerly gales. The minimum depth of water at low water spring tides is eight fathoms, or forty-eight feet, so that even the Great Eastern at her maximum draught has eight feet to spare. The lower part of the harbour is protected by the Hubberton, Popton, Stack Rock, South Hook, Blockhouse, and Thorn Island forts, all armed with heavy guns. The new docks at Milford were designed by Sir E. J. Reed, formerly Chief Constructor of the Navy, specially for the accommodation of vessels of the largest tonnage, such as ironclads and the new mail steamers to America. The dimensions of the new docks are as follow:—Total available dock area, 60 acres; lock, 500 feet long by 70 feet wide; graving dock, which can also be used as a lock or wet dock, 710 feet long, 96 feet wide; small graving dock, 270 feet long, 46 feet wide; depth over sills, high water spring tides, 36 feet, and at high water neaps, 27 feet; depth of water in docks, 28 feet. The construction of these docks was undertaken some few years ago by a private company, with a capital of £530,000, and the contract was taken over in the year 1879 by Messrs. S. Lake and Co., of Victoria-street. The entire town of Milford, as well as the small town of Hakin, originally belonged to Colonel Greville, and became the property of the National Provident Institution, who have it leased for 999 years to the present owners. The property includes, besides these two towns, the foreshore for a mile and a half, and all the market rights and those of levying tolls on passing vessels. The estate extends over about 600 acres. The docks have been constructed by closing by a wharf wall and caissons a creek or “pill,” to use the local word, that runs into the Haven, and then dredging out the enclosed area to a suitable depth. The entrance to the docks is by two distinct locks, so that it will be possible to put a vessel into dry dock immediately on her coming from sea. Both ends of the lock proper and the haven end of the great graving dock are closed by caissons, the novel working arrangements of which were designed by the contractor, while the end of the graving dock opening into the wet dock is shut by an ordinary floating caisson. The weights of the caissons of the graving dock, the larger of which is stated to be the largest in the world, are, respectively, 400 tons and 300 tons, and those for the lock are about 250 tons each. They are built of Dowlais iron. The docks run north and south, and the total length of the quays up to the bridge across the creek at the north end is 2233 yards. At the entrances to the docks breakwater piers are built of concrete 24 ft. thick, on the principle patented by Messrs. Lake. A railway of the length of a mile and a half has been constructed along the foreshore from the present Milford station of the Great Western Railway to the end of a passenger pier running 700 ft. into the haven, so that trains may run alongside the mail-steamers, and passengers may dispense with the service of tenders. This pier has four lines of rail, and possesses every appliance for coaling vessels.

VIEWS OF THE RIVIERA.

That part of the Mediterranean coast lying west of Mentone, where the Queen and Princess Beatrice arrived on Thursday afternoon of last week to sojourn at the Chalet des Rosiers, Mr. C. Henfrey’s marine villa already described, offers many interesting points for a day’s excursion. Rocca-bruna, in French Roquebrune—for, be it remembered, all this piece of Italian seashore was transferred to French dominion by the treaty of 1860—is a village three or four miles from Mentone, situated amidst a grove of lemon-trees, upon a lofty rock of brown conglomerate, ascended by paved steps from the high road and the railway station, which lie 150 ft. below. On the upper summit are the ruins of an old castle, built in the Middle Ages by the Lascari of Ventimiglia, who in the year 1363 ceded it to Carlo Grimaldi. One of that princely family, in 1528, was a Bishop and Councillor of State to King Francis I. of France; and this political prelate repaired the Castle, a tower of which still displays his armorial bearings, with a mitre, sculptured on the stone lintel. The Marquis of Lorne’s romantic poem, “Guido and Lita,” the scene of which is laid at this place, contains the following lines:—

No warrior’s tread is echoed by these halls;
No warder’s challenge on the silence falls.
Around, the thrifty peasants ply their toil,
And pluck in orange groves the scented spoil
From trees, that have for purple mountains made
A vestment bright, of green and gold inlaid.

From Rocca-bruna, looking south-east, the bay of Monaco is overlooked, which is separated from the bay of Mentone by Cape Martin. On the near side of the little port of Monaco has arisen, since 1862, the fashionable modern town, called Monte Carlo, with fine terraces, ranges of stately mansions, grand hotels, and beautiful gardens, and with the too-celebrated Casino, a public gambling-house of European notoriety. The small Monaco territory belonged during eight centuries to the Grimaldi family. It is said that our London favourite, “Joey Grimaldi,” the most famous of theatrical clowns, was a scion of that noble house; but there were other Italian Grimaldis, of whom, in the seventeenth century, one was an eminent philosopher, one a Bolognese painter. The Monaco Grimaldis acquired their maritime principality by helping the Court of Provence to fight the Saracens; and they finally sold it to the late Emperor Napoleon III. On a rocky promontory, with precipitous cliffs, 200 ft. above the sea, the old town is built, with the palace on the landward side, having adjacent gardens sloping to the lower ground. There are about five thousand inhabitants at Monaco, and many hotels and boarding-houses; the palace is handsome, in the Italian style, and has witnessed some romantic historical events. Here, in 1523, one of its lords, who had murdered his brother, was himself put to death by his nephew; and here, eighty years later, Duke Hercules was hurled from the cliff by the enraged insurgent townsmen. An hour’s walk or drive, through the little territory of the Princes of Monaco, upon the Alpine road of the Corniche, conducts the tourist to the ancient Roman tower of Turbia, erected by Augustus Cæsar, which marks the frontier of yore between Italy and Gaul. Her Majesty will not lack the enjoyment of much picturesque scenery, with many interesting associations, during her four weeks’ stay at Mentone.

SKETCHES OF MODERN EGYPT.

Our Special Artist has been sent to portray the actual condition, manners, and habits of the population of Egypt at this day, upon account of the grave political anxieties that have lately arisen from the dubious position of the Khedive’s Government, and the conflict between the Anglo-French administrative or financial Control, and the Nationalist party led by Arabi Bey, now Prime Minister of Egypt. We do not intend here to enter upon that political discussion, still less to predict or conjecture the probable events that may be witnessed in Egypt before the end of this year, for which, it is to be

hoped, our statesmen responsible for the guardianship of British interests, especially with regard to the Suez Canal, will be fully prepared when the critical moment shall arrive. It is our purpose just now, in connection with the first of this series of Sketches, briefly to speak of the outward aspects of the country, and its various races and classes of inhabitants, as delineated by our Artist, M. Montbard, in the illustrations we are beginning to publish.

Egypt, properly so called, is merely the Delta of the Nile and a narrow strip of land along the banks of that river, as far up as the First Cataract, which is 730 miles from the Mediterranean. The Delta, or broad plain below Cairo intersected by several branching outlets of the Nile, with canals and lakes between them, extends from Alexandria, the western seaport, to Port Said, the eastern, having the maritime towns of Rosetta and Damietta on its coast, situated at their respective mouths of the Nile, and the inland towns of Demenhur, Kebireh, Tanta and Mansurah, besides Zagazig, on the fresh-water canal, and Ismailia, on the Suez Canal. This plain, as everybody has heard, is one of the most fertile agricultural districts in the world, being yearly enriched with a deposit of precious mud from the Nile inundation, and enjoying the sunniest and most genial climate. The native peasantry, or Fellahs as they are called, dwell in mud-built villages, surrounded by palm-trees, on mounds of rising ground which seem to have been formed by the remains of ancient ruined cities from the time of the Pharaohs. They are miserably poor, having, till within the last five or six years, been most unjustly and cruelly treated by the Egyptian Government, not only with oppressive taxation, but with compulsory tasks of unpaid labour for the Khedive’s private gain, and with an utter denial of legal protection. The intervention of the British and French Governments, and the deposition of the late Khedive, Ismail Pasha, in June, 1879, have been followed by a great improvement in the condition of these unhappy people; but there is still need of further reforms, more particularly in the ordinary administration of the civil and criminal law. It should be observed that the Fellahs, or “diggers,” are a different race from the Mohammedan rulers of Egypt; they are supposed to be descendants of the ancient Egyptian nation. They number, altogether, about four millions, while the other inhabitants of Egypt are one million and a half, including Arabs, Copts, Syrians, Turks, and Europeans, with Nubians and some negroes from the Upper Nile.

There are but two large cities, Alexandria, with 212,000 population, and Cairo, with 350,000; in these cities, reckoning them together, 80,000 Europeans are to be found, and their social aspect is half Oriental, half French or foreign. Alexandria, founded by the famous Macedonian conqueror, above three centuries before the Christian era, was, under the Greeks and the Romans, one of the greatest cities of the old world, not only by its wealth and magnificence, but through its intellectual influence, which continued in after ages to affect both the Mohammedan and the Christian branches of progressive civilisation. Indirectly, no doubt, through the Arabian, Moorish, and Byzantine schools of learning, its light of stored-up knowledge was transmitted to Southern and Western Europe; and its claim, next to Athens and Rome, upon the grateful regard of humanity, is what no scholar will deny. In these days, it is merely a busy commercial port, with few tokens of antiquity properly belonging to it, the obelisks, one of which is now in London, having been conveyed to Alexandria from their original position far up the Nile. There are no remains of the superb Grecian buildings at Alexandria; the existing city dates from the reign of Mahomet Ali Pasha, great-grandfather of the present Khedive. The western harbour, furnished by English engineers and contractors with a breakwater, pier, quays, and lighthouses of the best design and construction, affords ample shipping accommodation, while the eastern harbour is almost silted up by the drifting mud carried that way along the low-lying shore. The Mahmoudieh canal, fifty miles long, connects Alexandria with the Rosetta branch of the Nile, but is now used only for the conveyance of produce. The traveller goes by railway to Cairo, once or twice crossing the Nile, afterwards keeping alongside of the high road; and it was among his native fellow-passengers in the interior of a third-class carriage upon this line, as well as looking out upon those whom he saw by the roadside, that our Special Artist drew most of the figures shown in our engravings this week. The distance is 162 miles, which usually occupies five or six hours, across a perfectly flat country of the richest alluvial soil, displaying the brightest verdure in the early spring season, with fields of rice, corn, maize, and clover, plantations of cotton and sugar-cane, luxuriant enough to satisfy the mind of the most anxious bondholder, if Egypt were safe under an honest administration.

The page of Character Sketches in our Supplement presents some examples of the piquant novelties and contrasts introduced by the railway system among an Eastern population. The railway officials, the station-master and the policeman in uniform, are dressed in European attire, except the “fez” or small tasseled cap, which every Moslem wears, instead of a hat like ours, to show that he is not a Christian. But the inferior class of railway servants, the pointsman or shunter who contrives to nurse his baby while doing duty on the line, and the day and night signal-men, the one with his flag, the other with a lantern perched on his head, are thoroughly Oriental figures. Those of the Bedouins, the graceful women selling bread, fruit, or water, the poor “fellah” beggar, the eunuch, and the Berber or “Barbarin,” require no further comment. We shall have plenty of additional illustrations of Life in Modern Egypt.

THE INSURRECTION IN HERZEGOVINA.

Although, as we stated last week, the Austrian Government has dealt a severe blow to the insurrection in the Crivoscie, and the troops are in full possession of all the important positions previously held by the insurgents, the latter do not seem to have ceased to resist. Out of sight and reach in the wild rock country which rises on one side towards the Herzegovina, and on the other towards Montenegro, they are on the alert; and seem disposed to carry on a guerrilla warfare against small detachments and exposed posts. On the very day after the capture of Dragalj the rearguard of a battalion and two detached companies which had been encamped near the frontier towards Grahovo, and which were marching back to take up a position near the coast, was attacked close to the Montenegrin frontier by a body of insurgents. The rearguard faced round and maintained its position until the main body came up, when the insurgents were beaten back. A battery placed at Klavici rendered good assistance to the troops. On the 11th inst., according to the official report, the insurgents attacked the 24th Battalion of Jagers at Jagvodak. Assistance was sent, and the insurgents were driven back with the loss of fifty men. They left their dead on the field. It is believed the troops had two killed and three severely wounded, among them an officer. On the same day the 10th battalion of the Tyrolese Jagers was attacked at Perkovac; here the insurgents were driven back with a loss of five

wounded to the troops. The further course of things can alone show the real meaning and importance of this sudden fit of activity on the part of the insurgents the very day after their defeat, when they showed so little disposition to make a determined resistance—whether these partial attacks are but the isolated efforts of bands that have been dispersed in various directions and are seeking to join their companions, or whether the insurgents, having recovered from their surprise, mean now to adopt a system of guerrilla warfare on a smaller scale. It would be too much to expect that with the military occupation of the Crivoscie all further resistance on the part of the insurgents should cease, and the configuration of the country and the neighbourhood of the Montenegrin frontier afford great facilities for such a guerrilla warfare. The attempts just referred to having been made the day after the defeat, there would hardly seem to have been time for anything like combination. Some of these attacks look rather more like the isolated efforts of bands cut off from the main body. The insurgents held out longest in the rocky defile of Lupoglava, where a number of mines had been laid, which were blown up on the approach of the troops. When, however, the other column reached Dragalj the position became untenable, as it could be taken in the rear. To the system of combined movements is owing, no doubt, the rapidity of the success and the small list of losses. The troops had some hard work to do, for the outflanking columns made forced marches over pathless rocks and over snow and ice fields which were considered inaccessible. The marches are considered to be extraordinary performances; thus the battalions of the Kober division, which had to pass the heights of the Orienska Lovka, marched sixteen hours in snow several feet deep. The effort enabled them to reach the eastern slopes of this mountain and appear suddenly on the flank of the insurgents holding the defile of Brazan-Han. Over the Orienska Lovka and the steep rocky ridge of the Vela Greda, the troops had often to pass singly and then to slide down ice fields. The days were fine, but the troops suffered a great deal at night from the intense cold.

Our illustration shows the officer of Austrian Gendarmes at a guard-house receiving an insurgent prisoner brought in by a picket party of Tyrolean Jägers who have captured him on the mountain side.

DAISIES AND DAFFODILS.

March is the month for daisies and daffodils; and the coupling together of these flowers of spring points to an olden custom amongst country people—that of twining both of them as wreaths for the head. Herrick marks this custom, where he speaks of young men and maidens “tripping the comely country round, with daffodils and daisies crowned;” and Spenser, too, denotes it, where he describes a nymph gathering “sweet daffadillies” to make “gay girlonds;” as does Ben Jonson—“and tell the daffodils against that day that we prepare new garlands.” Drayton, too, says, in his directions for a garland, “See that there be stores of lilies, called of shepherds, daffadillies;” and by Spenser, and other early writers, this term of “lily” is also used. With the coming of the daffodil, as Shakespeare tells us, comes the pleasant promise of far brighter days—“when daffodils begin to peer, then comes in the sweet o’ the year;” and their time of growth he thus further specifies—“that come before the swallow dares, and take the winds of March with beauty;” and it is when those winds are strong enough to buffet the lambs, and blow the rooks about, that, in low-lying orchards, and in cottage crofts, we first shall find them.

Daffodils, as we are told, are allied to the narcissus; hence, Milton has this line on them—“and daffodillies fill their cups with tears;” and the fable of Narcissus—which is alluded to in the verse of Parnell, Leyden, Gay, Keats, and others—is thus by Ben Jonson aptly indicated—“since nature’s pride is now a withered daffodil.” Another name for the flower—as pointing to the time when it becomes so plentiful—is “Lent-lily;” and, though some think it a modern one, a very old term it is, as we find by Hurd’s using it. “Lily of Lent, with diadem superb, the monarch Daffodil uprears his head.” The “nodding daffodil” is an apt term, too, as applied to the way they nod, when Lent brings brisker winds; and Wordsworth speaks of them as “fluttering and dancing in the breeze;” and this pretty flutter of the fair Lent lilies is one of the charms of this breezy month. It is in this month, too, that children flock “to gather kingcups in the yellow mead, and prick their hair with daisies,” for it is then, when the fields are green with the springing grass, that daisies deck the pastures—deck them by day, to leave them green at night. “Observe how dewy twilight has withdrawn the crowd of daisies from the shaven lawn;” and the nightly “sleep” of this simple flower—“the little daisie that at evening closes”—which is so apparent to dwellers in country districts, has been marked by many writers. “Shut not so soon,” says Herrick, “the dulle-eyed night has not as yet begun;” and other poets, too, refer to it.

A pretty name for the daisy—though usually given to the larger, or ox-eyed kind—is “Marguerite;” and, as a pearl amongst flowers, it was dedicated to St. Margaret of Cortona, and it was also the badge of Margaret of Anjou. “Who,” says Drayton, “doth not delight to wear the daisy for Queen Marguerite?” and, in another passage, where he describes her in her reverse of fortune, he has these lines: “My daisy flower, which erst perfumed the air, which, for my favour, princes deigned to wear, now in the dust lies trodden on the ground.” Those were the days of which Leyden thus wrote: “When on his scarf the knight the daisy bound, and dames at tournaments shone with daisies crown’d.” So far from being of French derivation, the name Marguerite is derived from a Latin word, meaning “pearl;” and the term is a very old one. Thus, Chaucer uses it in his “Testament of Love”—“a margarite perle,” the “margarite of margarites,” the pearl of pearls; and again, “O commendable flowre, and most in minde, O amiable margarite of native kind;” and, in Wycliff’s translation, we find this line, “neither caste ye your margarites before swyn.” Than the wild and common daisy, few flowers have been more noticed by the poets—“flower by all beloved, and famous in song;” and the pleasant lore connected with it would alone suffice for a lengthy article. Children, as we know, love daisies; and mothers fondly place them in their coffins, and lay them on their graves. “Yes,” says Elliott, “lay the daisy’s little head beside the little cheek;” and there is one special day in the year—Palm Sunday—when, newly decked with daisies, tiny mounds show where the young are sleeping.

Yesterday week the Mayor of Manchester opened in that city the exhibition of smoke-condensing appliances, which will continue for a month.

Sir E. Watkin spoke very hopefully and confidently of the success of the Channel Tunnel at a meeting of the Submarine Continental Railway Company on the 16th inst. There had been no check to the boring operations; they were working “in the dry,” and he believed they would continue to do so.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

MECHANISM OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Professor McKendrick, in his ninth lecture, given on Tuesday, the 14th inst., resumed his illustrated explanations of colour sensations by pointing out that there are three primary sensations—red, green, and violet, but that we have no evidence of any distinct retinal elements corresponding to these. Other sensations of colour, such as those of yellow, orange, blue, &c., were, according to the theory of Young, adopted by Helmholtz, combinations of these three primary sensations, as shown by experiments with portions of the spectrum, and by rotating disks. The Professor next exhibited the effects due to the contrasts of colours, showing how one colour is affected by another. Green on a red ground appeared greenish blue; and grey on a green ground, pink. He suggested irradiation as a possible explanation, premising, however, that the irradiation might occur either in the brain or in the retina, or in both. He then illustrated, by means of interesting models, designed by Dr. Allen Thomson, the movements of the eyeballs, showing their various axes of rotation, planes, &c.; and indicated what is understood by Listing’s law. He then passed on to the sense of hearing, illustrating, in the first place, the movements of the drum by means of a preparation of the drum of a cat’s ear, which he converted into a manometric gas-capsule, similar to those devised by König. Finally, the Professor produced and explained some of the fundamental properties of sound, employing for the purpose the Syren tuning-forks, of very high pitch, and by Appunn’s apparatus of tongued pipes. He also showed the striking difference of the major chord in the lower and higher reaches of the scale, and concluded by demonstrating the range of the human ear, in regard to the appreciation of the pitch of musical notes.

RESEMBLANCES OF LIGHT AND SOUND.

Professor Tyndall gave the first of a course of three lectures on Thursday, the 16th instant. He began by remarking how naturally men, passing from admiration of the phenomena of nature, are led to study their causes, and how, impelled by imagination, they form hypotheses, to be tested by experiment. After reflecting on a screen an image of the waves formed on the surface of water by drops, he explained the undulatory theory of light, enunciated by Huyghens, and substantiated by Dr. Thomas Young, and the opposing emission theory put forth by Newton. The former, now generally accepted, supposes waves of ether to act on the retina; the latter supposes that particles of light impinge on the retina. The Professor then by models illustrated the way in which the pulsations of sound are transmitted by waves of air. The phenomena of reflection and refraction of both light and sound were then demonstrated by a series of experiments, reference being made to the rival theories of Newton and Huyghens. It was shown by casting a beam of light on a plate of glass, that part is reflected and part transmitted. The action of the waves of sound upon the sensitive flame of a gas-burner, under pressure just at the point of causing it to flare, was beautifully shown. The movements of the flame varied with the pitch and quality of the sound. The simultaneous reflection of light and sound was well shown by mirrors. This was followed by exhibiting the action of lenses on both light and sound with similar results. For sound, glass lenses were replaced by soap-bubbles filled with nitrous oxide and hydrogen gas. In conclusion, the persistence of impressions on the ear and the eye were well illustrated, the latter by Mr. Muybridge’s ingenious apparatus, termed the zoopraxiscope. The shadows of light and sound were also noticed.

SPECTROSCOPIC WORK WITH THE INFRA-RED (DARK) RAYS OF THE SPECTRUM.

Captain Abney, R.E., F.R.S., who gave the discourse at the weekly evening meeting on Friday, the 17th inst., began by comparing the use of the thermopile with the photographic method of measuring energy, and showed that the latter is based on the fact that energy, during any portion of time, has its effect, which is not the case with the thermopile. Ordinary photographic compounds were described as unsuitable for this special purpose, as they absorb the blue, and not the red or ultra-red, rays of the spectrum. Where there is absorption, there work must be done, and nowhere else. The lecturer then showed the method of producing a green film of bromide of silver, and exhibited its absorption in the red and ultra-red. He next demonstrated this last absorption by photographing electric light through ebonite, a comparatively slow process; and also showed how a rotating disk can be photographed by the light of the electric spark in a few millionths of a second by blue light. Photographs of the solar spectrum in the infra-red were shown, with their absorption lines. Captain Abney then proceeded to consider the absorption of colourless liquids (water, alcohol, &c.) in the infra-red region, and showed that everyone possessing a hydrogen atom also possessed special absorptive power, and that the hydrogen is really the framework on which all absorption is based. The existence of hydro-carbons in the spectrum was then indicated by showing that both ethylene and benzene have their principal lines coincident with Fraunhofer’s lines in the infra-red of the solar spectrum. Observations were then made on facts showing that Professor Tyndall’s method and the photographic method give similar results in regard to the power of absorption. In a series of successful experiments Captain Abney embodied the results of the patient researches of several years.

ORIGIN OF VOLCANOES.

Professor H. G. Seeley, F.R.S., of King’s College, gave the first of a course of three lectures on Saturday last, the 18th inst. He stated that the distinctive facts of a volcanic eruption which demand explanation are the heat of the rocks, the source of the eruptive power, and the nature of the materials which are ejected from the volcanic throat. He rejected the hypothesis of original igneous fusion, and accepted the hypothesis of a solid earth, which had become gradually built up by the infalling of meteoric matter. This earth was supposed to be gradually radiating its heat, and, in consequence, contraction of the crust takes place, which produces upheaval of mountains and continents. As the rocks approach the mountains, they become altered. The alteration is not due to contact with injected heated rock, but to pressure transformed to heat in an axis of upheaval. And in sequence the rocks are changed from clay to crypto-crystalline slate, micro-crystalline schists, and macro-crystalline rocks, in harmony with the intensity of the heat developed. When the igneous rocks thus formed become liquefied and are emitted through cracks so as to cool at the earth’s surface, they become volcanic rocks. Granite and gabbro coves still remain in the throats of extinct volcanoes. The positions of volcanoes in lines over the earth show that fissure eruptions were of the same nature as volcanoes, and their nearness to the sea was ultimately connected with the action of heat on infiltrating water, so as to produce explosive power. As the water becomes exhausted, or its source removed by upheaval, so the volcano intermits its eruption or becomes extinct. The materials ejected, however, were the best evidence of the nature of the earth’s interior, for their existence must be harmonised with the geological changes induced in the rocks by pressure.

TWO NOVELS.

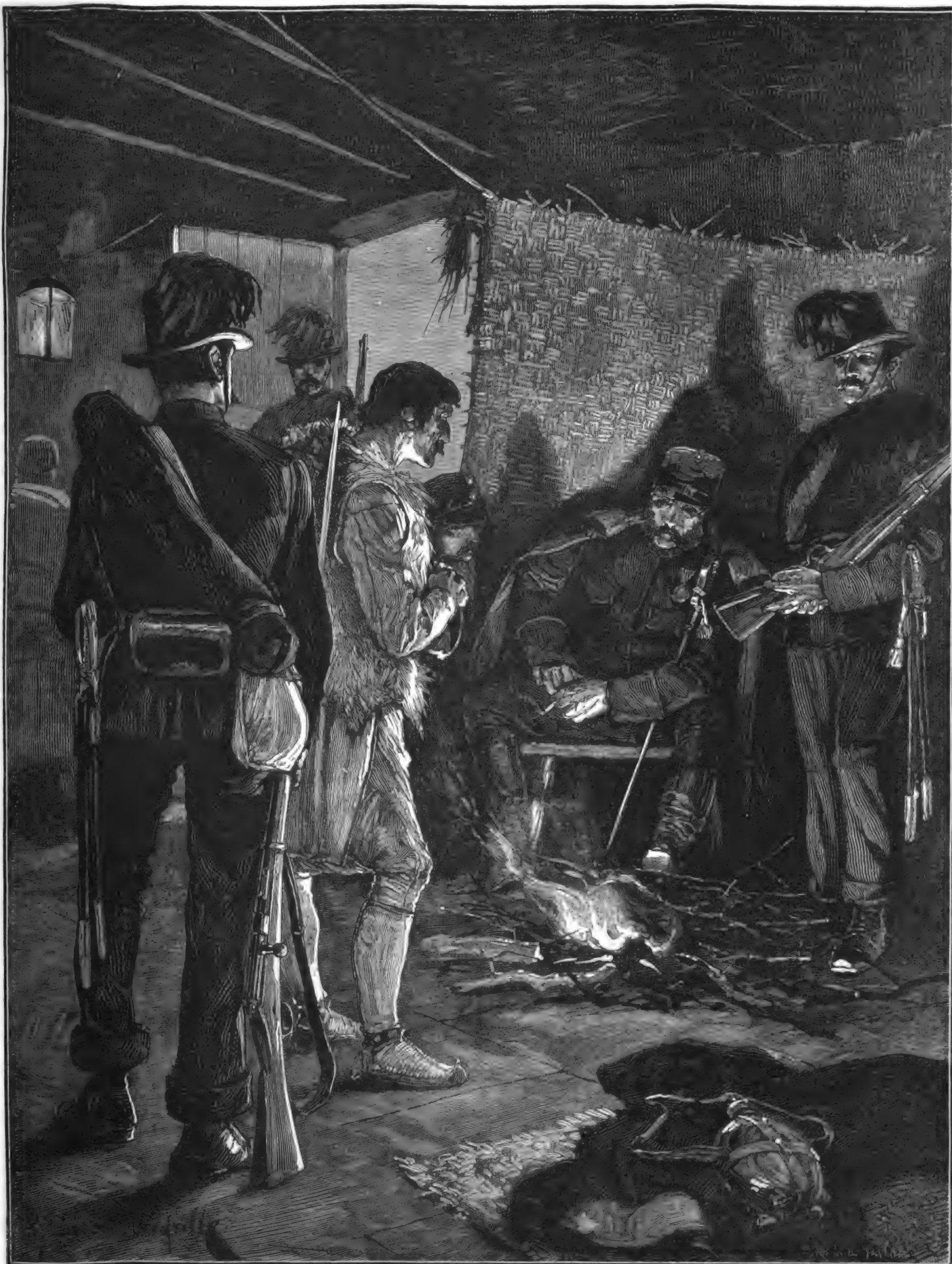
Pleasant titles frequently attract readers, and are said to be considered by publishers more important than even the text, so that *Gehenna*: by the Hon. Lewis Wingfield (Hurst and Blackett) may or may not turn out to contain in the titular word, which is hardly so “blessed” as Mesopotamia, a something irresistibly attractive to the multitude. The sub-title, which is “Havens of Unrest,” is calculated to confirm such apprehensions of something dreadful as may be excited by the title proper. And yet there is nothing very horrible from one end of the novel to the other. The author appears to have written his book with a purpose; and that purpose seems to have been suggested to him by what he knows or has read about the application of the laws relating to lunatics and about the treatment to which real or supposed lunatics are subjected in private asylums. He may be considered, in fact, to have undertaken the task of showing up the manner in which a medical certificate may be obtained by anybody who desires to have somebody else confined in a madhouse, and of exposing the system of management employed in such a place. He has not been inspired, therefore, with any very novel idea; and what he proposed to himself to do has already been very much better done by Mr. Charles Rendle, among others, as most readers of novels must remember. At the same time, the author of “*Gehenna*” must be admitted to have written a very powerful tale, readable throughout and highly interesting, as well as trenchant in parts, though his originality is displayed rather in the treatment than in the choice of his subject, and though that treatment cannot be commended on the score of artistic skill and natural development. For, when an author wishes to expose and to cure a certain state of things, it is surely a mistake in art, if the sympathies of the public are to be enlisted, to present a series of characters, incidents, and situations, of which it is not too much to say that every one, or nearly every one, of them is exceptional. A skilful artist would, on the contrary, strive to draw such a picture as should produce conviction by the absence of everything extraordinary in the details, though the result might be as startling and marvellous as a nightmare. A baronet with thirty thousand a year may, of course, conceive an invincible antipathy towards all Scotchwomen, and may, of course, have three sons, each more or less afflicted with a “bee in the bonnet” or with some weakness; a beautiful, unscrupulous adventuress may, of course, enlist in her service, by the power of her charms, all kinds of susceptible men, including an old dotard subject to temporary insanity and a ticket-of-leave man given to whisky; a private asylum may, of course, be managed by two doctors, of whom one is a dreamer and the other a drunkard, with a convicted felon, of brutal propensities, for their principal assistant; a penniless, practiceless young doctor may, of course, be induced by the representations of a cynical, much older, and more experienced practitioner to do violence to his feelings and yield his unwilling signature under pressure of his professional senior;—and all these personages may, of course, be brought into close communication one with another, in which case some diabolical deed or deeds may, of course, be perpetrated to the damage of real or supposed lunatics; but so strange a combination can hardly be regarded as a fair example of the cases with which the lunacy laws can be expected to cope. This consideration, however, has little or nothing to do with the romantic aspect of the story, which, from that point of view, is both interesting and exciting, if the conclusion should be regarded as unsatisfactory. The young doctor, for instance, from whose study of insanity the reader is likely at one part of the narrative to anticipate great things, does not seem to have made any notable physiological or other discoveries.

Emotions of various kinds and the almost poetical thoughts, as well as the impulsive actions, of a “gifted being” are depicted in *The Garden of Eden* (Richard Bentley and Son), by an anonymous author, whose fervid language drops apparently without effort from the pen, and whose unlagging vehemence of style hurries the reader irresistibly along. The title is so far justified that the opening scene is laid in a garden, where the heroine lies swinging in a hammock, and in that garden, as the story progresses, there is more than one vision of bliss, more than one situation suggestive of Paradise lost. A perfectly innocent vision, be it understood, and a perfectly decorous situation; for, though there is passion enough and to spare, there is nothing of a “leafless” character throughout the novel. The heroine is a genius, a born songstress, a Jenny Lind, or a Patti, or a Nilsson; who can captivate an old baronet with a simple ballad, or a professional teacher of singing with a piece of Handel or Haydn, or a fashionable Parisian audience (believe it who may) with a hymn, or an impresario with “the agonies of Beethoven’s *Leonora*,” or an English nobleman’s nephew and heir with her splendid voice, her lovely person, her confident and confidential ways, or her faithful playmate, friend, henchman, and affianced husband, plain Jack Manners, with the tip of her little finger. She is quite unconventional, so unconventional, in fact, that she might have been expected to come to a miserable end, the miserable end which generally awaits (in novels) the lovely and gifted heroine, who, treating her ugly but constant and honest Jack like a dog, falls desperately in love with the wicked nobleman, the “lady-killer.” Indeed, she dreams a dream which renders it extremely probable that the author in the first instance intended her to incur the usual sad fate, but thought better of it, or was wisely advised to reject so hackneyed and questionable a catastrophe; unless the author purposely introduced, as a joke without much point, an illustration of the proverb concerning dreams and their contraries. The story resolves itself into a sketch of the life led and the hopes cherished by a perfect child of nature, a young girl who sings her way to a coronet; and in the course of the sketch there are several clever descriptions of the trials as well as of the triumphs which, especially in matters of social intercourse, await the professional singer, besides several satirical delineations of professional people themselves. What particular charm there was about the nobleman who marries the heroine, beyond his reputation as a “lady-killer,” the ladies who read the novel may, perhaps, discover; the majority of men-readers, it may be safely asserted, will be utterly unable to account for the heroine’s fascination, and will think that, but for the coronet, she would have been better off with poor Jack. The conclusion, too, has a suspicion of lameness about it; for the heroine’s successful appearance in public was by no means necessary, so far as one can see, for the completion of the main business; and it occurs to one that a pleasanter, a more probable, and a less melodramatic ending might have been brought about by other means. As for the behaviour of the girl’s parents and of the other personages who left her, as it were, in Clifford’s hands, readers must decide for themselves how far it is in accordance with the practice of the most eccentric fathers and mothers, patrons and patronesses, to say nothing of a girl’s own instincts.

The proceeds of the annual fancy-dress ball recently held in aid of the Brighton charities were £190.



OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN EGYPT: CHARACTER SKETCHES ALONG THE ROAD FROM ALEXANDRIA TO CAIRO.—SEE PAGE 290.



INSURRECTION IN THE HERZEGOVINA: BRINGING IN A PRISONER TO AN AUSTRIAN GENDARME STATION.—SEE PAGE 290.

OBITUARY.

THE DOWAGER LADY LYTTON.

The Right Honourable Rosina Doyle, Dowager Lady Lytton, widow of the eminent novelist, Edward Bulwer Lytton, afterwards Lord Lytton, died on the 12th inst., at her residence, Upper Sydenham, aged seventy-eight. Her Ladyship, who was the only daughter of Mr. Francis Massy Wheeler, of Lizzard Connell, county Limerick, grandson maternally of the first Lord Massy, married, Aug. 29, 1827, Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer, of Knebworth Park, Herts, who was created a Baronet in 1838, and a Peer, as Lord Lytton, in 1866, and had one daughter, Emily Elizabeth, who died in 1848, and one son, the present Earl of Lytton, G.C.B., the late Governor-General of India. Lady Lytton entered the literary arena as authoress of "Cheveley; or, the Man of Honour," and subsequently published several other works of fiction, among others, "The Budget of the Babbie Family," "Behind the Scenes," "The Peer's Daughters," "The World and his Wife," "Miriam," and "Sedley; or, the Tares and the Wheat."

SIR JAMES BOURNE, BART.

Sir James Bourne, Bart., of Heathfield House, Wavertree, Liverpool, and Hackinsall, Fleetwood, in the county of Lancaster, C.B., F.S.A., J.P. and D.L., died at Heathfield on the 14th inst. He was born on Oct. 8, 1812, the second son of Mr. Peter Bourne, of Liverpool, and afterwards of Hackinsall, by Margaret, his wife, only daughter of Mr. James Drinkwater, of Liverpool. For a long time he was connected with the volunteer force, and was at the period of his decease Hon. Colonel of the Royal Lancashire Artillery Militia. From 1865 to 1880 he sat in Parliament as a Conservative for Evesham (having previously, in 1841, unsuccessfully contested the borough of Wexford), and was created a Baronet May 10, 1880. Sir James married, Oct. 13, 1841, Sarah Harriet, daughter of Mr. Thomas Fournis Dyson, of Everton, Lancashire, and of Willow Hall, Yorkshire; and leaves one daughter, Harriet Anne Dyson, and one son, his successor, now Sir James Dyson Bourne, second Baronet, Lieutenant-Colonel 5th Dragoon Guards, who was born July 29, 1842, and married, Dec. 29, 1875, Lady Marion, only daughter of John Henry, third Marquis of Ely.

CAPTAIN HANS BUSK.

Captain Hans Busk, F.R.G.S., D.C.L., LL.D., of Nantmel, Radnorshire, the strenuous advocate and one of the chief originators of the Volunteer system, died on the 11th inst. at his residence in Ashley-place. He was the eldest son of Mr. Hans Busk, of Glenalder, in Radnorshire, and received his education at King's College, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, whence he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1841. He was a magistrate for Middlesex and a Deputy Lieutenant for Radnorshire. From early life Captain Busk zealously promoted the idea, subsequently so effectually carried into effect, of the formation of rifle volunteer corps, and he was author of several works relative to drilling and the use of the rifle, besides some on other subjects. He founded and for a time edited the *New Quarterly Review*. A large sum subscribed in recognition of his services he most generously allocated to the purchase of a life-boat for Ryde. The founder in England of the Busk family was Jacob Hans Busch, a Swede, who was naturalised in 1722: his fifth son, Sir Wadsworth Busk, was grandfather of the gentleman whose death we record. A portrait of the late Captain Hans Busk appears in this Number of our Journal.

MR. GORDON-CUMING-SKENE.

Mr. John Gordon-Cuming-Skene, of Pitlurg and Dyce, county Aberdeen, J.P. and D.L., died on the 20th ult., at Villa Teresa, San Remo, aged fifty-five. He was eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel William Gordon-Cuming-Skene, of Pitlurg and Dyce, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. Alexander Brebner, of Learney, and represented in the male line a very ancient branch of the noble House of Gordon, descended from John Gordon of Auchlenchries, who fell at the battle of Flodden. The names of Cuming and Skene were assumed in consequence of marriages with heiresses. Mr. Gordon-Cuming-Skene was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and succeeded his father in 1837. He married, first, March 27, 1856, Maria, daughter of Captain W. H. Nares, R.N.; and secondly, Jan. 5, 1860, Margaret Maria, only daughter of Sir David Brewster, K.H., and by the former, who died June 23, 1857, he leaves one son, Alexander, now of Pitlurg and Dyce.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. William Henry Coussmaker, of Westwood, Surrey, on the 10th inst., at Wyke, near Guildford, in his forty-fifth year.

Mr. Edward Bowly, the eminent agriculturist and short-horn breeder, at his residence, Leddington House, Cirencester, on the 19th inst., at an advanced age, after a long illness.

The Hon. Charles Howard, brother of the present Earl of Effingham, on the 8th inst., at Tunbridge Wells, aged seventy-four.

The Rev. John Williams-Ellis, of Glasfryn, formerly Rector of Llanelhaiarn, J.P. and D.L. for the counties of Merioneth and Carnarvon, on the 13th inst., at Plas Lodwic, Bangor, aged seventy-four.

Mr. Francis Leigh, of Sion House, county Wexford, High Sheriff of that county in 1837, on the 20th ult. He was the youngest son of Mr. Francis Leigh, of Rosegarland, by Grace, his wife, daughter of Mr. Richard Baldwin.

Vice-Admiral George Stewart Reynolds, on the 15th inst., at Guildford, aged eighty. He entered the Royal Navy in 1814, was placed on the retired list in 1867, and became Vice-Admiral in 1879.

Miss Ada Trevanion, whose death was recorded in our Number for the 11th inst., was the daughter of Henry and Georgiana Augusta Trevanion, and granddaughter of Colonel and the Hon. Augusta Leigh, sister to the poet Lord Byron.

The Hon. Arthur Alexander Onalow, Member of the Legislative Council, New South Wales, on Jan. 30. He was born at Trichinopoly in 1833, entered the Royal Navy in 1847, and, after seeing some active service, retired in 1871. He was elected to the New South Wales Parliament for Camden in 1870, and subsequently was raised to the Legislative Council.

Mr. Henry Tilson Shaen Carter, late 17th Lancers, on the 9th inst., at Shaen Manor, Belmullet, county Mayo, on the 9th inst., aged thirty-six. He was eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Shaen Carter, of Watlington Park, Oxon, and Erris, county Mayo, by Maria Susan, his wife, only surviving child and heiress of Colonel Tilson, of Watlington Park.

Admiral James Anderson, on the 7th inst., at Teignmouth, in his eighty-fifth year. He was eldest son of Mr. James Anderson, and brother to Sir William George Anderson, K.C.B., Auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall. He entered the Royal Navy in 1808, served in the expedition to New Orleans, in the taking of Washington, and the attack on Baltimore. He attained the rank of Admiral in 1878.

Lord George Francis Montagu, on the 12th inst., at Washington. He was son of George, sixth Duke of Manchester, by his second wife, Harriet Sydney, daughter of Mr. Conway R. Dobbs, of Castle Dobbs, in the county of Antrim, and was thus half-brother to the present Duke of Manchester, K.P. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and was formerly Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, from which he entered the diplomatic service, and became Third Secretary at Washington.

Dr. George Budd, F.R.S., at his residence, Ashleigh, Barnstaple, on the 14th inst., aged seventy-four. This eminent physician was for upwards of twenty years professor of medicine in King's College, and senior physician to King's College Hospital. He was a distinguished graduate of Cambridge, and a Fellow of Caius College. In 1841 he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and subsequently censor and member of the council of the college. Dr. Budd is best known as the author of a treatise on "Diseases of the Liver," a work which has gone through several editions.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

A.P. (Highbury).—If White play 1. Kt to K 2nd in Miss Beechey's Problem, Black evades the mate on the second move by 1. K to K 6th.

P.D. (London).—We require a more precise address before examining your problem.

E.G. (Batham).—Second letter received. Thanks.

E.G. (Batham).—Your problem is much too simple.

S.I. (Walling-street).—It shall appear in a few weeks.

E.J.W. (Croydon).—We shall be pleased to examine the problem, and to publish it if it survives that ordeal.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1863 received from Rev. John Willis, Portland (U.S.A.).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1864 received from John Perkins, W.B. Wood, and Vander Haeghen (Brussels).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1865 received from Donald Mackay, Sacul, John Perkins, W. Furber, A.C. (Staines), H. Percival, J.A. Green, A.R. Street, and Vander Haeghen (Brussels).

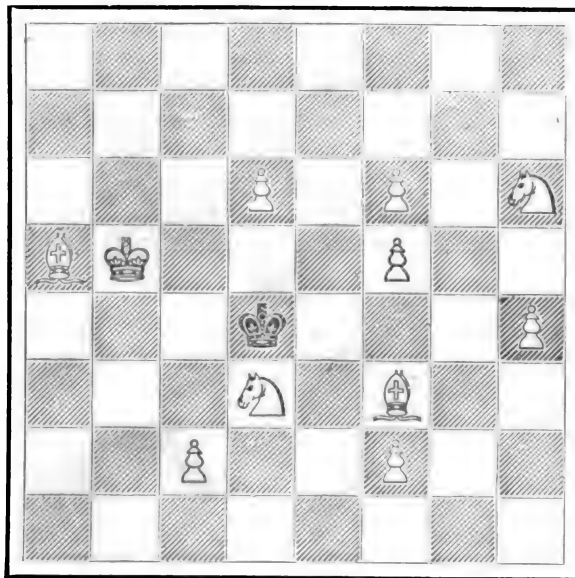
Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1866 received from H.R. Bosworth, R. Bygott, James B. Rogers, Pilgrims, James L. Hyland, Donald Mackay, Z. Inghel, G. Saint, Jun., C.J. Moss, Plevins, Clement Fawcett, Fitzwarine, James Dobson, John Perkins, G. Seymour, W. Furber, C.W. Milson, J.A.B. H.K. Awdry, W.B. Wood, Jumbo, Gyp, W. Hillier, A.C. (Staines), Aaron Harper, W. Biddle, W.H. Furze, Th.A.H. (Lee), J. Hall, Ben Lewis, T. Greenbank, M. O'Halloran, B.H.C. (Sallybury), E.J. Winter Wood, Dr. F. St. R.H. Brooks, Shadforth, W.J. Haslam, J.A. Green, Kitten, Harry Springthorpe, G.W. Law, E. Casella (Paris), Henry B. Todd, Pingopia, Sacul, E. London, S. Israel, R.L. Southwell, M. Tipping, Smutch, J.D.S. (Forest-hill), E.L.G., A.W. Scrutton, L. Wyman, L. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, P. Daly, A.R. Street, Sirina, C.P. Alfred B. Palmer, H. Stebbins, F.W. Botterill, C.B. Wood, H.A.L.S., B. Reynolds, J. Bumstead, Hereward, Ada (Bridgewater), A. Galliard, Colbrans, A. Preston, C.B. Carbon, Norman Bumbelow, T.W. Davus, Sudbury (Suffolk), and Cryptotype.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1865.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. K to B 7th K to K 4th*
2. Q takes P R takes Q, or any move
3. Mates accordingly.

*The variations springing from Black's play should present no difficulty to the solver.

PROBLEM No. 1868.
By RUDOLF L'HERMET (Magdeburg).
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played recently between Mr. Gossip and a Norwegian Amateur.
(Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. X.)	WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. X.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. Kt takes P	K to Q 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	24. Kt takes P	Q Kt to B 3rd
3. B to B 4th	Q to R 6th (ch)	25. Q R to Q sq	K to B 2nd
4. K to B sq	P to K Kt 4th	26. R to B 7th	P to Q R 3rd
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	27. Kt from Q 3rd	K to Kt 3rd
6. Kt to B 3rd	Q to R 4th		B to B 5th
7. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd	28. Kt to K B 6th	K to R 2nd
8. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	29. Kt from B 6th	Kt to K Kt 3rd
9. K to Kt sq	P to Kt 5th		to Q 7th
10. Kt to K sq	P to B 6th	30. R to Q 6th	Kt takes P (ch)
11. B to K 3rd	B to Kt 2nd		
12. Kt to Q 3rd	P takes P		
13. K takes P	Q to R 4th		
14. R to K B sq	P to Q 4th		
15. P takes P	P takes P		
16. P to Kt 4th	Q to Q sq		
17. B takes P	P to B 4th		
18. Q to K sq	Kt to K 2nd		
19. B to Kt 3rd	B takes Q P		
20. B takes B	Q takes B		
21. Kt to Q 5th	Q to K 5th (ch)		
22. Q takes Q	P takes Q		
23. Kt to B 6th (ch)			

Thus far, the game, although interesting, calls for no comment. Here, White chooses wisely in preferring the move in the text to 21. Kt to B 7th (ch), a move which would have ultimately cost him two Knights for the Rook.

A match between the Woolwich and Bermondsey clubs was played on Saturday last, seven players a side. Bermondsey won with a score of four to one.

The handicap tournament of the City of London Club has now arrived at a very interesting stage. Only eight competitors remain in the tourney, of the sixty-four that entered the lists last autumn—viz., Messrs. Blackburne, Macruski, Block, T. H. Piper, Laws, Ridpath, Down, and Taylor. There are six prizes provided in this contest, to be given in money or works of art, as may be preferred. The winner of the chief prize secures the further distinction of having his name inscribed on the "Morton Cup," a large silver goblet, which is to be placed on the table at all important festivals so long as the club shall endure.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar presented certificates to the Portsmouth classes of the St. John Ambulance Association yesterday week; Major F. Duncan, R.A., deputy-chairman of the association, also delivering an address. Certificates were presented to the Exeter classes on Saturday by the Earl of Devon. The work of this society has just received from abroad most gratifying testimony to its value.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 13, 1880), with a codicil (dated Sept. 2 following), of Mr. Charles Pearce, late of Wilbury-road, Hove, and of Lindfield Place, Lindfield, Sussex, who died on the 10th ult., was proved on the 8th inst. by Thomas Gardner, Samuel Gardner, and Arthur Louis Alfred Hertlett, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £93,000. The testator gives £1000 each to the Home for Little Boys, Farnham, Kent; the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street; and the Royal Infirmary or Hospital for Women and Children, Waterloo-road;—£500 each to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Home for Lost Dogs, Lower Wandsworth-road; his house in Wilbury-road, with the furniture and effects, and £12,000 upon trust for Mrs. Sophia Harding Burford for life, and afterwards as she shall appoint; his small freehold property at Salehurst to his brother Maresco; and legacies to his late wife's sisters and brother, to his cousins, executors, housekeeper, coachman, and household servants. The residue of his real and personal estate he divides equally between his brothers and sister, the Rev. William Peter Pearce, Maresco Pearce, and Mrs. Frances Mary Eastwood.

The will (dated June 28, 1881) of Mr. Daniel Bell Hanbury, late of Hollywood, Clapham-common, who died on the 12th ult., was proved on the 27th ult. by Sampson Hanbury and Thomas Hanbury, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate being nearly £87,000. There are various pecuniary and specific devises and bequests to his sons, Sampson, Thomas, Barclay, and Capel, to his daughter, Mrs. Anna Christy Aggs, and to his son-in-law, Mr. Aggs, and some reversionary gifts to grandchildren; and the residue of his property the testator leaves between his said five children.

The will (dated Sept. 14, 1880) of Mr. Edward Etches, late of The Grange, Litchurch, Derby, who died on Jan. 13 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Mr. Edward Arthur Brownfield, the nephew and acting executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to nearly £47,000. The testator leaves to his executor one hundred guineas; to his wife, Mrs. Louisa Georgiana Etches, £300, his household furniture, plate, pictures, and effects, and £1000 per annum for life; his house, with the grounds, The Grange, he also leaves to his wife for life, and at her death to his son, Charles Edward. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated Dec. 24, 1879) of Mr. Thomas Francis Cobb, late of No. 11, Marine-terrace, Margate, who died on Jan. 24 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by James Francis Cobb and Anthony Blackburne Cobb, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £42,000. The testator leaves an annuity of £300 to each of his three daughters, Rosellen Emma, Frances Elizabeth, and Mary Thomazine; and, in addition, his household furniture and effects and £450 per annum for their joint lives, or until marriage, with benefit of survivorship. All his real estate, and the residue of the personality, he gives to his two sons.

The will (dated Sept. 26, 1880), with a codicil (dated Nov. 1, 1881), of Mr. Charles Hodgson, late of Southend Elvet, near Durham, iron merchant, who died on Nov. 23 last, has been proved at the Durham district registry by Arthur Pattison, the acting executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £38,000. The testator bequeaths £4000 to the Durham County Hospital;—£3000 each to the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles of the Northern Counties at Lancaster, and the Northern Counties Society for Granting Annuities to Governesses and other ladies in reduced circumstances;—£2500 each to the Royal Victoria Asylum for the Industrious Blind of the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, at Newcastle; and the Northern Counties Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb;—£1000 each to the Convalescent Institution of the counties of Northumberland and Durham, and the Convalescent Home and Children's Hospital at Coatham, Redcar; £500 to the Durham Soup-Kitchen; £200 to the Durham Penitentiary; £100 each to the Schools in connection with St. Oswald's, St. Giles's, and St. Margaret's, Durham; and numerous legacies and annuities to relatives and others. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to the five children of his brother, Thomas.

The will (dated April 19, 1877), with two codicils (dated Feb. 26 and June 18, 1881), of Mrs. Elizabeth Coke, late of Norfolk Lodge, Southborough, Kent, who died on Feb. 8 last, was proved on the 9th inst. by William Redfern and Henry Taylor, the nephews, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £36,000. There are considerable legacies to or upon trust for her brother, nephews, nieces, and others, and the residue of the personality the testatrix divides between her nephews and nieces, Edward Ralph Redfern, Frederick William Redfern, Elizabeth Redfern, Elizabeth Ingham Bretland, and Ellen Banks Taylor.

The will (dated April 21, 1880) of Miss Fanny Du Pre, late of No. 9, York-gate, Regent's Park, who died on Jan. 17 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Arthur Riversdale Grenfell, the nephew and acting executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £31,000. The testatrix gives legacies to her sister Mrs. Thornton, and other relatives and to servants; all her remaining securities for money, stocks and funds, equally between her sisters, Gertrude, Louisa, and Julia; and she appoints her said sister Louisa sole residuary legatee.

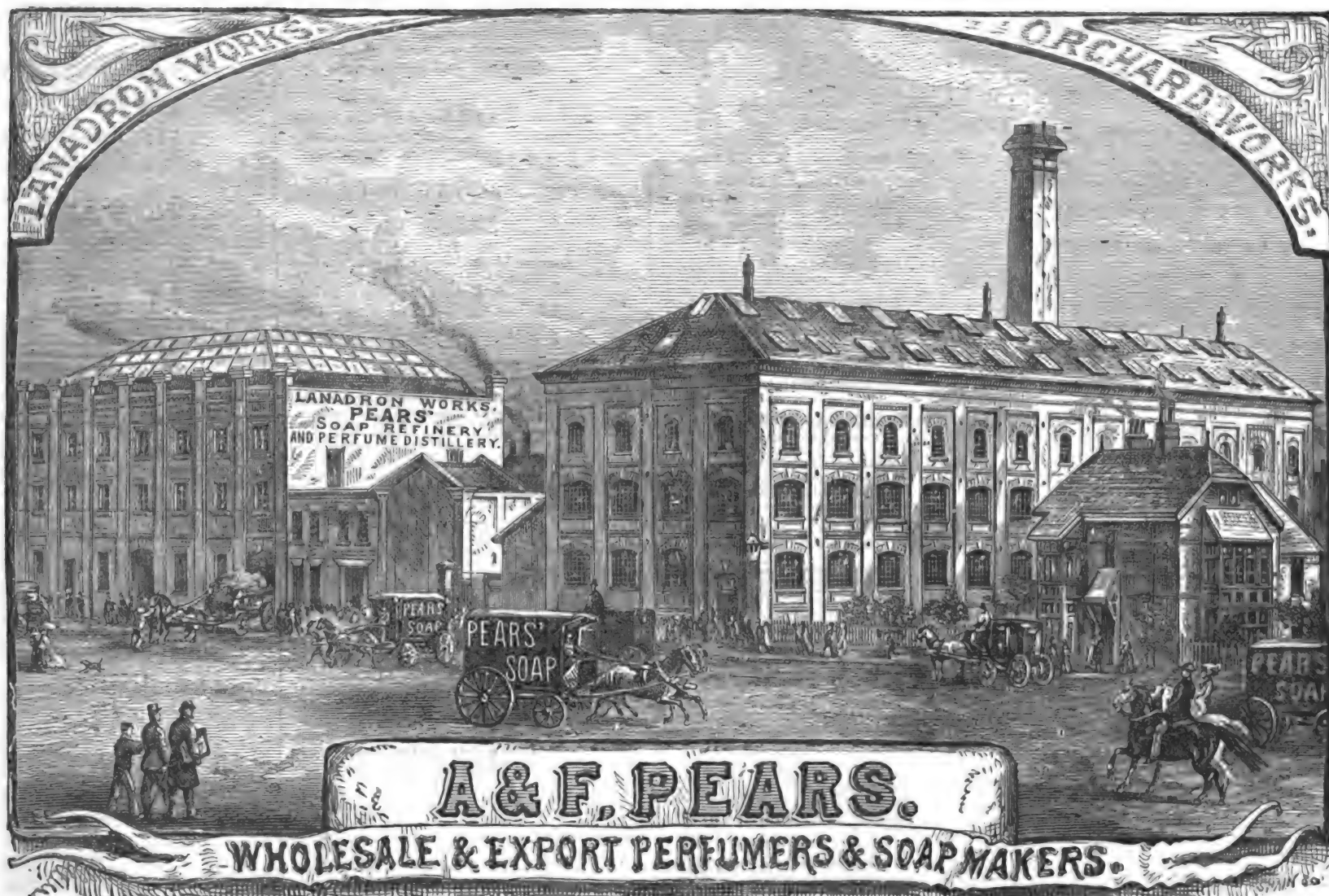
The will (dated July 31, 1873), with a codicil (dated Oct. 31, 1881), of Sir Hugh Owen, late of Voel, Hornsey-lane, Hornsey, who died on Nov. 20 last at Mentone, was proved on the 24th ult. by Hugh Owen and William Owen, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being under £3000. The testator gives his household furniture to his granddaughter, Julia Squire; and the residue of his property between his sons and daughters and the children of his deceased daughter Mary Anne.

Six Scotch charitable institutions have received bequests in accordance with the terms of the will of Dr. Thomas Hunter, late Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals. The total sum bequeathed to these charities is £22,183, of which £13,500 has been received by the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh.

The fourteenth annual show and sale of shorthorn cattle promoted by the local Agricultural Exhibition Society held in Bingley Hall, Birmingham, last week were the largest and best the association has yet held. The entries numbered 546, being considerably in excess of last year's exhibits. Among the exhibitors were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Bective, and other distinguished amateurs.

The Act 45 Vic., cap. 2, has been issued to authorise the use of reply post-cards. The highest rate for an inland post-card is not to exceed one halfpenny, and a reply post-card not to exceed double the rate of an ordinary post-card. A reply post-card means a card that the person receiving it through the post may transmit the same or a part through the post without further payment. The Act is now in operation.

A VISIT TO PEARS' SOAP WORKS.



THE interest displayed nowadays by the public in sanitation in every form, and the special attention lately given by the press to the subject of the injurious composition of many of the varied kinds of toilet soaps, induces one to think that some description of the manufacture of so important an article of daily consumption would not be without interest to the public. The artist who undertook to make this illustration applied to Messrs. A. and F. Pears, in London, as at once, perhaps, the oldest established and most eminent makers (they have been manufacturers since 1789) for permission to view their works. He received from them a very courteous introduction to their partner at Isleworth, where in a couple of days he derived much valuable information; but the very varied and extensive character of the processes of manufacture and its accompanying details will admit only of a very short summary at the present moment, owing to the limitation of space. On commencing his inspection of Messrs. Pears' large and interesting factories, he was shown vast stores of crude material—fresh, sweet tallows of English gathering only; the brightest and purest oils from Florence and Gallipoli; palm oil of violet odour, grown under "Africa's burning sun;" amber resins from America and France; large casks and iron drums of various chemicals in beautiful crystals, from the leading scientific laboratories of the North of England and from Germany; rare oils and musk in foreign-looking packages from the East, from India, China, and Ceylon; delicate essences of the sweetest flowers from the Italian Alps, and the precious attar of roses from the Balkan mountains and from Persia; and sandal-wood from Bombay and West Australia. Indeed, not only have contributions been levied from every land, but the sea itself has been brought under contribution to this manufacture in its salts, as well as in ambergris from the sperm whale.

The fats and oils having been selected in certain proportions are first intimately mixed by machinery driven by an enormous steam-engine; the requisite chemical ingredients then being added from time to time, the whole is subjected to several days' boiling and stirring in pans, each holding many tons, and supplied with steam by five immense boilers. This raw soap is transferred into smaller pans, where it is clarified and all impurities precipitated by a series of chemical processes, the inven-

tions and patents of Messrs. Pears. The previously distilled and mixed perfumes are now added, and, whilst in a molten state, the product is poured into large frames and permitted to cool. It is then cut up and moulded into different shapes and sizes convenient for washing and shaving purposes; the name of the firm is then stamped on by hand machines. These pieces of soap are afterwards matured by being placed in heated chambers and turned daily for several months, when it is handed over to the cardboard box making and filling shops, in which female labour is largely employed, and thence to the warehouse and packing shops, whence it is distributed to Railways and Docks for carriage to every part of the civilised world. The importance of the Toilet Soap manufacture of Great Britain may be estimated from the fact that representatives of Messrs. Pears personally visit not only the chief towns of Great Britain, but those of almost every quarter of the globe. The reputation of Messrs. Pears is well known to the public. Their pure and excellently prepared manufactures are exhibited with great taste in the windows of most of our leading chemists, in beautifully-cut glass dishes and vases, and hence of the merits of their manufacture we need say but little. Probably the greatest compliment ever paid to a soap manufacturer they received from no less eminent an authority than Sir ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S., who has specially written, in one of his works on the skin, "Pears, a name engraven on the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and Pears's transparent soap, one of the most refreshing and agreeable of balms to the skin." A valuable recommendation indeed for Messrs. Pears, but not less valuable to the public, for nothing is more important amongst our daily wants than a properly manufactured toilet soap; for whilst from the use of a good one our skins and complexions admittedly derive and maintain health and beauty and every possible advantage, nothing is more harmful than the common strongly alkaline and coloured preparations frequently met with under the name of toilet soap, as is testified by the experience of our dermatologists at the leading institutions for the skin, at one of which, it is affirmed by the senior surgeon, they have had about four hundred cases of skin trouble owing their origin to improper toilet soaps alone. It is amongst infant children, ladies, and those generally with a fine, sensitive skin, that the most injurious results are observed, and the

causes appear to be in the cheap rancid fats used in the composition of the soap, or in the introduction of noxious chemicals for colouring or increasing detergent properties, and very frequently from the ignorant introduction of so-called "remedial agents."

As regards Messrs. Pears's Soap, there is no doubt of the purity of the fats used, for the tallow and oils appear to be good enough to eat; and, indeed, the manager gave evidence of this by tasting samples of the bulk in use. The care displayed in their subsequent manufacture must be seen to be appreciated; and certain it is and manifest to all that the completed article, so well known as Pears's Transparent Soap, is in appearance almost as tempting as candy or chocolate, and the makers may well claim for it, as they do, excellence for its purity, its fragrance, and its durability.

Messrs. Pears appear to be endowed with considerable originality, which is evinced as much in the tasteful printing accompanying their goods and in their advertisements as in their manufactures. The humorous placard so well known in London of the little "nigger" whose complexion has derived so much benefit from a trial of their famous soap is without doubt the best essay of the kind, no fewer than ten different lithographic stones being employed in its production. Again, the well-known statuette in plaster of "You Dirty Boy!" at the Paris Exhibition is a commission in the marble from Messrs. A. and F. Pears to the eminent sculptor Signor Focardi, at a cost of £500, simply as an attraction for their retail dépôt in London, next to the British Museum.

It may be observed that during the three generations—ninety years—that their Manufactory has been established they have received the highest and most distinctive patronage for their spécialité from most of the Royal Families in Europe, and they hold the distinguished position of appointed Soap-makers to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. At Exhibitions they have been ever in the foremost rank, from and inclusive of the first, in 1851, down to the most recent in Australia.

For the writer to add any commendation to that of Sir Erasmus Wilson would be "to gild refined gold." It is to be regretted that the limited space here will not admit, either in description or illustration, of that amplification which is merited by so important and extensive a manufacture.

FLORILINE.**For the TEETH and BREATH.**

A few drops of the FRAGRANT FLORILINE on a wet toothbrush produces a delightful foam, which cleanses the Teeth from all impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar and arrests the progress of decay. It gives to the Teeth a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth, a disordered stomach, or tobacco smoke. The FRAGRANT FLORILINE is purely vegetable, and equally adapted to old and young.

The FRAGRANT FLORILINE should be used in all cases of bad breath, and particularly after smoking. The Floriline combines, in a concentrated form, the most delicate, cleansing, and astringent properties. At the same time, it contains nothing which can possibly injure the most sensitive and delicate organization.

It beautifies the teeth and gums.
It arrests the decay of the teeth.
It acts as a detergent after smoking.
It renders the gums hard and healthy.
It neutralizes the offensive secretions of the mouth.
It imparts to the breath a fragrance purely aromatic and pleasant.

Put up in large bottles (only one size) and in elegant toilet-cases, complete, at 2s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Sole Wholesale by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

FLORILINE.**For the TEETH and BREATH.**

Sweet as the ambrosial air,
With its perfume rich and rare;
Sweet as violets at the morn,
Which the emerald nooks adorn;
Sweet as rosebuds bursting forth
From the richly-laden earth
Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

The teeth it makes a pearly white,
So pure and lovely to the sight;
The gums assume a rosy hue,
The breath is sweet as violets blue;
While scented as the flowers of May,
Which cast their sweetness from each spray,
Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

Sure, some fairy with its hand
Cast around its mystic wand,
And produced from fairy's bow
Scented perfumes from each flower;
For in this liquid gem we trace—
All that can beauty add and grace—
Such is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

FLORILINE.**For the TEETH and BREATH.**

Is the best liquid dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The FRAGRANT FLORILINE removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco-smoke.

For children and adults whose teeth show marks of decay its advantages are paramount. The Floriline should be used roughly brushed into all the cavities; no one needs fear using it too often or too much at a time. Among the ingredients being soda, honey, spirits of wine, borax, and extracts from sweet herbs and plants, it forms not only the very best dentifrice for cleansing and whitening, but one that is perfectly delicious to the taste and as harmless as sherry. The taste is so pleasing that, instead of taking up the toothbrush with dislike, as is often the case, children will on their own account omit to use the "Floriline" regularly each morning if only left to their own choice. Children cannot be taught the use of the toothbrush too young; early neglect invariably produces premature decay of the teeth. "Floriline" is sold by all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE.**For the TEETH and BREATH.**

If teeth are white and beautiful,
It keeps them so intact;
If they're discoloured in the least,
It brings their whiteness back;
And by its use what good effects
Are daily to be seen;
Thus hence it is that general praise
Greets "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

One trial proves conclusive quite,
That by its constant use
The very best effects arise
That science can produce.
It is the talk of every one,
An all-absorbing theme;
Whilst general now becomes the use
Of "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

It makes the breath as sweet as flowers,
The teeth a pearly white;
The gums it hardens, and it gives
A freshness of delight.
All vile secretions it removes,
However long they've been;
The enamel, too, it will preserve,
The "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

FLORILINE.**For the TEETH and BREATH.**

It may or may not be generally known that microscopic examinations have proved that animal or vegetable parasites gather, unobserved by the naked eye, upon the teeth and gums of at least nine persons in every ten; any individual may easily satisfy himself in this matter by placing a powerful microscope over a partially-decayed tooth, when the living animalcules will be found to resemble a partially-decayed cheese more than anything else we can compare it to. We may also state that the FRAGRANT FLORILINE is the only remedy yet discovered able perfectly to free the teeth and gums from these parasites without the slightest injury to the teeth or the most tender gums.

Read this.—From the "Weekly Times," March 26, 1891:—"There are so many toilet articles which obtain all their celebrity from being constantly and extensively advertised that it makes it necessary, when anything new and good is introduced to the public that special attention should be called to it. The most delightful and effective toilet article for cleansing and beautifying the teeth that we in a long experience have ever used is the new Fragrant Floriline. It is quite a pleasure to use it, and its properties of imparting a fragrance to the breath and giving a pearly whiteness to the teeth make it still more valuable. Of all the numerous nostrums for cleansing the teeth which from time to time have been fashionable and popular, nothing to be compared with the Floriline has hitherto been produced, whether considered as a beautifier or a valuable cleanser and preserver of the teeth and gums."

From the "Young Ladies' Journal":—"An agreeable dentifrice is always a luxury. As one of the most agreeable may be reckoned Floriline, it cleanses the teeth and imparts a pleasant odour to the breath. It has been analysed by several eminent professors of chemistry, and they concur in their testimony to its usefulness. We are frequently asked to recommend a dentifrice to our readers; therefore we cannot do better than advise them to try the Fragrant Floriline."

FLORILINE.**For the TEETH and BREATH.**

I have heard a strange statement, dear Fanny, to-day,
That the reason that teeth do decay
Is traced to some objects that form in the gums,
And eat them in time quite away.
Animalcules, they say, are engendered—that is,
If the mouth is not wholesome and clean;
And I also have heard to preserve them the best
Is the fragrant, the sweet "FLORILINE!"

Oh, yes! it is true that secretions will cause
Living objects to form on your teeth,
And certainly and silently do they gnaw on
In cavities made underneath;
But a certain preservative has now been found,
To keep your mouth wholesome and clean;
And you're perfectly right, for your teeth to preserve,
There's nothing like sweet "FLORILINE!"

It's nice and refreshing, and pleasant to use,
And no danger its use can attend;
For clever physicians and dentists as well
Their uniform praises now blend.
They say it's the best preparation that's known,
And evident proofs have they seen,
That nothing can equal the virtues that dwell
In the fragrant, the sweet "FLORILINE!"

FLORILINE.**For the TEETH and BREATH.**

The "Christian World" of March 17, 1891, says, with respect to Floriline:—"Floriline bids fair to become a household word in England, and one of peculiarly pleasant meaning. It would be difficult to conceive a more efficacious and agreeable preparation for the teeth. Those who once begin to use it will certainly never willingly give it up."

Mr. G. H. Jones, the eminent Dentist, of 57, Great Russell-street, in his valuable little book on Dentistry, says:—"The use of a good dentifrice is also indispensable, and one of the best preparations for cleansing the teeth and removing the impure secretions of the mouth is the liquid dentifrice called 'Fragrant Floriline,' which is sold by all respectable Chemists."

The words "Fragrant Floriline" are a Trade-Mark. Sold retail everywhere; and wholesale by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

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have gained the HIGHEST AWARDS at all the recent INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, including the Two Gold Medals for Uprights and Grands, Melbourne, 1881; the First Prize, Queensland, 1880; the Two First Special Prizes, Sydney, 1880; the Legion of Honour, Paris, 1878, &c.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PIANOS

for SALE, HIRE, and on the THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'**PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.**

The principal of the previous honours gained by the BRINSMEAD PIANOS are:—
THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR AND GOLD MEDAL, South Africa, 1877.
THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOUR AND DIPLOMA OF MERIT, Philadelphia, 1876.
THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, Paris, 1874, and the HONORARY MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FRANCE.
THE GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1870.
THE DIPLOMA OF EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, Netherlands International Exhibition, 1889.
THE MEDAL OF HONOUR, Paris, 1867.
THE PRIZE MEDAL, London, 1862, &c.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'**SOSTENENTE PIANOS,**

for Extreme Climates,
With the Perfect Check Repeater Action,
Patented 1862, 1868, 1871, 1876, 1879, and 1881,
throughout Europe and America.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'**PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.**

"Paris, Nov. 4, 1878.
"I have attentively examined the beautiful pianos of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons that are exhibited at the Paris International Exhibition of 1878. I consider them to be exceptional in the case with which gradations of sound can be produced, from the softest to the most powerful tones. These excellent pianos merit the approbation of all artists, as the tone is full as well as sustained, and the touch is of perfect evenness throughout its entire range, answering to every requirement of the pianist."
"Ch. Gounod."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'**PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.**

"Paris, Sept. 8, 1878.
"We, the undersigned, certify that, after having seen and most conscientiously examined the English Pianos at the Universal Exhibition of 1878, we find that the piano belongs to the Grand Pianos of the house of Brinsmead."
"NICOLAS RUBINSTEIN,
"D. MAGNUS,
"Chevalier ANTOINE DE KONTSEI, Court
Pianist to the Emperor of Germany."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'**PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.**

"I have pleasure in expressing my opinion that the Paris Exhibition Model Grand Pianofortes of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons are unsurpassed. The tone is deliciously sweet, sustained, and extraordinarily powerful; the touch responds to the faintest and to the most trying strains on it, and the workmanship is simply perfect."
"W. KUNZ."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'**PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.**

"Illustrated London News."
"The principle of the Brinsmead firm is to give the best piano of its kind, the best of materials, the best of care, the best of taste, and the best of finish, and this is why the manufactory in Kentish Town sends down to Wigmore-street so many pianos perfect in scale, sustained in tone, elastic in touch, with equal and responsive touch, and, in fact, as near as possible to that ideal that all musicians must require. A thing of beauty that is a joy for ever."
"Daily Chronicle."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'**PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.**

"In tone the instrument is exceedingly rich and sweet, and in touch the very perfection of lightness. Messrs. Brinsmead may certainly be congratulated upon their success."
"Morning Advertiser."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'**PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.**

"The Legion of Honour. In addition to the other distinctions awarded to Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, the founder of the firm has been created Chevalier of the Legion of Honour."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'**PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.**

"Daily News."
"A new Pianoforte, recently manufactured by Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, claims notice, not only on account of its beauty and richness of tone, but especially for some ingenious mechanical novelties, the most important being the addition of a third pedal, by means of which the sound of any note or notes may be almost indefinitely prolonged at the will of the player. Thus bass notes may be sustained after being struck by the left hand, which may then be taken away, and with the right hand, may execute the most brilliant staccato passages, thus giving almost the effect of four hands. The patent 'check-repeater' action, a speciality of Messrs. Brinsmead, enables the performer to command with ease the most rapid reiteration of the same note; the facility of the key movement in general being such that glissando passages can be executed with such perfect ease as to render them practicable with the lightest touch. The volume of tone is intensified by a peculiar construction of the sounding board, another improvement being the system of bridging by which the vibrations are increased and rendered sympathetic. The Pianoforte is capable of all degrees of delicacy and power, its massive structure rendering it less liable to get out of tune than usual; and the instrument is altogether calculated to extend the reputation of its makers."

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may be obtained of all the principal Musicellers.
Prices from 37 guineas to 350 guineas.

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GRAFTON-ROAD, KENTISH TOWN, N.W.

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EVERY PIANO GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.

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(KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM,
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR)

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COD-LIVER OIL.**

THE PUREST. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
Proved by thirty years' medical experience to be
THE ONLY COD-LIVER OIL
which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST,
THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY,
AND WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod-Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod-Liver Oil, that Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surg., Army, Prof. of Hygiene, Birbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the true benefit. The Oil of Dr. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

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is sold ONLY in capsuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 8s.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

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IODINE Braces and invigorates enfeebled constitutions, gives a healthy glow to the skin, stimulates every organ of the human frame, and is a grand substitute for sea-bathing.

SOAP.—For Hot Climates it is invaluable, quickly curing prickly heat, and such disorders. Price 6d. and 1s. of JAMES LEWIS and SON, 12, Old Bond-street, London.

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ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION.

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HOARSENESS.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL REMEDY. These famous "lozenges" are sold by all respectable Chemists in this country at 1s. 6d. per Box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections.

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FOR CONSTIPATION, BILE, HEADACHE.

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THE GREAT

REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

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The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

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WAFERS still rank as affording the speediest relief in Throat and Chest Affections."—W. H. TUNNERS, M.P.S., Tottenham, Bristol. Price 1s. 1d. per Box.

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and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77 and 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, near Tottenham-court-road, London. CABINET, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishings, Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, Pianos, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout. Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality. OETZMANN and CO.

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in CARPETS.—OETZMANN and CO. are NOW SHOWING a Large Stock of Best WILTONS, PILE CARPETS of the newest and best designs, with or without borders, purchased for Cash under the recent depression. The designs are very artistic; and the rich, worsted pile, soft and velvety, imparts an air of luxury and elegance, whilst the price at which O. and CO. are selling is little more than that of good Brussels. These Carpets are unequalled by any others for durability. OETZMANN and CO.

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CRETONNES.—An immense assortment of all the choicest designs in this fashionable article, in every variety of style and colouring; excellent imitations of rare Tapestries, and some exact copies of the finest Gobelines, Beauvais, and Flemish Tapestries. Prices varying from 6d. per yard. Some at 1s. 6d. per yard, usually sold at 1s. 8d.; super ditto, at 1s. 2d., usual price, 2s. per yard. Patterns sent into the country by stating kind required. O. and CO.'s Stock of English and French Cretonnes is one of the largest and best in London. OETZMANN and CO.

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ARTISTIC.—Intending Purchasers should inspect OETZMANN and CO.'s VAST DISPLAY of Elegant Vases, Figures, Bronzes, Clocks, Pictures, Cut Glass, Wine, &c.; Electro-Silver Plate, Table Cutlery, and a large variety of other Useful and Ornamental Articles suitable for Presents. Descriptive Catalogue post-free. OETZMANN and CO.

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OETZMANN and CO.—Orders sent per post, whether large or small, receive prompt and careful attention. Those residing at a distance, or any to whom a personal visit would be inconvenient, desirous of leaving the selection to the firm, may rely upon a faithful attention to their wishes and interests in the selection. This department is personally supervised by a member of the firm, and O. and CO. continually receive numerous letters expressing the greatest satisfaction with the execution of orders so entrusted. Persons residing in Foreign Countries and the Colonies will find great advantages by entrusting their orders to O. and CO. For further particulars, page 376 in Catalogue, sent free on application.—OETZMANN and CO.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, post-free.

OETZMANN & CO.,

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, NAUSEA,

GIDDINESS, &c.—"Hôtel de Couronne,

Morat, Switzerland, Jan. 26, 1888.—Dear

Sir,—I have just been making a short tour

through Switzerland, and whilst staying

for a short period at the beautiful town of

Morat I happened to meet an old friend

and patient of mine, who was likewise on

a tour for the benefit of his health. This

poor man, had been suffering from giddi-

ness, and constant attacks of severe

nausea, and had consulted several London

and Parisian doctors of note without receiving

any lasting remedy; he was now about

to consult me, I examined him pro-

fessionally, yet I own I was puzzled at his

case. He appeared to be in a thoroughly

bad state, and I feared he was not long for

this world; but, feeling bound to recom-

mend something, I recommended him to

use the wonderful remedy my wife had given

me whilst I was an invalid (suffering under

some similar yet much lighter cir-

cumstances). I recommended him to

use it to him. This remedy was ENO

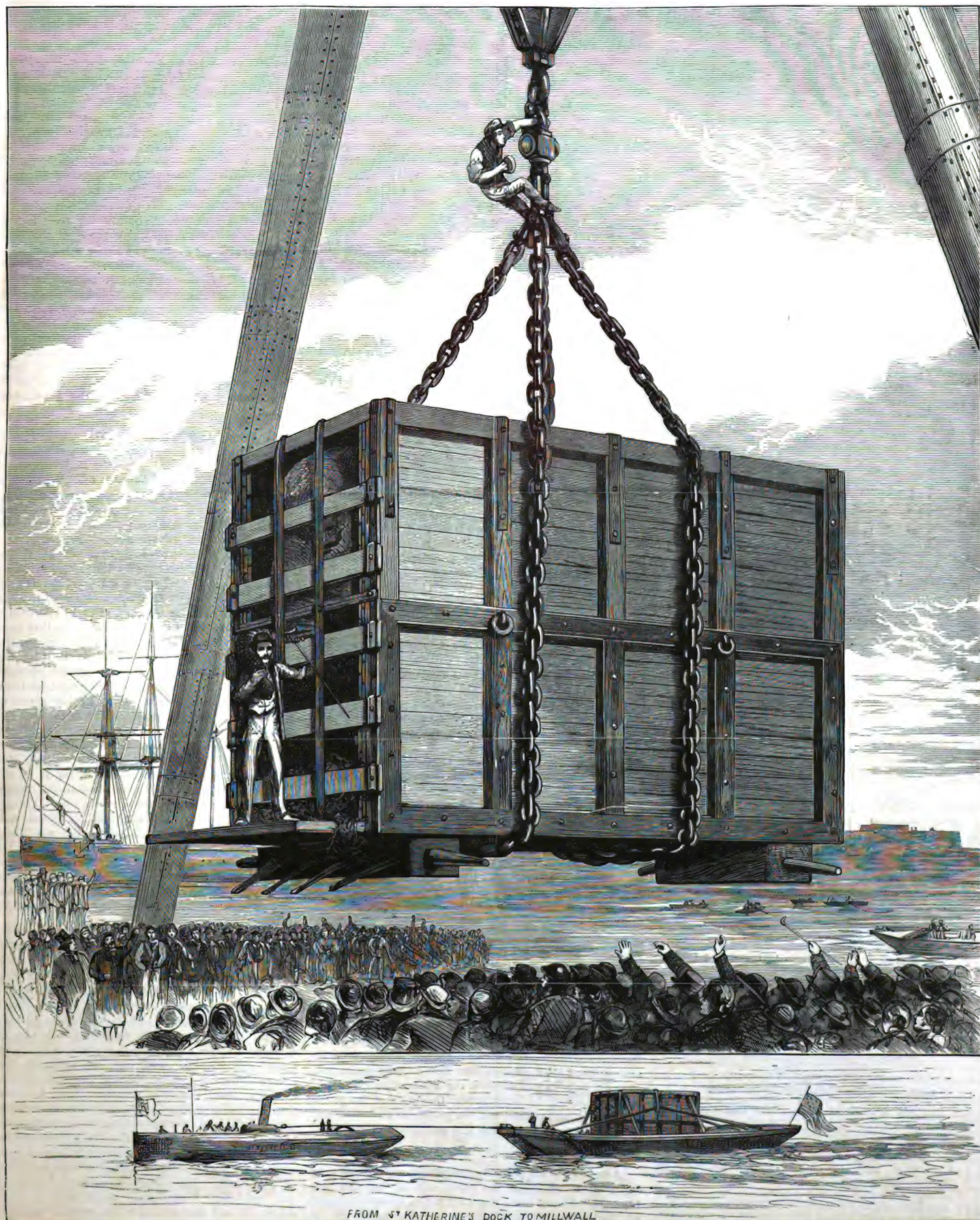
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2239.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS **SIXPENCE.**
By Post, 6¹/₂d.



FROM ST KATHERINE'S DOCK TO MILLWALL

THE DEPARTURE OF JUMBO: HOISTING HIS BOX FROM THE BARGE TO THE QUAY AT MILLWALL DOCKS.—SEE PAGE 316.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd ult., at 32, Bruton-street, the Lady Clinton, of a son.
On the 22nd ult., at 2, Grosvenor-place, S.W., Lady Algernon Percy, of a daughter.
On the 24th ult., at Scrib Hall, the Viscountess Galway, of a son and heir.
On the 25th ult., at 1, Grosvenor-terrace, Aldershot, the wife of Captain F. W. Seafeld Grant, first battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, of a son.
On the 29th inst., at Starford, Warminster, Lady Staveley, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 19th ult., at 11, St. George's-square, Sunderland, aged 59, Margaret Jane, widow of the late Daniel Harnet Sta. k, Esq., barrister-at-law, and daughter of the late William Gales, Esq., shipbuilder, Hylton.
On Dec. 20, 1881, at Brisbane, the Hon. Sir Joshua Peter Bell, K.C.M.G., President of the Legislative Council, and late Acting Governor of Queensland.
On the 16th ult., at Westcroft, Surrey, Sir Swinnerton Halliday Dyer, Bart., aged 48.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 8, 1882.

SUNDAY, APRIL 2.	
Sixth Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday. Morning Lessons: Exod. ix.; Matt. xxvi. Evening Lessons: Exod. x. or xi.; Luke xix. 28, or xx. 9-21. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Dr. Leathes; 3.15 p.m., Canon Liddon; 7 p.m. Ven. Archdeacon Matthew.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., 3 p.m., 7 p.m., Rev. W. Page Roberts. St. James's, noon, the Archbishop of York. Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Dean of Manchester, Dr. Cowie; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon H. M. Birch. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Archdeacon of Colombo; 7, Rev. Canon Frothero.
MONDAY, APRIL 3.	
Full moon, 5.47 p.m. Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m. Musical Association, 5 p.m., Mr. A. O'Leary on Sir W. S. Bennett. Victoria Institute, 8 p.m., Mr. C. W. Richmond on Materialism.	Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m., Discussion of Electric Light Engineering. Association for the Blind, anniversary, 3 p.m. Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
TUESDAY, APRIL 4.	
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m., Papers by Messrs. C. S. Wake and C. P. Jones. Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m., Mr. D. Clark on the Theory of the Gas Engine. Photographic Society, 8 p.m. Pathological Society, 8 p.m.	Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. Biblical Archaeology Society, 8 p.m. Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children, anniversary dinner, Cannon-street Hotel. City Police Orphanage, concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. Races: Nottingham Spring Meeting.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5.	
Westminster Abbey, 7.30 p.m., special service, Dr. Bridge's Oration, "Mount Moriah" (for Westminster Hospital). Hilary Law Sittings end. Entomological Society, 7 p.m. Geological Society, 8 p.m.	Hunterian Society, 8 p.m. British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m. Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m. Dialectical Society, 8 p.m., Discussion on Individual Liberty and Social Needs.
THURSDAY, APRIL 6.	
Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m. Chemical Society, 8 p.m., Papers by Messrs. W. H. Perkin, J. E. Reynolds, J. H. Fenton, and W. K. Dutt. Good Friday. Morning Lessons: Gen. xxi. 1-20; John xviii. Evening Lessons: Isaiah lii. 13-15; 1. Peter i. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, Lorn, 1853. Accession of Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, 1-51. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. H. Coward; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Dr. Dyne; 7 p.m., Rev. W. H. Hutcheson. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., 3 p.m., 7 p.m.	Old Lady Day. Maunday Thursday. Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m. Luncheon Society, 8 p.m. Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.
FRIDAY, APRIL 7.	
St. James's, noon, Dr. Bradley, Dean of Westminster. St. Anne's Soho, 4 p.m., Bach's Passion Music, St. John. Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. Canon Wilberforce; 3, Rev. Canon Connor. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. C. H. Middleton-Wake; 7.30 p.m., Rev. 2. Wallis, Dean of Caius College, Cambridge. Albert Hall Choral Society, "The Messiah." St. James's Hall, sacred concert, 7.30 p.m.	
SATURDAY, APRIL 8.	
Christian IX., King of Denmark, born, 1818.	Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Temperature of the Soil.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Direction.	Force.		
March	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°				In.
19	29.76	45.6	38.7	79	58.1	35.6	SW.	112	0.000	
20	29.75	50.0	38.7	68	61.0	39.7	SW. W.	247	0.000	
21	29.70	40.9	37.6	82	48.8	34.0	SW. W. W.	463	0.035	
22	30.07	36.1	37.5	75	44.3	31.8	W. W. W.	475	0.030	
23	30.11	41.4	38.0	72	49.3	30.6	SW. W. SW.	244	0.090	
24	29.66	48.5	44.7	88	55.2	38.6	SW. W.	440	0.015	
25	29.61	46.0	34.9	68	54.0	36.5	W. W. W. S.	380	0.570	

* Hall and snow.

† Rain, hail, and snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches), corrected	30.06	29.75	29.77	29.80	30.10	29.78	29.70
Temperature of Air	42.7	42.1	40.3	40.7	41.5	41.5	40.9
Temperature of Evaporation	41.7	46.4	38.6	35.3	35.3	49.6	40.9
Direction of Wind	SW.	SW.	W.	SW.	SW.	SW.	W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 8.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 17	1 33	1 51	2 10	2 30	2 50	3 10

ON MONDAY, APRIL 8,

AFTERNOON AT THREE, EVENING AT EIGHT.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

Last Two Performances of the MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS

Prior to Easter.

Hall closed from Tuesday till Easter Monday.

EASTER HOLIDAYS, 1882.

ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, REGENT-STREET, and PICCADILLY.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'

Seventeenth Annual Series of

EASTER HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES

will commence on

EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 10,

with an entirely New Minstrel Programme.

Day Performances during Easter

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY.

MR. IRVING is gratified to announce that the present demand for seats at the Lyceum being without precedent during his management, to meet the wants of the public desirous of witnessing the performance of "Romeo and Juliet," SEATS can be BOOKED for TWO MONTHS in ADVANCE. Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling; Mr. Terrie, Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Howe. Box-Office (Mr. J. Hunt) open Ten till Five.—LYCEUM.

MASKELYNE and COOKE'S NEW SPIRITUAL ILLUSTRATIONS at the Egyptian Hall Every Evening, and on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons. See Daily Papers.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Lougham-place. CLOSED. WILL REOPEN EASTER MONDAY, at Three and Eight, with THE HEAD OF THE POLL, by Arthur Law; Music by Eaton Fanning; and a new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled NOT AT HOME. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Friday Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

GROSVENOR GALLERY WINTER EXHIBITION.

The Winter Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six, with a Collection of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS and a COMPLETE COLLECTION of the WORKS of F. WATTS, R.A., forming the first of a series of Annual Winter Exhibitions illustrating the works of the most eminent living painters. Admission, 1s. Will CLOSE THURSDAY, APRIL 6.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM;" "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ARTHUR TOOTH and SON'S SPRING EXHIBITION of ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL PICTURES is NOW OPEN, including Battle of Leipsic's new Picture, "Pau Mehe," at 5, HAYMARKET (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS M'LEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1882.

Although the opposition in the House of Commons to increasing Prince Leopold's annuity from £15,000 to £25,000 on his marriage was unreasonable and ungracious, the debate itself was of some service. It enabled the Prime Minister to state some facts which are not generally known, or are in danger of being overlooked. Such grants were, he said, founded on an honourable understanding, as well as on the settled policy by which her Majesty at her accession to the Throne only received a Civil List adequate to her unmarried state, leaving her children to be provided for as occasion might require. Mr. Gladstone, at the same time, took the opportunity of denying that there had been such large savings on the Civil List as would enable her Majesty to provide adequately for her children. The division that was taken (387 to 42) may be said fairly to represent the relative proportion of outdoor opinion on the subject. In the main the British nation is, to speak mildly, perfectly content with its social and pecuniary relations to the Crown. If there had been—as was the case some sixty years ago—great extravagance on the part of the Sovereign, loud would have been the outcry. Not only is the Civil List more restricted, but the Queen sets an excellent example to her subjects by living within her means—means which are, we believe, proportionately more restricted than those of any European Potentate of the first rank. It is a pity such criticism as that of last week—some of it personally offensive—was not spared. The Duke of Albany is certainly not less deserving of national respect than the other members of the Royal Family to whom annuities have been granted. Young as he is, he has made a distinct and worthy sphere for himself by his earnest efforts on behalf of social and educational reforms. And at a time when all the Queen's many children heartily use their great influence, as occasion offers, to promote the welfare of the people or ameliorate suffering, it seems ungracious to act towards any of them in a grudging spirit. In view of the marriage ceremony at the end of this month, it is, however, gratifying to note that the allowance to the Princess Helen of £6000 a year in the event of her becoming a widow, was voted without a dissentient.

Whatever may be the ultimate fate of the Procedure Resolutions—and probably there will be more than one decisive, if not critical, vote on the subject—the Irish problem is gradually assuming new phases. The machinery of the Land Act is unequal to the strain put upon it, and the appointment of three or four new Sub-Commissioners is quite inadequate to meet the emergency, especially as there is less inclination on both sides than heretofore to effect amicable arrangements between landlords and tenants out of court. The task of defining "fair rents" is less difficult than that of solving the question of arrears, which, being the cause of frequent evictions, is one of the incentives to the shocking outrages that appal the public. Her Majesty's Ministers admit that further legislation is needed, and will probably be prepared with some proposals before the discussion is resumed on Mr. Findlater's bill for amending the Land Act, which, at their request, was postponed till the middle of May. It seems that the purchase clauses of that enactment have been inoperative; and Mr. W. H. Smith, who takes more of a national than a partisan view of the complex problem, intends to propose that the State shall provide pecuniary facilities with a view to enable occupiers to become absolute owners of their holdings. This is a new point of departure that may have important results and may be accepted as a favourable sign that the Opposition are ready to turn their attention to practical measures for mitigating the severity of the Irish crisis, instead of co-operating with the Irreconcilables in wasting the precious time in undue antagonism to the proposed New Rules. That would not, after all, be a barren Session, the fruits of which should be the regaining by the House of Commons of the power of dispatching business, and the passing of such measures as would materially hasten the settlement of the Irish Land question.

According to the present appearances, matters are very far from mending on the other side of St. George's Channel. Almost every day adds to the black catalogue of barbarous outrages against persons suspected of paying their rents—some of them so atrocious as to be hardly credible. Neither women nor children are

spared by these miscreants, who, in one or two cases, as in the Dublin murder, have been ordered by a secret Fenian tribunal to assassinate their victims, and in one instance cut off a man's nose because he opposed the Land Leaguers in a poor-law guardian contest! For the past week there has been a cruel murder nearly every day, and the criminal record was varied on Monday by attempts in Galway and Kilkenny to blow up houses with dynamite. Notwithstanding the activity of the special magistrates, supported by a large force of constabulary, and an army of soldiers, many districts of Ireland are so much under a reign of terror that in the eastern districts of Galway, out of 249 outrages registered at the assizes, detection has followed crime in only thirty cases. Apparently coercion in Ireland has broken down; at least it has not repressed shocking outrages. Some six hundred Land Leaguers, the advocates of the no-rent programme, are in prison, the release of whom would be a remedy worse than the disease.

The extreme gravity of the crisis in Ireland was clearly indicated during the debate originated in the House of Commons on Tuesday by the Land Leaguers, who demanded that the three M.P.'s incarcerated as "suspects" should be allowed to come to London, on parole, in order that they might give their votes in the division on Mr. Marriott's amendment. Of course Mr. Gladstone had a conclusive reply in his two questions. If the imprisoned members were allowed to attend one division, why not all? Who was responsible for the murders, rapine, mutilations, and other outrages in Ireland? As Mr. Forster showed, the Land League had made no persistent and marked effort to discourage these atrocities on inoffensive men who desired to pay their just debts, which outrages were the direct result of the No-Rent manifesto of Mr. Parnell and his coadjutors. That manifesto, said the Chief Secretary, who has just returned from Ireland, had virtually failed; but he admitted that the Protection Act had not succeeded as the Government had hoped, and that "the state of things was still terrible; the conflict between lawlessness and order still went on." But, he proceeded to say, that as the outrages and murders must be, at all cost, stopped, it might become necessary "to apply to Parliament for further powers." This is a very grave declaration, coming from the lips of the Minister most responsible for the government of Ireland.

It is pleasant to turn from this subject to incidents that illustrate the heroic enterprise of which Englishmen are capable. The other day, before the Royal Geographical Society, Mr. O'Donovan himself told the fascinating story of his adventures at Merv—that mysterious city of Central Asia which imagination pictured as a city of palaces, the Key of Asiatic politics, but which the intrepid correspondent of the *Daily News* found to be a collection of wretched hovels tenanted by sheepskin-clothed barbarians, who partly live by plunder, and of half-starved cattle feeding in a bog. Mr. O'Donovan found it easier to get into this dilapidated oasis in the desert than to make his way out, after he had been made one of the three rulers of Merv, in the hope that he might secure British protection for the Tekke Turkomans. Colonel Burnaby, whose daring explorations in that Central African region (at Khiva) vie in romantic interest with those of Mr. O'Donovan, has been reaping fresh laurels in another direction. The narrative he has given of his solitary balloon expedition from Dover to Caen in Normandy reveals a presence of mind rarely equalled, as well as the unforeseen perils that attend such aerial excursions. While suspended over the Channel the currents changed rapidly and the balloon drifted about, but at an altitude of some 2000 ft. at last became motionless. Seeing the clouds tending towards the French coast, the gallant Colonel in desperation threw out all his ballast, and was in a few moments 11,000 ft. above the sea level, and happily travelling with immense velocity towards France, and he was able to make his descent about a dozen miles from Dieppe. Under apparently favourable conditions, nothing but his marvellous nerve saved him. When the issue of such enterprises is incalculable, is it not folly to attempt them?

At the ripe age of seventy-five Henry Wadsworth Longfellow has gone to his rest. He carries with him the profound respect and unaffected regrets of English-speaking people throughout the world. Though not a genius of the first rank, he was more popular than many a poet of greater vigour and more brilliant imagination, and his themes were such—including the pleasures of domestic life, the glory of self-sacrifice, and the sanctifying influence of suffering—as appealed to the universal human heart. He was not, like many of his contemporaries, a strictly American poet, for nearly all that his muse produced, from the time when he was an undergraduate at Bowdoin College to the period when, at his charming home in Massachusetts, he polished his last verses, might have been written in "the old country," where he was as well known and esteemed as in the land of his birth. His life was stainless as his death was tranquil. Probably he never had an enemy in the world, and few writers of the present era have done more to inspire noble emotions, lighten the anguish of suffering, and strengthen faith in the verities of religion.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Three times only in the course of a life which, to the copyholder of it, at least, seems to have been a very long one, have these eyes gazed upon Alfred Tennyson, Poet Laureate. The first time was in Westminster Abbey, on the occasion of the marriage of the poet's son to the daughter of yet another wearer of "Daphne's deathless leaf," Frederick Locker. The second time was in the Theatre of the Royal Institution, a fortnight since. The third time was last Sunday, in a great picture-gallery, which at certain times and seasons becomes the private *salon* of a great lady. Thomas Moore (a little man in a white hat) and Thomas Campbell (a little man in a brown swallow-tailed coat with brass buttons) I remember to have seen once, in my boyhood. Victor Hugo I have never seen. Nor Lamartine, nor Alfred de Musset. With the poet Bryant I have had the honour to converse at the Century Club, New York. It is good in the evening of your life to recall the famous faces that you have seen, and the clarion voices that you have listened to. One face and one voice are visible and audible to the eyes and ears of my mind, now, as I am penning this paragraph. The face and the voice are those of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, who is dead, and for whom the whole English-speaking world mourns.

One of the most delightful afternoons that I can remember to have passed was spent with Mr. Longfellow, at his home at Cambridge, near Boston, U.S.A., late in the spring of 1864. I placed on printed record at the time that I had rarely met with a more beautiful man than the author of "Evangeline." I used the term "beautiful" advisedly, because Johnson has used it with reference to the personal appearance in youth of Milton; and Longfellow was facially as handsome as a poet ought to be. The world, happily, has seen very few great poets who were ill-favoured. Shakespeare, Spenser, Sidney, Tasso, Molière, Byron, Tennyson, Browning, Hugo, Shelley, Alfieri, Goethe, Schiller, Lamartine, Chateaubriand—all shapely and comely visages. Was Pope's an ugly face? I think not. In Longfellow, the beautiful soul shone through the beautiful features.

Mr. Longfellow talked, as the Americans have it, "all the time," and it was truly a liberal education to hear him talk, and to listen to "son franc et beau parler plein de choses sensibles," as Balzac says of his imaginary Marshal Hulot. I had just come back from the Mexican war in 1864, and Mr. Longfellow was very anxious to know if the wonderfully vivid picture of local scenery given by Mr. Prescott in his "Conquest of Mexico" coincided with the actual aspect of the strange land of the *cumbres* and the *tierra caliente*. I told my interlocutor that it did so coincide, from the prickles on the *mapal* to the grey green leaves of the *magney*: save in one particular. The blind topographer of the country of the Aztecs had taken no account of the Dust. And the dust in Mexico assumes phenomenal proportions. Collecting in the cavernous fissures in the mountain sides, the wind twists it into spiral columns, which you see swaying and dancing, as it seems, miles before you in the great desert plains where nothing grows save the cactus and the prickly pear; and at evening, when the departing sun encrimsons these dusty eddies, you think of the Pillar of Cloud by day which became a Pillar of Fire by night, that the Israelites of old wotted of.

And your favourite morsel of Longfellow? Which is it? Is it "The Belfry of Bruges," or "Evangeline," or "The Hanging of the Crane," or "The Skeleton in Armour," or "The Village Blacksmith," or "The Psalm of Life," or, haply, "Excelsior"? I am, myself, no great reader of modern lyric poetry, chiefly because I have an essentially and coarsely prosaic understanding; and next, what little leisure I have for poesy reading is given to the study of the Old Men who wrote in other tongues; and they are hard to master, and the time is very short. Yet have I my favourite, my pet morsel of the sweet singer who is gone. It is the poem of "Endymion." The word-painting is delicious, to begin with. The thoughts which underlie the rhyme are noble, and tender and pure. There is one verse which seems to me to embody an enduring hope and consolation to all ugly men and all "plain" girls. It is the stanza beginning—

No one is so accus'd by Fate,
No one so utterly desolate;
But some heart, though unknown
Responds unto his own.

There is an analogous thought in the maxims of Leonardo da Vinci, where he tells us that no woman, not being absolutely a Monster, need despair of finding, sooner or later, a fervent admirer who shall love her for herself alone.

But there is another reason why I cherish Longfellow's "Endymion" as a most precious gem. It "sings" so well. It may be my brutish incapacity to understand poetry that leads me to the conclusion; but, to my mind, there are but few modern poets of eminence (Moore and Campbell always excepted) whose writings can be happily wedded to tune. Balfe's air to "Come into the Garden, Maud," was an exceptionally successful *tour de force*. I have heard Byron's "Maid of Athens" set to music, and I did not like it. "Lady Clara Vere de Vere" as a song might not, perhaps, be pleasant. There was a little Lyric in "The Cup" at the Lyceum, intoned with exquisitely pathetic expression by Miss Ellen Terry; but it was a chant, and not a song. On the other hand, the very common-place words of two very mediocre poets, Thomas Haynes Bayley and George Linley, suit with perfect harmony two of the most beautiful of modern English ballads, "She wore of Wreath of Roses" and "The Spirit of Love." And—tell it not in Gath!—did not the "Poet" Bunn write the words to "I dreamt that I dwelt in Marble Hall" in the "Bohemian Girl," and "Turn on, Old Time, thine Hour Glass," in "Maritana"?

"Endymion" "sings" delightfully. Curiously enough, it fits as symmetrically as a six-and-a-quarter glove fits the lily

hand of the adored one of your heart, the very rich and flowing melody to "Di Pescatore Ignobile" in Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia." Try it, ladies, on your pianofortes, and with your dulcet voices. But the instrument, I take it, to which "Endymion" would sing most sweetly, is the harp.

I was rash, I fear, in seeking to pry into the derivation of "helter-skelter," for correspondents are coming down upon me in their scores; and I dread, ere long, the onslaughts of questioners concerning the origin of "popsy-vopsy," "tittle tattle," "tip-top," "harum-scarum," "ods-bobs," and "humpty-dumpty." Meanwhile, "W. H. D." observes that he was always of opinion that "helter-skelter" was derived from the Latin "aliter et celeriter," several ways and quickly. "F. M., Leeds, maintains that "helter-skelter" is only Pliny's "aliter atque aliter," first one way then another, roughly Englished.

Another advocate of the Latin derivation of "helter-skelter" incidentally remarks that the phrase to rain "cats and dogs" is only the Greek *kata doxein*. Thanks, very much. Another suggests that "helter skelter" has its origin in the expression "hilariter et celeriter" in one of Cicero's Orations. But "R. L." (Chesterfield) plainly tells me that I am looking up in the sky or over the sea for what is really under my feet. "R. L." holds that "helter skelter" has reference primarily to a "stampede" of horses or cattle which when not in use are secured by means of a halter, always pronounced in the rural districts of the North of England as "helter." "Skelter," according to my plain-speaking correspondent, is either a reduplication, or may have something to do with "skaut," or perhaps the O. E. "Scuddle," to run away. "Helter skelter" may thus be a cousin-German of "hurry-scurry."

All this, of course, is sadly unscientific. I am guiltily reminded of this when I find an esteemed correspondent, "F. S.," courteously informing me that Professor Skeat, in his dictionary, disdainfully declines to take any notice of "helter skelter" at all. Wedgwood, continues my correspondent, gives a hodge-podge of Norse and Scandinavian derivations; "helter" may be the German "holter polter," a hurly burly (but the German for "helter skelter" is "über hals und kopf"). "Skelter" may be from the Swedish "Skulla," to yell, or the Gaelic "sgal," shriek. My correspondent arrives, *à la longue*, at the sage conclusion that "all we know is that nothing can be known."

It is in the worst of taste, no doubt, for one contributor to a newspaper to comment upon what another contributor has written in another column of the same journal. I wilfully sin against the canons of taste for the purpose of pointing out a somewhat curious coincidence. Some weeks ago there was running at one of the London theatres (the Imperial, I think) a sensational melodrama called "Macfarlane's Will." Throughout three long acts the characters were continually searching for the will, which was at last discovered on the top of a wardrobe which accidentally tumbles down. Now turn to the "Wills and Bequests" column in this journal, and you will find "Macfarlane's Will" with a vengeance. In the last days of December, 1881 (even while the melodrama was running), died Mr. James Macfarlane, a West India merchant, and by his will, which was proved on the sixth ult., the testator leaves to his widow, subject to the payment of his just debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, a sum exceeding eight hundred and ninety thousand pounds sterling. Truth is very much stranger than fiction.

Whether the Editor of my respected contemporary the *Boot and Shoe Trades Journal* hails from ayont the Tweed I do not know, but he is evidently a very "canny" gentleman. Bearing commendably in mind the traditional precept that "There is Nothing like Leather," the conductor of the organ devoted to the interests of the sons of St. Crispin sought to have a peep at the far-famed Rational Dress Society's Exhibition at the Cavendish Rooms, Mortimer-street. But he found it a case of Paradise and the Peri. He or his male representative was sternly told by the lady secretary that "Men would not be admitted under any circumstances." "So," continues the "canny" editor, "we were obliged to seek out a new contributor who understood the shoe trade and wore petticoats." Hear Crispina-Crispinetta:

On stands and about the room in various places were articles of ladies' costumes, and there were quite a number of draped wooden figures wearing the divided skirt which the Viscountess Harborton and the ladies of her way of thinking advocate. My instructions were to notice particularly the boots which were worn with the new dresses; but, when I came to examine the feet of the draped figures, why, they had no boots on at all. I certainly expected to find that the divided skirt costume was a very short one, which would show the wearer's boots very much; but it did nothing of the kind. I don't know exactly whether I ought to do so, but I suppose I must say what the dress consists of, so that it may be understood that any boots can be worn with it. The lower part is a garment very much like the baggy trousers Turkish women wear, but instead of being confined at the ankles, they are very wide and loose, and are ornamented with a deep frill.

All this is highly instructive, as well as amusing; but, Madam, Madam, is there not the letting of a most monstrous cat out of a bag in these disclosures? Crispina-Crispinetta saw some "Greek" dresses also; and she has the hardihood to remark, "I fear that if I met a stout lady wearing a Greek dress, I should be rude enough to laugh at her. I couldn't help it." O! Crispina-Crispinetta.

The lady contributor did see some boots at last, although she was surprised that so few specimens were shown. They were all very much of the same character, being either buttoned or laced; the Society objecting altogether to the side springs, on the ground that they confine the ankles and impede the circulation of the blood. The "rational" boots had a tendency to square-toedness, and, of course, had low heels, "being, indeed, the cottage or 'top-piece' heels one sees worn in out-of-the-way country places." One firm exhibited a boot which

was a combination of a button and lace fastening; "but," naively remarks Crispina-Crispinetta, "I could not understand the object of it, nor could anyone tell me." This is as candid as the confession of the law-reporter in Pope's parody of one of the old Norman-French "Year Books, "Je heard no more, parceque je fell asleep sur mong banc."

In the end, the lady contributor does not hesitate to avow herself a Wasp-Waist Sister. She says:—"The evils of tight-lacing were, as one might expect, shown to be very dreadful; but then, one might as well suffer a little from tight-lacing as suffer one's self to look as loose and *dishabillé* as some of these ladies and doctors would have one look."

Words! Still words! My old friend Mr. George Bentley tells me that Professor David Masson, in his interesting essay on De Quincey, speaks (p. 110) of his (the Opium Eater's) "fugitations." Is the latinism, asks my friend, "worth noticing in the Echoes; and would it not be as well to stick to plain Anglo-Saxon if a good word can be found in it to suit the purpose in view?" Humph. "Fugitation" is not in Roget's "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases," that perennial joy to journalists; it is not in the "Library Dictionary," not in Phillips' "New World of Words," not in the latest and lately published edition of Chambers's Etymological Dictionary (although "fugaciousness" may therein be found), and not in Bailey.

Plucky Colonel Burnaby has done that which gallant Colonel Brine and Mr. Simmons failed in doing. The Khivan cavalier, the dashing soldier, the accomplished linguist, the uncompromising Tory who means to carry Birmingham some day (if he can), the rival of Horatius Coeles, and victor of the Pill-er of Hercules, and, finally, the skilled "balloonatic"—with plenty of method in his madness—has crossed the Channel and landed near the Château de Montigny, in the department of Calvados. It is strange that the unfortunate Lieutenant Gale, R.N., should have performed the self-same feat and landed in the same neighbourhood more than thirty years ago.

I have frequently spoken of poor Gale in this page because I admired his undaunted bravery, and personally liked him, and was, indeed, associated with him in a business enterprise connected with ballooning. The original idea of what are called "captive" balloons was certainly not his; but he was the first to suggest restricted balloon ascents in the Arctic Regions, with a view to discovering relics of the expedition of Sir John Franklin. Gale's reward for his pains was to be mercilessly laughed at, and, with one exception, to be consistently snubbed by all persons of power and influence, official and otherwise. The exception was the Prince Consort, who took some kindly interest in the Lieutenant's scheme for "partial ascents." But the Admiralty turned on the proposal a shoulder even colder than the Arctic regions; and the thing came to nothing.

Of course we are no nearer the solution of the problem of aerial navigation than we were before Colonel Burnaby's gallant exploit. I only record it as a brilliant example of cool, clear-headed courage—and good luck. The rider to Khiva is an exceptionally lucky gentleman.

A correspondent, "B," believes that the complaint made in the "Echoes" last week of the inaccuracy of Friar Laurence's brown frock is unfounded. "B" points out that in Southern Europe a considerable portion of the sheep are born with brown fleeces, and that of this wool is woven an undyed cloth which is commonly worn by friars and peasants. In support of this contention "B" is so kind as to forward me a sample of raw wool of a rich burnt umber hue.

But, in defence of my own contention that the Franciscans were not brown friars I quote side by side the Latin and Italian text of Father Filippo Bonanni's observations on the Franciscan habit in his "Catalogue of the Religious Orders" (Rome 1706):—

<p><i>Demum post aliud Schisma sub Martiri V. auspiciis, Franciscanus Ordo dictus Fratrum Minorum de Observantia feliciter floruit ob formam precipue, quam sub Eugenio IV. anno 1430. Lancam vestem ex panno supra nudum corpus gerunt ejus Alumnus, eoque fons circa lumbos ligant. Caputium habent rotundum, cui veluti collare adnectitur Aralis impositum. Mantellum ex eodem panno addunt ultra genua parum productum. Color autem est qualis efficitur ex duabus partibus lane nigrae nativi coloris, et una alba.</i></p>	<p><i>A questi mold altri si unirono, e scelerate altre controversie nell' Ordine, cominciò sotto Martino V. a fiorire felicemente, e poi sotto Eugenio IV. l'anno 1430. Usano questi vesti di panno di lana sopra la nuda carne, che cingono e n grossa fune, hanno il capuccio tondo, a cui è annesso un giro in forma di collare sopra le spalle. Hanno mantello del medesimo panno, poco più lungo oltre le ginocchia. Il colore è composto con due partioni di lana nera del color naturale, e una di bianca.</i></p>
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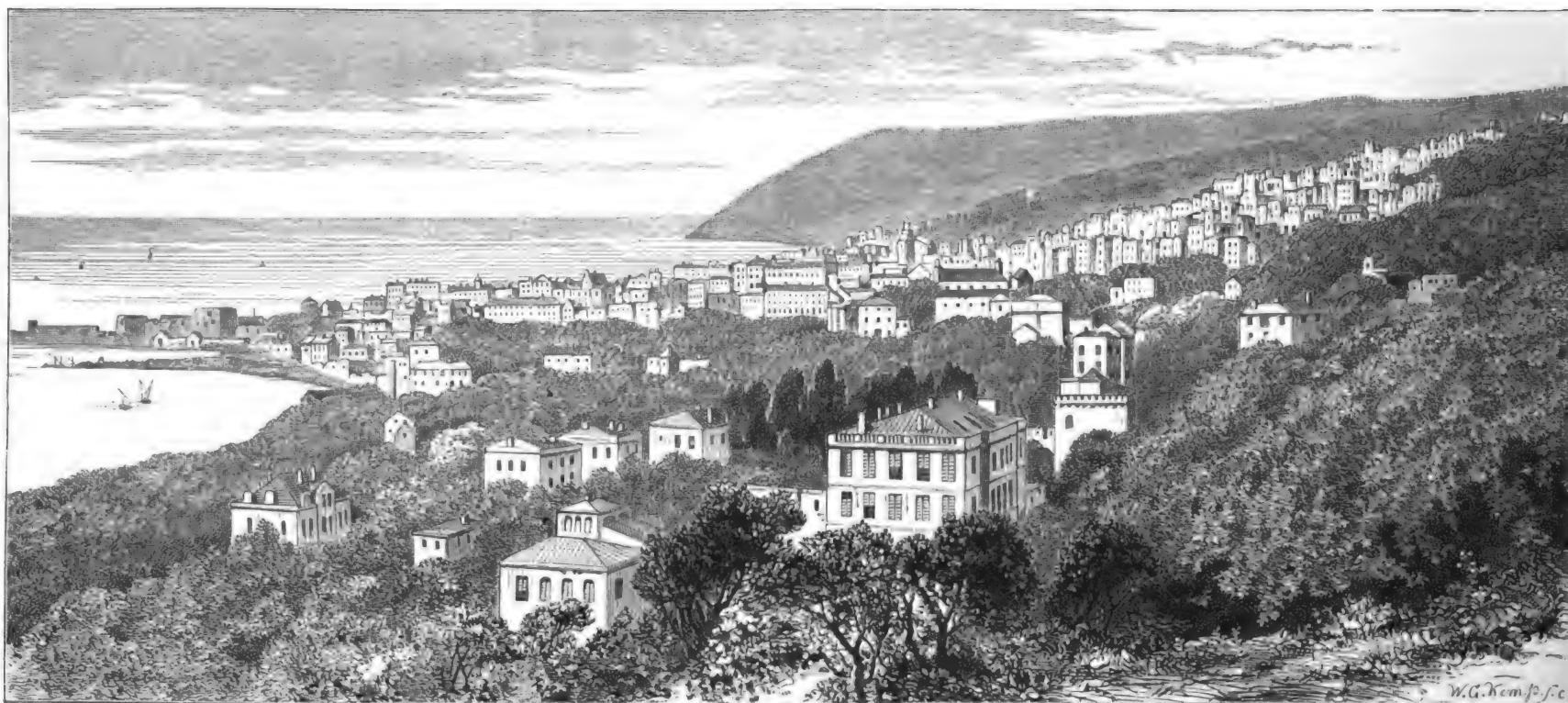
The picture accompanying this minute description of a grey, not a brown, habit translates as well as line engraving can translate words the Franciscan frock and mantle as of very light grey. But I have proof more positive. I read in Stow that in 1244 four Grey Franciscan friars arrived in London from Italy, and obtained, by the assistance of the Preaching Friars, a temporary residence in Cornhill. There were grey Franciscans, you see, as early as 1244. The period assigned to the costumes at the Lyceum is about 1400. The Church of the Grey Friars was consecrated in 1325; and in 1429 Lord Mayor Whittington ("Turn again," Dick) founded in connection with the church a handsome library. Christ's Hospital stands on part of the site of the magnificent monastery of the Grey Franciscan Friars; and Christ Church, Newgate-street (built by Sir Christopher) replaces the old Franciscan Church.

Mem.: The "Grey Friars' Chronicle" has been published by the Camden Society; and the Grey Friars' Chronicle (a disestablished Franciscan) is frequently quoted by Dean Milman in his "Annals of St. Paul's Cathedral."

G. A. S.

THE QUEEN AT MENTONE: VIEWS IN THE RIVIERA.

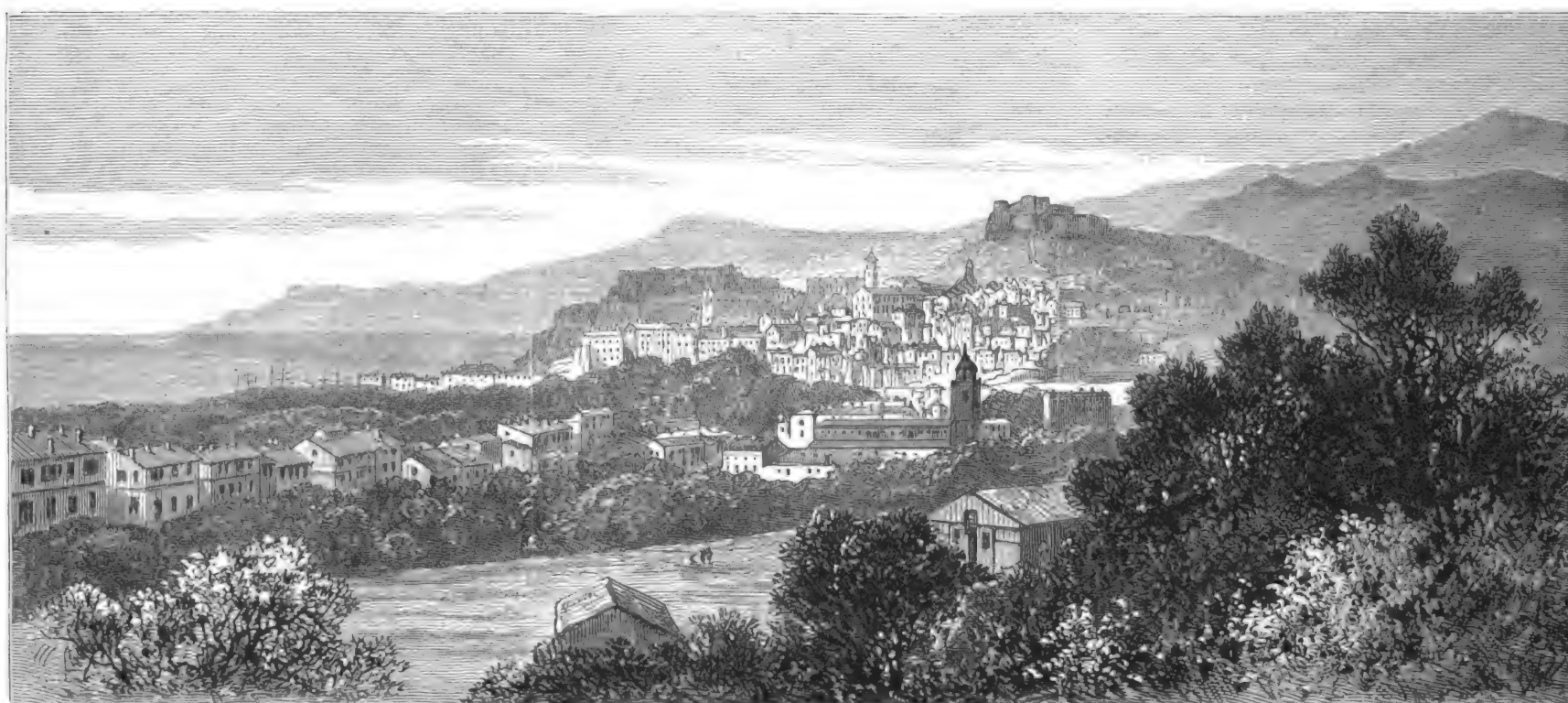
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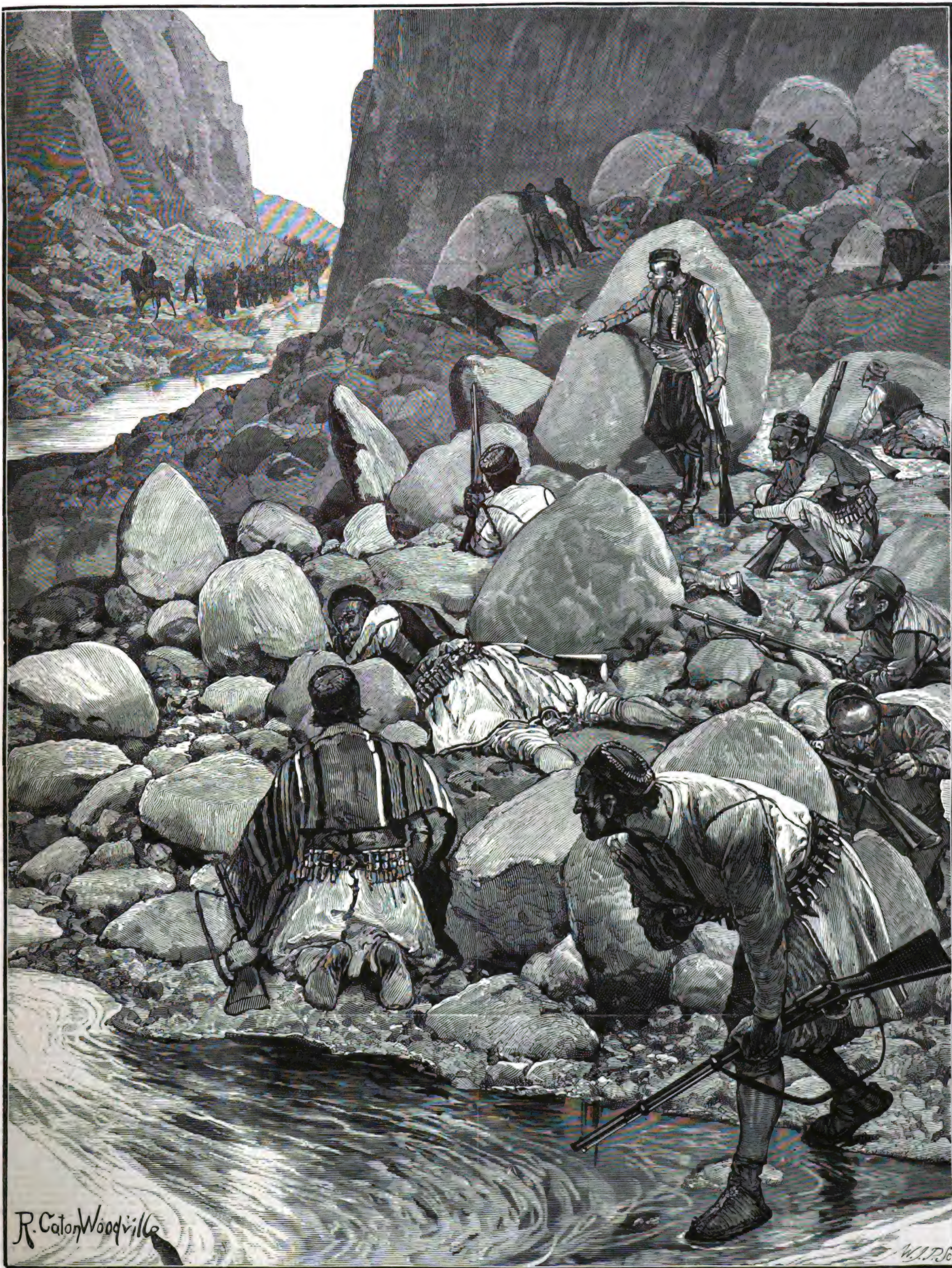
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BORDIGHERA.



VENTIMIGLIA.



THE INSURRECTION IN HERZEGOVINA: AN AMBUSH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"Dark is the Hour before the Dawn"—that is a proverbial location with which we should all be pretty well acquainted; but, touching the Playhouses, it may almost proverbially be said that "Desperately Dull are the Days just before Easter." The theatres may all be very well attended; yet, with a few exceptions, the audience seem to feel that they are assisting at the fag-end of this or that successful "run" of a piece; while the managers, if they have any momentous novelty in preparation, carefully abstain from producing it until Paschal tide has come and gone. You may say that Lent has something to do with the languor which, notwithstanding well filled, if not actually crowded houses, seems to pervade the theatrical world during the last days of March. Well; I am old enough to remember when the theatres were closed twice a week during the period between Ash Wednesday and Passion Week, and when in Holy Week itself no theatrical performances were allowed at all. The dramatic "rinascimento" on Easter Monday was consequently on the most brilliant scale. At nearly all the theatres new pieces were brought out. Two or three burlesques were always among the array of novelties of the spring; and I have even seen an Easter Pantomime. I daresay my friend Mr. E. L. Blanchard remembers a Grand Comic Christmas Pantomime which was absolutely performed just after midsummer. Fancy a transformation scene in July! Imagine the unutterably ghastly appearance of a clown in the dog days! But you who can remember old Vauxhall Gardens by daylight, can call to mind even a more doleful spectacle than that of Mr. Clown singing "Tippety-witchet" with the thermometer at eighty-five in the shade. Easter Monday is, however, no longer that which, in the parlance of the late Mr. Edward Wright, it "used to be." Greenwich Fair has long since been suppressed; and the younger generation would yawn and stare if I discoursed on the bygone glories of Richardson's Show and the Crown and Anchor dancing-booth. It is no longer an article of faith to don some brand-new item of wearing apparel on Easter Sunday; and we have even ceased to hang murderers in front of the Debtor's Door, Newgate, over against the King of Denmark tavern, on Easter Monday, which is now only a Bank Holiday, good for the railway companies and the public houses, and bad for the deposits in the Post-office Savings Banks.

At two of the playhouses experiments have recently been made in dramatising the works of popular novelists. At the New Sadler's Wells (of late years a singularly unlucky theatre), an American actress, of considerable personal attractions and no small dramatic talent, Miss Ella Stockton, has produced her own version of Mr. William Black's charming romance of "Madcap Violet," in which, so it seems to me, there is not much that is susceptible of dramatisation save the inimitably vivacious school-room scene and the "sensational header" episode in the Highland loch. Of course Miss Ella Stockton had the full permission of Mr. William Black to turn his novel into a play (which achieved on the first night a fair amount of success, but which has now been withdrawn); still, I cannot help thinking that there are others of Mr. Black's books—notably "Three Feathers," "A Princess of Thule," and "A Daughter of Heth"—which are much more susceptible than is "Madcap Violet" of adaptation to the stage. Yet Miss Ella Stockton has gained, according to general report, bright laurels in the United States through this play, the run of which only endured for a week, and for which the popular dramatic version of Mrs. Henry Wood's novel of "East Lynne" has now been substituted.

At the Globe, where the capital sensational melodrama of "Mankind" still urges on its wild career like Mazeppa on his horse at Astley's, the work of another novelist of a very different calibre from Mr. William Black has been turned into a play by Mr. Hamilton, a rising member, I am given to understand, of the dramatic profession, and a playwright of promising capacity. In the last-named department of art Mr. Hamilton has yet his spurs to win: those which have accrued to him through the morning performance of last Saturday at the Lyceum do not appear to be of the portentous size of the historic "espuelas de Amozoc" in Mexico, which are, I believe, the biggest and sharpest spurs manufactured. I hear that Mr. Hamilton's adaptation of the novel of "Moths," by the brilliant lady who elects to assume the *nom de plume* of "Ouida," is very smooth, and, in some parts, very forcible; and that the acting of Miss Marie Litton and of Mr. Kyrie Bellow was admirable. If "Moths" takes its place on the stage of the Globe as an evening performance, I shall have great pleasure in witnessing it. I may add that I shall be wholly unprejudiced as to its merits; as, with the exception of a few chapters in a novel called "Folle-Farine," I have never read any of the brilliant Ouida's productions. A complete set of her writings stares me in the face, reproachfully, from their shelf; but life is not long enough to read novels, *à cette heure*.

It is tolerably notorious that the Hamiltonian adaptation of "Moths" was not made with "Ouida's" consent, and that an animated controversy has been going on for some time past in the columns of one of the most solemn of my contemporaries concerning what the Editor has been pleased to call the "Dramatic Moralities." In this case I can likewise afford to be wholly impartial and unprejudiced. It is my business to be a writer in newspapers, and not of novels and plays. When, like the cobbler, I have stuck to my last, I have prospered fairly enough; but whenever I have temporarily laid aside the lapstone and the awl to kick my heels behind the scenes of a theatre—to wrestle with wild beasts at Ephesus, and to struggle with the perverse people of the footlights, I have failed. Thus also has it usually been the case when I have had to write a novel. It is not until I reach the beginning of the third volume (so many kind readers have told me) that any definite idea is conveyed to the public mind as to what the story is about. But this "Dramatic Moralities" controversy (which has been in progress "off and on" ever since, five-and-forty years ago or so, Mr. Charles Dickens protested against the sham-less piracy on the stage of his novels of "Pickwick," "Oliver Twist," and "Nicholas Nickleby") might, I venture to think, be very speedily and satisfactorily brought to an end if the professional dramatists who are anxious to dramatisé popular novels would adopt the very simple expedient of paying the popular novelists for the right of turning their romances into plays. I apprehend that M. Busnach pays M. Emile Zola a good round sum for permission to adapt for theatrical use a work of fiction of the "Assommoir" or the "Nana" type. "First catch your hare" Mrs. Glasse did not say; but I venture to hint to the professional playwright—"First catch your popular novelist with a stout cheque." It is not, I would submit, a question of "Dramatic," but of "Old Bailey," Morality when playwrights talk of their "privileges" to steal the products of novelists' brains, and insult them into the bargain. Pay the novelists, I repeat, and they will gladly consent to have their novels dramatised. But scornful repudiation of the rights of the original inventor is piracy, and something more.

G. A. S.

A splendid Christchurch salmon has been caught near Ringwood, Hants, by a Kennett angler. The fish scaled 28 lb.

MUSIC.

The Philharmonic Society's seventieth season is approaching its close, but two more concerts remaining to be given in termination of this series. At the fourth concert—last week—the Prince and Princess of Wales were present, and the occasion included Madame Schumann's very fine performance of Mendelssohn's first Pianoforte Concerto (in G minor), which was produced at one of these concerts just fifty years ago, when it was played by its gifted composer, then just in the first period of his brilliant genius. Last week's concert also included effective orchestral renderings of Mr. Stanford's overture to "The Veiled Prophet," and that to Weber's "Euryanthe," and Beethoven's C minor symphony; and vocal pieces rendered by Mdlle. Kufferuth and Mr. Maas. Mr. Cusins conducted, as usual, with the exception of Mr. Stanford's direction of his own overture.

A few lines must be added to our last week's necessarily brief record of the performance, for the first time at the Royal Albert Hall, of Berlioz's "Faust" music, which was given with special excellence by the large band (augmented for the occasion) and gigantic choir directed by Mr. Barnby. The fine Hungarian March, and the delicate "Ballet of Sylphs" were encored, and these, and the picturesque orchestral details during Faust's dream, and the wondrous music illustrating the infernal ride of Faust and Mephistopheles, were admirably rendered, as were the several choruses, particularly that of peasants, the Easter hymn, the choral music for students and soldiers, and the mixed religious and infernal strains at the close. The solo music for Margaret was very gracefully sung by Madame Marie Roze, Mr. V. Rigby de-claimed well the passages for Faust, as did Mr. F. King those for Mephistopheles, and Mr. Pyatt sang Brander's song effectively. Mr. Barnby conducted ably.

Mr. W. Macfarren's series of orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall closed, last Saturday evening, with the third concert of the series. As on the previous occasions, the instrumental performances were generally of special excellence. Spohr's great symphony, "Die Weihe der Töne" (known here as "The Power of Sound"), Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas," and those by Mr. Macfarren, entitled "Hero and Leander" and "King Henry the Fifth," were admirably played: Herr Joachim gave a fine rendering of Beethoven's violin concerto; Miss Cantelo made a very successful first appearance in her performance of Schumann's pianoforte concerto in A minor, and vocal pieces were well rendered by Miss C. Samuël.

The operetta entitled "Kevin's Choice," produced at the Adelphi Theatre last Saturday afternoon, is the composition of Mr. Wallworth, for whose benefit the performance took place, and who sustained very effectively the character of Patrick, one of the two pairs of lovers, the principal of whom are Kathleen and Kevin. The plot of the piece is too slight to need specific detail, but is sufficient to serve as a vehicle for pleasing if not very original music, the chief merit of which is that it is well written for vocal effect. The best pieces are the duets, "Oh! how I hate" (for Bridget and Patrick); "Sleep, sleep" (for Kathleen and Kevin), and "Be firm" (for Bridget and Kevin); Kathleen's ballad, "A youth met a maiden," and her air, "I cannot own;" Kevin's air, "My heart some strange foreboding chills," and his serenade, "Awake, awake;" the Priest's song in the first act, and a spirited quintet at the close of the second and last act. The characters of Kathleen, Bridget, Kevin, Patrick, and Father Beamish were, respectively, well filled by Madame Edith Wynne, Miss L. Franklin, Mr. Walsham, Mr. Wallworth, and Mr. Pyatt. Herr K. Meyder conducted the performance.

A supplemental (morning) Ballad Concert, on Wednesday, terminated the sixteenth season of these popular entertainments, which have been so successfully conducted by Mr. John Boosey. The programme on this closing occasion was of the usual varied and attractive nature, having comprised the names of Misses Davies, Blandy, and Santley, Madame Antoinette Sterling; Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maybrick, Mr. Santley, and the members of the South London Choral Association; with Mr. Carrodus as solo violinist.

The London Musical Society gave the first concert of the fourth season at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening, when the programme comprised the late Hermann Goetz's and Herr Brahms's settings of Schiller's "Nænia," and other pieces.

The students of Madame Sainton Dolby's vocal academy gave the first of three subscription concerts at Steinway Hall on Thursday afternoon, when some of her pupils contributed to a varied programme.

Miss Cecile Hartog—the well-known pianist—gave an evening concert at the Royal Academy of Music, on Thursday, in association with other eminent artists.

The Sacred Harmonic Society gave the last performance but one of their fiftieth season yesterday (Friday) evening, when Sir Michael Costa's oratorio "Eli" was given, Mr. Sainton conducting during Sir Michael's illness.

The Musical Artists' Society gives the twenty-fourth performance of new compositions at the Royal Academy of Music this evening, when vocal and instrumental pieces by S. G. R. Coles, C. J. Read, Mr. B. Foster, O. Prescott, W. H. Holmes, E. Aguilar, and Dr. G. Wolff are to be brought forward.

A new musical instrument was tried, for the first time in public, in the speech-room of Harrow School on Thursday week. The instrument, which is the invention of Mr. Baillie Hamilton (a former Harrovian), is described as somewhat resembling a full-sized harmonium, with two key-boards, the sounds being produced by reeds similar to those used in harmoniums, but inclosed in wooden pipes. In power and expressive quality the results of the trial were considered to be eminently satisfactory. Princess Louise and Mr. Gladstone were expected to be present, but were prevented from attending, but were present at another trial of the instrument on Saturday afternoon.

Madame Schumann and Herr Joachim have continued to give special attraction to the Monday Popular Concerts, the twenty-fourth season of which will close next Monday.

The fifteenth annual concert of the Edinburgh University Musical Society was given yesterday week, under the direction of Sir Herbert Oakeley. It was very successful.

Count Geza Zichy, the one-armed Hungarian pianist, will appear at several concerts in London during the season. The Count lost his right arm when a boy, and his musical performances with his left hand only are said to be remarkable. He performs only for charitable purposes, and he has earned and distributed 200,000 florins during the last two years.

The Royal Italian Opera Company, Limited, seems now to be an accomplished fact. With the possession of the establishments and belongings of the Covent Garden opera house, the adjoining Floral Hall, and of Her Majesty's Theatre; with Mr. Ernest Gye as managing director, and Mr. Mapleson as superintendent of the company's operatic business in America, there should seem to be every prospect of success. The Italian season at Covent Garden Theatre begins on April 18, and the arrangements will probably include the pro-

duction of an Italian version of a new French opera, Velléda—composed by M. Lenepveu—Madame Patti taking the principal character; Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico," with an improved libretto from the French; Boito's "Mefistofele," with Madame Albani and Madame Trebelli; and "Carmen," with Madame Pauline Lucca in the title-character—there being a possibility of bringing out M. Massenet's new opera "Herodiade." Besides the artists just named, other well-known names reappear in the prospectus, and new appearances will be made by Mdlle. Olga Berghi (soprano), Mdlle. Amelie Stahl (contralto), Signori Lestellier and Massart (tenors), and MM. Bouhy and Dufrique and Signor Devries (baritones). Madame Lucca is to repeat her celebrated performance as Selika in Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine," in which the important part of Inez will be sustained by Madame Albani. The orchestra and chorus will be similar to those of last season; Signor Bevigiani and M. Dupont will again divide the duties of conductor, and other offices will be mostly filled as before: M. Lapissida replacing Signor Tagliacoco as stage manager, in consequence of this gentleman's ill-health.

The movement inaugurated by the Prince of Wales to found a Royal College of Music is meeting with large support. In addition to the subscriptions promised by the London Corporation and City Companies over £50,000 has been given, so that the first £100,000 of the original sum of £300,000 required for the undertaking has been practically secured. In the course of the present month meetings are to be held in most of the large provincial towns in order to more specifically point out the character of the work the new institution will undertake. Many gentlemen connected with the colonies assembled at Marlborough House on Thursday week, on the invitation of the Prince of Wales, when his Royal Highness explained the project for the establishment of this college, and appealed to the colonies to assist in the undertaking.—Sir Erasmus Wilson has promised to give £2500 to found a scholarship in the Royal College, including education and maintenance; and the Company of Mercers have voted in its aid £2500, to be paid in five annual instalments.—A concert in aid of the endowment fund of the Royal College of Music will be given on May 13, in the Floral Hall, Covent-garden, by the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, of which the Queen and the Prince of Wales are patrons, and the Duke of Edinburgh is president.

THE INSURRECTION IN HERZEGOVINA.

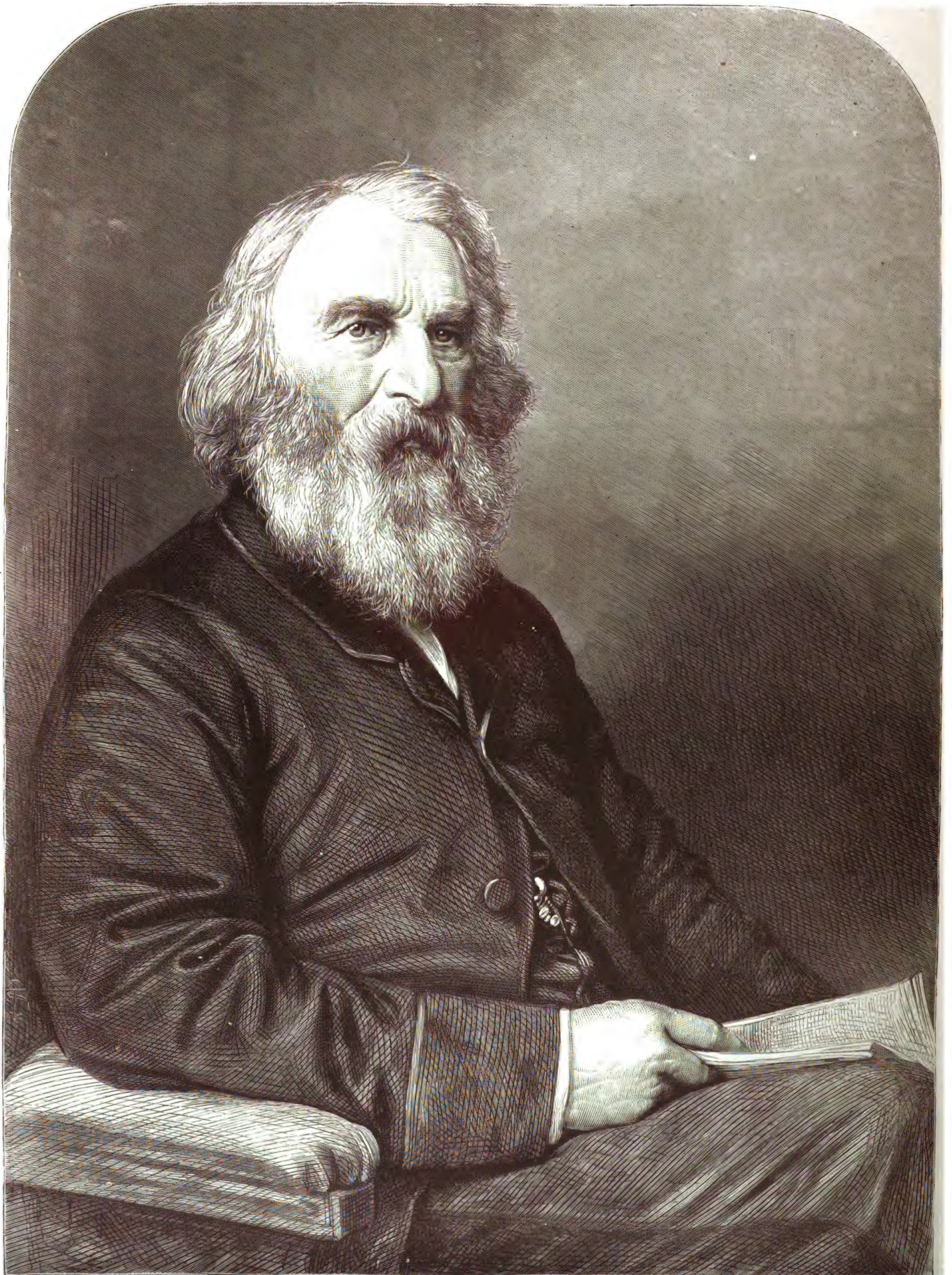
A panoramic view of the Dalmatian or Illyrian provinces of the Austrian Empire, with the neighbouring highlands of Herzegovina and Montenegro, will be found in our Supplement this week. It is drawn, upon a small scale, by an Austrian artist well acquainted with those countries, and will be sufficient to show the position of the mountainous theatre of war, in its bearings on the Adriatic seaports of Ragusa and Cattaro, which form the base of operations against the insurgents. Crivoscie, a small tribal district, little more than a large parish and village, where the revolt broke out in resistance to the enforced Austrian military conscription, is indicated amongst a number of other places, the Forts Dragalj, Ledenice, Mamula, della Spagnuolo, and della Trinità, the Stanievich Convent, Zuppa, the historic cradle of Slavonic independence on this side, and many fields of sharp fighting in past times and in the present. The Isle of Lacroia, near Ragusa, has a certain interest for Englishmen as the scene of the captivity of King Richard Cœur de Lion, who was shipwrecked there on his voyage home from the crusade in Palestine. Our remaining illustrations of the recent warfare in those parts comprise the Sketch of an ambuscade of the insurgents lying in wait to cut off a detachment of Austrian troops; that of another party of these warlike mountaineers, retiring with their dead and wounded to take refuge beyond the Montenegrin frontier; and that of the inspection of an Austrian regiment at Cattaro. It has been mentioned that the fort at Dragalj, held by the insurgents of Crivoscie, was captured by the Austrians and blown up on the 10th inst. We learn that several "bands" have been driven across the frontier of Montenegro, and that the positions on the coast have been taken by combined operations of the army and some war-ships.

MR. SALA AS A JOURNALIST.

In one of Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin's Popular Shilling Library volumes, entitled "English Journalism and the Men who have Made It," by Charles Pebody, the history and present position of the newspaper press are vigorously and clearly set forth, without prejudice or favouritism. Mr. Pebody has a happy knack of portraying character, as the subjoined sketch of a gentleman well known to our readers will show:—

George Augusta Sala, if not the most distinguished, is the most characteristic of English journalists. There may be abler men, wittier men, more brilliant men; but Mr. Sala combines brilliancy, wit, and ability of a higher order, and combines them in such a serviceable form that he is today one of the most popular of English writers, and as a newspaper contributor without a rival in his own special line. Dr. Russell and Mr. Archibald Forbes may sketch a field of battle in a way that Mr. Sala could not touch; but fields of battle do not, happily, often call for the descriptive powers of a Russell or a Forbes; and, except upon a field of battle, Mr. Sala is practically a man without a rival. His readiness, his picturesque sensibility, his aptitude for vivid and graphic writing, his great powers of expression, and his still greater powers of illustration, constitute him the beau-ideal of a journalist. Art, literature, fiction, antiquities, all are alike to him. There is no subject that he is not prepared to write a column upon at ten minutes notice—a comet, a speech, a coup-d'état, a crisis in Paris or Pekin; and there are not many subjects upon which, if he takes up his pen at ten o'clock, he cannot by midnight turn out a chatty and readable column for the next morning. The *Daily Telegraph* possesses many able men upon its staff—men who have made politics the study of their lives, scholars, sportsmen, special correspondents of the most diversified and distinguished attainments, picturesque writers of all sorts, critics who have neither failed in literature nor art. But even among men of this calibre, the most striking and conspicuous figure is that of this gentleman who, with a vivacity and energy that have never been surpassed, has travelled over the greater part of the world as the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, and is now, at fifty-three, to be found in his study most mornings turning out articles and critiques upon the topics of social life, of art, or literature, marked by all the freshness and vigour of thirty-five. . . . Mr. Sala has written books which constitute a library in themselves—works of travel, works of fiction, burlesques, biography, criticism. These works are to be found upon every bookstall and in every circulating library. Many of them have gone through a succession of editions. But Mr. Sala, with all his diversified gifts, is pre-eminently and above all a journalist—a man endowed by nature with the precise gifts that are needed in a special correspondent and in a writer of leading articles; and it is as a leader-writer and special correspondent that he will be best remembered. His contributions to the *Daily Telegraph* have for many years been one of the most characteristic features of the paper.

"Good Words," which is never wanting in special attraction over and above the general merit of its literature and art, contains in the number for April six engravings of pictures illustrating Quebec and its neighbourhood, from the portfolio of the Princess Louise, accompanied by an ode addressed to the city by the Marquis of Lorne. Her Royal Highness, a member of the Royal Water Colour Society of England, has, since her residence in Quebec, honoured the exhibitions in Pall-mall with drawings made from various spots in Canada; and the interest raised by these views, faithful in representation and delicate in manipulative skill, is further gratified by the publication of the present series.



Henry W. Longfellow

BORN 1807. DIED 1882.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, March 28.

One of the most singular and regular traits of society at Paris is that at least every fortnight there springs up some topic, some new commonplace of conversation, great or small—a comet or a revolution, an earthquake or a Cabinet crisis, a scandal or a new book. Everywhere the same subject is discussed, in every salon the eternal commonplace is exhausted over and over again, treated from all points of view seven days out of the week, until it is finally exterminated, and people cry mercy, and fortune provides another subject. The new commonplace of the moment is "Les Rantzau," a comedy in four acts, produced at the Comédie Française last night. The authors are MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, whose patriotic and Alsatian romances are so popular as reading-books amongst teachers of French. "Les Rantzau" proved to be an immense success for the actors. The piece itself is inferior and lacking in interest. It is a sort of "Romeo and Juliet" without the love duo. The Rantzau, Jean and Jacques, are two brothers who have quarrelled over their father's will because it made Jean richer than Jacques. The difference amounts to something like a thatched cottage and a potato-field. By way of contrast to the hatred of the two brothers, we have the love of their two children, Georges and Louise, a love of whose existence the spectator is informed by the *deus ex machina* of the piece, the schoolmaster Florence. Finally, in order to make their children happy, the two brothers become reconciled and the curtain falls. The defect of the piece is that the authors have passed by the side of the interesting situations, and concentrated what interest there is in the piece on the paltry family quarrel of two Alsatian village magnates. The piece was saved purely by the splendid acting of Got, Coquelin, Worms, and Mdlle. Bartet, and by the admirable *mise-en-scène*.

In order to make up for the dulness of previous weeks, there has been a plethora of duels and of projected duels during the past few days. M. Périvier, of the *Figaro*, sent out three challenges to three colleagues who had given vent to their *esprit gaulois* on the subject of a disaster that recently befell him. One adversary, M. Cornély, of the *Clairon*, replied, and pistol shots were exchanged without result on the Belgian frontier yesterday. M. Joseph Reinach has been endeavouring to induce Rochefort to fight; but Rochefort has reminded the friend of Gambetta that he himself challenged him last year without result. Two deputies, MM. Rémouille and Dreyfus, have likewise tried in vain to show cause why they should become each a target for the other; and, besides these cases, there are at least half a dozen duels brewing. Nowadays, duelling is an acknowledged means of getting notoriety, which the present code of honour renders as innocuous as zedone or ginger-pop.

M. Sully-Prudhomme was received with due solemnity at the French Academy last Thursday. His speech was not brilliant. It is true that his subject, the panegyric of the parliamentarian Duvergier-d'Hauranne, was not calculated to inspire a philosophic poet of the calibre of Sully-Prudhomme. What a melancholy creature he is, too, M. Sully-Prudhomme! Some of his poems are very fine, quite admirable; but what a distillation of sadness, what an exposition of the burden of human sorrow! M. Maxime du Camp replied with that heaviness, self-sufficiency, and want of grace which characterise the historian of the Commune. M. du Camp, I may add, has just published the first volume of his "Souvenirs Littéraires" (Hachette et Cie). It contains some interesting reminiscences of Gustave Flaubert, and states some sad facts, which will be new to most of Flaubert's admirers; amongst other, the fact that the author of "Madame Bovary" was struck with epilepsy in his twenty-second year, and remained subject to violent fits for the rest of his life. This, says M. du Camp, is the explanation of the eccentricities of Flaubert and of the stationariness of his talent.

For the benefit of those who are interested in French theatrical affairs, I mention the appearance of the "Histoire du Second Théâtre Français," two volumes, in which MM. Porel and Monval have related with an abundance of anecdote the history of the Odéon, and of the publication of the "Mémoires" of Samson, the celebrated actor of the Comédie Française.

Saturday was the last day for sending in pictures to the Salon. It appears that upwards of 7000 canvases have been sent in, out of which the jury will have to choose 3000. When one thinks of the number of pictures that are now exhibited in private galleries and clubs and provincial exhibitions, one remains stupefied at the immense production of modern pictorial art, and powerless to imagine what becomes of these acres of canvas. There is no end to picture exhibitions; and, when they are really good, duty requires one to mention them at least. Such is the case with the exhibition of some fifty landscapes by the Italian painter Rossano, now open at 43, Boulevard Haussmann. It contains some really admirable work, remarkable, in these days of imitators and schools, for its sincerity, individuality, and a sentiment of the poetry of nature.

The Vicomte d'Arnaud, known as Bertall, the celebrated illustrator, died last week, at the age of sixty-two.

In the Chamber last Saturday the bill confirming the Treaty with Belgium was passed by a majority of 399 to 61. There was a stormy sitting in the Chamber yesterday. Mgr. Freppel asked the Government in virtue of what law forty citizens had been expelled from their common domicile. The citizens in question are the Benedictines of Solesmes, whom M. de Freycinet has recently dispersed. The discussion was hot; and finally, the question having been changed into an interpellation, an order of the day approving the conduct of the Ministry was passed by 418 votes against 73. The Benedictines were, doubtless, harmless enough; still the Government is bound to execute the existing laws, even if they do seem unjust to Bishop Freppel and his friends.

Some few weeks ago the deputies voted for themselves the privilege of travelling by all the French railways for 125*f.* a year. These famous "cartes de circulation," which have given rise to so many pleasantries of late, were distributed to the deputies yesterday, in time for the seaside season.

M. Wilson, son-in-law of President Grévy, has been elected to the chairmanship of the Budget Committee.

The July weather which everybody was enjoying so much has given place to regular March weather, with accompaniment of wind, sleet, and rain-showers. On Sunday Paris was visited by a violent hurricane which blew down the chimney-pots and broke the trees. A large number of accidents to persons are recorded. In the garden of the Tuilleries a middle-aged woman was killed by a falling tree.

Captain William Jefferson, of the steam-ship *Caedmon*, of Whitby, has been presented with a silver medal and diploma from the King of Portugal, in recognition of his bravery and humanity in rescuing the crew of the schooner *Alexander Secundo*, in the Bay of Biscay, in October last.

LONGFELLOW.

In the fulness of years, of literary honours, of popularity more than national, equally in Great Britain and in America diffused among ninety millions, counting also our colonists, of English-speaking people—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow has fallen asleep. The sweetest and purest-minded of English poets, not excepting Wordsworth and Tennyson, the most versatile scholar and artist of poetry, the most catholic in sentiment, the most unbounded in human and divine charity, has finished his songs on earth, and soared to the ethereal clime of heaven, fancy would fain conceive, "with all his singing-rob about him." His spirit, congenial with that priceless element of the most refined modern culture, the "enthusiasm of humanity," to which the religion and the philosophy of this day, the Broad Church and the Positivist School, allow so large a scope in the improvement of our social state, has uttered itself in manifold expressions of Love to Man, surely never otherwise inspired than by the Love of God. Less than this high estimate of the characteristic moral purpose of all Longfellow's writings, which are eminently Christian, though sparing of theological doctrine, cannot do justice to his personal worth, or to the affectionate regard in which he has been held, these forty years past, by devout and reverent and compassionate disciples of the consoling faith of Christendom. It is as truly the case with this mere man of letters, as with one of the ecclesiastical profession such as the late Arthur Stanley, whose tone of mind had some affinities of sympathy with that of Longfellow, that their labours were consecrated to the supreme service of that greatest of the Three Christian Graces, which "beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things;" Charity, which "never faileth."

Nearly thirteen years have passed since the Portrait of Longfellow, which is republished this day, appeared in our Journal, accompanied by some critical appreciation of his genius and its productions, which a leading American contemporary thought worth copying without alteration. It was then observed by us—and the Americans seemed to assent to the observation—that Longfellow's popularity in England was probably greater than among his own countrymen in the United States. In this country, we could testify, he is literally the poet of the million; and "finds a place on shelf or table in the humblest artisan's home, where Tennyson and Browning have not yet come." We ventured to suppose that in America this was not quite so much the case; but that he was there regarded more as a consummate literary scholar and artist, the cherished companion of readers of cultivated taste. Longfellow is amply deserving of acceptance, both as a genuine poet speaking to the heart through the imagination, and as an accomplished practitioner of exquisite forms of metrical eloquence, a learned master of the chords of intellectual association and the keys to mental emotion. Such a prolific author of poetical compositions, at the same time being such an expert connoisseur, student and translator, of similar productions in many foreign languages, yet preserved the originality and spontaneity of his own Muse; he was no mocking-bird or parrot. But this was due, in our judgment, to his moral freedom from the vices of insincerity and affectation; it was because he always wrote direct from the heart, and direct to the heart of his English-hearted readers. Can the same be said of certain poets endowed with greater imaginative powers—for instance, of Byron, whose mental force was far superior, but whose spirit was sadly awry and alienated from the wholesome interests of honest human life? We do not affirm that only a good man, temperate, benevolent, and pious, can be a very grand poet; the most illustrious examples are rather the other way. But to be a great Poet of the People, it is needful that he should be a lover of mankind.

We all know "The Village Blacksmith," which is not of the finest quality of poetry, but is a fair specimen of the genuine popular poet's work; "creating and impressing for ever," it was said, "upon that memory of the heart which is called imagination, some true type of our common humanity, in the recognition of which we feel 'the whole world kin.'" Who cannot sympathise with the Blacksmith? We see him bravely standing at his forge, "week in, week out, from morn till night;" and, with his heavy hammer, beating on the anvil, in a storm of sound and flame and flying sparks, to shape the work of his life:—

His brow is wet with honest sweat,
He earns what'er he can;
And looks the whole world in the face,
For he owes not any man!

We see him, again, on the Sunday morning, in the gallery at church, with his boys; "he hears the parson pray and preach," but he also hears his little daughter in the choir, "singing with her mother's voice;" and the Blacksmith's hard rough hand wipes a tear of sweet sorrow from his honest eyes:—

Toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing,
Onward through life he goes;
Each morn'ning sees some task begun,
Each evening sees it close;
Something attempted, something done,
Has earned the night's repose!

That is the Village Blacksmith; and to hear this song well sung is worth many a sermon; it has made many a man to feel himself a stronger, better, happier man than he was before. This is a piece of "real and earnest" human life, set forth in the true way of poetry, by an imaginative appeal to our sympathy, which is very much more potent than the way of "The Psalm of Life," a comparatively feeble production of the same author, enunciating such truisms as that "Life is real, Life is earnest." Show us rather, if you be a poet, what life is and how it feels, by the use either of dramatic exhibition or of lyrical expression of its motives and its natural affections! Longfellow could do this, but more efficiently in the lyrical than in the dramatic method; bear witness, again, that most touching lyrical piece, "The Bridge at Midnight," which many of our readers know by heart. Yet we are tempted to quote it once more, with its pathetic reminiscence, "how often, oh! how often," of despondent and despairing thoughts in past moments while loitering on the lonely bridge, till the season of sorrow was over:—

And I think how many thousands
Of care-cumbered men,
Each bearing his burden of sorrow,
Have crossed the bridge since then,
I see the long procession,
Still passing to and fro,
The young heart hot and restless,
And the old subdued and slow,
And for ever and for ever,
As long as the river flows,
As long as the heart has passions,
As long as life has woes—

The stress of feeling is too intense in this concluding passage of the song; we have heard the voice of a singer or reciter break down with a sob, and we have seen the silent fall of a tear; such is the poet's power.

Anything like a critical description, or even a bare enumeration, of the multifarious poetical works of Longfellow, besides several graceful stories and sketches in prose, must be

sought elsewhere than in this hasty notice. We have not leisure or space here to point out the merits of any of his principal narrative compositions in different forms of verse; the North American Indian romance of "Hiawatha;" the tender, gracious, pathetic tale of "Evangeline," which many prefer; the "Courtship of Miles Standish," the "New England Tragedies," and other poems, on subjects of American history; the "Golden Legend," which will bear comparison, in some qualities, with Goethe's "Faust;" and the collections of shorter pieces, entitled "Birds of Passage," "By the Seaside," "By the Fireside," and "Tales of a Wayside Inn." There are some others of more recent date, which have been noticed as they appeared in publication. All will be preserved and cherished that Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote. Since he resigned, in 1854, the Professorship of Modern Languages and Literature at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, he has dwelt in rural retirement, a widower, but with affectionate daughters at home. At the fine old age of seventy-five, he died on Sunday last; and few writers have been more deserving of the love of young and old, in their day and generation.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allen, Samuel George, to be Vicar of Kirkby Wharfe.
Bennett-Forster; Vicar of Bobbing, Kent.
Booker, Arthur Wellington; Vicar of Croxton Kerrial, Leicestershire.
Burrows, F. H., Curate of St. Mary Stoke, Ipswich; Assistant Diocesan Inspector of Schools, Manchester.
Bywater, Thomas Henry, Curate of the Parish Church, Leeds; Vicar of Outwood, near Wakefield.
Chester, John Greville; Vicar of Chicheley.
Davis, C.; Chaplain of the Gloucester Workhouse.
Dodd, Francis William; Vicar of All Saints', Lillingdon.
Forster, F. S.; Vicar of Chipping Campden.
Hacking, Egbert, Assistant Diocesan Inspector of Schools, Manchester; Diocesan Inspector for Derbyshire.
Jackson, A. G., Curate of St. Thom. s', Regent-street, and Chaplain to the Newport-market Refuge; Chaplain of the Philanthropic Society's Farm School at Redhill.
Janson, T. H.; Vicar of Oldland St. Ann's, Bristol.
Jauncy, Henry John, Curate of St. George s', Bolton-le-Moors; Incumbent of the Church of the Saviour, Bolton-le-Moors.
Jones, Harry, Rector of St. George's-in-the-East, and Prebendary of St. Paul's; Rector of Great Barton, near Bury St. Edmund's.
Jones, G. J., Curate of St. John's, Westminster; Incumbent of Christ Church, Forest-hill.
Lloyd, W. V., Chaplain to the Duke of Edinburgh; Rector of Haselbech, Northamptonshire.
MacLean, G. G.; Vicar of Southrop.
Mallett, G.; Chaplain of the Miners' Chapel, Gloucester.
Morse, S. T.; Vicar of Somerby, Leicestershire.
Smith, H. C.; Vicar of Marston Meysey.
Temple, John; Vicar of Bothenhampston, Dorset.
Wilson, H. W.; Rector of Over Worton, Oxon; and Vicar of Nether Worton, Oxon.—*Guardian*.

A handsome brass tablet has been placed in the parish church of Shrivensham, Berks, by Viscount Barrington, to the memory of the Earl of Beaconsfield.

There will be a service at the Temple Church on Good Friday evening at seven o'clock, when the Master of the Temple, the Very Rev. Dr. Vaughan will preach. The usual orders of admission will not be necessary on this occasion.

The company appointed for the revision of the authorised version of the Old Testament finished their seventy-fourth session yesterday, in the Jerusalem Chamber. The second revision of the prophetic books was continued as far as the end of Ezekiel xviii.

The Rev. Edward Symonds has been presented by the parishioners of Christ Church, St. Leonard's, diocese of Sydney, New South Wales, with a purse of two hundred and five sovereigns on his resignation of the incumbency for a visit to Europe, after eighteen years' service in Australia and Tasmania.

Two memorial windows have been placed in St. Matthew's Church, Sydenham, by Messrs. J. C. and F. Hardy and the Misses Hardy. One represents the call of St. Andrew and St. Peter, and the other the raising of Peter's wife's mother. There has also been added to this church an elaborately finished altar frontal with designs commemorative of the preaching of St. John the Baptist.

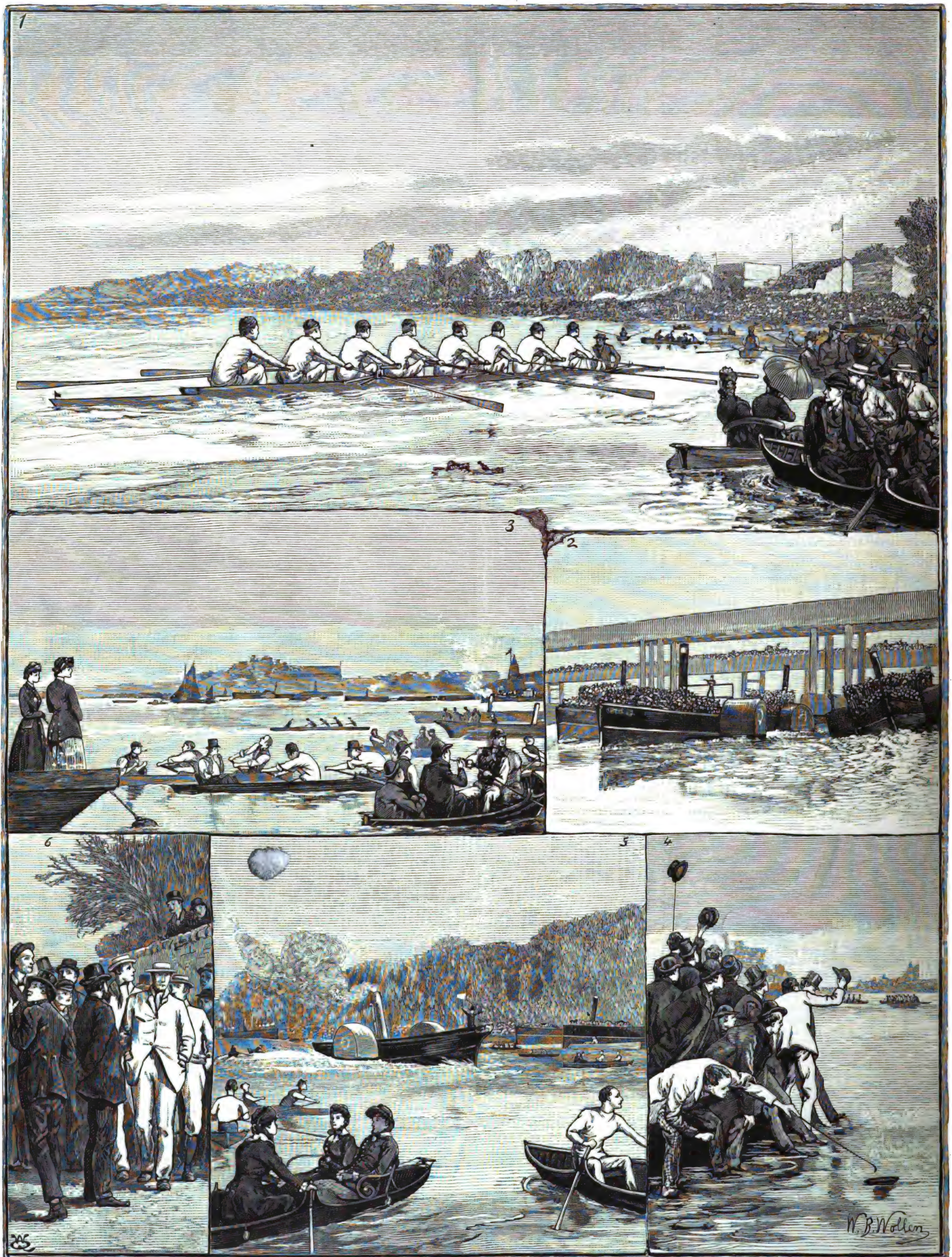
A Memorial of the late General Sir Richard Waddy has been placed in Canterbury Cathedral. It is in the form of a tablet bearing the following inscription:—"In memory of General Sir Richard Waddy, K.C.B., who died at Kingstown, Ireland, July 9, 1881. This tablet was erected by many of the officers who formerly served with him in the 50th (Queen's Own) Regiment, as a token of esteem and affection, and as a memorial to his long and distinguished services in that regiment during thirty-six years."

A special service will be held in the choir of Westminster Abbey on Wednesday next at 7.30 p.m., at which Dr. Bridge's oratorio, "Mount Moriah," will be rendered, with full orchestra. The entrance for the public, by the north door in St. Margaret's churchyard, will be opened at seven o'clock. It is requested that no applications be made for tickets for reserved seats. A collection will be made at the close of the service, the balance of which, after payment of necessary expenses, will be devoted to the Westminster Hospital.

The governors of Queen Anne's Bounty Corporation held their annual meeting last week for the distribution of their surplus income for the past year in the augmentation of benefices not exceeding in value £200 per annum. By the rules and orders contained in their charters and Royal sign manuals the governors are enabled to make grants to such benefices on behalf of which benefactors in order to obtain grants will give £200 or more in money, or the value thereof in land, tithes, or other real estate. In accordance with these regulations they have this year promised grants amounting in the aggregate to £24,800 on condition that the benefactions offered to obtain them be duly completed, the value of such benefactions being estimated at £28,030. The total capital sum thus secured as an addition to the property of the Church is £52,830; being £36,730 in augmentation of endowments, and £16,100 towards providing or enlarging parsonage houses.

A Fine-Art Exhibition will be held at St. Jude's Schools, Commercial-street, Whitechapel, from April 4 to April 16. The exhibition, which will be opened by Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., next Tuesday, will include pictures by T. Fied, R.A.; E. W. Cooke, R.A.; Josef Israels, Professor Richmond; H. S. Marks, R.A.; E. Long, R.A.; and many others.

A letter has been received by the London School Board stating that the Court of Assistants of the Drapers' Company will place at the disposal of the board for competition during the present year four scholarships, each of the average value of £30 per annum, and tenable for four years. The Court of Assistants of the company has voted twenty guineas to the fund for meeting the expenses of the examinations for the scholarships held by the board. A letter has been received from Mrs. Watson, widow of Mr. Watson, one of the original members of the board, expressing a wish that the scholarship bearing her husband's name should be increased to a first-class scholarship. The amount necessary to comply with the wish is £212, and a cheque for that amount has been received.



1. Paddling down to the starting-post.
2. Accompanying steamers taking up their positions.
3. In sight of Putney: Waiting for the Crews.
4. Here they come! and here comes the tide.
5. Clear the Course.
6. Admiration.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE: SKETCHES TAKEN LAST YEAR.



ATTRACTIONS OF THE BOAT-RACE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty's home life at Mentone has been most pleasurable, nothing having tended to disturb the quiet or the freedom of action desired. Daily walks and drives are taken by the Queen and Princess Beatrice in the picturesque district. Prince Leopold has had an untoward, although slight, fall, through tripping over an ottoman in his dressing-room, which has confined him for some days to his own apartments at the Hôtel Bellevue. Her Majesty often walks to the hotel to see him. His Royal Highness has not suffered in health through the accident. During the fête in honour of the Royal visitors, announced in our last as having been given on the 21st ult., the Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, viewed from the balcony of the Chalet des Rosiers a beautiful illumination of the East Bay of Mentone, together with fireworks arranged in her honour. The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg visited her Majesty the next day, being met at the railway station by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold. Their Royal Highnesses breakfasted with the Queen. During the day her Majesty visited Mrs. Henfrey at the Hôtel d'Italie; and in the evening the Queen received at the Chalet his Excellency Viscount Lyons, the British Ambassador to the French Republic. Yesterday week her Majesty and Princess Beatrice paid a visit to the King and Queen of Saxony at the Hôtel des Îles Britanniques; and also inspected the Poterie Artistique de Monsieur Maynat, her Majesty making various purchases. General Ponsonby entertained at luncheon, at the Hôtel des Anglais last Saturday, Lord Lyons and the Secretaries of the British Embassy, Lord Bridport, the General in command of the military division in Nice, with his staff, the Prefect of the Alpes Maritimes, the Mayor of Mentone, and the British Vice-Consul. The guests were afterwards presented to her Majesty, Princess Beatrice being present; and they inscribed their names in her Majesty's visiting-book. In the afternoon the Queen and her Royal Highness visited Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hanbury at the Palazzo Orongo at Mortola, and walked in their gardens. Her Majesty and the Princess attended Divine service, performed on Sunday at the Chalet by the Rev. John Woodroffe, Chaplain of Christ Church, Mentone. Her Majesty witnessed on Monday evening a torchlight procession, organised by the several musical societies which had been competing in an international concert of vocal and instrumental music, at which the Aix Society carried the palm in the former, and the San Remo Society in the latter.

The Inflexible, stationed off Mentone, has left for Villefranche in consequence of the changeable state of the weather. The French Government has placed the Chalet des Rosiers at Mentone in direct telegraphic communication with London, her Majesty's messages having priority over all others.

Her Majesty has recently placed a headstone over the graves of Mr. and Mrs. Warne, in Whippingham churchyard. The inscription, written by her Majesty, is:—"To the respected memory of Thomas Warne, died December 27, 1881, aged 69; and of Louisa Warne, his wife, died September 19, 1881, aged 65, who during 27 years had charge of the Swiss Cottage, Osborne, where they died. This stone was erected by Queen Victoria and her children, January, 1882.—He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much."

A Levee will be held by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty, at St. James's Palace, on the 24th inst.

It is gazetted that the Queen's birthday will this year be celebrated in England on June 3. In all other places her Majesty's birthday is to be kept, as usual, on May 24.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, after their return from visiting the Channel Tunnel Works at Dover last week, dined in the evening with Earl and Countess Granville at their residence on Carlton House-terrace, after which Lady Granville had an early reception. The next day the Prince received numerous gentlemen connected with the Colonial empire, invited by his Royal Highness to meet him at Marlborough House, to consider what steps should be taken to enlist their support in favour of the Royal College of Music as an institution for the benefit of all portions of the empire. Their Royal Highnesses went to the fourth Philharmonic Concert at St. James's Hall in the evening. The Savoy Theatre was patronised by the Prince and Princess yesterday week; and on Saturday his Royal Highness was present at a meeting of the members of the Standing Committee of the British Museum; after which he and the Princess visited the International Electric Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and dined with the chairman and directors, returning to town by special train. Divine service was attended, as usual, by the Royal family on Sunday. The Prince and Princess inspected Mr. Millais', R.A., and Mr. and Mrs. Jossling's studios on Monday; and dined with the Russian Ambassador at Chesham House. Prince Christian, accompanied by his nephew, Duke Ernest Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderburg-Augustenburg, lunched with the Prince and Princess on Tuesday. Their Royal Highnesses visited the studios of Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., and Mr. Val Prinsep, R.A., in Holland Park-road. The Prince and Princess went to the Globe Theatre in the evening. On their returning home one of the carriage horses fell, and, kicking the other, that became restive. Happily no accident occurred, and the Princess was placed in the Equerry's carriage by the Prince. The Prince presided at the Festival Dinner given at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday in aid of the funds of the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children.

Their Royal Highnesses will open the new wing of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, at Strawberry-hill, Twickenham, and it is stated they will visit St. David's during the summer.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales were present at the British Amateur Athletic Club sports at Alexandria yesterday week, and the next day the Governor and the chief officials of the port went on board the Bacchante, and took leave of their Royal Highnesses, the corvette meantime exchanging salutes with the fort batteries. The Bacchante left for Jaffa at six a.m. on Sunday.

Princess Louise of Lorne, accompanied by the Premier and Mrs. Gladstone, visited Harrow School last Saturday. Her Royal Highness has dined with Lady Molesworth.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Biarritz yesterday week, being received at the station by Consul Bellairs, whose daughter presented to the Duchess a bouquet of wild flowers.

The sixty-third anniversary of the Duke of Cambridge's birthday was observed at Windsor on Sunday by the church bells ringing. His Royal Highness presided at the annual meeting of the friends of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army on Tuesday at the United Service Institution, Whitehall. On Wednesday the Duke had an inspection at Aldershot.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The Hon. the Master of Rollo, eldest son of Lord Rollo, was married to Miss Mary Hotham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont Hotham, on the 21st ult., at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square; the marriage of the Rev. W. A. Purey-Cust,

eldest son of the Dean of York and Lady Emma Purey-Cust, with Lucy Caroline, second daughter of Major-General Sir William Jervois, Governor of South Australia, was solemnised at St. Peter's Cathedral, Adelaide, on St. Valentine's Day; Sir Sydney Waterlow, Bart., M.P., was married to Miss Hamilton, of San Francisco, United States, at the British Embassy, Paris, last Tuesday.

Mr. Lionel Tollemache, eldest son of the Hon. W. F. Tollemache, M.P., and Lady Sybil King, only child of the late Earl of Kingston, are to be married on the 13th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square.

Marriages are arranged between the Duke of Westminster and the Hon. Catherine Cavendish; between Lord Capell, Grenadier Guards, grandson of the Earl of Essex, and Miss Harford, eldest daughter of William H. Harford, Esq., of Oldown, Almondsbury, Gloucestershire; and between Mr. Douglas Hamilton, only son of Lord Claud Hamilton, and Lady Margaret Hely-Hutchinson, youngest daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Donoughmore.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

Nearly all the Bishops and Chapters in the northern and southern provinces of Italy sent telegrams of congratulation to King Humbert on the occasion of his birthday.

Signor Magliani, the Minister of Finance, presented his Budget to the Chamber of Deputies last Saturday. He stated that it would be his policy to reduce the Floating Debt as much as possible, and explained the rules to be observed for continuing the reform of the system of taxation, especially in regard to the taxes on land and on articles of consumption. He gave an assurance that the forced currency would be abolished as soon as the Treasury had obtained a sufficient metallic reserve to withdraw the paper money from circulation.

In a Secret Consistory on Monday the Pope created Archbishop McCabe a Cardinal. On Tuesday the Pope presented the birettas to the five newly-created Cardinals who are at present in Rome—Mgr. Agostini, Dr. McCabe (Archbishop of Dublin), Mgr. Ricci Paracciani, Mgr. Lasagni, and Mgr. Angelo Jacobini (Assessor of the Inquisition).

Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt continues to excite the greatest enthusiasm in Rome, and the theatre has been crowded to suffocation. Queen Margaret was present at the performance of "Frou-Frou," and constantly applauded.

Donizetti's posthumous opera, the "Duca d'Alba," discovered a year ago among his papers, was brought out at the Apollo Theatre at Rome last week. Expectation (the *Times* correspondent says) had been raised to the highest pitch, and the success of the opera completely justified it. The theatre was crammed in every part; not an inch of standing room remained unoccupied, even in the boxes. Not only was all the musical world present, but a number of art notabilities came from Milan, Naples, and other cities. Among them were the Maestri Ponchielli, Bazzini, and Dominetti, who formed the commission appointed by the Academic Council of the Milan Conservatoire to pronounce on the authenticity of the manuscript, and the Maestro Salvi, who undertook the task of completing the music for the stage. All the aristocracies, rank, wealth, talent, science, and art were represented, with Queen Margherita, who is never absent whenever honour is to be rendered to the Italian name. The audience remained silent during the first half of the first act; but the applause burst forth at a splendid chorus, and then continued with increasing intensity to the end. At some parts the audience actually shouted their approval.

GERMANY.

The Emperor, as usual, has addressed a communication to the Chancellor desiring him to make known to all and sundry his Majesty's high appreciation of the universal and devoted way in which his eighty-sixth birthday was lately celebrated. "From such a hearty display of loyalty," he says, "I derive fresh courage and confidence for the further performance of the duties of my responsible position, and for devoting my continual care, as long as God gives me strength, to the welfare of my people." The reply of the Emperor William to the birthday congratulations of the Russian Emperor is very cordial, and reciprocates the peaceful wishes of the Czar.

Prince Henry of Prussia, the second son of the Crown Prince, will return home in May. He is apparently greatly strengthened in health, and intends to resume his duties in the naval profession.

The Sultan has conferred the Order of the Medjidie of the first class on Marshal Moltke in acknowledgment of the Marshal's former services in Turkey.

Prince Bismarck, accompanied by his wife and younger son, with one or two secretaries, left Berlin last Saturday for Friedrichsruhe, in Lauenburg, where his Highness will spend his Easter holidays and return to town when the Imperial Parliament reassembles.

In yesterday week's sitting of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet the debate on the second reading of the Budget was continued. The proposal of the Government for a remission of taxation was agreed to, and the remainder of the Budget, together with the Financial Law, was adopted in accordance with the report of the committee. On Monday the Upper Chamber approved without debate the bill for nationalising the six remaining private railways in the monarchy. In the Lower House the Budget passed the third reading.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Swedish Budget demands about nineteen millions of crowns for the Army and nine millions for the Navy.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

An autograph letter of the Emperor was officially published on Tuesday, summoning the Delegations to meet in Vienna on April 15 for an extraordinary session.

The Grand Duke and Duchess Vladimir of Russia, who left St. Petersburg on a foreign tour last Saturday, arrived at Vienna on Sunday. They were received by the Emperor of Austria at the railway station, and accompanied to the Hofburg by his Majesty. A Court dinner has been given in honour of the Grand Duke, and he is being everywhere treated with the most marked attention and consideration. The Duke and Duchess left on Wednesday for Rome.

The Reichsrath in Vienna have adopted the provisional commercial treaty with France, and have ratified the commercial treaty and certain conventions with Servia. The Reichsrath has passed the second reading of the Electoral Reform Bill unamended. On Tuesday the Government presented to the Lower House a bill for placing the Bohemia-Moravia Transversal Railway in a proper state of repair. The House adjourned until April 18. The Upper House passed the Budget and Financial Law for 1882, and resolved to refer the Electoral Law Amendment Bill to a committee of 15. The election of this committee as well as that of the Customs Committee, also to consist of fifteen members, was to take place on Thursday.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet has adopted, by 199 against 113 votes, the Army Law Amendment Bill.

The Vienna apiculturists will hold an International Exhi-

bition of live bees, honey, wax, hives, and all other objects relating to bee-culture, on April 8-15. Most European as well as Trans-oceanic countries will be represented. This is the first exhibition of the kind in Vienna.

GREECE.

The infant son of the King and Queen of the Hellenes was baptised on Monday morning in the palace by the name of Andrew. The sponsors, all of whom were represented by Prince Constantine, the Heir Apparent, were the Empress of Russia, the Prince of Wales, the Queen and Crown Prince of Denmark, the Grand Duchess Constantine, and the Grand Dukes Sergius and Vladimir of Russia.

The Chamber of Deputies, after several days' debate, adopted on Tuesday by a large majority the Ministerial bill for the assimilation of the laws in the new provinces to those of the rest of the kingdom. The Budget was to be submitted to the Chamber on Thursday.

EGYPT.

On Sunday morning the Chamber was prorogued by Mahmoud Pasha Baroudi. All the Ministers were present.

The monthly statement of the Public Debt shows that the next coupons are provided for, leaving a considerable surplus.

AMERICA.

The House of Representatives has passed the Chinese Immigration Bill by 167 to 65.

Mr. Longfellow died yesterday week at Cambridge, near Boston, aged seventy-five. His death is sincerely mourned all over the States. The remains of the poet were interred on Sunday in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, after religious services in his residence and in the chapel of Harvard College. The entire town was in mourning. Telegrams of condolence have been received by the family from all parts of the world. A portrait and a memoir of Longfellow are given in the present issue.

The Judge Advocate-General has decided that the proceedings of the court-martial which condemned Sergeant Mason for shooting at Guitau are invalid.

Eleven persons have been killed by an explosion in the Vulcan Powder Manufactory in San Francisco.

Three persons were killed, and damage caused to property to the extent of 500,000 dol., by a fire in Richmond, State of Virginia, the other day. Several tobacco factories, as well as flour mills, were destroyed.

The *Times* correspondent at Philadelphia says that the amount of immigration this year outstrips that of last year, large as it was. No less than 43,646 immigrants had arrived in New York to the 23rd ult., being 13,795 increase on last year.

A violent hurricane prevailed on Monday in various parts of the States, and was felt with especial severity in some portions of Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and Louisiana.

CANADA.

In the Dominion House of Commons last week the bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister passed the third reading.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has entered into a contract for the completion of 600 miles during this season of the main line to the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia the report of the Dry Dock Committee was brought up. The report condemns the action of the Government in the matter on the ground of want of business capacity and of reckless expenditure. The Premier, in reply, made a violent attack upon the chairman of the committee. A change of Government is considered probable.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association was held at Ottawa on the 1st ult. The affairs of the association are in a most satisfactory condition.

Preparations are being made for the reception of a large immigration in the different parts of Canada during the coming season. The supplementary estimates recently presented to the Canadian Parliament by the Finance Minister include 90,000 dol. for immigration buildings at Winnipeg, Emerson, and Brandon.

SOUTH AFRICA.

In the Cape Parliament on Monday the Colonial Secretary announced that the Government proposed to repeal the proclamation for the disarmament of the Basutos, and to appoint a Commission to investigate the grievances of the loyal Basutos, and to consider what system of administration would be best adapted to the requirements of the country.

Emigration from Switzerland is proceeding this year on a greater scale than ever.

Intelligence from San Domingo, of the 10th ult., states that Dr. Fernando Arturo de Merino, the President of the Republic, when returning from a tour was fired at near the capital by some men lying in ambush. He escaped unhurt, and ten arrests were made.

From Teheran come reports of a Russian caravan having arrived at Merv from Askabad. It was also said that an officer had been dispatched from the latter place with presents from the Merv chiefs. Of the four parties into which the Tekke Turkomans are divided, two have submitted to the Russians, another party is wavering, and the fourth is settling in Persian territory.

NEW CALORIC ENGINE.

The *Morning Post* of Wednesday had an article on Mr. Buckett's Caloric Engine, a novel motive power, from which we take the following extract:—

To the undeveloped energy of force the application of science is now turned, and thoughtful people are beginning to ask why there should be such an enormous consumption of fuel to obtain very limited results. The average of steam-engines (fed in the usual manner) do not give forth more than one twenty-fifth of the energy which may be taken as residing in the fuel they consume. Some motor, therefore, that can utilise the virtue of the fuel without the cost and danger of generating steam is clearly what is wanted, and this necessity was pointed out by Sir Frederick J. Bramwell, F.R.S., in his last address to the Society of Arts. It would seem that in the caloric engine these requirements are fully met. It has frequently been proposed to use heated air as a means of producing power, but the attempts made have, up till now, only resulted in the production of motors of trifling power, with an expenditure of fuel as great as that for the steam engine. The chief cause of failure is due to the fact that the bulk of the heat-giving properties of the fuel was allowed to escape up the chimney, the air used for operating the engine being heated merely by contact with a hot surface. Mr. Buckett has invented a caloric engine which appears destined to supersede both the steam engine and gas engine. By this invention the same air which is used to operate the engine is that which has been previously passed through the fire and produced combustion of the fuel. Compared with the gas engine the caloric engine can be worked at a saving of 75 per cent. The caloric engine cannot explode; no boiler is required; and there are no smoke, steam, gas, or water-pipe connections. There being no open fire, stoking is unnecessary, and the machine requires no skilled attendance. The engine is suitable for tram-cars and almost every other purpose to which steam and gas engines are now applicable; while its steadiness makes it peculiarly suitable for the generation of electric light. Another great advantage of the caloric engine is that it can be kept going for almost an indefinite time without repair. It has been manufactured for some time by Mr. Buckett, at his works in Southwark, where those interested in the development of this novel motive power can see it in full operation. It is also proposed to utilise the engine in connection with Professor Frederick Hale Holmes's well-known "Siren Fog-Signals," and a limited liability company, of which Sir William Hewett, V.C., is the chairman, has been started to manufacture the caloric engine and the siren fog apparatus.

T H E I N S U R R E C T I O N I N H E R Z E G O V I N A .

SEE PAGE 302.



INSURGENTS RETIRING WITH THEIR WOUNDED AND DEAD COMRADES TOWARDS THE MONTENEGRIN FRONTIER.



INSPECTING THE AMMUNITION OF AN AUSTRIAN REGIMENT AT CATTARO.

THE LATE COMMANDER SELBY, R.N.

The untimely death of this gallant officer, by the injuries which he suffered at the hands of a party of Albanians, near Artaki, on the southern shore of the Sea of Marmora, has excited a general feeling of regret. He was in command of H.M.S. Falcon, which lay at anchor on that part of the Asiatic coast below Constantinople; and he had gone ashore that day, in company with Captain Grenfell, Commander of H.M.S. Cockatrice, and Mr. Wrench, the British Consul, to enjoy the sport of shooting. A misunderstanding arose with the Albanians, who were tending sheep in the country, Mr. Wrench being at the moment out of the way, and Captains Selby and Grenfell not being able to speak Turkish. The behaviour of the two British naval officers was perfectly inoffensive, and they did not know what it was that excited the anger of their assailants; Commander Selby had actually laid down his gun on the ground, to show that he had no hostile intention, and the gun was seized by one of the Albanians, who numbered fifteen altogether. When attacked by so many, armed with knives and axes, the two Englishmen defended themselves as well as they could, till Consul Wrench came up and spoke to the Albanians, whom he persuaded to desist from their savage violence. But Commander Selby, whose skull had been fractured by the blow of an axe, died soon after his removal to Constantinople.

We give a portrait of Commander William Henry Collingwood Selby, who was born in 1842, at Swansfield, Northumberland, the second son of the late Mr. Prideaux Selby, of Pawston, in that county. He entered the service in 1855, and attained the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in January, 1862; Lieutenant in November, 1863; and Commander in March, 1873, when he was promoted from H.M.S. Excellent, the naval gunnery instruction ship at Portsmouth. He commanded Her Majesty's ships Nimble and Vestal on the East Indian station, where he was officially noticed and commended by the Lords of the Admiralty for the efficient discharge of his duties. He was subsequently appointed to command H.M.S. Torch



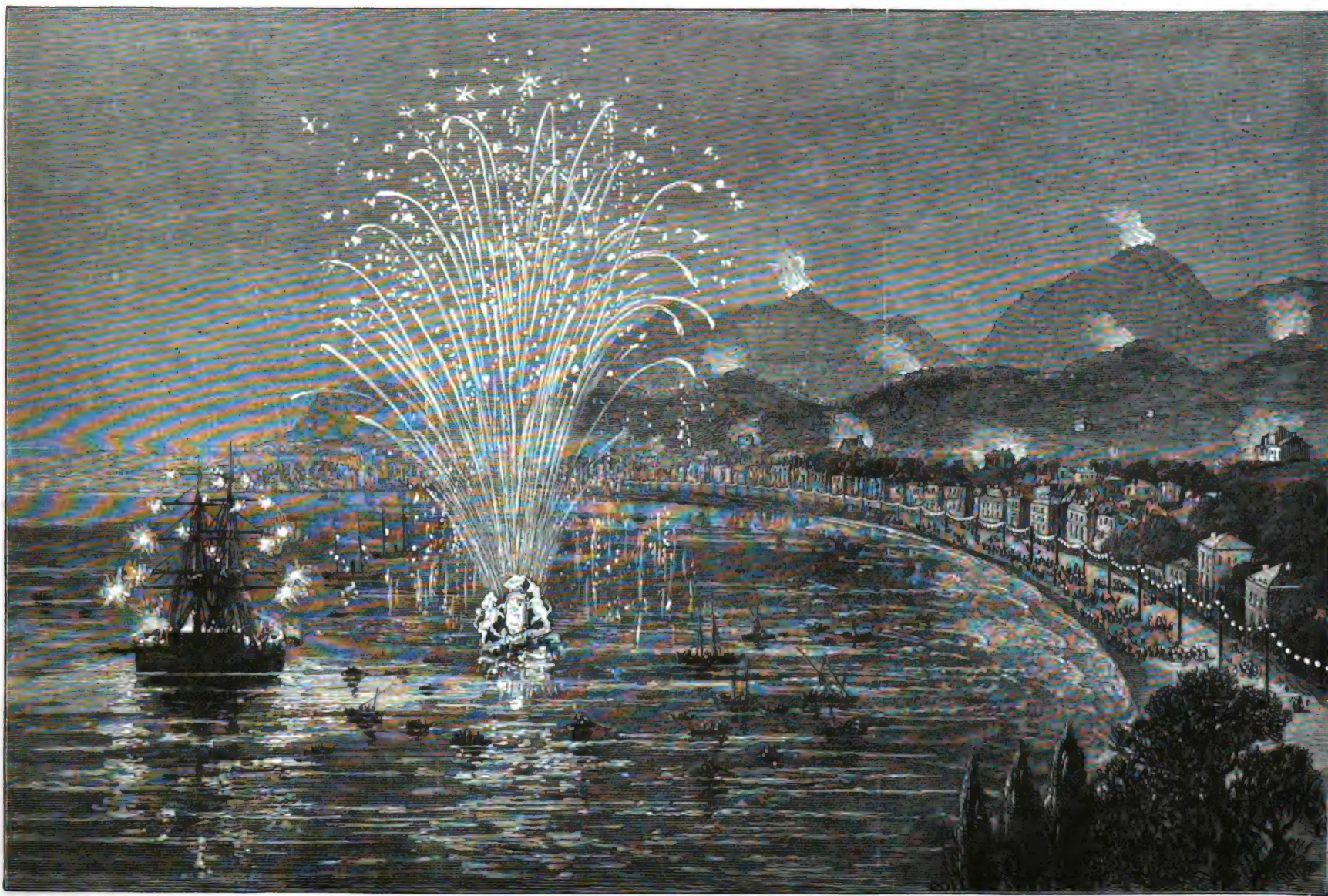
THE LATE COMMANDER SELBY, R.N.

in 1880, and H.M.S. Falcon in 1881. Commander Selby married, in 1872, the youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Clutterbuck, of Watford House, Hertfordshire, by whom he leaves one son and two daughters. The deceased was one of the best known gunnery officers of the Royal Navy, and formerly held the responsible post of senior staff officer on H.M.S. Excellent. He had also received the coveted distinction of a certificate at the Royal Naval College. The photograph was taken by Messrs. Elliott and Fry in 1873.

THE QUEEN ON THE RIVIERA.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice continue to enjoy their delightful temporary abode in the Chalet des Rosiers at Mentone; while Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, who arrived at Mentone on Wednesday week, has unfortunately been disabled from walking by an accidental bruise from a fall. On the previous day, or the Tuesday evening, the Queen and Princess viewed from their residence a beautiful spectacle—the illumination of the East Bay, with a display of fireworks—prepared by the Municipality and townsfolk of Mentone in honour of her Majesty's visit to their neighbourhood. This is the subject of a Sketch by our Correspondent at Mentone; and we also present views of three places in the Italian part of the Riviera, to the east of Mentone, but within a day's excursion. Ventimiglia, called by the French Vintimille, is seven miles from Mentone; Bordighera is ten or eleven; and San Remo is nearly seventeen; but all these small towns are accessible either by the Corniche road or by the railway which runs close to the seashore.

"San Remo and the Western Riviera" is an agreeable and serviceable book published in September, 1879, by Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., founder of the Royal National Hospital, in England, for consumption and diseases of the chest. This volume contains an exact description of all the places along the coast, with remarks upon their climate and salubrity, from the medical point of view. The same publishers, Messrs.



ILLUMINATIONS AT MENTONE IN HONOUR OF THE QUEEN'S VISIT.

Longman, Green, and Co., have brought out a second edition of Mr. W. Miller's more discursive and less scientific account of "Wintering in the Riviera."

San Remo is an Italian town of sixteen thousand inhabitants, situated in a bay, four miles wide, bounded to the east by Capo Verde, which is 350 ft. high, and to the west by Capo Nero, or Cap Pin, more than twice that height; the Alpine range of mountains behind the town rises to an elevation of 4270 ft.; and, farther inland, but not within sight, the principal Maritime Alps attain 7000 ft. or 8000 ft., affording great shelter from the north. The town is of great antiquity, and was a free Republic in the thirteenth century, when it bore the name of San Romolo; but it afterwards came under the protection of the powerful Genoese Republic, and in the fifteenth century exchanged its pristine name for that of San Remo. Ventimiglia, standing on a hill at the mouth of the Roja, is a town of about seven thousand people; here is the frontier custom house between France and Italy. Some Roman ruins of temples, baths, and an amphitheatre, show that this was an important station of the Empire on the road to Gaul. The church or cathedral is an elegant building. Not far westward is the Point of Murtola, with Mr. Hanbury's villa and garden, which the Queen has visited. On the promontory stretching to the south, and on its western side in full view of the bay and town of Mentone, is the pleasant village of Bordighera, famed for its groves of stately Oriental palms. The privilege of supplying Rome palm-leaves for the Church Festival of Easter was granted to Bordighera by Pope Sixtus V., as a reward for the enthusiastic action of a sailor from



FAN, THE PET ANTELOPE OF THE 2ND BATTALION ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.

this place, when the Egyptian obelisk in the Piazza of St. Peter's, much bigger and heavier than our Cleopatra's Needle, was being hauled up to an erect position. The Pope's Government had forbidden any of the assembled spectators, on pain of death, to speak a word during this arduous and perilous operation, lest the attention of the engineers and workmen should be disturbed. But the practised eye of the sailor perceived, it is said, that the ropes were about to take fire, chafing under the tremendous strain of 331 tons' weight; he forgot or despised the order of silence, and cried out "Wet the ropes!" by which courageous act of disobedient fidelity he saved the obelisk from ruin, and Rome from a terrible disaster.

A REGIMENTAL PET ANTELOPE.

We have to thank Adjutant Bray, of the second battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (the 108th Regiment), for a sketch, drawn by Mrs. Bray, of the favourite antelope, seven years the pet of that regiment, named "Fan," which was maliciously shot in Ireland a few weeks since, about two miles from Enniskillen. This animal was always wont to accompany the regimental band whenever it played in public. The last occasion was at the funeral of Lieutenant Smith, who was accidentally drowned, in February, in Lough Erne. In the funeral procession Fan walked in front of the band, with her silver collar draped in crape. Colonel M'Cintock, of the fourth battalion, has presented the second battalion with another deer, which is already very tame.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Mr. James Shuter, F.R.C.S., has been elected assistant-surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge has been elected president of the Devon and Exeter Hospital.

The Bank of England rate of discount has been reduced from 4 to 3 per cent, and the Bank of France rate to 3½ per cent.

The Hon. Percy Wyndham, M.P., takes the mastership of the Tedworth Hunt in succession to Sir R. Graham, retired.

The dispersal of the second portion of the celebrated "Sunderland Library" is fixed for the 17th inst.

Messrs. Walker and Co., of Farringdon-street, have introduced Easter cards of Murcian cork, inclosed in cases.

Her Majesty's ship *Swiftsure* was commissioned at Devonport on Monday as flag-ship for the Pacific station, to relieve the *Iron Duke*. She will sail in about three weeks.

After a tour of several months in India, Mr. W. E. Baxter, M.P., has returned to England, and on Monday evening resumed his Parliamentary duties.

The annual display of the German Gymnastic Society was held on Thursday in the Gymnasium, St. Pancras-road, King's-cross, and witnessed with great interest by an admiring crowd.

Miss Constance Phillott, and Messrs. R. Beavis, C. Gregory, S. J. Hodson, and J. J. Hardwick have been elected Associate Exhibitors by the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.

Mr. H. Clarke, of Gracechurch-street, has been elected, without opposition, to represent Bishopsgate ward in the Common Council, in the place of Mr. Laidlaw Cross, resigned.

An exhibition of pictures, lent by the Earl of Durham, Mrs. H. T. Morton, and several gentlemen of the district, has been opened in the Sunderland Art Gallery.

It has been decided to open the Irish Exhibition on Aug. 15. The capital realised in £1 shares reaches a total of £23,000, but £30,000 is required.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons have passed the preamble of the bill to establish a new riverside fish market at Shadwell.

The Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk, laid the first stone of the new Norfolk Agricultural Hall at Norwich last Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Herbert H. Murray, Deputy-Paymaster and Treasury Remembrancer at Dublin Castle, has been appointed Secretary to the Board of Customs, vice Mr. John Smith, retired on account of ill-health.

Mr. A. G. Parson, of the firm of Messrs. Wordsworth, Blake, and Parson, South Sea House, has been appointed to the solicitorship of the Merchant Taylors' Company, vacant by the resignation of Mr. S. T. Fisher.

A portrait of Lord Ebury, painted by Mr. C. Johnson, has been presented to Lady Ebury by a number of medical gentlemen and laymen in recognition of his Lordship's valuable and long-continued services in the cause of homœopathy.

Mr. G. W. Moore took his annual benefit, in St. James's Hall, on Tuesday, when the Moore and Burgess Minstrels, aided by many other popular artists, gave two performances of unusually attractive character.

On Tuesday evening the Fishmongers' Company entertained a number of guests, including the representatives of the International Fisheries Exhibition of 1883, and several of the Royal Commissioners on Technical Education.

Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., was on Tuesday elected a member of the Reform Club under the rule which empowers the Political Committee to elect every year a certain number of members for distinguished services to the Liberal party.

The command of the intended expedition to the Arctic regions has been accepted by Captain Beaumont, who was first Lieutenant of the *Discovery*, one of the two ships forming Sir George Nares's expedition.

Mr. E. C. Barnes, the artist, several of whose pictures have been exhibited at the Royal Academy, died on Sunday last, after a few days' illness, aged forty-four; Mr. Thomas J. Barker, the well-known artist, died at his residence, Havestock-hill, on Tuesday, in his sixty-second year.

An order has been issued from the Admiralty directing the whole of the xerotine siccativ paint in store at the various dockyards shall be immediately destroyed. It was to this paint that the explosion on board her Majesty's ship *Triumph* and the loss of her Majesty's ship *Doterel* were attributed.

A memorial, which has already been signed by more than a hundred members of Parliament, will shortly be forwarded by Mr. Daniel Grant, M.P., to the Trustees of the British Museum, in favour of keeping the institution open till ten o'clock every night for the benefit of the working classes.

At a meeting of persons interested in education held at the Langham Hotel on Monday evening, it was resolved to open a hall of residence for women students in London, with advantages similar to those enjoyed at Girton and Newnham Colleges, Cambridge. Miss Muller presided.

The Works Office have issued a plan for dealing with the congested traffic at Hyde Park-corner, by cutting off a portion of the Green Park, and affording additional carriage-way through wide boulevards, separated by gardens. The proposal, the cost of which appears to be moderate, is likely to be generally approved.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts on Wednesday afternoon paid a visit to Westminster, for the purpose of inaugurating the ornamental drinking fountain erected at her expense, in front of the schools adjoining St. Stephen's Church, Rochester-row, and also in order to lay the memorial stone of the new Westminster Vestry-Hall, in course of erection on a site between Victoria-street and York-street.

A gale of wind, accompanied in many places by hail and snow, raged over the south of England and in the Channel on Saturday night and Sunday morning. A large schooner-rigged steamer foundered near Ilfracombe, and eighteen men are supposed to have been drowned. The *Havre* life-boat was upset when giving aid to a sloop, and the crews of the sloop and life-boat (nineteen in all) perished. Several shipping casualties are reported.

The Board of Trade has issued a circular to shipowners proposing the establishment of a high-class merchant shipping council or tribunal, with very extensive powers. It would consist of a chairman and thirteen members, four to be appointed by the Board of Trade, two by Lloyd's, and the rest elected by the shipowners, who should have one vote for every hundred tons of shipping, and return members for five stated districts.

The foundation-stone of the new Catholic Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, which the Fathers of the Congregation of the Pious Society of Missions are building in High-street, Hastings, was laid on Tuesday by the Bishop of Argyll, Cardinal Manning's coadjutor. The church is to be in the early Gothic style of architecture, and will cost about £10,000. After the ceremony the Bishop, the clergy, and some personal friends were entertained at luncheon by Mr. Coventry Patmore, to whose munificence the building is mainly due.

Mr. Gladstone was unanimously re-elected President of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on Tuesday.

Colonel Burnaby started on Thursday week by balloon for the Continent, and after an aerial voyage which had some vicissitudes, and lasted about eight hours, descended about six p.m. at the Château de Montigny, near Caen, where he received a hearty welcome.

The prize offered by the Cambridge University Syndicate to the junior boy who should stand highest in the late Local Examination has been awarded to T. R. Potbury, of the Devon County School, West Buckland, and C. H. Salisbury, of the Cathedral Grammar School, Wells, as equal in merit. The number of junior boys offering themselves for examination was 3571.

On Wednesday morning a notice signed by Mr. Bond, principal librarian of the British Museum, was posted announcing that in the reading-room the electric light will be continued during the month of April, so that readers can remain till eight p.m. On May 1 to Dec. 1 the closing time will be seven p.m., and during the remainder of the year eight p.m. The galleries will be open to the public every day in the year except Christmas Day and Good Friday.

On Monday the Lord Mayor presided over the seventeenth annual meeting of the Middle Class Schools Corporation, which was held at the Mansion House. The Council reported that last year the average attendance of scholars was 1100. A second contribution of £100 has been received from the Clothworkers' Company, and the Drapers' Company have resolved to subscribe annually £100 to the funds. Nearly 500 boys pass from the schools annually into City life.

The polling for the Carnarvon boroughs, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. W. Bulkeley Hughes, took place on Tuesday, when Mr. Love Jones Parry, the Liberal candidate, was returned by 2037 votes as against 596 given to Mr. Sorton Parry, the Independent candidate.—Mr. Charles Thomas Dyke Acland, Liberal, and Mr. John Tremayne, Conservative, were on the same day nominated as candidates for the representation of East Cornwall, the polling being on Friday.

Last week 2559 births and 1827 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 170 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 37 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 13 from smallpox, 46 from measles, 20 from scarlet fever, 19 from diphtheria, 190 from whooping-cough, 1 from typhus fever, 35 from enteric fever, 4 from simple continued fever, 19 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and not one from simple cholera.

The Census of the County and City of Dublin showed that the population is 418,910—namely, 197,740 males and 221,170 females, or 3·4 per cent more than in 1871. The population of Dublin is 249,602, an increase of 3276 on the population of 1871. The thirteen civic districts into which Dublin is divided have a total population of 351,820, showing an increase of 19,702. The religious professions of the people of Dublin are shown as follows:—Roman Catholics, 320,519; Protestant Episcopalians, 80,847; Presbyterians, 7809; Methodists, 3734; all other denominations, 5884; information refused, 117.

At the meeting of the Geographical Society on Monday evening Mr. O'Donovan, the correspondent of the *Daily News* who was detained in Merv some time since, gave an account of that place and of all the difficulties he had been compelled to surmount, first in getting to Merv, and next in getting back again. He said the place was merely a cluster of huts in an oasis situated in the midst of a great desert. He had been himself for a time the chairman of a triumvirate which governed Merv. He said that the half-million inhabitants of the country round could provide 70,000 expert irregular horsemen, and that Merv, free and independent, was looked upon as a rallying point for the whole of Central Asia, but its conquest would be likely to compel the surrounding tribes to join the conquerors.

Three meetings for benevolent purposes were held on Tuesday, besides several, on previous days, noticed at page 315 in the Supplement. The Duke of Cambridge presided at the annual meeting of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army. The financial condition of the institution has been greatly improved, and the school is said to be making steady progress in all the purposes for which it was founded.—The annual meeting of the governors and subscribers of the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum was held at the offices of the charity, 18, Newgate-street. The asylum was established in 1864, as a memorial to the late Prince Consort, and receives destitute orphan children from all parts of the United Kingdom. Eight hundred children have already received the benefits of the asylum. The boys are taught trades and other industrial pursuits, whilst the girls are trained as domestic servants. According to the report submitted by the committee, the donations for the year amounted to £1502, subscriptions to £1982, and legacies to £3418—the largest amount received since the foundation of the institution.—The anniversary festival of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest was held at the Cannon-street Hotel; the Lord Mayor in the chair. The hospital, founded in 1848, had a new wing added in 1871, which has hitherto been closed through lack of funds. It has just been opened with 164 beds, and is now fully occupied. The annual expenditure was £10,000, and the regular subscriptions £3500, leaving about £7000 to be provided. Subscriptions to the amount of £2370 were announced.

Further outrages are reported from Ireland. Mr. Heffernan, the postmaster of Dromkeen, has been waylaid and his skull fractured so badly that his life is in danger. The house of a farmer named Donellan, near Kilimihill, has been fired into. The tenants at Newgrove have been visited by an armed party, who made them take an oath not to pay their rents. A party of armed men were surprised early yesterday week at Dromblane, near Thurles, while attacking the house of a farmer named Ryan, who was suspected of having paid his rent. They had wrecked the windows and discharged several shots when they were fired on by a police patrol in ambush and one of them wounded. The others fled. The injured man, John Dyer, is the son of a farmer at Mealiffe. He is reported to be fatally wounded. Two daring attempts to blow up houses with dynamite are reported. A heavy charge of dynamite was placed against the house of Mr. Mulon, agent to Lord Clonbrock, in county Galway, on Sunday night, and on its being fired a wall was blown down, and the windows of the house were shattered. Happily, the family were absent from the premises. A similar attempt was made early on Monday morning to blow up a farm-house occupied by brothers named Lucas, at Letterkenny, the house being partly wrecked, and the inmates owing their escape from injury to the fact that they were sleeping at the back part of the premises. A reward of £500 is offered by the Lord Lieutenant for information leading to the conviction of the person or persons who fired at Messrs. Carter and Froome at Belmullet on the 15th inst. The Rev. Thomas Feehan was sentenced at Maryborough, Queen's County, last Saturday, to six months' imprisonment by Mr. Blake, R.M., for using language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Honourable members, strangers in the Gallery, ladies in the bird-cage, high above the Speaker's Chair—the First Gentleman Commoner himself, not there presiding, but still arrayed in wig and gown and judicial dignity, while the active Chairman of Committees of the Whole House, Dr. Lyon Playfair, conducts the order of business—the typical spouter, the typical dozer and slumberer, and the diner-out "coming up fresh," at half past ten o'clock, to cry "yah, yah," through speeches of the opposite party—the vociferous declaimer, long past midnight, appealing to the souls of patriotic gentlemen whose weary bodies have fallen asleep—the insidious and unscrupulous "counter-out," when the House, with dwindling numbers, has still important work to do—and the last man to leave the House, at the adjournment of its sitting, when the cry "Who goes home?" is heard through all but empty halls and lobbies—these diverse characteristic figures, whom belated procedure in the House of Commons frequently brings to view, are portrayed in a page of our Artist's unflattering Sketches. The flesh is weak, however willing to serve their country till daybreak may be the spirits of elected legislators; and it is sad to think of sittings prolonged when all the wise and good, except poicemen, reporters, and printers of the morning newspaper, should be snugly and safely in bed. Those two young ladies, "waiting for Papa," would rather be spending these nocturnal hours in the ball-room; but they need not be here unless it had pleased them to bring the carriage round by Westminster, before driving home from the Opera to the far West-End, hoping to pick up their respected sire in proper time for conveying him to domestic repose. We are pained to think of the anxiety of his faithful spouse, who has been persuaded to leave the girls here under Papa's guardianship, positively for not more than half an hour, and who is now sitting up for them at Palaver-gardens, South Kensington, sorely regretting the loss of wholesome rest.

CAMBRIDGE CLASSICAL TRIPOS.

FIRST CLASS.		
Tucker, John's	Davies, Trinity	Davies, Downing
Wardale, J. W., Clare	Moffatt, Catherine	Griffith, King's
Moya, John's	Knight, Catherine	Howitt, Pembroke
Wyne, Trinity	Jones, Peter's	Rundall, Pembroke
Duff, Trinity	McCauley, King's	Smith, Downing
Hadley, A. Pemb.	Simpson, H. F. M.,	
Wilson, H. F., Trinity	Pembroke	
SECOND CLASS.		
Cooke Hurle, Trinity	Jervis, Queen's	Knott, Magdalene
Brownrigg, Emanuel	Watson, Peter's	Syng, Trinity
Harding, Sidney	Boden, Queen's	Horne, John's
Hunter, Caius	Darnt, Jesus	Richards, Trinity
Lenox-Conyngnam,	Biddle, Magdalene	London, Jesus
Caius	Exham, John's	Lloyd, Trinity
Peirson, Peter's	Hainsford, Trinity	
Devonshire, Trinity	Watson, Trinity	
THIRD CLASS.		
Pyper, Trinity	Brown, Trinity	Muckhalt, John's
Copeman, Clare	Champion, Trinity	Smith, Trinity
Parker, Jesus	Black, John's	Dae, Trinity
Pulling, Corpus	Al-Mullan, Christ's	Hannam, John's
Gispin, Trinity	Armstrong, Jesus	Richardson, Corpus
Kiser, Trinity	Atmore, John's	Lutyns, Trinity
Trullope, Trinity	Woodhouse, Trinity	Holdsworth, Sidney
Fowler, Christ's	Hall	Lambert, Pembroke
	Harding, Corpus	Collins, Trinity
		Thomas, John's

A meeting of the leading members of the medical profession and of the principal scientific men of the day was held on Tuesday at the College of Physicians, to form an association for the advancement of medical research. Sir William Jenner, who presided, explained that the association would be founded on a wide basis, and would comprehend research in medicine, in therapeutics, in the effect of sewer gases, and kindred subjects. Resolutions to establish the society, and framing its institution, were proposed by the Master of the Rolls, the President of the Royal Society, Sir James Paget, Dr. Quain, and others, and were passed unanimously.

THE SHARE LIST WILL CLOSE FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, APRIL 5.

THE CALORIC ENGINE AND "SIREN" FOG SIGNALS COMPANY (LIMITED). Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862 to 1880. Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each. FIRST ISSUE of 10,000 SHARES at £10, of which 2500 have already been subscribed. Payable—£1 on application, £3 on allotment, £3 three months after allotment. It is not anticipated any call beyond the above-mentioned £7 per share will be required. (Shares will be allotted in priority of application.)

DIRECTORS.
Rear-Admiral Sir WILLIAM HEWITT, V.C., K.C.B., Chairman.
GEORGE BROCKLEBANK, Esq. (Director of the General Steam Navigation Company).
JOHN A. HAY, Esq. (late of the Admiralty, Whitehall).
RICHARD REYETT, Esq. (the Royal Mail Steamship Company).
ERNEST WAKEFIELD, Esq. (late of Glasgow).
JOSHUA WILKINSON, Esq.
* Professor HOLMES.

* Will join the Board after the allotment of shares.
BANKERS.
Messrs. Brown, Janion, and Co., London.
Messrs. William Williams, Brown, and Co., Leeds.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Frederic Howard, Esq.
Offices: 8, Colquhoun-buildings, Bank, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
This Company has been formed to acquire the established business, the fireproof works in Southwark, and the various English and foreign patents of Professor Holmes and Mr. J. Buckett, for the Caloric Engines and well-known "Siren" Foghorn signalling Apparatus, with the latest improvements, from which considerable profits have been and are being made at the present time.
The Caloric Engines have been sold to foreign Governments, corporate bodies, &c., to the extent of upwards of £20,000, and having been thoroughly tried and found to give complete satisfaction, it has been determined to manufacture them on a large scale, in order to introduce them to the public in sizes suitable for the general purpose of manufacture and others.

As the "Buckett" Caloric Engine, compared with the gas-engine, can be worked at a saving of nearly 75 per cent, the Directors feel justified in anticipating its rapid and general adoption.
From the manufacture and sale of these engines a very large revenue is expected. The Directors fully anticipate that this branch of the business will produce alone an income sufficient to pay a handsome dividend on the share capital; but, irrespective of this, the acquisition by the Company of the "Siren" Foghorn Patents offers such scope for the employment of their capital, that it is difficult to estimate the extent of the probable business.

The value of the well-known "Siren" foghorns of Professor Holmes is now fully recognised, the system being the only successful one extant, having been thoroughly tried by various Governments and corporate bodies with the most complete success. Contracts have just been completed for the Russian Government from whom additional orders to a large extent are expected; whilst the New South Wales, the Norwegian, and the Belgian Governments are in treaty for apparatus to the value of many thousands of pounds.

The "Siren," after searching trials conducted under the direction of the Captain of H.M.S. Excellent, is now officially adopted by the Admiralty for use on her Majesty's ships, and will doubtless be applied throughout the service.

Contracts have within the past few days been completed with the Corporation of the Trinity House and with the Commissioners of Northern Lights for a license to use the "Siren" on all their stations, at a royalty of £40 for every station at which it is used. These stations exceed 20 in number.

The leading public journals have fully tested the value of these inventions, as will be seen by the editorial Press notices accompanying the Prospectus.
The following are some of the leading customers for Caloric Engines and "Sirens," from whom orders have been executed to the value of upwards of £20,000.
The Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty. The Russian Government.
The Honourable Corporation of the Trinity House. The Danish Government.
The Commissioners of Northern Lights. The Austrian Government.
The Commissioners of Irish Lights. The Dutch Government.
The Mersey Dock and Harbour Board. The Canadian Government.
The Chinese Government.

Applications for shares may be made by letter, addressed to the Secretary at the Offices of the Company, where Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be had, or to the Bankers.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full.

The Caloric Engine can be seen at work at 88, London-wall, E.C.

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FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Directors of the Caloric Engine and "Siren" Fog Signals Company, Limited.
Gentlemen,—Having paid to your credit at Messrs. Brown, Janion, and Co. the sum of £1, being a deposit of £1 per share on the above Company, I hereby request you to allot me that number of shares, and I agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and to pay the sum of £3 per share on allotment, and the further calls as they may be made, in accordance with the terms of the prospectus, and I request that my name may be placed upon the Register of Members in respect to the shares so allotted.

Name in full
Address
Profession or Occupation
Date
Signature

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Geo. Upi Polka .. D'Albert.
Waldeck Waltz .. D'Albert.
Nearest and Dearest Waltz .. D'Albert.
Patience Waltz and Quadrille .. D'Albert.
Olivette Waltz and Quadrille .. D'Albert.
Olivette Waltz and Quadrille .. D'Albert.
Drink, Popsy, Drink, Polka .. D'Albert.
Venetia Waltz .. D'Albert.
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Thine Alone .. A. H. Behrend.
"Tis for the Best .. Madame Sainton-Dolby.
Sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd.
The Jovial Beggar .. Mrs. Arthur Goodve.
Sung by Mr. Barrington Foot.
AHI (Evermore) .. A. H. Behrend.
Sung by Mr. F. King.
In the twilight of our love .. A. Sullivan.
(Drawing-room version of "Silverd is the raven
hair" from "Patience.")
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Libretto 1s.
Piano Solo 6s.
All the following sent post-free for half price.
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Boyton Smith's Fantasia .. 4 0
Ditto, Duet .. 5 0
Kne's Fantasia .. 4 0
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Fred. Godfrey's Grand Selection. (As played by all the
Military Bands) .. 4 0
Ditto, as a Duet .. 5 0
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A CREOLE LOVE SONG.
THOUGHTS AT SUNRISE.
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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT: "THE HOUSE LEFT SITTING."—SEE PAGE 310.

SPRING EXHIBITIONS.

FRENCH GALLERY.

The spring exhibitions seem to come upon us this year with a burst, and unawares. It is true that the Dudley Gallery, like an early harbinger of spring, came with its rather immature products some weeks back, and there have been two or three minor shows since; but on Saturday last there were no less than four "private views," two at least being of importance, and inviting us in the aggregate to inspect over 1200 pictures, to say nothing of scores of studios whose doors were open that day and the next ("picture Sunday") to afford a pre-private view of works destined for the Royal Academy and the Grosvenor Gallery! But surely it is impolitic to provide so surfeiting a feast for one day. The committee and managers of the several galleries would assuredly have consulted the convenience of the public, and therefore their own interest, in making these private views fall on successive weeks—not to speak of the impossible task they impose on the art-critic. The art-critic may pretend to be infallible; but he is mortal after all: he has not the eyes of Argus to see with, nor the hands of Briareus to write withal, nor, bark he ever so fiercely, has he the throats of Cerberus.

For our part, we cannot pretend to offer more than general impressions of all that we conscientiously examined—so far as aching head and eye-balls and spine would permit—in order to prepare this article. Into those impressions some comparisons inevitably entered; and, as those comparisons were the reverse of flattering to our insular prejudices, the folly of challenging them by the simultaneous opening of these exhibitions is the more apparent. It so happens that the display at the French gallery is the best we remember to have seen there for years, but that at the Society of British Artists seems to be below the recent level. The society evidently suffers under the strain of providing two exhibitions in the year. To render the comparison a fair one weighty considerations have, of course, to be borne in mind; for while in the one we have very few productions by our leading English artists, in the other we have the *fine fleur* of several Continental schools. After all due deductions, however, the comparative absence of training in all the higher branches of art education is still painfully apparent among the rank and file of English painters. As for the two exhibitions at Mr. McLean's and Messrs. Tooth's—both of which appear to be below the average, and contain little to repay critical examination—we were chiefly struck with the unworthy character of several of the "pot-boilers" which certain popular English artists supply to dealers, and through them to a too indulgent public.

In attempting a survey in some detail of the mass of works awaiting notice we commence with the display at the French Gallery, Pall-mall—an exceptionally good one as already intimated. A picture by Professor L. C. Müller—"An Almée's Admirers"—again deservedly occupies a post of honour. A dancing-girl is performing the undulating movements of an Eastern dance, arms and feet and lissom body acting in slow cadence to the monotonous thumping and scraping of very primitive musical instruments, in the midst of a circle of Egyptians, Arabs, Nubians, and other of the mixed races of Egypt. The wealth of character in the heads of the motley crowd of spectators—hideous enough in several instances, it must be confessed, as they leer and grin their admiration under the blinding sunlight, is most powerfully rendered; and equally so the incidence of the strong cast shadows, yet without hardness. The colouring is superb throughout. Extremely broad in effect, yet complete in every detail, it would be difficult to find a technical shortcoming in this very masterly work. "An Arab Home," by the same, shows a squalid barn-like interior, shared, with the human inmates, by a number of pigeons—like the Irishmen and his pigs or the Italian peasant and his chickens or goats—and calculated to disillusion those who regard everything Oriental as romantic. The chiaroscuro of this interior is fully as fine in its way as the sunlight effects of the other picture.

Another work of great mark is Bastien Lepage's "Mendicant," from the Paris Salon—a full-length, lifesize, or nearly lifesize, figure of an old beggar turning from a cottage door with a crust of bread, received from a little girl, that he is thrusting into his wallet. To the sordid aspect of this tattered, grizzled outcast, with misery marked in every lineament, as a fitting subject for pictorial representation, objections may be made such as are raised to the characters of Zola's novels; but to us the figure is intensely pathetic, while the wonderful veracity with which the face and hands are given place the work in the very first rank as realistic art. The grey tone of the colouring finds a pleasant echo in the remarkable frame, with its ornament of natural branches and leaves of ivy preserved by oxydised deposit. Another work, by E. Buland, is very noticeable for its original treatment of a subject trite enough, at least in ancient art—that of the "Annunciation." This, though relating to the opposite pole of imaginative sacred art, is also naturalistic as regards the Virgin, who, as she kneels, her eyes closed and her hands groping as in a trance, with white raiment and star-spangled veil, might be a modern French girl at her first communion. But the announcing angel is conventional, and loses in interest proportionately. And to the white hazy "scumble" that seems to cover the whole representation, though imaginative and of obvious intention, it will be difficult for a colour-loving eye to reconcile itself. Jules Breton, in "The End of the Day" (25)—three girls returning from hoeing and other field labour—is true to himself in the unsophisticated record of French peasant life, which yet is grand in sentiment and noble in its mode of expression. His prominent pupil, P. Billet, is also represented. By Dargelas, Paul Seignac, and others of the Ecumen school, there are pretty pleasing pictures of child-life; but the school appears to be declining with the decline of its leading spirit, Edouard Frère. Some of the "past masters" of the French school are also represented, such as Corot, including his lovely "Idyll," so exquisitely etched by Brunet-Debains, Diaz, C. Jacque, &c. A Maignan's picture (53) of the blind Admiral Carlo Zeno led by his granddaughter to embrace the trophy of his ancient victories in the vestibule of St. Mark's is effective, but rather showy and conventional. A small example of Berne-Bellecour (59); another of E. Feyen (46), somewhat photographic in its blackness and precision; a figure of a girl by E. Hublin (52), a picture by Laugée (171), and good examples of artists of various nationalities identified with the French school—such as Schreyer (8), Van Marcke (151), Pasini, and others—likewise deserve mention. The French school, it will be seen, is in rather greater force this year—decidedly to the advantage of the exhibition.

The German and Scandinavian schools are still, however, largely laid under contribution. After the works of Professor Müller, already noticed, the most prominent pictures of these schools are the landscapes of Heffner. The two largest of these are "On the Banks of Lake Starnberg" and "The Last Glimpse before the Gloaming"—the former embracing a wide view of the flat district about the lake, and especially admirable for the subtle draughtsmanship of the distance as it recedes in successive reaches; the other presenting more striking features in the groups of nearly leafless trees, and the focus of waning light, foiled by rain-clouds. Carl Heffner's forte lies evidently

in aerial and linear perspective—in the delicate rendering in vast spaces of cloudland, and their reflected counterpart in water. But should it be felt that his art is more or less restricted in subject as in method, the impression will be removed by inspecting a series of studies from nature, as varied as they are spirited and charming, which will be found on the first floor of the gallery. A picture (9) by Anker of a mother who has brought her sick child to the village quack, is strong and characteristic in passages, if somewhat commonplace, as a whole. "In the Spring Time" (13), by F. A. Kaulbach, has a dainty *chic* in the figures that might seem rather French than German, but the landscape background is rather too rapid. N. Gysis' picture of a boy wincing under the rude operations of "An Amateur Barber" (73) is vigorous, both in characterisation and execution. O. Seiler's amusing "Ex Fumo dare Lucem" (184)—a painter contemplating his picture as he smokes a pipe, and other works by the same, would be regarded as marvels of minute elaboration had not Meissonnier distanced all competitors on the same miniature scale. Von Bochmann's landscapes with figures—so truthful in aspect, though not altogether satisfactory in colour; Kaufman's studies of character; Braith's cattle-pieces; and examples of G. Max, Munthe, Wahlberg, and others, are also noticeable works of the same schools. The Italian and Hispano-Roman schools are more worthily represented than heretofore in works by Capobianchi, L. Jimenez, Agrassot, Santoro, Andreotti, Michetti, Valles, Rotta, Rioo, and Del Campo. The spirit, brilliancy, and truth of these works are beyond question: they have all the freshness, naiveté, and vigour of virile youth. Foremost among them is Capobianchi's "Tir à la Cible" (3), a scene in a Roman atrium, with children shooting at a target. All the multifarious details of this picture testify to familiarity with classical lore, while the clear and brilliant colouring, the spirited yet precise handling, and the force of light and shade render it one of the very choicest gems of the gallery. "A Musical Jury" (41) with figures in costumes of the end of the eighteenth century, by L. Jimenez, is also an elaborate and beautiful work, but the colouring has a certain stony hardness, lacking atmospheric influences. Of the more familiar Dutch school there are small but good examples of Israels, J. Maris, A. Mauve, Sadée, &c., but on these we need not dwell.

Notices of the Exhibitions at the Society of British Artists and at the galleries of Messrs. Tooth and McLean are unavoidably postponed till next week.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

MECHANISM OF THE EAR.

Professor McKendrick, in his tenth lecture, given on Tuesday, March 21, continued his explanation of the physical properties of sound, and illustrated by numerous experiments the characters of pitch, intensity, and quality. He then, aided by models, described the functions of the various parts of the ear. The external ear acts as a resonator for the higher tones, more especially for those of the human voice. The external auditory canal resonates to the notes E and G in the fourth octave (that is, to tones produced by 2640 to 3168 vibrations per second). The movements of the membrana tympani and of the ossicles of the ear were also described. The tensor tympani tightens the drum-head and makes it more sensitive to high tones, whilst it deadens the effect of powerful low ones. The chain of bones acts like a lever, the length of the arms of which tends to diminish the extent of movement of the base of the stirrup-bone, acting in the internal ear, whilst the force is increased. The function of the chain of bones is to diminish the amplitude of the movement of the drum-head, whilst the force is increased. The movements of the individual bones bear a fixed relation to each other; but move as a whole, so that the internal ear receives from the base of the stirrup a number of little pushes or impulses corresponding to the vibrations of the tone. There are also corresponding vibrations of the membrane covering the round window. By means of the Eustachian tube the pressure of the air on both sides of the drum-head is equalised. The structure of the very intricate cochlea was next described; and also the grounds on which Helmholtz and others formed the theory that it is an apparatus tuned in some way to tones corresponding to the range of the human ear. Where our knowledge of the minute structure of the cochlea is deficient in regard to this theory was referred to, and the Professor suggested that possibly the waves of sound may not cause portions of the cochlea to vibrate, but may produce some direct influence on the nervous tissue itself. In conclusion, it was explained how the cochlea may be supposed to act as an analyser of compound waves. As the ear pays no attention to wave form, so many wave forms may produce the same sensation of tone.

RESEMBLANCES OF LIGHT AND SOUND.

Professor Tyndall, in his second lecture, given on Thursday, March 23, resumed his illustrated explanations of the phenomena of the convergence and divergence of light and sound by means of lenses. After explaining how light is intercepted by an ordinary cloud composed of transparent air and water, he showed how what he termed an acoustic cloud is formed by heated air rising from a gas gridiron and mingling with cold air, and also showed how sound is cut off by such a cloud. This was proved by the sound of a reed which affected a sensitive flame when not intercepted by such a cloud, by means of which also he produced echoes. He next exhibited a fine spectrum of the electric light and a series of tuning-forks; and, after commenting on their analogies, stated that, as there are invisible rays beyond both the violet and red ends of the spectrum, so there are both low and high tones inaudible to ordinary ears. The absorption of light was shown by means of a sodium flame, causing a black line to replace the yellow band in the spectrum. The absorption of sound was demonstrated by two tuning-forks in unison: when a sounding one was silenced, its fellow took up the sound as it were by sympathy. In a brief biographical sketch, the marvellous precocity of Dr. Thomas Young in literature and science was commented on. He was born in 1773, and in May, 1801, he had mastered the principle of interference in all its fruitfulness, and in the same year was appointed professor in the Royal Institution. Dr. Tyndall then read a specimen of Mr. Brougham's acrimonious attack, in the *Edinburgh Review*, on Dr. Young and the undulatory theory, long opposed, but now universally received. The lecture concluded with beautiful exhibitions of the colours of thin plates, &c.; it was also shown how certain combinations of the waves of light produce darkness, and how certain combinations of waves of sound produce silence.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Professor Ayrton, F.R.S., gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, March 24. In his introductory remarks, after commenting on the development of our present railway system, through the genius and labours of Stephenson and others, he pointed out some of its effects, more especially the great weight of the locomotive engine, and the consequent

waste of steam-power in driving it, and the increased cost of maintenance of the line, bridges, &c. He then referred to the objections to the employment of compressed air, gas, and water, as sources of motive power. The attention of engineers, therefore, was turned to electricity as an available transmitter of energy, safer and more economical than the present system. This object, it was said, is now attained. The potential energy of coal has still to be employed, since one twentieth of it can be converted into electric energy. In 1831 Faraday discovered that a current of electricity can be produced by the rotation of a magnet and a coil of wire; but it was not till 1860 that Pacinotti showed how practically a continuous current can be obtained from a number of intermittent currents. In 1872 Gramme constructed a large working machine. Professor Ayrton fully illustrated his subject by a series of experiments, and also exhibited magnified photographs, specially representing Siemens' electric railway at Berlin. He then described the results of the experimental researches of Professor Perry and himself relating to electric railways, and explained the way in which they had succeeded in removing some of the disadvantages incident to the use of electric energy as a motive power, such as waste of power by leakage; and also explained how the carriages could be illuminated by electricity; and, in conclusion, expressed the hope that eventually by its agency railways would be constructed combining great speed, perfect safety, and economy. At the close of the discourse a circular model of the proposed railway, in four sections, illustrating the block system, was successfully set in action.

MANIFESTATIONS OF VOLCANIC ACTIVITY.

Professor Seeley, in his second lecture, given on Saturday last, March 25, stated that the records of the outburst of the eruption which formed the volcano formally showed that ashes preceded the flow of lava. When the sequence of phenomena was complete an eruption began with trembling of the rocks and noises, which both resulted from a rending of the rocks by the explosive forces beneath; then steam escaped, and with it fine dust. The dust was partly formed by expansion of the steam blowing the rock out into thin films, and partly by trituration of the substances in the volcanic throat, which process was sometimes carried so far that the crater became enlarged into a pit, in which a lake formed. As the steam diminishes, the fragments thrown out become larger, and at last spongy rock issues, which is succeeded by compact rock. The history of the modification of the cone of Vesuvius was traced as evidence of the way in which a cone is reconstructed at the close of an eruption. With the closing of the throat cracks appear, from which issue steam, and springs, and mud. Hot springs mark the last step in the decay of volcanic action, though as they are sometimes eruptive, as in geysers, they may present the phenomena of volcanic eruptions without the outbursts of rock. The occurrence of volcanoes along fissures near to the sea was cited in illustration of the Professor's view that a volcano is a spring in which the waters have become heated by contact with rock, which has been compressed in a region undergoing upheaval. Deep beneath the surface the heated materials held in solution by the waters were deposited in mineral veins, and the same denudation which exposed the mineral veins at the surface often produced a volcanic eruption by reducing the pressure.

MR. GLADSTONE AT HARROW.

Last Saturday the Prime Minister, with Princess Louise and Mrs. and the Misses Gladstone, visited Harrow, in order to witness the trial of Mr. Baillie Hamilton's new musical instrument. After some selections on the instrument had been played, Mr. Gladstone made a few remarks, in the course of which he said:—

For twelve or thirteen years before I filled the office which I now occupy I was a Minister of the Crown under four Prime Ministers, and the whole of those years but one were passed under the auspices of a Harrow man. That portion of my life commenced under Sir Robert Peel; it was continued under Lord Aberdeen, and it was further continued under Lord Palmerston—three of the distinguished names that appear upon the long roll so dear to Harrow. If, my friends, belonging to another great and ancient school in this country, I have no title of sympathy upon that special ground to address you, yet neither is there any disqualification or disability in the fact, because these great schools which belong to us are dear to us all as Englishmen; they are rivals in an honourable competition; but they are also sisters bound together by mutual respect and by warm affection. There is plenty of room for them all. In this life wherein we are set there is no want of work to do; the only want is that of workmen adequate to the task that is before them; and I rejoice to think, as much as I had been one of yourselves, that there never was a period when Harrow was more worthy of the great fame she has attained in former times; or when she exhibited a more admirable organisation, or was more full of the richest promises for the future. Let me deviate for one moment to say that I am glad to see that it is a delight to you to connect your school with the name and with the glorious epoch of Queen Elizabeth. There is a fashion, and I think it is a vicious fashion, of decrying that great Queen. No doubt when the historical student examines her character as a woman he may detect in it this flaw or that flaw; but you, gentlemen, when you apply yourselves to your historical studies, you cannot fail to have your attention drawn by so great and magnificent a figure, and I entreat you, whenever you are tempted to pass a remark upon her human infirmities, never to forget the immeasurable debt which every Englishman owes to the memory and name of Queen Elizabeth.

A novel competition in hairdressing was held last week in Holborn Townhall, under the auspices of the Société du Progrès de la Coiffure. In the first competition the prizes offered were a gold, silver, and bronze medal respectively. The competitors belonged to numerous nationalities, the condition being that they were engaged in London establishments. Nine young ladies acted in the capacity of models. The first prize was awarded by the jury to a young Englishman for a comparatively simple kind of headgear, and a Frenchman came second. The prizes for the next competition were for the two best specimens of coiffures. On this occasion thirteen ladies came forward. The winner of the first prize was a Belgian, who with simple materials contrived a handsome coiffure.

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THE DEPARTURE OF JUMBO.

The great African elephant, of the estimated weight of six and a half tons, whose reluctance to quit the Regent's Park Gardens of the Zoological Society of London, for a voyage to his new owners in America, has excited both sympathy and amusement, is now far away on the Atlantic voyage to New York. On Wednesday last week, between nine and twelve o'clock at noon, the keepers managed to get Jumbo securely bound and boxed up in the huge timber cage, nearly as heavy as himself, constructed for his carriage to the trans-Atlantic seaport. In the afternoon of the same day, it was dragged by a powerful team of dray-horses out of the Gardens of the Zoological Society; and on Friday it reached the Docks, travelling by way of Albany-street, Euston-road, King's-cross, Gray's-inn-road, Clerkenwell-road, Old-street, Commercial-street, and Leman-street, to St. Katharine's Docks, near the Tower, a distance of four miles and a half. At St. Katharine's Docks, the box, with the elephant in it, was hoisted by a steam-crane or "derrick" on board a barge, which conveyed it down the river to Millwall. Here, on Thursday afternoon, it was lifted from the barge, in the manner shown by our front-page Engraving, and was placed on a quay or landing-stage of the docks, where it remained till Friday.

On that day, the steam-ship Assyrian Monarch, which had been loading cargo and coaling on the opposite side of the dock, was warped over to the quay where the elephant was to be put on board. The Assyrian Monarch "dressed ship," with the signal code bunting floating the American ensign on the fore and mizen masts, the Union Jack at the stern and the English red ensign at the stern, and the house flag of the Company on the mainmast. A large company of guests had been invited by the owners to witness the embarkation of Jumbo. During the morning a staff of workmen were employed making a temporary deck over the hatchway of the orlop deck for the box to stand upon, and this was caulked and lead-lined by a quarter past two, at which time word was given to get ready. The two keepers, Newman and Scott, placed themselves on the little platform of the cage in front of Jumbo, and the hoisting immediately commenced. The American, "Elephant Bill," stood at the corner, giving directions to the workmen so as to prevent any unnecessary swaying by the men having hold of the guiding-ropes, while Scott leaned down, patting Jumbo's trunk and keeping him from moving more than could be helped. The previous experiences of such aerial locomotion had apparently not been lost on the elephant, and he gave no trouble to anyone. Quickly the box rose to a height sufficient to clear the bulwarks, then was traversed over the hatch, and lowered gently to its resting place, the whole work being completed in exactly eight minutes from the time "Hoist away" was sounded. When it was pronounced "All right" by Newman, who quickly surveyed its position, three ringing cheers were given by those on deck, and responded to from the shore. The derrick was then released, and the ship returned to its old moorings, opposite Messrs. Patton's warehouse, while the carpenters went to work to fix the cage, so that, in the event of bad weather, there could be no possibility of its shifting. Congratulations were loud on all sides as to the expeditious way in which the business had been carried out; indeed nothing could have been more perfect. As soon as Jumbo was in position, a large number of the visitors crowded upon the main deck to look at him. As this was directly opposite his eyes, he became somewhat alarmed, and began to plunge slightly, but a word or two from his keepers and the polite removal of some of his admirers reassured him, and he again resumed his equanimity. In the course of the afternoon he once or twice trumpeted a little, and appeared uneasy, but he would doubtless in a day or two become accustomed to his strange surroundings. As the vessel was busy taking in cargo, with her steam derricks all the while at work, the unusual noises and confinement must have seemed very strange to the poor beast, and the only wonder was that he took everything so well.

The food provided for the elephant upon his passage, which will be about thirteen days, is two tons of hay, three sacks of oats, two of biscuits, and one of onions, a delicacy of which Jumbo is exceedingly fond. After his bestowal on board he was given a good meal, which he seemed thoroughly to enjoy.

Jumbo does not appear to have suffered in any way from his removal, with the exception of a few slight abrasions over the eyes and nose, and close to the ears, which he got when struggling so violently when first confined. He has, however, got a trick of rubbing his trunk backwards and forwards along the bar in front of him; so to prevent him hurting himself in this way it will be covered with rolls of canvas.

The visitors were invited by the owners to a luncheon in the saloon of the vessel, Mr. Patton presiding at one table, and Mr. Vickers at the other. Those present included General Merritt, the United States Consul-General; Mr. Sheriff Ogg, Mr. Under-Sheriff M'Diarmid, Sir Joseph Fayer, Colonel Stuart Wortley, Mr. Edward M'Leon, Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Mansion House Jewish Refugee Fund and the Jewish Board of Guardians; Mr. A. B. Bartlett, Superintendent of the Zoological Gardens; Mr. Clarence Bartlett; Mr. Davis, Messrs. Barnum and Co.'s agent; Major-General Paget; Mr. Rendell, agent to Baroness Burdett-Coutts; Captain Rose, C.S.I.; Captain Wilson; Colonel Birt, the Manager of the Docks; Mr. Tallett, Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; and a number of other ladies and gentlemen. Two or three complimentary toasts were proposed; and advantage was taken of the opportunity to present a gold medal to the American elephant keeper, Mr. Newman, as a token of the respect and esteem he had gained amongst his English friends during his sojourn here. Mr. Bartlett replied for "The Zoological Society of England," in doing so giving a short history of Jumbo. No one, he said, liked the elephant more than he did. He was an extraordinarily good-tempered beast, and while he had many friends he had not an enemy in the world. At the same time he was subject to periodical outbreaks, which from his immense strength made him, although the most amiable, the most dangerous animal that Mr. Bartlett had ever known. The concluding remark of Mr. Bartlett that he would like to see Jumbo again in England some day, and that if not, perhaps he might go to America to look at him, was received with loud cheers. Mr. Sheriff Ogg responded for the City of London, and the health of Jumbo and a safe passage to him were enthusiastically drunk.

Later in the day many of the emigrants, who, to the number of six hundred, have taken passage in the Assyrian Monarch, came on board. Amongst them were about seventy Russian refugee Jews, who arrived in England a week since, and are being sent out by the Joint Committee that sits at the Mansion House. The poor fellows, with their wives and families, brought their few possessions on board with them, and expressed much thankfulness for the kindness they had received. Their quarters are aft, at the other end of the ship from where Jumbo is bestowed, so that neither party can in any way annoy the other. It may be mentioned that the commander of the vessel, Captain Harrison, has on two previous

occasions travelled with elephants, as in 1864 he took out a young one, which died on the passage, and in 1866 three others from London to New York for Mr. Barnum. On the last occasion, he was on board the Daniel Webster, a sailing-ship, which was dismasted in a severe gale, and after forty-five days of knocking about got back into Cork harbour, where the vessel was two months refitting. All that time the elephants were on board quite well, and they were delivered safely at the end of the voyage.

The Assyrian Monarch, which is a fine steam-ship, built of steel, belonging to the "Monarch" line of the Royal Exchange Shipping Company, left Millwall Docks at five o'clock on Saturday morning. She was slowly towed down the Thames to Gravesend, which she reached at eight o'clock. Her passage was eagerly watched by multitudes of spectators in boats and ships, and on the banks of the river, who loudly cheered Jumbo at his departure from England. He repeatedly trumpeted, as it were in reply to these friendly acclamations, if it was not from some disturbance of mind at feeling the gentle motion of the vessel. Mr. Tallett, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, remained on board; and at Gravesend, about one in the afternoon, Lady Burdett-Coutts, the benevolent patroness of that society, came on board with her husband and his brother and other friends. They visited poor captive Jumbo in his box, and gave him a parting feast of buns; after which her Ladyship inspected the accommodation for the human emigrants to America, and kindly spoke with the Jewesses from Russia, the victims of a cruel and stupidly barbarous persecution, who had, like other afflicted people all over the world, heard the fame of her Christian bounty in the land from which they fled. The ship was officially inspected by order of the Board of Trade the same afternoon, and did not leave Gravesend till six o'clock; she went down only so far as the Nore that evening, but attempted to resume her voyage at daybreak on Sunday, in spite of a furious gale of wind blowing from the north-west. This obliged her to remain stationary an hour and a half, a league north of the Gull light-ship; the steamer, however, did not roll so much in the sea as many other vessels would have done. Mr. A. B. Bartlett, and Scott, the elephant keeper, of the London Zoological Society, were most attentive to Jumbo's comfort, and their presence seemed to afford the wise brute a great solace in the trying hour of his rude marine experiences, so soon after leaving the shore. The worthy Superintendent returned to London by landing at one of the Channel ports; and we beg here to offer him our best congratulations and commendations upon the success with which a most difficult service has been most skilfully and carefully performed. The Assyrian Monarch was signalled off the Lizard Point and the Scilly Isles on Monday afternoon, when all was reported to be well on board.

THE SICILIAN VESPERS.

On Friday last (yesterday), in the city of Palermo, the six hundredth anniversary of this famous historical event was commemorated by the beginning of a series of public festivities, which were to continue several days. Garibaldi, whose health is improved, has gone from Naples to be present at this national festival of Sicilian liberation from a foreign yoke. He arrived at Palermo on Tuesday, and was received with adoration. We borrow a short account of the "Sicilian Vespers" from a very useful work, the English translation of which, by Dr. J. D. Morell, LL.D., late H.M. Inspector of Schools, who has also completed the work to the present time, was recently published by Messrs. Longman, Green, and Co. This is the "Compendium of Italian History," by Giovanni Bosco, which is an approved text-book used in the high schools and lycées of Italy, and has already gone through five editions. Dr. Morell has judiciously altered some parts of the work to suit English readers; he has removed the first portion, which relates to the history of ancient Rome, and has made the narrative begin with the year A.D. 476, the date of the extinction of the Roman Western Empire. At the other end of the Italian history, which Bosco terminated with the Peace of Villafranca after the war of France and Italy against Austria in 1859, Dr. Morell supplies an original narrative of the wonderful transactions that have brought about the political unity and independence of that highly gifted nation. He relates the events of Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily and Naples, in 1860, and the overthrow of the Neapolitan Bourbons; the revolutions in Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Romagna, with the annexation of Central Italy to the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel, and the conquest of Umbria and the Marches down to Ancona; the provisional establishment of the Italian capital at Florence in 1865; the cession of Venice by Austria, in the next year, consequent upon the defeat of Austria by Prussia; and lastly, in 1870, the overthrow of the Pope's temporal sovereignty in Rome, upon the withdrawal of the French garrison, leaving that city to become the metropolis of the whole Italian nation. These most interesting and important events of our own time are narrated by Dr. Morell concisely and summarily, but with a masterly hold of their practical sequence and bearing upon one another; and there is certainly no book that affords such a connected and precise exposition of the entire theme of modern Italian history. Bosco's account, in chapter the twenty-sixth, of the revolt of the Sicilians against the rule of the French Prince Charles of Anjou, who had entered Italy as champion of the Guelph party against the Ghibellines and the Germans, is here subjoined:—

"For seventeen years he (Charles of Anjou) reigned over the Two Sicilies; and during the whole time the people were ill-treated and despoiled by the Royal Commissioners, until the yoke became insupportable. The discontent was universal, and at last broke out into open rebellion, at Palermo, through an accident which I will now relate. Among those who suffered under the oppression of Charles was a certain John of Procida, whose goods had been confiscated by order of the King. He was a learned and noble citizen of Palermo; and, indignant at seeing the people of Sicily oppressed by the tyranny of the French, he excited Peter, King of Arragon, who had married a daughter of Manfred, to come to the conquest of the Sicilian kingdom. Many barons and other nobles awaited only some occasion to initiate the revolt; and the occasion was not long in presenting itself. On March 30, 1282, at the second Easter festival, a French soldier was so insolent as to lay hands upon a girl who was going modestly to her wedding. The bridegroom, coming then into conflict with the Frenchman, was killed. This insult inflamed the minds of the Sicilians; the desire to avenge their countryman spread itself amongst all the relations; and the cry arose, 'Death to the French!' All Palermo rose in arms; the people fell upon the French, and a horrible slaughter ensued. Other cities in Sicily did the same. This slaughter was termed 'The Sicilian Vespers,' because just as the people began to cry to arms, the vespers bells were beginning to ring. At the news of this uprising, Charles came with a numerous army to quiet the tumult; but, Peter of Arragon having just arrived, the Sicilians declared for him; and Charles, after many misfortunes, and chiefly in consequence of the grief he sustained in losing the kingdom

of Sicily, is supposed to have voluntarily brought about his own death in 1285. Peter of Arragon was now acknowledged King of Sicily, and by his paternal government repaired, in some measure, the evils caused by his predecessors."

We are indebted to Mr. J. Boyd for the photographs which we have engraved, representing first the Church of Santo Spirito, just outside the gates of the town of Palermo, where the vesper service was going on when the massacre of the French began; and, secondly, the Church of San Giovanni, at which the tocsin was sounded for the general onslaught. A memorial cross, of which Mr. Boyd has made us a sketch, was erected over the graves of those who perished in that terrible affray. The Sicilians, and the Italians of the mainland, are by no means animated with any hostile feeling towards the French; they regard this dire affair of the Vespers at Palermo simply as a protest against foreign domination.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The anniversary dinner of the Asylum for Fatherless Children at Reedham will be held next Tuesday.

A bazaar of useful and fancy articles was held in Kensington Townhall on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, in aid of the French Protestant Evangelical Church in Bayswater.

The Drapers' Company have placed at the disposal of the London School Board four scholarships, two for boys and two for girls, each of the average value of £30 per annum, and tenable for four years.

Count Münster, the German Ambassador, presided on Thursday week over the seventy-sixth anniversary dinner of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, which was held at Willis's Rooms; the subscriptions being £2965.

The sixty-ninth anniversary festival of the London Orphan Asylum was held last week at the Albion Tavern, under the presidency of Sir Charles H. Mills, M.P., who was supported by about a hundred city gentlemen. The subscriptions amounted to £3445, including £200 from the chairman.

Lord Derby on Saturday last opened the hospital which has recently been erected at Bury, at a cost of some £13,000. In the afternoon he was entertained at dinner in the Philip's Hall, after which he spoke at some length on the advantages, direct and indirect, which hospitals conferred on the public.

A donation of £25 has been received by the St. John Ambulance Association from the Goldsmiths' Company. Grants for the extension in the City of classes to teach "first aid to the injured" have been made by the Court of Common Council, and several of the City Companies.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., presided last Saturday evening at the anniversary festival of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, which was held at the Freemasons' Tavern. The result of an appeal for assistance was a subscription-list of £800, which included the annual donation of 100 guineas from her Majesty and 55 guineas from the Artists' Annuity Fund.

At a meeting of the board of the Hospital Saturday Fund last Saturday it was stated that the hospitals had refused to allow the fund to be represented on their boards of management. A resolution was passed appointing Mr. Morley, M.P., and others to endeavour to arrive at an understanding with the hospitals and dispensaries on the subject.

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, paid a visit to the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-rise, last Saturday afternoon, and expressed themselves highly pleased with what they had seen. His Lordship presided at a dinner to celebrate the coming of age of the charity yesterday (Friday). This excellent charity is greatly in need of funds.

It is stated by the committee of the St. Mary's Home for Invalid Ladies at Bournemouth, in their annual report just issued, that they are entirely indebted for the wiping off of an adverse balance in their accounts to the Marchioness of Abergavenny, who, with the assistance of her friends, gave a concert in London, which realised a sum of about £230.

Yesterday week the nineteenth annual meeting of the governors of St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin was held at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The report presented to the meeting stated that the hospital had gradually advanced in usefulness and repute. Last year sixty-four in-patients and 2708 out-patients were attended. Prince Leopold, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Teck, have lately become patrons of the hospital.

A valuable gold watch and chain and a silver-mounted ink-stand, each with a suitable inscription, have been presented to Sister Gray, of her Majesty's Nursing Service, Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, in recognition of her skill in nursing and her kindly and devoted attention to the sick and wounded officers during the last campaign in South Africa. The gifts were subscribed for by thirteen combatant officers and the medical officer, who were nursed by Sister Gray at the seat of war.

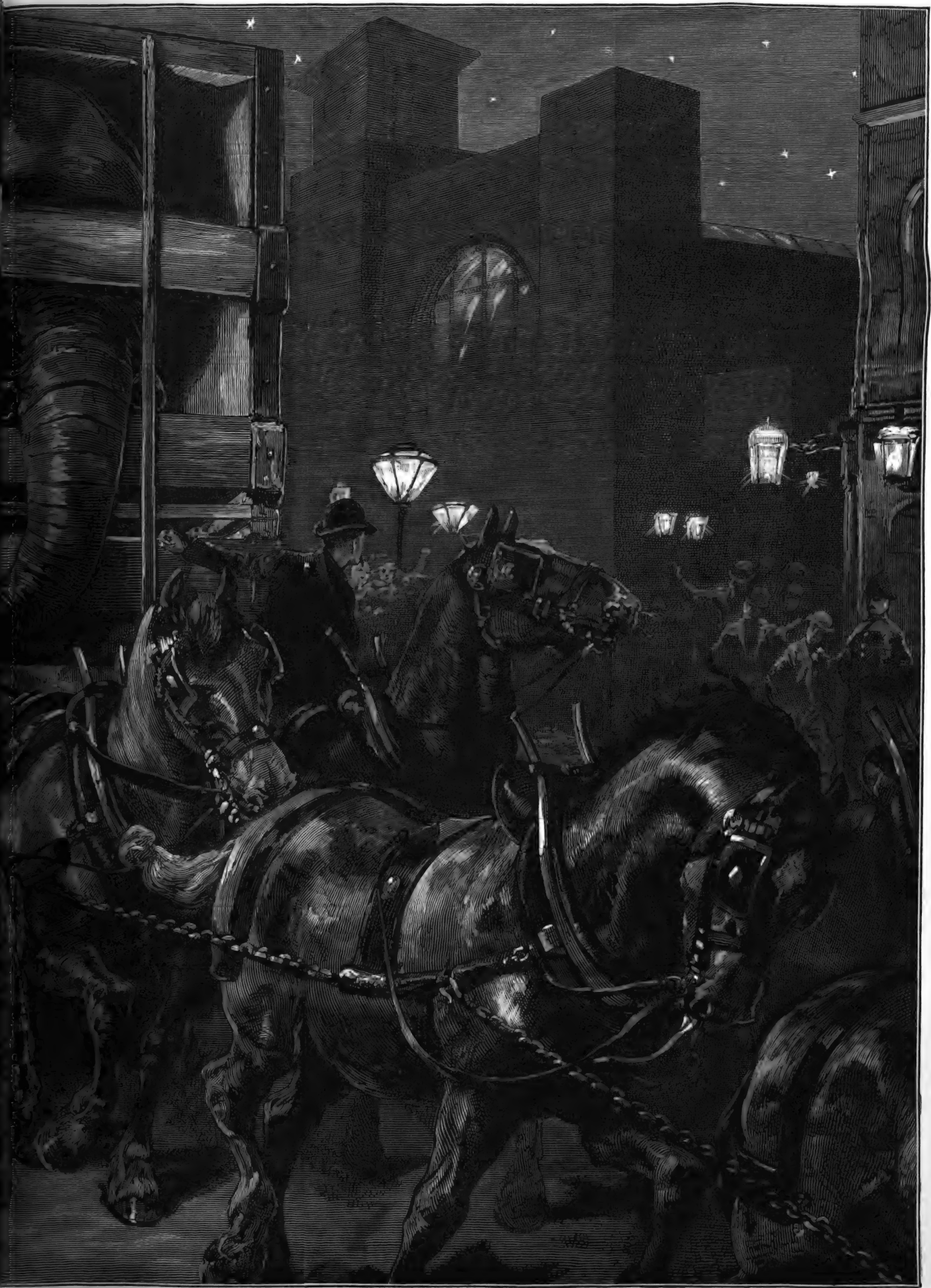
Two attractive amateur performances will be held at Cheltenham on the Wednesday and Thursday in Easter week for the benefit of the Malvern Home of Rest for Girls and Women, supported by the Girls' Friendly Society in the dioceses of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester. The characters will be undertaken by Lady Monckton, Miss F. Chatterton, Sir Charles Young, Bart., C. G. Allan, Esq., and F. C. Bentinck, Esq. Some of the pieces will be the same as those performed by the same talented party before Princess Frederica of Hanover at Hampton Court last August.

On Thursday week the annual meeting of the National Life-Boat Institution was held at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor in the chair. The report, read by Mr. Lewis, the indefatigable secretary, stated that within the past twelve months eleven new life-boats were placed on the coasts, the total now being 271. During the year its life-boats saved 966 persons from wrecked vessels. The life-boats also helped to rescue 33 ships from destruction. Two gold medals, 33 silver medals and clasps, 46 votes of thanks inscribed on vellum, and £5783 were granted. The expenditure was large, exceeding the increase by £1362.

The Charity Organisation Society proposes to publish within a short period a Charities Register and Digest, which will consist of a classified register of charities in or available for the metropolis, and a digest of information respecting the legal, voluntary, and other means for the prevention and relief of distress and the improvement of the condition of the poor. The scheme of the register is based on an endeavour to give the public generally and the almsgiver a book of reference, which will afford a ready means of ascertaining how, when the circumstances of any case of distress have been learnt and considered, it may, so far as material resources are concerned, be effectually and suitably relieved.

The Albert Medal of the Second Class has been conferred on William Hinton for his gallantry, on Jan. 18 last at Hales-owen, in twice entering into a burning house and carrying out on each occasion a quantity of gunpowder, thereby, in all probability saving many lives.





O THE DOCKS.

OBITUARY.

SIR S. H. DYER, BART.

Sir Swinnerton Halliday Dyer, tenth Baronet, of Tottenham, Middlesex, J.P., died on the 16th ult., at Westcott, Surrey. He was born June 4, 1833, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, Bart., by Mary Anne, his wife, daughter of Colonel J. A. Clement, R.A., and succeeded his father Oct. 31, 1878. Entering the Army, he served in the Crimea, including the siege of Sebastopol, the assault on the Redan, and other actions. For his services he received the medal with clasp, Turkish war medal, and the Order of the Medjidie, and he retired as Captain 8th Foot. Sir Swinnerton married, July 29, 1858, Helen Maria, eldest daughter of the late Rev. R. Croker, of Athlone, and niece of Mr. T. O'Grady, of The Grange, county Limerick, and leaves two daughters and an only son and successor, now Sir Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, eleventh Baronet, born Oct. 6, 1859.

SIR J. N. DICKINSON.

Sir John Nodes Dickinson, Knt., died at Rome on the 16th ult. He was born in 1806, son of Staff-Surgeon Nodes Dickinson, F.R.C.S., and received his education at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1832. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1840, and was successively Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales from 1844 to 1860, and Chief Justice there from 1860 to 1861. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him in 1860. He married, in 1844, Helen, daughter of Captain Henry F. Jauncey, R.N., of Dartmouth.

SIR EDWARD SINCLAIR, M.D.

Sir Edward Burrows Sinclair, M.D., King's Professor of Midwifery, Trinity College, Dublin, died, on the 24th ult., in Sackville-street, Dublin, aged fifty-seven. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Richard Hartley Sinclair, Vicar of Cashel, by Eliza, his wife, daughter of Colonel Burrows. He graduated at the University of Dublin, and, having served as Assistant-Surgeon in the Army, became assistant-physician in the Rotundo Hospital. Besides being Professor in his old University, he was physician to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital in Dublin. He received the honour of knighthood in 1880 in recognition of his public services in the training of soldiers' wives as nurses. Sir Edward married, August, 1849, Louisa, daughter of John Munn, M.D., of Dublin, and leaves issue.

DR. KNOX.

The Rev. Thomas Francis Knox, D.D., died at the Oratory, South Kensington, on the 20th ult. He was born Dec. 24, 1822, the eldest son of the Hon. John Henry Knox (brother of the second Earl of Ranfurly), by Lady Mabella Josephine, his wife, daughter of the first Earl of Kilmorey; and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated first class in classics, being also second Chancellor's Medallist. Mr. Knox, a devoted friend of Fathers Faber and Dalgairns, was one of the earliest converts to Catholicity, and succeeded eventually to the office of head of the Oratorians in London.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Dr. Joseph Williams, of Cambridge Park, Twickenham, on the 20th ult., aged sixty-seven. He was author of several medical works.

Commander William Vicary, R.N., who was present as a midshipman on board the Achilles at the battle of Trafalgar, at his residence at Southsea, on the 21st ult., in the ninetyeth year of his age.

Colonel Samuel Burges Lamb, late 4th West India Regiment, on the 17th ult., at Plymouth, in his seventieth year. He served in the 10th Regiment in the Indian campaign 1857-8, and was present at the battle of Agra.

The Rev. Henry Bolton Power, for thirty-five years Incumbent of Bramley, Surrey, on the 18th ult., aged sixty-one. He was youngest son of Lieutenant-General Sir Manley Power, K.C.B., K.T.S., by Anne, his wife, daughter of Colonel Kingsmill Evans, of Lydiard House, county Monmouth.

Colonel Thomas Dyer, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Adjutant-General, at Madras, in his fifty-second year. He was son of Mr. Thomas Dyer, of Ringwood, Hampshire, served, in 1858, with the Kurnool Movable Column and Sangor Field Division, and received medal and clasp.

Isabella Elizabeth, Lady Grant, widow of General Sir Lewis Grant, K.C.H., Colonel of the 96th Regiment, on the 19th ult., at 80, St. George's-square. Her Ladyship was only daughter of Mr. A. Grant, of Tullochgriban, N.B., was married in March, 1832, and left a widow in 1852.

Mr. William Chambers, J.P. and D.L. for the counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan, who took an active part as a magistrate in suppressing the Rebecca riots in 1843, and was presented with a handsome piece of plate in recognition of his services in bringing about a settlement of the grievances. He was in his seventy-third year.

Mr. William Newmach, F.R.S., J.P., of Brook House, Adlestree, Surrey, at Torquay, aged sixty-two. He was many years manager in Glyn's Bank, and previously actuary of the Globe Insurance Company. He was known as a political economist and statistician, and wrote several useful treatises on different commercial topics.

Lady Louisa Spencer, on the 23rd ult., aged sixty-one. Her Ladyship was daughter of George, sixth Duke of Marlborough, by his first wife, Jane, eldest daughter of George, eighth Earl of Galloway, and was thus sister to the present Duke of Marlborough, K.G. She was married, July 4, 1845, to the Hon. Robert Charles Henry Spencer, and was left a widow June 17, 1881, having had two sons and one daughter.

Major-General Edward Moubray, late Royal Artillery, on the 17th ult., in Kensington Gardens-terrace, Hyde Park, in his fifty-seventh year. He was youngest son of the late Sir Robert Moubray, K.H., of Cockairny, in the county of Fife. He served in the Crimea, at Inkerman, the Tchernaya, and Sebastopol; had the medal, with two clasps, the Legion of Honour, the Sardinian and Turkish medals, and the fifth class of the Medjidie; and was made Major-General in 1872.

Professor Thomas Hill Green, M.A., at Oxford, on the 24th ult., at the age of forty-five. After a brilliant career as an undergraduate at Balliol, where he took his B.A. degree in 1859, and after writing the English Essay (1862), Mr. Green was made Fellow and Tutor of his college, and for many years undertook more especially the philosophic teaching of the Honour students. His great and recognised success in his work led to his appointment as Whyte's Professor of Moral Philosophy, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Wilson, the late President of Corpus Christi College. Mr. Green gave much time and attention to political and social questions, especially as they affected the welfare of the city of Oxford.

Lord John Manners was installed a Master of the Shipwrights' Company on Wednesday, at a dinner given at the Albion Tavern.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J.H.R. (Halifax, N.S.).—There are many books dealing with the gambits, and the latest is Mr. Cook's "Synopsis of the Openings."

M.C.B. (Hythe).—You shall have a report on the problem shortly.

H.W.B. (In the position described we should take White for choice.

F.O.N.H. (Liverpool).—You are right, as usual. Have you retired from problem composition altogether?

D.W.K. (Brighton).—Your problem is much too simple. The promotion of a Pawn puzzles very few persons nowadays.

E.J.W.W. (Croydon).—We shall have pleasure in examining the problem.

C.W. (Southport).—Thanks. The problem shall have our best attention.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1981 received from Rev. John Wills (Portland U.S.A.); of Nos. 1981, 1982, and 1983 from J.B.H. (Halifax, N.S.); of Nos. 1983 and 1984 from Subscriber (New London, U.S.A.); of No. 1984 from Emile Frau, E.G. Butler, and H.N. Van Dyke (Princeton, U.S.A.).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1985 received from B.R.B. (Sofia, Bulgaria), H. Hampton, Pilgrim, John Balfour, and C.A. Muller.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1986 received from A. Russian Amateur (55, Avenue Marceau, Paris), Wiseman, Emile Frau, Barling Wills, G. Mearns (Brussels), J.H. Rogers, G.G. (Aldington), W.H. Gwynn, David Rowland (Pan), A. Baci (Venice), Corralake W. Wood, Florence (Exeter), John Herbert Beeson, Matthew Hendrie (Liverpool), and H. Hampton.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1987 received from H.B. Cryptotype, A. Preston, W. Furber, A. Chapman, Z. Ingold, C.M. Foster, Blair Hamilton Cochran, C.S. Jones, W.H. Gwynn, Victoria Rossi (Venice), J.A.B. Reynolds, Howard, W.J. Haslam, E.J. Winter Wood, J.A. Green, Pinguin, E.M. Smith, John D. Smith, R.H. Brooks, St. George, A.R. Street, G.V. Devor, Saint Junior, H. Hampton, Pilgrim, H.A.L.S., James L. Hyland, Becklaw, E. Grogan, Kiltimagh, C. Warburton, Fitzwaraine, G. Mearns (Brussels), W.J. Gotche, Bosworth, James Dobson, Th.A.H. (Lee), Ben Nevis, Florence (Exeter), W. Hillier, Harry Springthorpe, H. Lucas, I. Sharswood, E. Cassella (Paris), Ernest Sharswood, A.W. Scrutton, D.W. Kell, M.O'Halloran, An Old Hand, M. Tipping, S. Bullen, H.K. Awdry, Otto Fulder (Ghent), G. Seymour, A. Wigmore, Thomas Waters, R. Tweddell, H.H. Noyes, L. Wyman, G.S. Oldfield, and Aaron Harper.

NOTE.—Most of the foregoing correspondents while sending the author's solution, pronounce it to be defective, without a White Knight at Q Kt 5th.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1986.

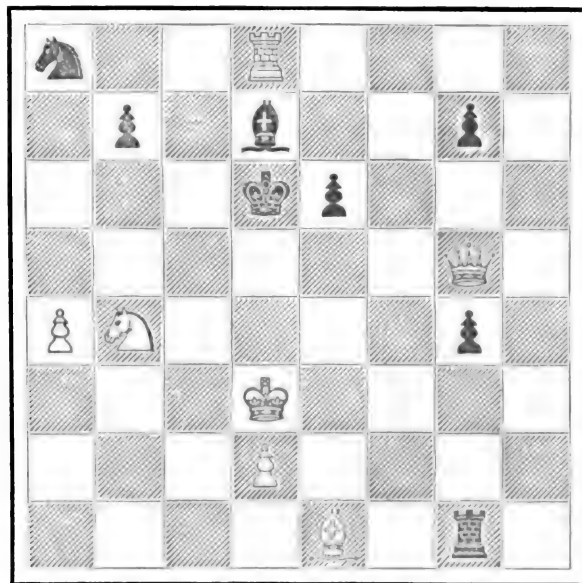
WHITE.
1. Q to Q R 2nd
2. Q to R 2nd
3. Q mates.

BLACK.
K to Kt 5th
K moves

PROBLEM No. 1989.

By J. G. CHANCELLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

The following fine Game occurred in the recent match between the first and fourth classes of the City of London Chess Club. In this *partie* Herr Horwitz yields the odds of King's Knight to Mr. M. D. Blunt.

(Remove White's King's Knight from the board.)—(Bishop's Opening.)

WHITE (Herr H.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Herr H.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. Q R to B sq	B takes B
2. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	19. P takes B	P to Q R 3rd
3. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	20. Kt to K 2nd	Kt from Kt 3rd
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	21. Kt to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to B 4th	22. Kt to Q 5th	P to K 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
7. P takes P	P to Q 4th		
As White has castled, and is prepared to advance the K B P, Black would have obtained a safer game by retreating the Bishop to Kt 3rd.		23. Q takes Kt	Here the Master's hand is seen.
8. P takes P	B to K 2nd	24. Q takes P at	P takes Kt
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles	25. K R to K sq	Kt to Q 4th
10. P to B 4th	Q Kt to Q 2nd	26. Q R to Q sq	Kt to Q sq
11. P to Q B 3rd would have been better.		27. R to Q 3rd	Kt takes P
12. B to Kt 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd		
It was hardly worth while posting his Kt badly for the sake of this attack on the Pawn.		28. R to Kt 3rd (ch)	Kt to Kt 3rd
13. P takes P	Q takes P (ch)	29. R takes B	R to Q 4th
14. K to R sq	P takes P	30. Q to B 4th	R to K R 4th
15. B to Kt 2nd		31. K to R 2nd	P to K R 3rd
White displays all his old-time ingenuity and judgment in the management of the opening.		32. R to B 7th	Q to K 3rd
16. Q to B 4th, followed by B to Kt 5th, seems a preferable line of play.		33. Q to B 3rd	
17. P to Q sq	Q to Q 2nd		
18. Q R to Q sq	B to K 2nd		
19. P to K R 3rd	Q to Q 4th		

We have received a copy of Mr. Bland's *Chess Club Directory and Chess-players' Manual*, and shall notice its contents in an early number.

The match between the Oxford University and the Knight class of the City of London Club was arranged to be played on Tuesday last, the 26th inst., at the Lord Razlan Hotel, St. Martin's-le-Grand. We go to press too early in the week with this part of the paper to chronicle the result, but shall do so next week.

Mr. Thorold played ten adversaries simultaneously at the Bath Chess Club on the 21st ultimo, winning nine games and losing one. The third annual meeting of this club was held on March 11, when a favourable report was submitted to the members.

The North London Club played a match with Kentish Town on the 16th ult., and scored a victory by five to one. The North was not so successful in their next match, played with the Athenium, Camden-road, the latter winning by six games to four and three draws.

A match was played at Burton on the 18th inst. between representative amateurs of Staffordshire and Derbyshire, each county bringing twenty-five selected champions into the lists. Play commenced at two p.m., and was concluded at six o'clock, when the score gave Staffordshire the victory by 264 to 174. Forty-one games were played, the competitors being paired according to their reputed strength.

We regret to be informed that the proposed match between Lancashire and Yorkshire has been broken off. The reason assigned is that Lancashire declines to bring more than fifty players into the field, while Yorkshire insists that there shall be at least a hundred on each side.

A new and revised edition of Mr. Gossip's "Theory of the Chess Openings" is now ready for the press, and as the work can only be brought out by subscription, the author appeals to the public to favour him with its support. The price will be seven shillings and sixpence.

The close of the annual handicap of the City Club is always an interesting event in the chess world, and this year it promises to be more exciting than usual. In the struggle for the chief prizes there are now only four survivors, Messrs. Blackburne and Maczuzki (first class), Mr. Piper (third class), and Mr. B. G. Laws (fourth class). Mr. Blackburne has been paired with Mr. Piper, and their match is looked forward to with the liveliest interest, as the last-named gentleman is likely to tax the champion's powers at the odds of a Knight. Should Mr. Blackburne defeat Mr. Piper he will then play with Mr. Laws for the first and second prizes, and Messrs. Piper and Maczuzki play for the third. In the second division the survivors are Messrs. T. Block, J. Ridpath, M. Down, and A. H. S. Taylor.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated April 2, 1875) of Mr. James Macfarlane, formerly of No. 147, Leadenhall-street, but late of No. 1, Gresham-buildings, E.C., West India merchant, and of No. 35, Gloucester-road, Regent's Park, who died on Dec. 27 last, was proved on the 6th ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Macfarlane, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £890,000. Subject to the payment of his just debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, the testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all his estate and effects to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated Dec. 13, 1880), with a codicil (dated Aug. 18, 1881), of Mr. John Hartnell, late of No. 17, Blomfield-street, Upper Westbourne-terrace, who died on Feb. 8 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Frederick James Roberts and Robert Green, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £170,000. The testator bequeaths £200 each to the London Hospital, Whitechapel; the Westminster Hospital, Broad Sanctuary; the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood; the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street; the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, and the Incorporated Church Building Society for England and Wales;—£100 each to Charing-cross Hospital, the Middlesex Hospital; the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road; the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, Blomfield-street, Moorfields; the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square; the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor; the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney-heath; the London Fever Hospital, Liverpool-road, Islington; the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road; the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, Queen-square, Bloomsbury; the Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children, Great Queen-street; the Female Orphan Asylum, Beddington; the Metropolitan Convalescent Hospital, Walton-on-Thames; the Convalescent Hospital, Seaford; the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate; the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, the National Benevolent Institution; and the British Orphan Asylum, Mackenzie-road, Slough;—and numerous other legacies, including £14,000 upon trust for Mrs. Fanny Weston Bernard for life, and at her death to her son, Edward John Bernard, and an additional £7000 to the said Edward John Bernard. The residue of his estate and effects, real and personal, is to be held upon trust for Mrs. Isabella Weston Roberts for life, and then for her issue, as she shall appoint. In default of issue, each of the hospitals, asylums, and charitable institutions before mentioned are to receive a further legacy equal in amount to that directly bequeathed to it.

The will (dated March 9, 1878), with a codicil (dated March 14, 1879), of Mrs. Hannah Sarah Brightwen, late of Great Yarmouth, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 17th ult. in the Norwich district registry by George Brightwen, Robert Harry Inglis Pulgrave, and William Worship, the executors, the valuation of the personal estate being over £50,000. After bequeathing £6000 for the perpetual endowments of St. Andrew's and St. James's churches in Great Yarmouth, £500 to the hospital there, and numerous legacies to friends and dependents, the testatrix makes gifts to the family of her late husband, Thomas Brightwen, banker; to the descendants of her late sisters, Lady Hooker and Lady Palgrave; to her brother, Dr. D. W. Turner; and then gives the residue to her sister, the wife of the Bishop of Chester.

The will (dated June 30, 1881) of Mr. Peter Finch (formerly Peter Finch Steward), of the firm of Steward, Patteson, Finch, and Co., Norwich, brewers and spirit merchants, late of Hurst-grove, Berks, who died on Nov. 13 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by Donald Steward, the brother, and George Lucas, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate being over £38,000. The testator leaves to his executors £100 each; to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Finch, £500, and his furniture, plate, pictures, effects, horses and carriages, and for life his residence and an annuity of £500, in addition to the provision secured to her by settlement; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his children, as his wife shall appoint.

The will (dated Feb. 14, 1866) of Lieutenant-Colonel William Blatterman Caldwell, formerly of the 76th Regiment, late of No. 18, St. Stephen's-road, Paddington, who died on Jan. 29 last, was proved on Feb. 28 last by James Townly, M.D., and William Townly Duncan Caldwell, M.D., and Robert Townly Caldwell, the sons, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate being over £18,000. The testator leaves all his estate and effects, real and personal, upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his children.

The will (dated July 13, 1880) of Mr. John Marriott Davenport, F.S.A., late of Oxford, Clerk of the Peace for the county of Oxford, who died on Jan. 31 last, was proved on Feb. 23 last by John Davies Davenport and Thomas Marriott Davenport, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £16,000. There are some bequests in favour of his sons; and the residue of his real and personal estate the testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Sophia Anne Davenport.

The will (dated Oct. 25, 1881) of General Frederick Johnston, late of The Albany, Piccadilly, who died on Jan. 31 last, was proved on Feb. 21 last by Thomas Frederick Halsey, the grandson and sole executor, the personal estate being over £10,000. The testator leaves legacies to friends in recognition of kindnesses extending over many years, and to servants; and the residue of his property to his said grandson.

The will (dated Jan. 2, 1879) of the Rev. Enoch Mellor M.A., D.D., late of Halifax, who died on Oct. 26 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by Henry Norman Mellor, the son, and John Oakes, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £7000. The testator's wife, Mrs. Isabella Mellor, being already amply provided for, he simply leaves her for life or widowhood the use and enjoyment of his furniture and effects; and the residue of his estate he gives to his children.

The will (dated March 3, 1881) of Mrs. Selina Theresa Mangles, late of Sunningdale, Berks, and of No. 2, Eaton-square, who died on Feb. 7 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Charles Edward Howard Vincent, the acting executor, the personal estate exceeding £5000. The testatrix bequeaths £200 to St. George's Hospital; legacies to relatives, friends, trustees, and servants; and the residue of her property to her three nephews, Charles Louis Nepean Bishop, Frederick William Freemantle Bishop, and Archibald Herbert Bishop.

Administration was granted on Monday in the Probate Court at Dublin to three nephews—Messrs. Francis Wyse Low, Thomas Wyse Gubbins, and John Gubbins—the next of kin, the late Mr. Wyse, the millionaire of Cork, who died intestate. The personal estate amounts to £2,000,000, and the real estate to £2,000,000 more. The debts amount to £1300.

Replying to a Good Templar remonstrance against the invitation to repeated drinking in his new national song, Mr. Tennyson explains that the "common cup" has in all ages been employed as a symbol of unity, and it is only in reference to that symbol that he has used the word "Drink."

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LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, PERSONALLY adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3, End-leigh-gardens, Euston-sq., daily, Ten till Four (Sundays excepted). Testimonials from Sir Julius Benedict, John Lowe, Esq., M.D., J.P., Lynn, Physician to H.R.H. Prince of Wales; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Lieut. General Macmillan, Brentwood; Rev. Mother Abbess, S. Mary's Abbey, Hendon; Rev. Joseph Harcourt, Exbury, Hants; and hundreds of others in Mr. Laurance's Pamphlet, "Spectacles, their Use and Abuse," post-free.

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HITHERTO CHARGED the TRADE,

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500 BED-ROOM SUITES, from 4 guineas

to 200 guineas.

BED-ROOM SUITES, in Pine, 5½ guineas.

BED-ROOM SUITES, in Solid Ash, plate-

glass door to Wardrobe, Washstand fitted with Minton's

Tiles, £10 10s.

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plate-glass door to Wardrobe, Washstand fitted with

Minton's Tiles, £11 10s.

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plate-glass door to Wardrobe, Washstand fitted with

Minton's Tiles, and Chest of Drawers, £14 10s.

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Walnut, with large plate-glass to Wardrobe, Washstand

fitted with Minton's Tiles, Large Chest of Drawers, £18 10s.

BED-ROOM SUITES, in Solid Walnut,

beautifully inlaid, 20 guineas.

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6-ft. Wardrobe, complete, £22 10s.

BED-ROOM SUITES, pure Chippendale

in design, and solid rosewood, walnut, or dark mahogany,

large Wardrobes (two wings for hanging), with raised centre;

Duchesse Toilet-Table fitted with Jewellery-drawers, Washstand

with Minton's tiles, pedestal cupboard, towel-horse, and three

chairs. These Suites are very richly carved out of the solid wood,

with level plates. 35 to 50 guineas.

BED-ROOM SUITES.—Chippendale,

Adams, Louis XVI., and Sheraton designs; large Ward-

robes, very handsome, in rosewood, richly inlaid; also Satin-

wood inlaid with different woods. 85 to 200 guineas.

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BEDSTEADS. Brass.

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TEN THOUSAND BEDSTEADS in

stock to select from.

MAPLE and CO.—Bedsteads in Wood,

Iron, and Brass, fitted with furniture and bedding com-

plete. The bedsteads are fixed in stock, ready for choice. Over

10,000 iron and brass bedsteads now in stock to select from.

From 10s. 6d. to 30 guineas each. Very strong, useful brass bed-

steads, 6 guineas. Bedding of every description manufactured

on the premises, and all warranted pure. The trade supplied.

MAPLE and CO. BEDDING.

MAPLE and CO. Spring Mattresses.

SPRING MATTRESSES.—The Patent

Wire-woven Spring Mattress.—We have made such advan-

ces in our arrangements that we are enabled to forward the above

much-admired Spring Mattresses at the following low prices:—

3 ft. 6 in. 4 ft. 4 ft. 6 in. 5 ft. 5 ft. 6 in.

21s. 25s. 29s. 35s. 39s.

MAPLE and CO., IMPORTERS of

TURKEY CARPETS.

TURKEY CARPETS, as made in the

Seventeenth Century.

TURKEY CARPETS.

TURKEY CARPETS. 3000 to Select

from.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of

INDIAN, PERSIAN, and TURKEY CARPETS always

in stock. Superior qualities. Purchasers must beware of inferior

Turkey Carpets, which are now being manufactured and sold at

best quality at so much per square yard.—MAPLE and CO.,

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MAPLE and CO. have correspondents and

buyers in India and Persia (who act solely for them) from

whom they receive direct consignments of superior and first-

class CARPETS of guaranteed quality. Purchasers are

cautioned against large quantities which are coming forward of

inferior quality, these having been made to suit the demand for

cheap foreign carpets, especially Turkey. The trade supplied.

THE LARGEST STOCK of

ORIENTAL CARPETS in EUROPE.

ANTIQUE PERSIAN RUGS.—5000 of

these in stock, some being really wonderfully curious, well

worth the attention of art-collectors, especially when it is con-

sidered what great value is attached to these artistic rarities, and

which are sold at commercial prices.

A PERSIAN CARPET for Thirty Shillings,

measuring about 10 feet long by 5 feet wide. 5000 to select

from. The goods are regularly imported by MAPLE and CO.,

and are very durable, being the best of this make.—145 to 149,

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FIFTY MILES of

BEST BRUSSELS

CARPETS at 3s. 9d. per yard.

THESE GOODS, by some of the first

Manufacturers, are of superior quality, the designs and

colourings of a high artistic. They are 1s. per yard under the

usual price made at the West-End for the same quality.

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department is now so organised that they are fully prepared to

execute and supply any article that can possibly be required in

furnishing at the same price, if not less than any other house

in England. Patterns sent and quotations given free of charge.

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part of the World packed carefully on the premises, and

forwarded on receipt of a remittance or London reference.

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CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

COUGHS, ASTHMA,

COLDS, BRONCHITIS, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

(CHLORODYNE).

Dr. J. C. BROWNE, late Army Medical Staff DIS-

COVERED a REMEDY to which he coined the

word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE

INVENTOR and, as the composition of Chlorodyne

cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic

substances defying elimination), and since the formula

has never been published, it is evident that any sta-

ment to the effect that a compound is identical with

Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne must be false.

This Caution is necessary, as many persons deceive

purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood

stated in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was

undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the

whole story of the defendant Freeman was delibe-

ately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn

to.—See the "Times," July 13, 1881.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages

pain of every kind, affords a calm and refreshing sleep,

without headache, and invigorates the nervous system

when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

GREAT SPECIFIC for CHOLERA,

DYSENTERY,

DIARRHŒA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that

it is a charm. On June 23, 1881, Dr. Collis Browne

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states:—

"Two doses completely cured me of diarrhœa."

"From Sykes and Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,

Medical Hall, Simla, Jan. 6, 1880.

"To J. T. Davenport Esq., 33, Great Russell-street,

Bombay."

"Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of

congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this

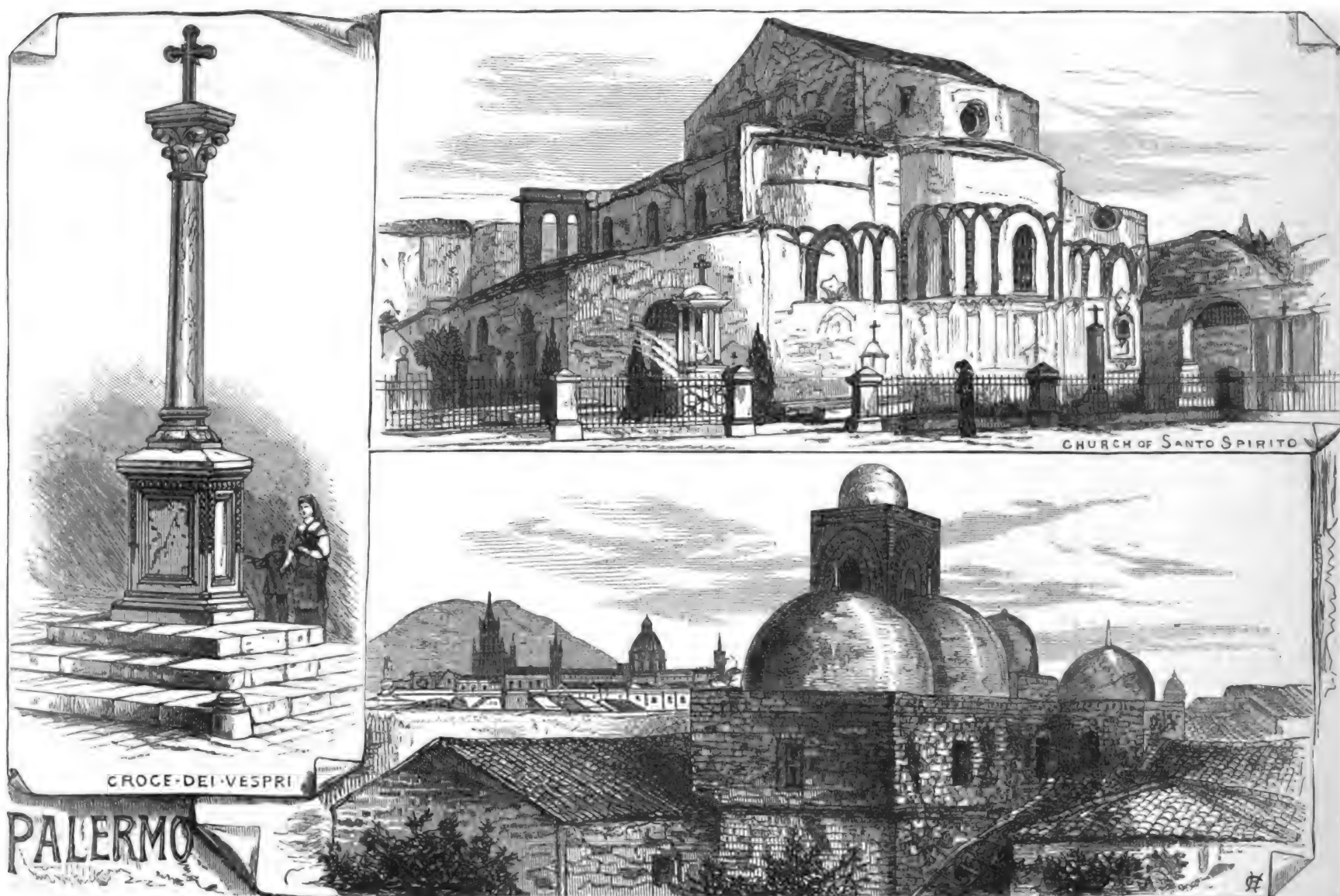
justly esteemed medicine has earned for it, not only

in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of

general utility, we much question whether a better

is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear

of its finding



Memorial Cross over the ashes of the slain.

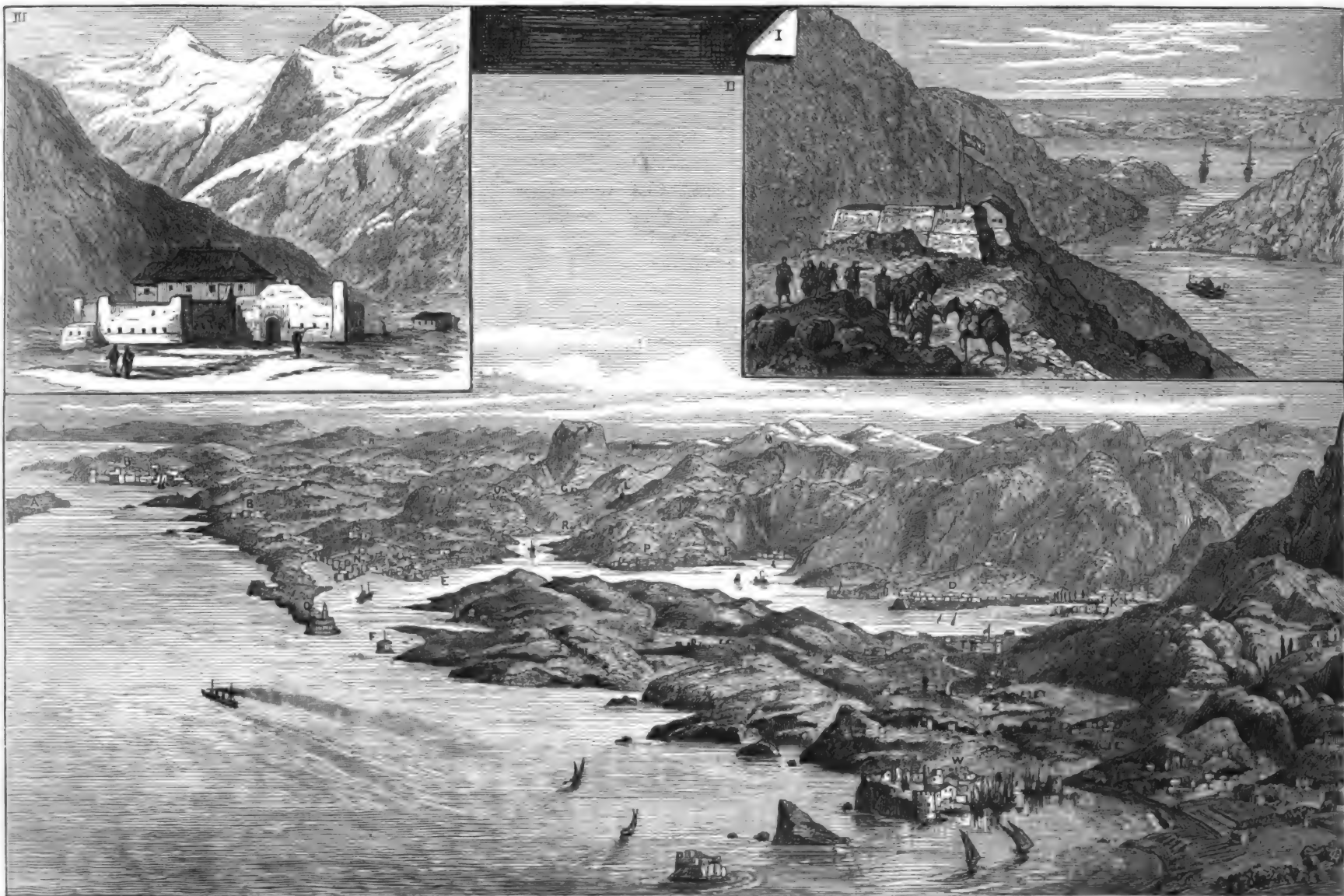
Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti, where the tocsin was sounded for the massacre of the French in 1282.

THE SICILIAN VESPERS.—SEE PAGE 315.

III. Fort Ledenice.

II. Panorama of the Illyrian theatre of Insurrectionary War.

I. Fort Dragalj.



A. Isle of Lacroma.	D. Dobrota.	G. Greben.	J. Santa Veneranda.	M. Montenegro.	P. Perasto.	S. Spagnuolo Fort.	W. Budna.
B. Port and Town of Ragusa.	E. Catene.	H. Mountains of Herzegovina.	K. Cattaro.	N. Castel Nuovo.	Q. Grabova.	T. Trinita Fort.	X. Stanjevich Convent.
C. Crivoochie.	F. Fort Mamula.	I. Ljerta.	L. Fort Ledenice.	O. Fort Ostro-Punta.	R. Risano.	U. Ubl.	Z. Zuppa.

THE INSURRECTION IN THE ADRIATIC PROVINCES OF AUSTRIA.—SEE PAGE 302.

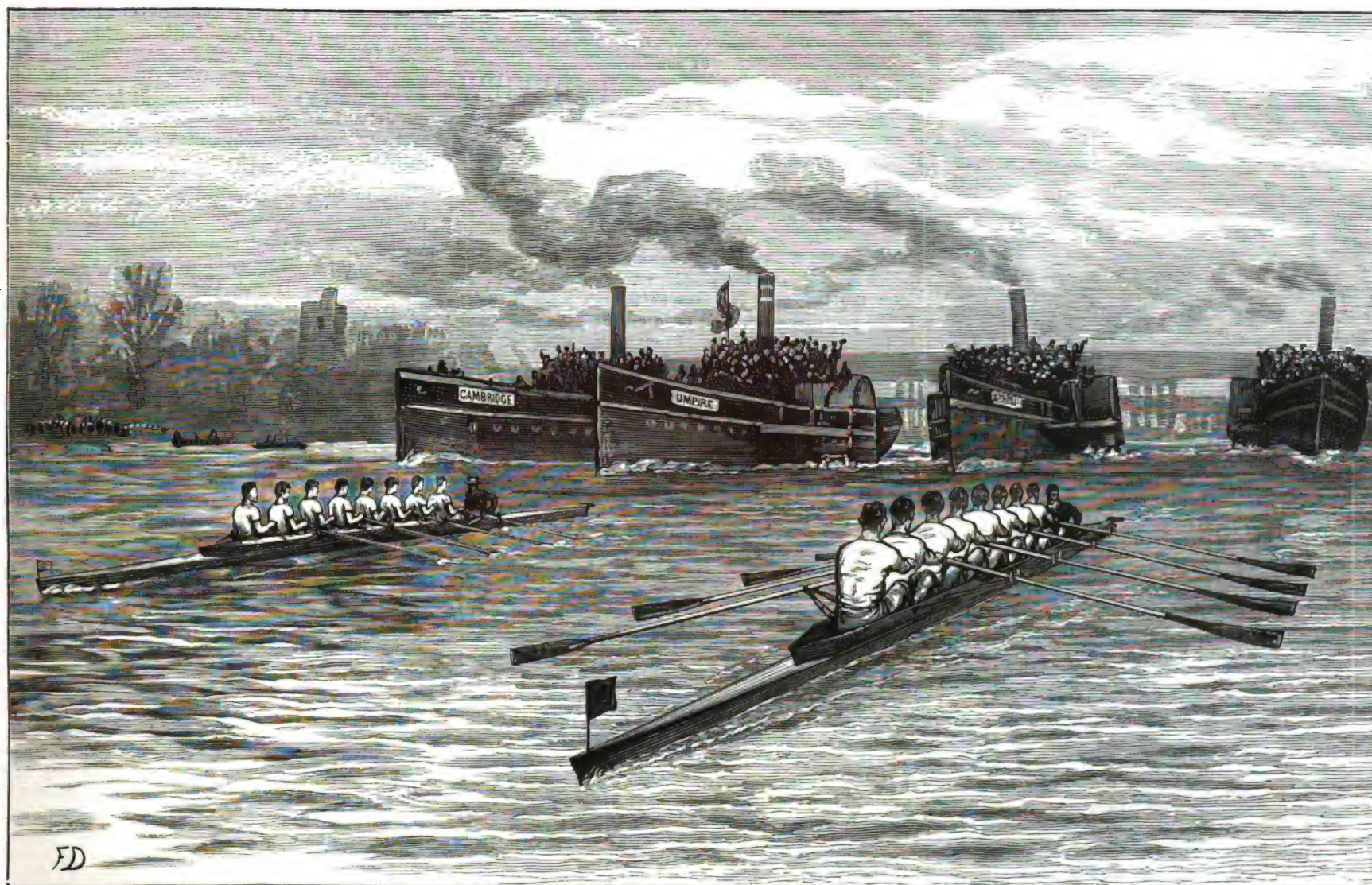
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2240.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE UNIVERSITIES' BOAT-RACE: OXFORD BEGINS TO LEAD.—SEE PAGE 326.



AFTER THE RACE: THE PRESS BOAT RETURNING WITH THE NEWS.

BIRTHS.

On Feb. 23, at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, the wife of Sydney Albert Ayre, of Bristol, Gloucestershire, of a daughter.

On the 2nd inst., at 1, Chesham-street, the Lady William Seymour, of a daughter.

On the 31st ult., at 12, St. George's-place, the Viscountess Orichon, of a daughter.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 15.

SUNDAY, APRIL 9.

Easter Day. Leopold II., King of the Belgians, born, 1835.
Morning Lessons: Exodus xii. 1-29; Rev. 1. 10-19. Evening Lessons: Exodus xii. 29 or xiv.; John xx. 11-19; or Rev. v.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Very Rev. Dr. Church, the Dean; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., Bishop of Ely.
St. James's, noon, Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Lord High Almoner.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Ven. Dr. Cheetham; 3 p.m., Rev. George C. Blaxland.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. F. Garden, the Sub-Dean.

MONDAY, APRIL 10.

Easter Monday. Bank holiday.
Review of National Volunteers at Portsmouth.
Races: Gosforth Park, Four Oaks Park, Kempton Park, and Manchester.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11.

Easter Tuesday.
Moon's last quarter, 6.30 a.m.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30.
Dublin Society Cattle Show (four days).
Races: Newmarket Craven Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12.

Oxford Easter Term begins.
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.
Amateur Mechanical Society, 6 p.m.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Sanitary Institute, 7.45 p.m.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m., Mr. R. N. Boyd on the Necessity for Enlarging our Docks.
Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m.
Catterick Bridge Races.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14.

Princess Beatrice born, 1857.
Architectural Association, 6.30, Mr. E. J. Taver on the Thirteenth Century Gothic.
Cambridge Easter Term begins.
New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m.
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15.

The new Houses of Parliament first occupied, 1847.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer reduced.	Temperature of Air.	Temperature of Surface of Water.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum. read at 10 a.m.	Minimum. read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.		
March	Inches.	°	°	°	%	0-16	°	°			
26	29.603	42.4	32.0	69	6	50.4	34.8	34.8	SW. N. NW.	594	0.000
27	30.114	45.4	37.0	75	8	51.6	38.6	38.6	WNW. W.	273	0.000
28	30.130	48.5	41.4	78	10	54.0	40.3	40.3	W. W.	308	0.005
29	29.882	50.5	44.1	80	10	56.8	46.3	46.3	W. W.	392	0.000
30	29.579	47.0	36.8	70	7	55.0	42.8	42.8	WSW. NW. N.	190	0.010
31	29.574	44.9	36.3	74	5	53.3	38.6	38.6	NW. N. SW.	190	0.000
Apr. 1	29.777	48.2	38.3	71	6	59.0	40.7	40.7	SSW. E. E.	427	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :-

Barometer (in inches), corrected	29.383	30.118	30.182	29.970	29.560	29.737
Temperature of Air	44.2	47.5	49.8	54.5	48.7	46.8
Temperature of Surface of Water	32.0	37.0	41.4	44.1	36.8	36.3
Direction of Wind	WNW.	W.	W.	W.	WSW.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 15.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 51	5 25	4 48	4 13	3 40	3 12	2 40

EASTER ARRANGEMENTS.—LONDON, BRIGHTON, and SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.—ALL EXPRESS and ORDINARY RETURN TICKETS will be extended, as usual.
EXTRA TRAINS FOR ISLE OF WIGHT.—The 4.35 p.m. from Victoria and London Bridge will convey passengers for Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Newport, and Cowes, on SATURDAY, APRIL 8 (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class).

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY, A CHEAP FIRST-CLASS TRAIN from Victoria, 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW at PORTSMOUTH.—EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 10. Extra Special Trains will leave Victoria, 7.45 a.m. and 8.30 a.m., London Bridge, 7.50 a.m. and 8.55 a.m., for Havant and Portsmouth (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class).
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, APRIL 8 and 9. Special Cheap Trains from Victoria, Kensington, and London Bridge. Return Tickets, 12s. and 7s., available for return the following Tuesday evening.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FREQUENT DIRECT TRAINS DAILY to the Crystal Palace from London Bridge, New Cross; also from Victoria, York Road, Kensington, West Brompton, and Chelsea.

BRANCH BOOKING OFFICES.—For the convenience of passengers who may desire to take their tickets in advance, the following Branch Booking Offices, in addition to those at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations, are now open for the issue of tickets to all stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, to the Isle of Wight, Paris, and the Continent, &c. :-
The Company's General West-End Booking Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, W., and a Grand Hotel Buildings (under the Grand Hotel), Trafalgar-square.
Cook's Tourist Office, Ludgate-circus.
Gage's Tourist Office, 142, Strand.
Caygill's Tourist Office, 371, Strand (next Exeter Hall).
Whiteley's, Westbourne-grove.
Hay's Agency, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.
Left and Co., King William-street, City.
Tickets issued at these offices will be dated to suit the convenience of passengers.
These Two Offices will remain open until 10 p.m. on April 5, 6, and 8.
For full particulars of Times, Fares, &c., see Handbills and Time-Books, to be had at all Stations, and at any of the above Branch Booking Offices.
(By order) J. F. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—TWO MONTHS, FORTNIGHTLY, and FRIDAY or SATURDAY to MONDAY (First, Second, and Third Class) TICKETS are issued by all trains at REDUCED FARES to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Walton-on-the-Naze, Weyley (for Clacton-on-Sea, Harwich, Dovercourt, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Southwold, Hunstanton, and Cromer).
The Cheap FRIDAY to MONDAY TICKETS will be issued on Thursday, April 6, and be available for return up to and including Tuesday, April 11, London, March, 1882.
WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity.")—The Times and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ARTHUR TOOTH and SON'S SPRING EXHIBITION of ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL PICTURES is NOW OPEN, including Bastien Lejeune's new Picture, "Pas Méche," at 5, HAYMARKET (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES by Artists of the Continental Schools is NOW OPEN, and includes the celebrated Picture by Bastien Lejeune, "LE MENDIANT," two important works by Professor L. C. Müller, and a Collection of Studies from Nature by Carl Heffner.

MR. IRVING is gratified to announce that the present demand for seats at the Lyceum being without precedent during his management, to meet the wants of the public desirous of witnessing the performance of "Romeo and Juliet," SEATS can be BOOKED for TWO MONTHS IN ADVANCE. (Times, Mr. Irving, Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry, Nurse, Mrs. Stirling, Mr. Terries, Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Howe. Box-Office (Mr. J. Hurst) open Ten till Five.—LYCEUM.

EASTER HOLIDAYS, 1882.

The world-famed MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will commence their SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL SERIES OF EASTER HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES ON EASTER MONDAY in the

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, upon which occasion a SPECIAL DAY PERFORMANCE OF THE NEW PROGRAMME will be given in the Afternoon, at Three. FIVE THOUSAND LUXURIOUS SEATS. Every West-End Omnibus runs direct to the doors of St. James's Hall.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS WILL GIVE DAY PERFORMANCES AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL, Easter Monday Afternoon, at 3. Easter Tuesday Afternoon, at 3. In addition to the regular performance, EVERY NIGHT, at Eight.

EASTER MONDAY Afternoon, at 3. Easter Tuesday Afternoon, at 3. In addition to the regular performance, EVERY NIGHT, at Eight.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

An Entirely New and most Interesting Programme will be given by the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Day Performances during Easter Week, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, each day at Three.

Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees of any kind. On Easter Monday the Performance takes place in the Great Hall both Day and Night.

ILLUSTRATIONS

OF THE

EASTER VOLUNTEER REVIEW

WILL BE GIVEN

IN OUR NUMBERS OF APRIL 15 AND 22.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1882.

Both Houses of Parliament have adjourned for the Easter holidays, and very few people, we venture to think, will miss the debates. It looks as though some malicious sprite presided over, and made sport of, the proceedings of our august Legislature. In reviewing what has taken place since the early days of February, we have rather to take note of curious anomalies and wrong-headed perversity, than to report progress. In the more dignified House we have seen, except on special occasions, a perfunctory meeting four days in the week, at which a few questions are asked, a committee is sometimes appointed, but no measures are presented for discussion, and there is an adjournment at the dinner hour. Although at times there have been debates worthy of the best traditions of our noble Senators, a reform of procedure has been found necessary even in that assembly. Their Lordships are, in future, to meet three quarters of an hour earlier, to give the younger Peers a chance of cultivating their nascent oratorical powers early in the evening. So far, good. Nevertheless, the *Times* cruelly seized the occasion to taunt the Hereditary Chamber with being more ornamental than useful. That assembly, we are told, is on its trial. But if the House of Lords up to Whitsuntide has no work to do, it is the fault of perverse arrangements which, though perpetuated by tradition, are condemned by common sense.

In "another place" the conditions of Parliamentary life are reversed. Since the opening of the Session the mountain has been in labour, with the proverbial result. Protracted sittings, prolonged debates, and prodigious labour, during two months have resulted in the adoption of a Post Card Reply Bill, the passing of a few essential Supply votes, the acceptance of a resolution protesting against any tampering with the Irish Land Act, and the disposal of one amendment out of nearly a hundred on the first of the Procedure Resolutions. Government nights, partly appropriated by Irish and other independent members for multitudinous questions on matters of trivial importance, and followed by tedious speeches on the uppermost topic, extending to the small hours of the morning, have alternated with counts-out when the sittings have been set apart for private members. Hereditary idleness and representative loquacity have brought matters to the same dead-lock. In both Houses precious time has been wasted, and the Session up to Easter, before a single Government bill has been submitted for discussion, has proved, or seems to be, a complete fiasco.

In this disheartening retrospect there is only one antidote against despair. Though no visible progress can be reported, it is possible that the ground has been cleared for an advance, and order may at length be evolved out of this dire confusion. The final debate—for the present at least—and the great division of last Friday morning may, perhaps, be viewed in that light. At all events, the keen conflict over Mr. Marriott's amendment objecting to the adoption of the closure sustained the oratorical renown of "the mother of Parliaments." It was a battle of giants. Mr. Bright and Colonel Stanley, Mr. M. Henry and Mr. Sexton, Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Gladstone, said, with more or less force and fervid eloquence, all that could be advanced in support of their respective views, and the public have ample material out of which a definite conclusion may be extracted. Whether the Ministerial proposal will result in giving the Government of the day an instrument for stifling free discussion, or simply enable the House of Commons to become master of its own time and business arrangements—these were the great alternative issues placed before that Assembly.

Though an air of unreality pervaded the worldly strife, the actual result was a matter of momentous interest, for it involved the possibility of a Ministerial crisis, of a penal dissolution, and of a plunge into political chaos. The great division of Friday morning dissipated all such nervous apprehensions. There has been no such muster of Parliamentary forces since 1869, when the fate of the Irish Church Establishment trembled in the balance. All England and all Europe was scoured for wandering defaulters, and in the end no less than 601 members, out of a possible 637, obeyed the urgent summons of their respective whips. In view of the coalition, for the time being, of Conservatives and Land Leaguers, each of whom put forth their utmost strength, the Ministerial majority of thirty-nine, which was considerably more than had been expected, was undoubtedly a decisive, and may prove to be a permanent, victory.

Past experience would seem to warrant the conclusion that during the remainder of the Session there will be no further party conflict on the same colossal scale. It is true that only a single amendment is by that vote disposed of. But only one or two of the remaining amendments can be regarded in a serious light. The rest may at any time disappear from the Order-Book, or be summarily voted down at a single sitting. It is doubtful whether Sir John Lubbock's proposal of a two-thirds majority will survive Mr. Bright's neat arithmetical analysis, or enlist the favour of the Irish Irreconcilables, who dread the combination of Liberals and Conservatives for the suppression of obstruction as much as they desire the defeat of the Government. Perhaps they will make a fresh rally when the leader of the Opposition proposes to negative the First Rule. But when that stage has been reached—probably not this side of Whitsuntide—the House will be wearied of the whole subject, and it will be extremely difficult to secure an overflowing attendance of members for another great field-day against the principle of the closure, to which the Government have anew declared their intention to adhere.

Apart, however, from the fate of the Procedure Resolutions—most of which are approved by the leader of the Opposition—the perplexities of her Majesty's Ministers are very serious. Three weeks or a month must elapse before the House of Commons will be invited to decide what addition should be made to the words of the First Rule, "when it shall appear to Mr. Speaker." It will be necessary, when the Commons reassemble after a fortnight's recess, to pass some of the Army, Navy, and other Estimates, some of which the Irish members threaten obstinately to oppose. Then will follow, on the 24th, the Financial Statement, which is expected to show a very moderate surplus, and to disappoint the expectation of a substantial remission of taxation, though it may afford one more opportunity for a display of Mr. Gladstone's fertile resources. The need for some considerable modification of the Irish Land Act is now generally admitted, and any measure which the Government may introduce for that purpose will give the Irish malcontents further facilities for obstruction. The most effectual remedy for backward legislation will be a recourse to day sittings, which, if adopted early in May, will enable Ministers to proceed consecutively with the Procedure Resolutions, and must eventually beat down obstruction. Probably when the Whitsuntide holidays appear in sight, the Conservatives will slacken their opposition to the proposed New Rules, which they cannot prevent from passing, and will discover the folly of persevering in a system of tactics that will only lengthen the Session without bringing about tangible results.

The two great aquatic incidents of the week illustrate anew the British passion for manly pastimes on the water as well as on terra firma. The somewhat declining interest in the great University boat-race was justified by the issue of Saturday's contest from Putney to Mortlake, although, as the day was very fine, the race was witnessed by a vast multitude, that lined the bank of the Thames, or crowded the accompanying steamers and boats. As every one knows, the Oxford eight won a hollow victory—ten lengths—owing to the defective strokes, inferior stamina, and unsuitable boat of their rivals. The result was quite expected, and if it did not, perhaps, diminish the number of spectators, it must have tended to discourage active betting, which is certainly no evil. Though we are told by aquatic critics that the winning crew were below the average, their rowing was actually faster (twenty minutes twelve seconds) than in twenty-seven out of twenty-nine matches over the same course. The last three races having been won by Oxford, it is now the turn of Cambridge to redeem its credit. Indeed, the Light Blues have large arrears to make up before they are on a level with their more successful compeers. It seems a curious anomaly that some sixteen athletes should for three months or more be in training for a race that is decided in twenty short minutes! The scene on the Tyne on Monday also testified to the English love of rowing, for, though the weather was far from genial, many thousands of sturdy Northumbrians and others witnessed the sculling-match between Hanlan and Boyd for the championship. It is no discredit to the latter that he was badly beaten by the stalwart Canadian oarsman, whose skill is equal to his strength, and who in the easy management of a boat is probably without a rival in the world.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Last Saturday was a gala day with all English-speaking people in Rome, among whom I would include not only the British residents in the Eternal City, but likewise the American colony, the Germans, and that steadily-increasing section of native Italian society who study and appreciate the higher productions of English literature in preference to "Lo Scannatojo" ("L'Assommoir"), "Il Ventre de Parigi" ("Le Ventre de Paris"), and other translations into the *Lingua Toscana* of the edifying romances of M. Emile Zola. On the day in question there was unveiled, in the presence of a large and distinguished auditory, a stone tablet which has been affixed to the façade of the Silvestrelli Palace in the Via della Mercede, and the inscription on which recites that "in the year 1832, the illustrious English novelist, Walter Scott, of Edinburgh, dwelt in this house." The tablet was unveiled by Colonel Ramsay, who, in a brief address, thanked the municipality of Rome, the Roman nobility, and others who had directly or indirectly contributed to the erection of the memorial.

It was certainly "a happy thought" of Dr. J. P. Steele (formerly as well known as he was highly esteemed in medical journalism in London, but who, happily, now is enabled to divide his time between professional practice and lettered ease in Rome), and to whom, I believe, the initiative of the Scott tablet is due, to suggest to Colonel Ramsay the propriety of obtaining from the Municipality permission to affix the stone. Enthusiastic adhesion was given to the project by some of the leading members of the Roman aristocracy, including one who, in his brilliant youth, was the personal friend of Sir Walter; and eventually the Sindaco and Municipal Council insisted that the undertaking should be under the direct auspices of "Roma, Urbs." It is well. The illustrious pilgrim has had his memory duly honoured by an illustrious body.

The Roman noble of whom I spoke as having enjoyed, fifty-two years since, the friendship of the author of "Waverley" is the venerable Duke of Sermoneta, who, for some years past, has suffered under the terrible infliction of blindness; but whose richly-stored memory, carefully disciplined and cultivated in youth, has stood him in good stead now that total eclipse of vision has come. I have heard that the Duke knows the whole, or nearly the whole, of Dante by heart. Well; the late Mr. Mason Jones recited, at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, the whole of "Paradise Lost."

I read in Lockhart's "Life" that when, on May 9, 1832, Sir Walter visited the ancient Castle of Bracciano, of which one of the members of the Torlonia family was Duke, there was, among the gentlemen of the party, a certain Don Michel Angelo Gaetani, a son of the Duke of Sermoneta, and who is described by Sir William Gell (Pompeian Gell), who was also of the company, as "a person of the most amiable disposition, gentlemanly manners, and remarkable talents." Sir Walter, to whom Don Michel Angelo had paid every attention during his stay in Rome, conceived a very high opinion of the young patrician, who added to his agreeable qualities a wonderful and accurate knowledge of the history of his own country during the dark and middle ages.

But it was the Duke of Corchiano who told Sir Walter that he was possessed of a vast collection of papers, giving true accounts of all the murders, poisonings, intrigues, and curious adventures of all the great Roman families during many centuries, all which papers were at his service to copy and publish in his own way, as historical romances, only disguising the names, so as not to compromise the credit of the existing descendants of the families in question. "This," remarks Gell, with a slight tendency towards the Bathos, "might have led to some agreeable consequences had Sir Walter's life been spared." I should say so, indeed. Sir Walter would have been able to weave some most "agreeable" romances out of the murders, poisonings, duels, and intrigues of the great Roman families. Shelley was certainly forcible, but scarcely "agreeable" in the Cenci.

In a sensible and impartial article in the *Daily News* of Tuesday I read, with reference to a recent magazine article from the pen of Mr. Hamilton Aidé, the following:—

We are much inclined to agree with the advocate of a School of Dramatic Art in Mr. Aidé's article, that it is something if a man who is never fitted to be a Hamlet may become a fair Guildenstern or Rosencrantz. After all, it is not in set schools of any art that mannerism, imitation, and monotony are engendered. . . . We have never had a School of Dramatic Art in England; and yet nowhere can there have been more frequent illustrations of the mannerisms and monotony which might be supposed to belong to a formal school.

The somewhat dogmatic assertion that we have never had a School of Dramatic Art in England might be met by the reminder that in the year 1840 it occurred to the admirable (and still living) actress, Miss Frances Kelly, who by her rare talents had acquired a handsome competence, to establish a School for Acting, for which purpose she purchased an extensive freehold property in Dean-street, Soho. I read in Cassell's "Old and New London," Vol. III., p. 194, that Miss Kelly's school was a success, and that a number of pupils hastened to enrol themselves under her banner; but that, "unfortunately," her ambition did not stop here, but encouraged her with the wild idea of building a new theatre on her own extensive premises. Encouraged by the lavish promises of support from her numerous patrons among the aristocracy, Miss Kelly converted the large yard and stabling attached to her house into the Theatre Royal, Dean-street, Soho, by which title, however, it was seldom known, passing generally under the name of "Miss Kelly's Theatre." The toy playhouse is now the Royalty.

But we have had, saving the presence of the writer in the *Daily News*, a much more ancient School of Dramatic Art than Miss Kelly's modest, and at first successful, adventure in Soho. Hartley Coleridge, in his introduction to the plays

of Massinger and Ford, quotes a curious document brought to light in the "New Facts" of the Shakspearean scholar whom Hartley qualifies as "the indefatigable Collier," authorising, under the Great Seal, "Robert Daborne, William Shakspeare, Nath. Field, and Edward Kirkham, from time to time, to provide and bring up a convenient number of children, and them to instruct and exercise in the quality of playing Tragedies, Comedies, &c., by the name of Children of the Revels to the Queene within the Blackfryers in our City of London or elsewhere within our Realme of England." It would seem, adds Hartley Coleridge, that Shakspeare "soon drew out of the concern." He had already ridiculed dramatic 'prentices in "Hamlet." Says Rosencrantz—"There is, Sir, an airy of children, little cyases that cry out on the top of question, and are most tyrannically clapped for't. These are now the fashion, and so berattle the common stages (so they call them) that many wearing rapiers are afraid of goosequills, and dare scarce come thither."

I ask, in perfect good faith, and simply with the desire of acquiring information, a question which has been put to me by a correspondent, and which up to this writing I have been unable to answer. What is the meaning of the very old ejaculation, "Save" or "Heaven save the Mark?" Under the form of "God bless the Mark!" and "God save the Mark!" it occurs several times in Shakspeare—notably in "The Merchant of Venice," in "Othello," and in the First Part of "Henry the Fourth." I have a good many editions of Shakspeare on my shelves; but only two of authority—Howard Staunton and Dyce. Neither takes any note of the expression, "God bless" or "Save the Mark." No allusion is made to "Mark" in the Glossarial Index to Staunton. There is no reference to "Save the Mark!" in Dr. Cobham Brewer's "Reader's Handbook." Nothing in Mr. Eliezer Edwards's "Words, Facts, and Theories," nor in Mr. Wheeler's "Familiar Allusions."

I fared no better when, thinking that "Save the mark!" might have had something to do with shooting at a butt, I went to the archery chapters in Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes" and to Roger Ascham's "Toxophilus." Blackie's "Imperial Dictionary," which is full of technological information, and is, on the whole, much more encyclopædic than the majority of lexicons, is curiously copious of the several significations of "mark," but is altogether silent as to "save the mark." My own conjecture in the matter is wholly unsupported by any but the obscurest internal evidence; still, I give it for what it is worth. May not the ejaculation have had something to do with the practice so common in mediæval times; even in the course of familiar conversation (as it still is in Spain, in Italy, in the South of France, and especially in Russia) of making the sign of the Cross? Launcelot Gobbo, speaking of the Fiend in connection with his master Shylock, would naturally cross himself: might he not as naturally ejaculate "God bless the Mark" as an additional exorcism of the powers of Evil? Observe, too, that the cross scrawled by an illiterate person in lieu of a signature was, and is still, called his "mark." Might not such an illiterate person have customarily uttered a pious exclamation of "Save the Mark" to his act of scrawling, as a kind of "Amen" or "So mote it be?" Finally, in France, when a person sneezes, his next neighbour exclaims, "Dieu vous bénisse!"—why, I am unable to say; yet in olden days the kindly invocation might have been attended with the sign of the cross.

Just as we are going to press, the following arrives from "J. K.," Dublin:—

In this city there are two churches belonging to the order of St. Francis, and the colour of the "habits and cowls" worn by the Rev. Brothers officiating in them is brown, the waist is encircled by a thick white cord, one end of which, hanging on the left side, has five equidistant large knots. The Rev. Fathers belonging to one of these churches, although Franciscan Friars, are Capuchins, and wear beards; possibly the Friar in "Romeo and Juliet" was a Capuchin. The Franciscan Brotherhood were established in Ireland early in the twelfth century, and their history makes no mention of any change in the colour of their "habits," which is uniform all over the world.

While a member of the community in the Church of St. Francis, Merchant's-quay, Dublin, the late Right Rev. Dr. Hughes wore a brown habit; but, when elevated to the Bishopric of Gibraltar, the cape worn by him over the rochet and the robe, or "habit," worn underneath it, was silver grey in colour.

N.B.—While a Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Hughes was a Friar of the Order of St. Francis, and such he died. J. K.

Who is to decide when we find the monastic doctors differing so diametrically? I apprehend, however, that Father Bonanni knew what he was writing about in 1706, when Rome must have been swarming with Franciscan friars, and that the four Grey Franciscan Friars, who arrived from Italy in 1214 were not called Grey Friars because they wore brown habits.

I find some curious particulars respecting the Franciscan friars and their habits in Alban Butler's "Lives of the Saints" (Ed. 1838), vol. ii., pp. 579-80. I read that the numerous reformations called of the Recollects or Grey Friars were first set on foot by Fray Juan de Guadalupe in Spain in 1500. Those Franciscans who are Capuchins wear, according to Alban Butler, a patch on the back of their habits (as was recommended by St. Francis in his testament), and their beards not shaved close, but "clipped." Like unto those of modern British convicts? Wadding, Chalippe, and others prove that St. Francis wore a beard, but always exceedingly short, and he made his disciples who had long beards shave them. "The Recollects and Capuchins," says Butler, "wear grey habits; but the Cordeliers and Conventuals, black." The Franciscan nuns, called in Flanders "Sœurs Grises," or Grey Sisters, "formerly wore a grey habit; though they have since changed it in some places for white, in others for black or for a dark blue." Where are your brown Franciscans now? I am not at all tired of poring into the dusty books; but my readers, by this time, must be heartily sick of the entire controversy, and I will desist from further wearying them. *Vive la Bagatelle!*

The "bagatelle" was to be found in a most lively condition at the Falstaff Club on the evening of Friday the thirty-first ultimo, when the committee held, with complete success, their first "Smoking Concert." There was a very large attendance of members and their friends; and the entertainment provided, thanks to the indefatigable efforts of Colonel Goodenough, who was the *entrepreneur* of the evening, proved brilliantly attractive. If I might venture to give a word of counsel to the many hundreds of members of the Falstaff Club, some of whom may be readers of this page, it would be to advise them to frequent the club not only on evenings when Smoking Concerts or exceptional "High Jinks" take place, but also on ordinary days and nights. The chief drawbacks to the prosperity of a club which has musical or dramatic or choreographic attributes collateral to its normal ones as a place for social intercourse is that members, when they find that there is nothing in the "entertainment" line going on, are apt to stay away from the club altogether. This is productive of a great deal of harm. Jones looks in at the Club at an uncertain hour. It is possible that he may only find Brown and Tomkins (whom he does not know, personally) in the billiard-room; while Smith, in solitary grandeur, is the sole occupant of the coffee-room. Jones wandering forth, discontented, meets Podgers, and tells him that there is no use in going to the new club, for the reason that there is never anybody there; and Podgers tells Rodgers and Bodgers, who were going to send in their names as candidates. Hearing what Podgers has to say, they abandon their intended candidature. All young Clubs have to go through this disagreeable and often perilous experience.

The preamble of the Paddington Park Bill has been declared non-proven by a Select Committee of the House of Commons; and although, according to the *Times*, the blow need not be fatal to the scheme, it seriously endangers it, and makes success far from probable. The organ of Printing House Square thinks that the action of the Select Committee will discourage the promoters in their attempt to realise an object of great public utility, and will greatly increase the apathy or hostility of those who care more for saving their own pockets than for carrying out a work that would benefit tens of thousands.

I am not at all sorry that (for the present, at least) the Paddington Park scheme has fallen through. It has been, from the beginning, a hobby, gracefully and airily ridden, and with the kindest intentions in the world; but not less a hobby for that. When the scheme was first mooted, I was pressed by two enthusiastic gentlemen, anxious, on artistic and philanthropic grounds, to carry it through, to support the Paddington Park enterprise in this page and in "another place." I respectfully but resolutely declined to do so, because I hold that, as it is, the Paddingtonians are remarkably well off in the way of green pleasures. They are within a very reasonable distance, indeed, of Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, of the Regent's Park, Primrose Park and Hill, and Hampstead Heath; and not one of those parks and recreation-grounds is likely at any future time to be disestablished. No; open the area of Lincoln's Inn-fields as quickly as ever you like; but Paddington, I should say, has enough of easily accessible park accommodation.

Who would be an officer in the Militia?—concerning one of whose gallant captains "Atlas," in the *World*, tells an extremely droll story this week. The Militia are a historic force. They had the honour to be mentioned by Charles the First on the scaffold at Whitehall. The illustrious historian of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" held a command in the Militia. Still—I ask the question advisedly—who would be an officer in the Militia? when, according to an admission made by Mr. Childers in the House of Commons on Monday last, there have been, since the year 1857, no less than fifteen occasions on which Militia regiments have been ordered to alter their uniforms to and from rifle, artillery, Highland, scarlet, and Fusilier dress. Formerly they wore gold lace, and were commanded to change it for silver. Now golden adornments are to be worn again, and the officers are to have an allowance of twenty-five pounds per head to cover the cost of the change. The Government consider the allowance to be a liberal one; but the officers are of a directly contrary opinion; and there is much girding and groaning in Militia mess-rooms.

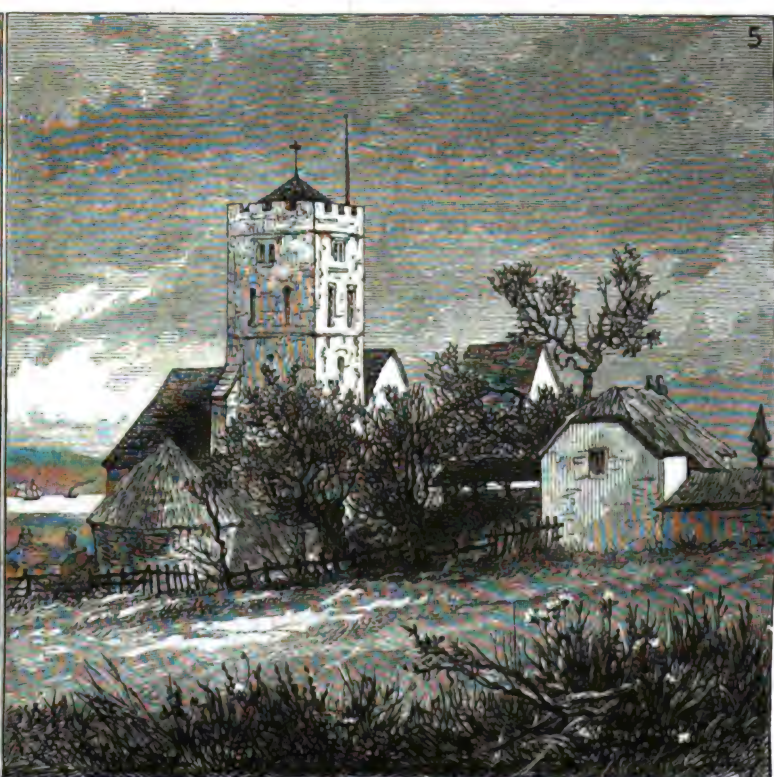
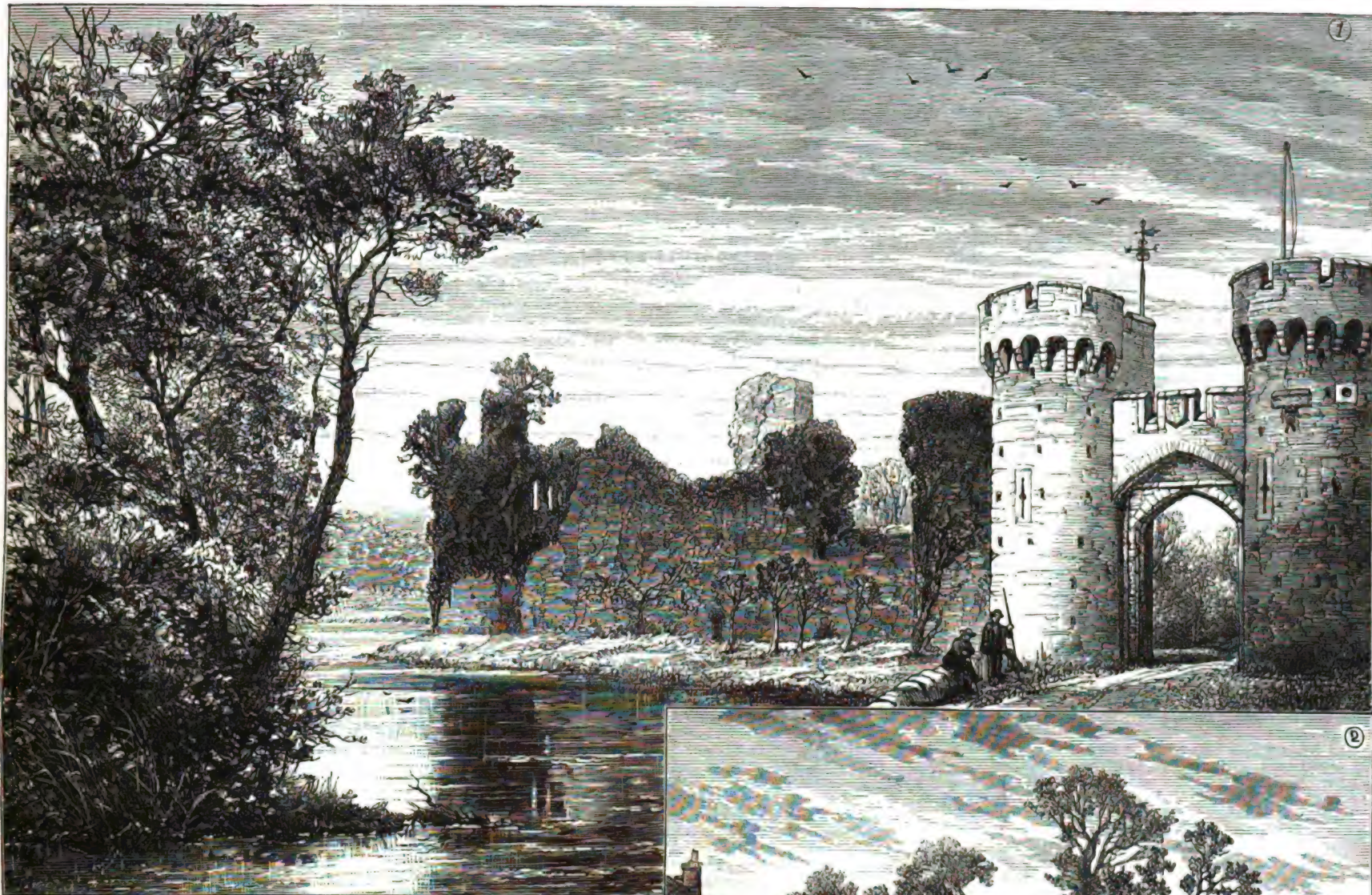
There is something horrifying in the idea of a militia officer making his appearance on parade or at a Levée in what Mr. Childers called a "mongrel" uniform—say a golden sash and a silver waistbelt, or with silver lace on his cuffs and collar, and a golden badge on his helmet or his shako. But there were halcyon days when "soger officers" dressed very much as they liked. Turning to a work equally erudite and entertaining, the "History of the Dress of the British Soldier" (London: Clowes, 1852), by Lieut.-Colonel John Luard, I light on the following:—

The officers of the Army in the Peninsula ran into great extremes of fashion. But as there was frequently a difficulty in procuring articles of dress exactly according to regulation, considerable latitude was, of necessity, granted. An officer of the Fourth Dragoons, who was very fond of being gaily dressed, was always in search of silver lace; and whenever he went into a town and returned to camp, on being questioned as to what articles of food were to be procured, his answer was, generally, "I don't know; but I found some silver lace."

An officer on Wellington's staff in 1811 wore "his hair very long, and the waist longer, the sash being tied over the hips; the pantaloons very tight at the waist and very large at the lower part of the legs; the buttons on the waistcoat as few and as far apart as possible; and those behind on the coat very wide apart, and very low down"; the skirts of the coat almost as long as those of a modern ulster. The hat was of the true Wellington pattern, cocked, drooping plumes, very long fore and aft, and very low in the crown. Not by any means the hat of the Equestrian Statue on Decimus Burton's arch at Hyde Park Corner. G. A. S.



EN ROUTE FOR THE EASTER REVIEW: NOTES FROM A VOLUNTEER'S SKETCH-BOOK.—SEE PAGE 330.



1. Cooling Castle. 2. Village of Stoke. 3. Stoke Church. 4. Hoo, the River Medway in the distance. 5. Cliffe Church, the Thames in the distance.

VIEWS ON THE HUNDRED OF HOO RAILWAY, NORTH KENT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE.

One has become so accustomed to turn out on a foggy morning before breakfast to see the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race that it was hard to believe that, for once, the tide would serve at a reasonable hour. As a natural consequence of this pleasant return to the course of proceedings usual a few years back, and of the gloriously bright and bracing day, there was quite an old-fashioned exodus to the river-side last Saturday. The road was more extensively patronised than ever; multitudes availed themselves of the South-Western Railway, undeterred by the double fares which the managers of that line, with their customary liberality, did not forget to charge; and, from personal experience, we can answer for it that the Metropolitan and District Railways did not suffer from adopting the opposite plan, and adhering to their ordinary prices, as, after abandoning all attempts to fight our way into three or four trains, we thought ourselves fortunate to form one of nineteen in a compartment intended to carry ten. Once at Putney, however, and on board the Press steamer, all discomforts were forgotten, and we could thoroughly enjoy a very bright and bustling scene. The immense crowd congregated at every favourable spot to witness the start was constantly augmented by fresh arrivals, the river was gay with craft of every description, and the Royal Standard, floating above the umpire's boat, denoted the presence of the Prince of Wales and his suite. At a few minutes before one o'clock the Cambridge crew, wearing their light blue jackets, paddled down to the starting-point, and the Oxonians followed them a few minutes later. We heard little or no betting, as even offers of 6 to 1 failed to tempt the supporters of Cambridge. All being in readiness, Mr. Searle effected a very even start at exactly 1.1 p.m. Though only rowing 37 strokes per minute, against the 38 of their opponents, the Cambridge men at once showed slightly in front, and were leading by a quarter of a length at the Duke's Head, so, for a moment, there appeared a hope that the race would not prove such a hollow affair after all. At the boat-houses, however, the Oxford boat had drawn level, and was nearly clear at Walden's Wharf. This lead was doubled at the Crab Tree, where the Cambridge stroke had dropped to 36, and Higgins was only pulling 34. To our mind the "light blue" coxswain hugged the Middlesex shore too closely at this point, and thereby lost the full force of the tide; but, even thus early, the race was virtually over, for, whilst the form exhibited by the Oxonians was undeniably good, their smart, clean recovery being specially noticeable, the Cambridge boat was rolling a good deal, and hung perceptibly between each stroke. Smith made many well-meant spurts, without, however, producing the least impression on the formidable gap that was now visible between the two boats; indeed, the leaders went further away at every stroke, and shot Hammersmith Bridge in 7 min. 40 sec. from the start, exactly twelve seconds before their opponents passed under it. The rougher water in Corney Reach completely demoralised the Cantabs, who dropped further and further away, and Oxford passed the winning post in 20 min. 12 sec. from the start, having secured one of the hollowest of victories on record. It was officially announced that Cambridge had been beaten by twenty seconds, but double that time was more nearly correct. We append the names of both crews and the latest weights:—

OXFORD.			
1. G. C. Bourne, New	st. lb.	10	13
2. R. S. De Havilland, Corpus	11	14	
3. G. S. Fort, Hertford	12	34	
4. A. R. Paterson, Trinity	12	12	
5. A. S. Kinderley, Exeter	13	44	
6. E. Buck, Hertford	12	0	
7. D. E. Brown, Hertford	12	6	
A. H. Higgin, Magdalen			
(stroke)			
E. Lyon, Hertford (cox.)	7	12	
CAMBRIDGE.			
1. L. R. Jones, Jesus	st. lb.	11	1
2. A. M. Hutchinson, Jesus	12	12	
3. J. C. Fellowes, First Trin.	12	7	
4. F. E. Askin, Jesus	12	04	
5. E. Lambert, Pembroke	13	12	
6. S. Fairbairn, Jesus	13	0	
7. C. W. Moore, Christ's	11	7	
S. P. Smith, First Trinity			
(stroke)			
P. L. Hunt, Cavendish	11	1	
(coxswain)			
			7 5

Two illustrations of the boat-race appear on our front page: one showing the Oxford crew pulling ahead of their competitors; the other representing the Press steam-boat on its way down the river with the news of the result.

In the evening the rival crews met at a friendly banquet at the St. James's Restaurant, when the chair was occupied by Mr. E. Vaughan Richards, Q.C.

The Inter-University Sports attracted the largest attendance that has ever been seen at Lillie-bridge on a similar occasion, and it was a pity that the various contests proved somewhat tame, and, as a whole, by no means up to University form. E. Wells (Oxford) won the Mile in fine style in 4 min. 30½ sec., very good time, but, had he been the least pressed, he could undoubtedly have shown a very brilliant performance. No one had much chance against R. H. Macaulay (Cambridge) in the Quarter-Mile, which he won for the third successive year in 50½ sec. When eight events had been decided, each University had scored four, so victory depended on the result of the Three Miles. In this event, W. W. Hough, the Cambridge president, cut down five very moderate opponents with ridiculous ease, and thus Cambridge won the odd event.

THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

The sculling-match which was decided over the Tyne championship course on Monday last, was perhaps the most important that has ever taken place. The competitors were Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, and Robert Watson Boyd, of Middlesbrough, and the stake at issue was the Championship of the World, held by the former, and £500 a side. It may be remembered that Boyd did not take part in the Hop Bitters Regatta, or in any of the numerous matches that were decided when the Colonial and American scullers were in this country last season, but his latest performances, his victories over Elliot and Hawdon in matches, and over all competitors in the Chinnery Regatta, showed him to be a much-improved man, and the only Englishman who could hope to cope with Hanlan successfully. That wonderful Canadian sculler has never known defeat in a match, and his displays during his training for this event convinced his supporters that he retained his best form. The interest taken in the affair at Newcastle was something wonderful; and we can state as a fact that more people came into the town on Monday last than have ever visited it on a Northumberland Plate day. The scene at the High Level Bridge was one never to be forgotten. Upwards of twenty heavily-laden steamers were lying in the river ready to accompany the race; the bridge itself was crowded with spectators, and every window and door in the adjoining wharves had been taken advantage of by eager spectators. The cutters which carried their pilots were speedily followed by the men themselves, and, after three or four false starts, occasioned chiefly by the anxiety of Boyd to get well away, a capital start was effected. Boyd began at 42 strokes per minute against the 36 of his opponent, and soon held a lead of half a length. He did not, however, retain this advantage for more than a couple of hundred yards, as Hanlan then drew up level

with him, and both men had a desperate struggle for supremacy. This was soon decided in favour of the Canadian, and, when once he had placed a couple of lengths between himself and Boyd, he slowed down considerably, and took matters rather easily. At the end of a mile, covered in 5 min. 45 sec. (the fastest time on record on the Tyne), Hanlan was four lengths in front, and then began to amuse himself in his usual way, occasionally stopping rowing altogether for a second or two, waving his hand to the people on shore, &c. For the rest of the distance the race was a mere procession, Hanlan eventually paddling in a winner by four lengths in 21 min. 25 sec.—very good time when it is considered that there was little or no tide for the latter half of the journey. Hanlan is evidently better than ever, and we may give up the hope of seeing him even fairly extended.

PICTURES FOR THE ROYAL ACADEMY AND GROSVENOR GALLERY.

So far as we have seen or heard, less interest than usual has been excited by, or in reference to, the pictures that should appear this year at Burlington House and in Bond-street. Some important works that have been prematurely announced as to form attractions at these exhibitions will not be finished in time. Among these are, we fear, Mr. Alma Tadema's "Meeting of Antony and Cleopatra," Mr. Frith's "Private View of the Royal Academy," large pictures by Mr. Orchardson, Mr. Fildes, and some others. On the other hand, Mr. Holman Hunt's "Flight into Egypt," upon which he has been engaged several years; M. Muncaksky's "Christ before Pilate," which attracted so much attention last year at Paris; and works by Mr. Tissot, including paintings, *châssons* enamels ornamented with bronze figures, and etchings, are to be exhibited separately. The following are some of the most important pictures that may be expected at the Royal Academy and Grosvenor Gallery. Criticism would be obviously unfair before the works are submitted to the public. We would only premise that R.A. signifies for the Royal Academy, and G. for the Grosvenor Gallery:—

Sir Frederick Leighton—"Phryne," a lifesize full-length figure; "Honey Sweet," two lovers; and half-length female figures. R.A. A profile head of a girl. G.

J. E. Millais—Portraits of H.R.H. Princess Marie of Edinburgh, Mrs. James Stern, Mrs. Budgett, and probably other portraits. R.A. and G.

L. Alma Tadema—Two portraits only. R.A. and G. F. Goodall—"The Site of Memphis," a picture over ten feet long; "Dwellers in Tents," and "Arriving at the Well." R.A.

J. R. Herbert—"Justice is not always slow," another large picture representing treasure seekers violating a tomb unconscious of the approach of two lions. "Esther entering the throne-room of Ahasuerus to intercede for the lives of the Jews," and other works. R.A.

E. Long—"Why do his chariots stay," illustrating the line in Deborah's song, Judges v. 28. R.A.

J. C. Hook—A landscape and three coast scenes. R.A.

J. Pettie—"A Palmer's Tale of the Holy Land," the largest picture the artist has exhibited. "Eugene Aram telling the story of his Crime," and "The Prayer of the Duke of Monmouth to James II." R.A.

G. F. Watts—A lifesize full-length portrait of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; "The Dove returned no more," and portraits of Motley the historian, Dean Milman, and Sir Benjamin Brodie. G.

E. J. Poynter—Design for the Decoration of the Dome of St. Paul's—to be executed conjointly with Sir F. Leighton. R.A.

H. Herkomer—"Homeward," a large landscape and portraits. R.A. Other Portraits. G.

Sir John Gilbert—"The Fight for the Standard," a large work with numerous figures; "Crabbed Age and Youth cannot live together," and a landscape. R.A. A very large drawing, "The Head of the Procession," will appear at the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.

T. Faed—"Going to Tata," "I cannot, Mother—I cannot," and "A Highland Gipsy." R.A.

E. Armitage—"The Meeting of St. Francis of Assisi and St. Dominic among the ruins of Ancient Rome," and minor works. R.A.

G. D. Leslie—"Pique," a young lady disappointed by the non-arrival of her lover; "Molly," from "Wapping Old Stairs," and "Sally in our Alley." R.A.

H. S. Marks—"Lord Saye and Sele brought before Jack Cade and his Rabbblement," the largest easel picture the artist has painted; and single figure subjects. R.A.

P. R. Morris—"The Sirens Three," Scotch fisher-girls; and minor works. R.A. and G.

F. Holl—Several portraits. R.A. and G.

J. C. Horsley—"A Merry Chase."

G. Boughton—Scenes in Holland, and one in Cornwall. R.A. and G.

J. E. Hodgson—Also scenes in Holland. R.A.

B. Riviere—"The Magician's Doorway," two leopards chained at the entrance of an Eastern building; "Una," and other pictures with animals. R.A.

J. MacWhirter—"Ossian's Grave," and others. R.A.

Frank Dicksee—"A Love Story," two lovers. G.

A. C. Gow—"A Jacobite Proclamation." R.A.

W. W. Gullies—Several portraits. R.A.

E. J. Gregory—Portraits. R.A. and G.

J. D. Linton—"The Banquet," one of the series of pictures of which instalments have already been exhibited. R.A.

W. Linnell—"The Luring and Capture of Io," a large picture with numerous figures. R.A.

F. W. W. Topham—"A Messenger of Good Tidings; News of the Relief of Florence in 1496," illustrative of "Romola." R.A.

Mrs. Butler (Elizabeth Thompson)—"Florent Etona," an incident that occurred in the attack on Laing's Neck. R.A.

Heywood Hardy—A picture representing the return home of a Saxon hunter from a wolf-hunt. R.A.

E. Burne Jones—"The Feast of Peleus," and possibly a more important work, "The Tree of Forgiveness." G.

E. Parton—Landscapes. R.A.

J. Collier—"Clytemnestra," and portraits. R.A. and G.

Other works of mark may be expected from Messrs. Leader, H. Lehmann, E. Barclay, E. Barrett Browning, J. O'Connor, Colin Hunter, Napier Hemy, P. Jacob Hood, H. M. Paget, A. Legros, Cecil Lawson, A. Moore, H. Moore, E. Waterlow, H. Schmalz, R. Macbeth, H. Macallum, F. Morgan, W. B. Richmond, and others.

Mr. Charles Spencer Perceval, LL.D., has been elected a life trustee of Sir John Soane's Museum, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Professor Donaldson.

Lord Kimberley presided last week at a dinner to Sir H. T. Irving, who is about to assume the Governorship of British Guiana. The noble Earl expressed his confidence in the future prosperity of the West Indies.

A VOLUNTEER'S SKETCHES AT THE REVIEW.

Some of the characteristic incidents of the annual Easter Review, and of the journey from London, performed by a few of the Volunteer Corps a day or two before the appointed Monday, are delineated in pages of the Sketch-book of a Volunteer, who last year went down to Brighton with his comrades, to pass inspection on parade, and to take part in the military manoeuvres of the grand field-day. Early breakfast, snatched at a coffee-stall in the hasty walk to the railway station, which is reached just in time, for all but the very "last man," to catch the starting train, begins the day with an unwonted degree of anxious and exciting anticipation. Upon the arrival of the train at its place of destination, the Volunteers are paraded, under the superintendence of the Acting-Adjutant, who is mounted, having sent his horse there to meet him. The gallant steed is "rather fresh," and makes a forcible demonstration to the rear, but, fortunately, without doing serious hurt to friend or foe. After due inspection, the individual members of the corps are free to roam about the town and neighbourhood, and to look after their necessities of board and lodging for the forty-eight hours. They encounter the rude curiosity and ironical admiration of rustic natives with as much self-composure as they are able to command. "Navvies," with pickaxe and shovel, do them the honour of "presenting arms;" while a bevy of servant maidens, from the next farmhouse, bestow their most seducing glances on the Metropolitan Volunteers. In looking for a billet at night, the aid of a lantern is kindly offered to show the path to the public-house, where a bed on the floor, though but of straw covered with a rug, awaits the weary citizen soldier in the hour of needful repose. We now turn to the double-page array of sketches, displaying some incidents of the actual review last year. From roll-call at morning muster, to the end of the sham fight in the afternoon, many details of service in the field are here presented to view. The scouts, the signalling party, the hour of indolent waiting, the brisk alarm, and command to "stand by their arms," the active skirmishing, in stubble which affords but little cover, the attack and repulse, the execution of tactical movements, the anguish of stragglers dropping out of their ranks, and the buglers, it not already "pumped-out," spending their last breath in a desperate "Cease fire" at the end of the fight, are incidents of martial action that will not fail to interest the reader. Whether on the Sussex Downs or those of the Hampshire coast, England expects that every man of her Volunteer force will do his duty on Easter Monday, as well as ever it was done in preceding years.

THE HUNDRED OF HOO RAILWAY.

That part of North Kent which lies between the estuary of the Thames, below Gravesend, from Sea Reach to the Nore, and the estuary of the Medway, below Chatham, to the Isle of Grain and Sheerness, is mainly comprised in the divisional Hundred of Hoo. There are three places named Hoo, all in the hundred, but all their names have an affix—Hoo All Hallows, Hoo St. Mary, and Hoo St. Werburgh. The last mentioned is a village of the time of Edward the Confessor, and is the head of the Hundred. It has a population of about 1500 people, and the soil in the parish is of a rich character, very favourable to the growth of cereals. The Church of St. Werburgh is a very ancient structure, containing several fine brasses and wood carvings. It has a tower and spire, which serve as landmarks, with a peal of six bells. The register of the church dates from 1587.

The Hundred of Hoo Railway, a new line branching off between Gravesend and Higham Stations on the North Kent branch of the South-Eastern Railway, is now completed. Its terminus is at Stoke Creek, nearly opposite Sheerness.

Higham, which is about half-way between Gravesend and Rochester, should also be noticed on this line. Its church has a double nave and chancel, one side having been parochial, the other conventual, for the Nuns of Lillechurch, who were suppressed by Edward IV. on the plea of disorderly conduct. Their property now belongs to St. John's College, Cambridge, who are also patrons of the Vicarage of Higham.

A striking natural feature of this district is the chalk cliff, from which the parish of Cliffe-at-Hoo takes its name, with the rich expanse of marsh stretched below it, on which are to be seen Cliffe Fort, the large cement works of Messrs. Francis and Co., and Cliffe Creek, with East Tilbury church opposite on the Essex coast. One of our illustrations shows the very fine parish church of Cliffe, containing many relics of the olden time. The Archbishop is the patron of the Rectory. The ancient picturesque Rectory House of Cliffe is said to have been one of the manors of the see of Canterbury. This was restored by the late Rev. Henry Robert Lloyd, M.A., who died Rector of the parish in 1880. The new line passes in a cutting about a hundred yards to the south of the village of Cliffe-at-Hoo.

Near this, in a commanding position to overlook the North Kent shore, stands Cooling Castle, which was erected early in the reign of Richard II., by John of Cobham, the third Baron Cobham. It consists of two parallel, but unequal wards, separated by a moat which surrounded both. These wards are four-sided, but not rectangular, and have a round tower at each angle. The dimensions of the outer ward, in which have been erected a modern dwelling-house, offices, and outbuildings, are about 440 by 290 feet, and those of the inner ward 196 by 170 feet, the whole grounds and walls covering about eight acres of ground. Cooling Castle was assaulted and captured by about two thousand men, commanded by Sir Thomas Wyatt, in 1554, in his demonstration to prevent Queen Mary from marrying Philip of Spain. George Brooke, the then Lord Cobham, defended his house with a handful of men from eleven in the forenoon until five in the afternoon, when he was compelled to yield, his ammunition being exhausted, and his gates and drawbridges so battered that his own men began to murmur and shrink. After this time the castle was seldom used as a residence, and was suffered to fall into decay. There is still, however, enough of the ancient building remaining to show its great extent; and no spot in Kent can excel Cooling Castle in historic interest.

The village of Stoke, about eight miles from Rochester, is on the borders of the marsh district. Its church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was built in the reign of Edward I. The tower is only a little higher than the top of the roof, and appears to have been reduced in height. The church has a chancel, with north aisle, and three massive Norman-Gothic arches on each side.

A full meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute was held at its house, 7, Adelphi-terrace, on Monday evening, when a paper on "Materialism" was read.

A meeting of Roman Catholic clergy and laity was held in Dublin last week to concert measures for presenting a purse of money to Archbishop McCabe on his elevation to the cardinalate. The subscription reached a total of £2500.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The House of Lords adjourned on the eve of the Boat-Race till Thursday, the 20th inst. Whether their Lordships spend the Easter vacation in their country seats, in a flying visit to the Continent, or run down to "the Wight" to be handy for the Volunteer Field-Day at Portsmouth, one subject is bound to obtrude itself on their minds. That is the unhappy and lawless condition of Ireland. On the very day noble Lords separated the state of Ireland was the prevailing theme. It may be admitted that only to a skilled strategist like Lord Strathnairn could it have occurred to use Irish disaffection as an argument against the very questionable Channel Tunnel which is being proceeded with without the sanction of Parliament. But the Marquis of Lansdowne's seasonable speech on the unsatisfactory working of the jury system in Ireland, and the conversation which ensued, will not have been thrown away upon the Government. As the Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Dunraven intimated, the public may well grow impatient at the imprisonment of some 600 or 700 men under the Coercion Act when Crime, so far from decreasing, is on the increase. What is the remedy? Men suspected of murders, and probably guilty, are tried, and, as a rule, acquitted by Irish juries. Why not suspend trial by jury, then, for a time in the lawless districts? This course was clearly recommended by a majority of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Irish Jury Laws, Earl Spencer and Lord Carlingford alone objecting. The Lord Privy Seal, answering the Marquis of Lansdowne, pointed out that no other tribunal was suggested by the Committee; but Lord Dunraven indicated that a jury of Judges would best discharge the duty.

When will the Procedure debates end in the House of Commons? Absolutely no progress with the Ministerial proposals has hitherto been made. Yet, not unworthy the palmy days of the Commons was the closing night's discussion of Mr. R. S. Marriott's amendment. The knowledge that Mr. Bright would resume the debate on behalf of the Government caused the House to fill to overflowing. Prince Christian and the Duke of Teck, the Duke of Abercorn, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Earl of Rosebery were among those observed in the Peers' Gallery. Every seat was occupied. The audience was, indeed, worthy the orator. Mr. Bright was, happily, in good voice. In the silvery tones of old, each word dropping like a polished pebble, did Mr. Bright at once assail the Opposition for their hostility to a reasonable proposition, the necessity for adopting which to suppress the evil of Obstruction must be patent to every impartial member. Now and again ironic cheers came from the Conservatives; but, with an adroitness and readiness of retort peculiarly his own, Mr. Bright on the instant quietly but effectively interjected a reply which unfailingly drew approving cheers and laughter from his own side. Preserving his most scathing sentences for the Irish Home-Rule members, whose thinly-veiled rebellion was a matter for their own consciences, Mr. Bright rose to a lofty pitch of eloquence in his earnest appeal to the majority of hon. members on both sides to say "whether this House of Commons, with its centuries of renown, and its centuries of service, is to be laid prostrate, powerless, and useless at the bidding and at the action of a handful of men who tell you that they despise you, and by their conduct would degrade you." Facing the implacable group of Home Rulers, Mr. Bright trenchantly added, "Do not let them suppose that they are greater friends of Ireland than I am. I taught what were the wrongs of Ireland, and urged that they should be redressed, when some of those gentlemen were in their long clothes. I am not the less a friend of Ireland because I condemn those who, in my opinion, have been of late her worst enemies." The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster showed a serviceable example of terseness of speech. His powerful and much-applauded address was compressed into three quarters of an hour. Colonel Stanley's rising was the signal for departure for dinner. Of the succeeding speeches, Mr. Sexton's was the first to demand notice for the exceptional ability of an attack on the Closure, and upon Mr. Bright, the vituperation of whom by Mr. Parnell's followers shows a singular lack of gratitude on the part of Irishmen to one of Ireland's staunchest friends. Coming to Sir Stafford Northcote, it will be sufficient to state that the right hon. Baronet, while agreeing to most of the new rules in principle, was of opinion that the Closure would deprive the House of some of its liberty. But, reviewing the arguments in a luminous summary, Mr. Gladstone maintained that the Closure rule was framed merely to give the Speaker the necessary means to rescue the House from the "slough of despond" into which it had been plunged by irreconcilable Obstructionists. One of the largest gatherings of members known for some years took part in the important division, which was to decide the fate of the Ministry. By a Government majority of 39 was negatived Mr. Marriott's amendment against closing a debate by the will of a majority—318 against 279 votes. The triumphant cheering of Ministerialists was natural. But they are not by any manner of means yet out of the wood into which the first, the Closure, clause has led them. That some dispatch may be shown when Parliament again is the general desire. Indeed, if dispatch be not forthcoming it is to be feared Parliament will sooner or later have to perform the Japanese rite known as the "happy dispatch."

The only quarter, alas! in which anything approaching dispatch has been evident in the House has been in the passing of the inadequately debated Estimates. Here is an opening for some of the smart young rising members on both sides. Apropos of whom, many will be glad to learn that Lord Randolph Churchill is now better. The "Fourth Party" has need of Lord Randolph, it having become dislocated since the absence of its lively leader, into whose prominent seat at the corner of the bench below the gangway Mr. Chaplin has now and then dropped, it may be mentioned.

Picking out the chief subjects dealt with on the morrow of the great division, one may note that Mr. Forster intimated his willingness to release Mr. Dillon, on the score of ill-health, from Kilmainham if he would promise to go on the Continent; that Mr. Arthur Arnold gained nothing by his motion to quicken the stately action of the Ecclesiastical Commission; and that a count-out ended a relishable discussion on the Scotch Herring Fisheries.

Not without its ludicrous aspect was the little personal episode brought to light by Mr. Callan on Monday. It appeared from the explanations offered that, not threats, but quiet remonstrance was used by the Home Secretary in talking with Mr. Anderson in the Lobby with respect to his objections to the Closure. All the same, the valiant assertion of his power of self-defence by Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Mitchell Henry's ebullition of the ultra-sensitiveness with regard to "eavesdropping," hugely amused the House. Mr. Osborne Morgan having secured the second reading of his little Army Bill, Mr. Jesse Collings brought forward his reasonable proposition for the more equal distribution of the Art and Science grants to provincial cities only to find his

motion negatived. Mr. Mundella, with "the three R's" as his motto, rode roughshod over Sir John Lubbock's prayer for a little scientific teaching in Board Schools; and was not able till the small hours to secure a vote of £2,749,863 (an actual increase of £111,500 over last year's Estimates) for Education in England and Wales, and £358,512 for Scotland. Various other questions, among them the condition of Ireland, cropped up on Tuesday; but hon. members generally were anxious to get away for the Easter Holidays, which close on Monday, April 17; the following Monday, the 24th inst., being fixed for the Budget.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, April 4.

Pâques fleuries, flowery Easter, is the pretty name given by the French to Palm Sunday. With the Parisians, Palm Sunday is one of the most popular days in the Church calendar. In the morning, the churches are invaded by crowds of the faithful, and around the doors are grouped scores of women who sell sprigs of box-wood that is supposed to have been sprinkled with holy water. Along the streets the flower-sellers have laid in a large provision of box, whose varnished green leaves set off the variegated splendour of violets, cowslips, primroses, jacinths, bluebells, and others spring blossoms that make joyous streets. In some exotic shops "palmiers de Jérusalem"—from Algeria—are offered for sale. But the popular emblem of the day is a sprig of box. Everybody you met in the street last Sunday morning had a branch; the cabmen and omnibus-drivers had decorated their horses' heads with veritable bouquets of box; the churches were green with the branches of "goodly trees" and "thick trees," which will be carefully kept until next year, when they will be burnt to provide the ashes wherewith to humiliate the penitent on Ash-Wednesday. Meanwhile, in the vast majority of Parisian households, in the modest garret of the seamstress and in the bedchamber of duchesses, the little sprig of boxwood will be suspended on the wall over the crucifix to preserve the home from misfortune and to defeat the projects of the Evil One.

The Parisian women, who are as practical as they are charming, have long ago put an end to the silly observance of the first of April which has won for it in England the name of April-Fool's Day. Thanks to their ingenuity and to the invention of April fishes—*poissons d'Avril*—the first day of this month has become a pretext for presents, like Christmas with its *soulier de Noël* and Easter with its miraculous eggs. A clever French woman, with the aid of New-Year's Day, the fête of her patron saint, her birthday, Christmas, Easter, and the *poisson d'Avril*, has thus six occasions of obtaining the presents that she desires. She may start with a necklace of pearls on New-Year's Day; on April 1 she will expect earrings; the Easter egg will contain a bracelet; the birthday present will bring a ring; the saint's day a brooch, and there will still remain the diadem for Christmas. Believe me, ladies, you will find it to your advantage to be as learned as the Parisiennes in the art of verifying dates.

In the ceremonies of *Pâques fleuries* the dead are not forgotten. Last Sunday the cemeteries of Paris were visited by thousands laden with flowers and plants and wreaths, which were placed on the graves of the departed. It was not like the gloomy visit in the chilly fog of All-Saints' Day. It was a pilgrimage of faith and hope, that seemed to partake of the joy and brightness of the spring vegetation bursting into luxuriant foliage under the warm sunlight.

By way of contrast to these simple and charming manifestations of faith, the "Democratic Union of anti-clerical propaganda," consisting of delegates from the free-thinking societies of Paris and the provinces, brought its annual congress to a close on Sunday afternoon by a meeting in the Cirque Fernando. The honorary presidents of this congress were Garibaldi, Victor Hugo, and Louis Blanc. The object of this congress is to obtain the separation of the Church and the State, and the abolition of the Concordat, and at the same time to give a handful of ebullient fanatics an opportunity of airing their intolerant eloquence.

The horse show now open in the Palais de l'Industrie has become the fashionable rendezvous of Parisian, and especially of cosmopolitan, fashion. The show itself is not, perhaps, very remarkable. From an Anglo-Saxon point of view it might appear stupid. Nevertheless, from two to five in the afternoon there is a gay and amusing crowd in the tribunes; a few Dukes and Duchesses who run to horse; heaps of officers, chasseurs in their brilliant blue uniform, dragoons, and artillery officers; a large detachment of the demi-monde; the representatives of the *haute gomme*, young swells whose ideal is *le chic Anglais* and a suit of tweed of eccentric tint; and, finally, the exotic colonies in full force, Bolivar Rastacouère labouring to spend the wealth of Brazil and the Indies. The most approved "form" requires the "swell" to endeavour as much as possible to resemble an articulated doll: a hat with a curly and voluted brim, an utterly expressionless face, arms set out stiffly at an angle from the body, a diminutive dust-coloured overcoat coming barely down to the hips, trousers rather short and tight enough to render evident a becoming angularity and bowiness of leg, indicative of habitual horsemanship, a walk like that of an automaton, jerky and with a sort of hesitation in each step, movement of the arms in cadence with the stiff movement of the legs; in short, a masterpiece of irritating stupidity.

The Chamber and the Senate, which, since they met on Jan. 14, have not done much, have decided to do nothing at all, and to take a month's holiday. Both Houses have adjourned until May 2.

There are various reports currents relative to the foundation of several new journals by M. Gambetta, with a view to recovering his lost popularity. M. Gambetta wished to get possession of the *Petit Journal* and *La France*; failing that, he intends to found a new journal of his own, with M. Joseph Reinach as editor.

The painter Henri Lehmann died on Friday last, at the age of sixty-eight. He was a pupil of Ingres, and particularly celebrated as a portrait-painter. In 1875 he succeeded Pils as professor at the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

The report of the Royal Institution Lectures is unavoidably deferred.

Mr. J. Orrell Lever, M.P., and Miss Lever entertained on Saturday a large party on board the saloon steamer Victoria to witness the University Boat-Race. Amongst those present were the Duke of Teck, and his sons, Prince Adolphus and Prince Francis, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Suffield, Lord Henry Thynne and the Hon. Mr. Thynne, Lord Crichton, Lord Henry G. Lennox, Lord Claud J. Hamilton, Lord Bingham, Lord Pakenham, Lord Bury and Lady Bury, Sir Richard Cross and Mr. Asheton Cross, the Right Hon. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., and Miss Lefevre, the Hon. P. Bouvier, Mr. H. B. Brand, M.P., and several other members.

MUSIC.

The first concert of the fourth season of the London Musical Society—last week—was interesting from its having included two settings of Schiller's "Nanie"; one by the late Hermann Goetz, the other recently composed by Herr Brahms. Both have been spoken of by us in reference to previous performances, and their repetition again left a decided impression in favour of the work of the deceased composer over that of the living one. A selection from Handel's "Theodora" preceded, and Gounod's "De Profundis" followed the works just referred to. The solo vocalists in Handel's music were Misses Clements and Wakefield, Mr. C. Wade, and the Hon. S. G. Lyttelton. The delivery of the air "Angels ever bright and fair," by Miss Clements, and of "As with rosy steps," and "Lord to Thee," by Miss Wakefield, were the specialties of the solo performances. The choral and orchestral details were very efficiently rendered, and Mr. Barnby conducted ably. The second concert will take place on June 29.

The Sacred Harmonic Society is very near the end of its fiftieth season; and, it is to be feared, of its existence, unless some means be devised of securing the continuance of an institution which has for so many years exercised a great and wide-spread influence of the highest kind in English musical taste. The last concert but one of the present series—last week—consisted of a performance of "Eli," the first of the two great oratorios composed by Sir Michael Costa, whose good influence as conductor of the society since 1848 has been so important an element in the success of the institution. Owing to the continued (but fortunately abating) illness of Sir M. Costa, the performance was again efficiently conducted by M. Sauton. The solos were very effectively sung by Miss M. Davies, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Carter, Mr. Sautley, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The last concert of the series takes place on April 28, when Handel's "Solomon" will be performed. A meeting of the members and subscribers is to be held on April 18, to consider the possibility of reorganising the society.

Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts closed their sixteenth season very effectively last week with a supplemental afternoon performance, at which a varied and popular selection of vocal pieces was effectively rendered by Misses M. Davies, Sautley, Blandy, Madame Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Sautley, Mr. Maybrick, and the members of the South London Choral Association; Mr. Carrodus having contributed two brilliant violin fantasias. Two morning concerts are to be given during next month.

The Popular Concerts have just ended their twenty-fourth season. At the afternoon performance of Saturday last Madame Schumann played, with fine effect, Mendelssohn's "Andante" and "Rondo Capriccioso," for pianoforte solo, and another piece in reply to the encore; having also sustained the pianoforte part in Beethoven's great trio in B flat, op. 97. Herr Joachim was again the leading violinist, his associates in the string quartet having been Mr. L. Ries, Herr Straus, and Signor Piatti. At the final evening concert on Monday these gentlemen co-operated in a fine performance of Brahms's string sextet in B flat, the party having been augmented by Mr. Zerbin (second viola) and Signor Pezze (second violoncello). Madame Schumann contributed pianoforte solos with special effect; Herr Joachim and Herr Straus played Bach's concerto for two violins in D minor; Mdlle. Krebs and Signor Piatti were associated in Mendelssohn's variations for pianoforte and violoncello, as were Miss Zimmerman and Herr Joachim in some of this gentleman's adaptations of Brahms's Hungarian Dances; and Mr. Sautley contributed vocal pieces. The names of the artists indicate the excellence of the performances. The concerts will be resumed on Oct. 16.

Professor Sir Herbert Oakeley gave an organ recital last Saturday evening to the members of the Edinburgh Choral Union and their friends in the music-class-room of the University of Edinburgh. There was a crowded and an appreciative audience. The programme was arranged in chronological order, containing specimens of music specially composed for the organ, as well as choral or orchestral pieces arranged for it.

Madame Sainton Dolby's concert last week—chiefly contributed to by pupils of her vocal academy—served to manifest the progress made by the students under her excellent system of instruction. Mrs. Inez Bell, and Misses A. Carter, Cooper, Burgess, Woodhatch, Blackwell, Winthrop, Fursell, Wallis, and Coward, distinguished themselves in various degrees by meritorious performances. The programme included Henry Smart's graceful cantata (for female voices), "The Fishermidwife."

The third of Messrs. Laistner, Mahr, and Leu's trio concerts was given last week at the Marlborough Rooms, Regent-street.

On Monday evening, at the close of the brief rehearsal at the Albert Hall, commencing at eight o'clock, a presentation of a testimonial, consisting of a purse containing £150 and an illuminated address on vellum, was made to Mr. John Hedley, the general superintendent of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society. The testimonial has been raised by the subscriptions of the members of the society on the occasion of Mr. Hedley having arrived at his tenth year of office, and owing to the high favour in which he is held.

The annual concert in aid of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening with a varied programme, including the co-operation of eminent vocalists and the band of the A division of police.

Herrn Weber (pianist) and A. Kummer (violinist) gave the second of their interesting concerts of chamber music at the Royal Academy of Music on Wednesday evening.

Sacred concerts were given at the Royal Albert Hall, the Crystal Palace, St. James's Hall, and the Alexandra Palace on Good Friday. In the first-named locality "The Messiah" was performed, with the special feature of Madame Albani's rendering of the soprano solo music.

The date of the first of the new series of Richter Concerts has been changed from May 5 to May 3—a wise alteration, as the performances of Wagner's Nibelungen opera-dramas, at Her Majesty's Theatre, are to begin on the first-named date.

The triennial Hereford Festival will open on Sept. 12, and conclude on the following Friday evening. The first morning performance, in the cathedral, will consist of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," followed, in the evening, by a miscellaneous concert, in the Shire Hall, including the production of a setting, by Alice Mary Smith (Mrs. Meadows White), of Collins's "Ode to the Passions." On Wednesday morning Handel's "Judas Maccabæus," Beethoven's symphony in B flat, Goetz's 137th Psalm, and Bach's "Magnificat" will be given; and in the evening (also in the cathedral) Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" will be performed. On the Thursday a new cantata by Dr. Garrett, entitled "The Shunamite," will be produced; the morning's performances also including Beethoven's Mass in C and Molique's "Abraham." The festival will conclude with "The Messiah," on the Friday morning, and a chamber concert in the Shire Hall in the evening.

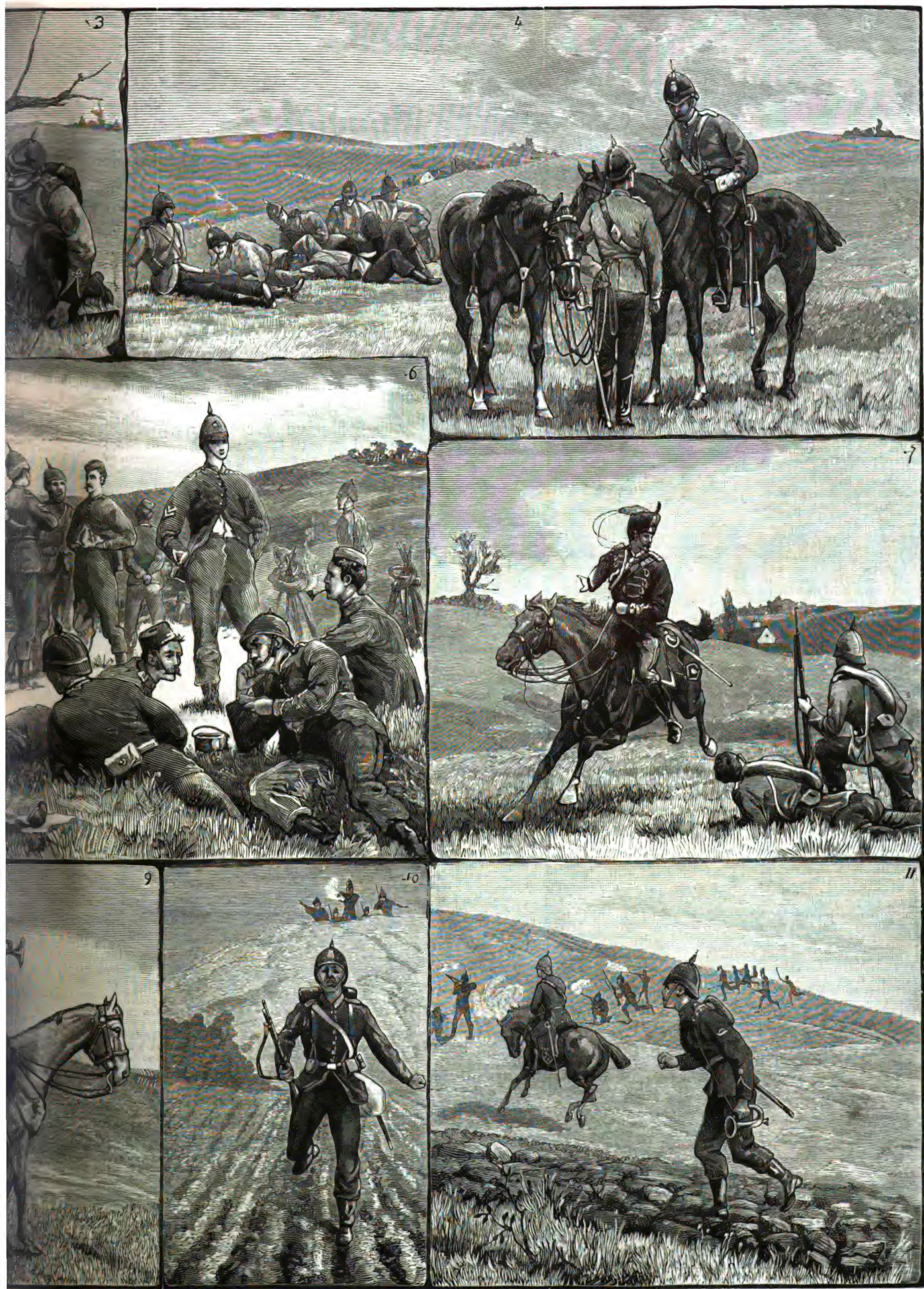
Madame Marie Roze has been engaged by Mr. Vert to appear in a series of concerts to be given in the principal cities of England and Ireland. The first concert will take place at Norwich on the 13th inst.



1. Calling the Roll. 2. Signalling Party of Post-Office Rifle Corps. 3. Scouts. 4. Waiting for the enemy, but taking it easy. 5. One of the Umpires. 6. After the battle. 7. As

INCIDENTS OF LAST YEAR'S VOLUNTEER R

SEE NE



3. "Get ready, men!" 4. Skirmishers, with not much cover. 5. The end of the fight, "Cease fire!" 6. Every man for himself. 7. The Regimental Orderly Bugler "pumped out."

(FROM A VOLUNTEER'S SKETCH-BOOK).

THE COURT.

Her Majesty continues to enjoy her charming retreat on the Mediterranean. Princess Beatrice makes numerous explorations in the district, especially acquainting herself with the various processes employed in the Maynat Artistic Pottery Factory. Prince Leopold is recovering from his accident, and drives out daily; and the health of the Royal family at Mentone is most satisfactory. Lord Lyons, the Hon. W. A. C. Barrington, and Mr. Sheffield, Attachés to the British Embassy in Paris, General Sir H. Ponsonby, and the British Vice-Consul at Palermo, were at a dinner given at the Villa Carlotta by Mr. Hume Dick in honour of the Queen, on the eve of Lord Lyons' return to Paris. Selections of music were given during dinner by the town band. Earl Spencer arrived as Minister in attendance on Lord Lyons' departure, occupying his Lordship's apartments in the Hôtel des Anglais. Divine service was performed on Palm Sunday at the Châlet des Rosiers by the Rev. Canon Sidebotham, the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and their suite being present. The Princess also attended the service at the cathedral, and witnessed the ceremony of the benediction of the Palms. At noon her Majesty and her Royal Highness visited Prince Leopold at the Hôtel Bellevue, and subsequently drove along the Nice road. On Monday her Majesty's gun-boat *Cygnat* arrived, on board which Princess Beatrice went to Nice, having a delightful cruise, with a calm sea. Her Royal Highness, after passing several hours in the town, returned in the *Cygnat* to Mentone. The Comte de Paris, who is staying at Cannes, has visited the Queen; and he has inspected the Infirmary, which has returned from Villefranche, and is anchored in the roads opposite the Châlet des Rosiers. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice have driven to Monaco and other noteworthy localities. The Royal visit to Mentone will be closed on Easter Tuesday, when the Queen proceeds to Cherbourg, whence she embarks on her return home.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Their Royal Highnesses accompanied the Duke of Cambridge to an inspection of three battalions of Guards in Hyde Park yesterday week. The troops consisted of the third battalion Grenadier Guards, the first battalion Coldstream Guards, and the first battalion Scots Guards; Major-General Higginson commanding. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Vaudeville Theatre. On the 1st the Prince, with the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Christian, Duke Ernest Günther, the Prince of Leiningen, and Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenberg, was present on board the umpire's boat at the Oxford and Cambridge Boat-Race; and in the evening his Royal Highness dined with Mr. Howard Vincent, Director of Criminal Investigation. The Royal family at Marlborough House went, as usual, to church on Sunday. The Prince was present at some experiments showing Messrs. Clark and Stanfield's ship-raising apparatus at the Westminster Aquarium on Monday. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Grand Duchess and Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Prince of Leiningen, and other relatives, have lunched with their Royal Highnesses. The Prince and Princess have been busy in inspecting the principal studios and galleries of Art. Among those recently visited have been Miss Grant's, in Albany-street, Regent's Park, to see the bust and medallion of the late Dean of Westminster; and Messrs. Goupil's gallery in Bedford-street, Covent-garden, to see the pictures of Hubert Herkomer, R.A., and the French Gallery.

The Prince has sent to Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen a bracelet, with "Good luck" in diamonds upon it, with the request that he will give it as a wedding gift to his daughter, who is about to marry her cousin.

The Duke of Edinburgh, upon the completion of his tour of inspection on the south-western coast, dined at the Royal Dorset Yacht Club at Weymouth, after which he returned in the *Lively* to Portsmouth, and thence to town; the Duchess having already arrived at Clarence House. Their Royal Highnesses went to the Savoy Theatre yesterday week, the Duchess having previously been to the Haymarket and to the St. James's Theatres.

Some further details are published respecting the arrangements for the marriage of Prince Leopold with Princess Helen of Waldeck. There will be eight bridesmaids:—Lady Jane Seymour Conyngham, Lady Mary Campbell, Lady Alexandrina Louisa Maud Vane Tempest, Lady Florence Beatrice Anson, Lady Ermytrude Russell, Lady Eva Sarah Louise Greville, Lady Anne Catherine Sybil Lindsay, and Lady Florence Mary Bootle Wilbraham. The Archbishop of Canterbury will perform the ceremony, and the assistant prelates will be the Bishops of London, Oxford, Worcester, and Winchester. It is expected that the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught will act as the bridegroom's best men. The bride will be given away by her father, and at the conclusion of the service the "Hallelujah Chorus" will be sung by the choir, and guns will be fired in the Long Walk; the "Wedding March" being played on the organ as the Royal personages leave. The line of the procession from Windsor Castle to St. George's Chapel will be kept by a detachment of the Scots Guards, and a travelling escort of the 2nd Life Guards will escort the bride and bridegroom as far as Chertsey on their way to Claremont. It is rumoured that there will be a state banquet and a ball at Windsor Castle in commemoration of the event.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Captain Robert Gordon Handcock, of the Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of the late Hon. Robert Handcock, was married to the Hon. Audrey Mary Florence, eldest daughter of Lord Tenterden, on Thursday week, at St. Marylebone Church. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Geraldine and the Hon. Gwen Abbott, Miss Caroline Pollock, Miss Marion Pollock, Miss Knight, and Miss Handcock. The wedding breakfast was given by Lord and Lady Tenterden at their residence in Portland-place, after which Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Handcock left en route for Paris.

The marriage between Mr. Shelley, brother of Sir John Shelley, of Shobrooke Park, Devon, and Miss Northcote, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, will take place at Pynes, Devon, in the Whitsuntide recess.

A marriage is arranged between Lieutenant-Colonel Hastings, son of the late Hon. Edward Hastings, and Miss Henniker, eldest daughter of Sir Brydges Henniker.

A new die for the next issue of golden coinage from the Mint is completed and is in the possession of the authorities at the Mint. This is only the second die taken during the reign of Queen Victoria, and her Majesty is represented with an Imperial crown, and the likeness is that of the Queen of the present year.

The Botanical Department of the New Natural History Museum, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, which is a branch of the British Museum, will be opened for the first time on Easter Monday. The department will contain some rare specimens of polished wood, together with some valuable cases of ferns and dried specimens of plants.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The Commission appointed to examine the plans of Victor Emmanuel's monument has declared none of them satisfactory. It has assigned three prizes—one of 50,000*fr.* to M. Nenot, of the French Academy; one of 30,000*fr.* to Signori Piacentini and Ferrari; and one of 20,000*fr.* to Signor Galetti. Five other exhibitors have received honourable mentions.

A stone tablet commemorating Sir Walter Scott's sojourn in Rome in 1832 was unveiled last Saturday by Colonel Ramsay, in the presence of a large and distinguished company. It is affixed to the façade of the Silvestrelli Palace, where Scott lived when in Rome.

The 600th anniversary of the Sicilian Vespers was celebrated yesterday week in Palermo, with much enthusiasm, but without any disturbance. Garibaldi took no part in the proceedings. A regatta, a sham fight, and illuminations in the beautiful bay continued on Saturday; and the festivities concluded on Sunday night with a picturesque procession through the main street of Palermo, transparencies being carried on poles, with devices and inscriptions. The Municipality presented commemorative medals to the official visitors.

SPAIN.

Rioting has occurred in two or three districts of Spain. The cause seems to be dislike of the Franco-Spanish Commercial Treaty and of the new Industrial Tax. A state of siege has been proclaimed in Catalonia. The riots assumed a most serious aspect on Thursday week, but order has been partially restored. Strong measures had to be resorted to in Barcelona, where there was considerable rioting.

PORTUGAL.

The King has prolonged the sittings of the Cortes to the end of April. The Lisbon Geographical Society is urging the Government to retake possession of Manica, on the East Coast of Africa.

GERMANY.

The Emperor has been confined to his room from indisposition, and on Monday he did not receive his usual visits and reports. The Crown Princess has recovered from her affection of the eyes, and was able on Sunday to attend Divine service in the English chapel.

The annual military inspections will begin this year in about a month. May 26 is fixed for the spring parade of the Guards. The autumn manoeuvres of the Fifth Prussian Army Corps will take place before the Emperor on Sept. 6 and 7 in the vicinity of Breslau, in Silesia, at which place the Imperial head-quarters will be established.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet has adopted the Ecclesiastical Bill, as amended.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The International Exhibition of Paintings and Sculpture at Vienna was opened last Saturday by the Emperor, who was accompanied by his two brothers and three other Archdukes, and a large retinue of distinguished persons.

Baron Kraus, Acting Governor of Bohemia, has been appointed to the post of Governor of the Province. He at the same time receives the title of privy councillor.

The Austrian Polar Expedition left Pola on Sunday.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor, in an autograph letter, accedes to the request of Baron Nicolai, Minister of Public Instruction, to be relieved of his post; and Secretary of State Delyanoff is his successor.

As General Strelchikoff, public prosecutor of the Kieff military tribunal, was leisurely strolling on the boulevard at Odessa on Thursday week, he was shot in the neck, and died in two minutes. Two men ran away, but were arrested, notwithstanding a violent resistance, in which three persons were wounded. The murderers were hanged on Monday.

The Emperor has commuted the sentences of the Nihilists condemned to death into hard labour in the mines, except in the case of Suchanoff, an officer, whom he allows to have a military execution. Suchanoff, the naval officer who was convicted of having aided in the assassination of the late Emperor, was shot at Cronstadt yesterday week morning.

GREECE.

The Minister of War has resigned, and the War Department is in charge of the Premier pending the appointment of a successor. The Budget estimates the revenue for 1882 as 17,790,500 drachmas more than the revenue of last year, but the large expenditure proposed will leave a deficit of more than 1,000,000 drachmas. A loan of 60,000,000 drachmas is proposed to be expended in improving communications and increasing the navy. The Chamber has adopted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

AMERICA.

Both Houses of Congress have passed the bill granting Mrs. Garfield an annual pension of 5000*dols.*

An attempt was made on Thursday last week to demolish the monument at Tappan town, New York, erected in memory of Major André, who was hanged there on Oct. 2, 1780, as a British spy. A piece was blown off, and the statue was damaged, but it retains its position, though the base is destroyed.

Amherst College, Massachusetts, has been destroyed by fire. Twenty-three persons, mostly women and children, have lost their lives through the burning of the steamer *Golden City* at a wharf in Memphis.

A lunatic asylum at Yankton, Dakota, has been burned, and three of the patients perished in the fire.

There was a severe storm near Philadelphia on Sunday afternoon, with a whirlwind, which caused much damage. A water tower at Reading was blown over, crushing some people who had sought refuge there. Three of them were killed.

Cornelius Jeremiah Vanderbilt, brother of William H. Vanderbilt, shot himself through the head on Sunday afternoon, at the Glenham Hotel, New York.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The House of Assembly at Capetown has unanimously voted a resolution authorising the use of the Dutch language in the debates of the House.

According to the reports from Kimberley, all is quiet on the western border of the Transvaal. Some excitement has been caused by the news of gold discoveries near Leydenburg.

AUSTRALIA.

The revenue returns for New South Wales for the quarter ending March 31 were published on the 1st inst., and show a highly satisfactory progress in that colony. The receipts for the quarter amount to £1,670,000, being an increase of £282,000 over the corresponding period of last year. Railway receipts show an increase of £132,000, taxation of £55,000, and rents for sheep-runs of £80,000. Should this rate of increase continue throughout the current year the revenue for the year will exceed £7,000,000, which would be very nearly £1,000,000 in excess of the estimate made by the Secretary of the Treasury in November last. The amount at present on the credit side of the Consolidated Revenue Fund is £3,280,000, of which the sum of £2,600,000 has been advanced to the loan fund for the construction of railways sanctioned by the Legislature.

Sir Michael Westropp, Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay, has resigned his appointment.

A large number of icebergs floating near Cape Race will, it is stated, compel all steamers between Cape Breton and New York to take an easterly course for the next two months.

The Begum of Bhopal has been on a visit to Calcutta, and has exchanged visits with the Viceroy and Lady Ripon. General Shumshere Jung Bahadur, Commander-in-Chief of the Nepalese Army, has also been in Calcutta.

Lord Hartington has received a telegram from India to the effect that the remission of the India cotton duties came into force on the 10th ult. All cotton leaving after that date would be free of duty.

The golden rose which the Pope blesses on the fourth Sunday in Lent and sends, as a special mark of favour, to one of the Catholic Princesses, is this year destined by Leo XIII. for Princess Stéphanie, wife of Prince Rudolf of Austria.

The National Mohammedan Association of Calcutta has offered a gold medal of 100*rs.*, to be called the "Eden Medal," for the best work in the Urdu language on "The Poet Sa'ada and his Contemporaries," together with a sketch of the Mohammedan female poets of India.

The new route from Bourg to Bellegarde, via Mantua, was opened last Saturday. Besides shortening the journey from Paris to Geneva about thirty miles, the new route offers great attractions in the way of scenery. The highlands between Bourg and the Swiss frontier are among the most picturesque and romantic in Europe.

From a report which has recently been published it appears that in the twelvemonth ended Sept. 30, 1881, assistance was given by the St. Gothard Hospice to 15,730 persons, of whom 3956 had to be lodged for one or more nights, and 123 to be treated as sick persons. The number of meals given to assisted persons was 58,503, and some of the sufferers from Alpine casualties received in the hospice had to be provided wholly or partially with clothing. The expenditure on all those objects was 14,422*fr.*, the receipts only 13,968*fr.* The usefulness, and, indeed, the need of the hospice is so great that it will be maintained at least during the winter months, even after the opening of the tunnel for regular traffic.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The Duke of Edinburgh, president of the Charing-cross Hospital, will preside at the festival dinner in aid of the funds of that institution, to be held on April 19 at Willis's Rooms.

The Duke of Westminster has given Grosvenor House for a concert in aid of the distressed Irish ladies. Viscountess Folkestone, as well as some well-known professionals, has consented to take part in the entertainment; the date fixed upon being Thursday, May 4.

An admirable selection of vocal and instrumental music, chiefly sacred, was given last week at the Brompton Hospital by Mr. John Stedman and his highly-trained choir of boys, assisted by several gifted friends, whose performances afforded great delight to the numerous inmates.

The fourth annual Italian ball (evening and fancy dress), under the patronage of Baron Heath, Consul-General to the King of Italy, will be held on Wednesday, the 19th inst., in the Freemasons' Hall. It is for the benefit of the French Hospital and the Italian Benefit Society.

The Earl of Aberdeen presided yesterday week at Willis's Rooms at the eighteenth annual dinner of the Home for Little Boys at Farningham. A large company sat down, and the chairman called attention to the good work which was done by the institution. The subscriptions and donations amounted to upwards of £870.

Lord Justice Brett presided yesterday week at the ninth annual meeting of the Barristers' Benevolent Association, held in the hall of the Middle Temple. The funds were reported to have proved insufficient for the demands upon them, and the members of the profession, outside of which no appeal could be made, were urged to greater liberality in subscribing to this useful association.

On Monday afternoon, May 8, by permission of the Earl of Ellesmere, an amateur performance of Mr. Herbert Gardner's comedy, "Time Will Tell," will take place at Bridgewater House, in aid of the funds of the Moore-street Home for Crippled and Orphan Boys, under the immediate patronage of Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck).

Mrs. Gladstone has received the following further contributions in aid of the Scarlet Fever Convalescent Home, viz.:—Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, Bart., M.P., £100; Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, £50; Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, £50; Mr. Tennant, M.P., £100; Sir Edward Scott, Bart., £21; Mr. Eustace Smith, M.P., £10 10*s.*; Sir James Paget, Bart., £10 10*s.*; Sir William Andrews, £10 10*s.*

A festival to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of the British Home for Incurables took place yesterday week at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, the Lord Mayor presiding. The institution, which is situated at Clapham-rise, is at present affording a home for fifty patients, but if funds permitted the society could accommodate about seventy inmates. Subscriptions to the amount of £1850 were announced.

The Prince of Wales presided last week at the annual festival of the Victoria Hospital for Children held at Willis's Rooms, where a large and distinguished company sat down. In proposing the toast of the evening his Royal Highness advocated the claims of this excellent institution in earnest terms, and urged the great importance of the part it took in the care of the rising generation. Subscriptions were announced amounting to £2500.

The Lord Mayor presided on Monday afternoon at the annual meeting of the Association for the Welfare of the Blind, held on their premises in Berners-street. The report stated that 125 blind persons are employed, of whom two are deaf and one deaf and dumb, and that they had earned in all £5250 during 1881. The report was adopted, and the claims of the association on the public were urged by the Bishop of Bedford, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Viscount Ashley, the Hon. R. Bourke, M.P., Sir Bartle Frere, and others.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs, laid the foundation-stone of the new City of London College, near Moorgate-street. The building is intended to accommodate 4000 students, and its cost is to be £15,000, of which £8300 was subscribed before the close of yesterday week's ceremony. An earnest appeal was made to the City guilds, bankers, and merchants for the balance. In the list of subscriptions the following names and amounts appeared:—The Corporation, £525; the Cloth-workers' Company, £500; the Haberdashers' Company, £262; Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., £100; Mr. E. Clarke, M.P., £105; Mr. S. Morley, M.P., £200; and the Rev. Prebendary Mackenzie, £100. Mr. Edwin A. B. Crockett designed the building, and it is in course of erection under his superintendence.

ART NOTES.

The National Gallery is closed to-day (Saturday) for cleaning. On Easter Monday the Gallery will be reopened.

The trustees of the British Museum have bought for £1000 a large number of drawings by John Doyle, the caricaturist, generally known as "H. B."

An exhibition of oil and water-colour paintings was opened on Monday in the Hackney Club-house, Mare-street—the first of what is intended shall be a series of annual exhibitions in the borough of Hackney.

The South London Free Library and Fine-Art Gallery has obtained on loan for three months an interesting collection of 300 plaques and medallions of old Wedgwood ware, designed by Flaxman, Lady Diana Beauclerk, and others. They are lent by Mr. Felix Joseph, who possesses some of the finest works of Flaxman.

It was determined, at a public meeting recently held at Tavistock, to erect a bronze statue to the memory of Sir Francis Drake. The Portreeve has received a letter from the Duke of Bedford stating that he should feel it an honour to be permitted to present such a statue as a gift to the town which claims to be the birthplace of Drake.

Messrs. J. Barnard and Sons have published, in four books, "The School of Design Drawing Book," a collection of authentic drawings of different periods and styles of ornaments as applied to decorative art, forming a series of instructive studies in freehand drawing, copied from the best models to be found in the art-galleries of the Continent.

Many new pictures in oil and water-colour have been added to the gallery of paintings in the Bethnal-green Museum, some of them being lent by the Duchess of Edinburgh. Fine specimens of Gobelins tapestry have been sent by the French Minister of Public Instruction. The basement of the museum has been entirely rearranged; and the Double-day collection, comprising 30,000 butterflies and moths, will be on view in a room specially set apart for the purpose.

A fine-art exhibition was opened at St. Jude's Schools, Commercial-street, Whitechapel, on Tuesday, by Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P. The exhibition will remain open daily till April 18, from ten a.m. to ten p.m. (Sundays twelve a.m. to ten p.m.), and admission will at all times be free. The exhibition will include pictures by T. Faed, R.A., E. Long, R.A., H. W. B. Davis, R.A., H. S. Marks, R.A., Professor Richmond, and Josef Israels.

The committee for the erection of a monument on the Thames Embankment in memory of William Tyndale, who first translated the New Testament into English, met last week in the large room of the British and Foreign Bible Society, when it was agreed that Mr. J. E. Boehm, A.R.A., should prepare and place the bronze statue, ten feet in height, on a suitable granite pedestal on the excellent site (west of Charing-cross) granted by the Metropolitan Board of Works. Towards the expense, which will be £2400, the sum of £1200 had been guaranteed by subscribers, and several counties in England had also collected or guaranteed £100 each. The names of these and of other counties, societies or Universities collecting £100 will be inscribed on the pedestal. Tyndale was a student at both Oxford and Cambridge, and meetings are arranged in April for both the Universities, the Vice-Chancellor presiding, at Cambridge. The committee considered that the very strong testimony to the value of Tyndale's translation given in the Preface to the Revised New Testament would commend the proposed statue to counties and towns in Britain, the Colonies, and the United States. The Earl of Shaftesbury is chairman of the committee, and the office is at No. 11, Buckingham-street, Strand.

ANCIENT TABLETS FROM ASSYRIA.

Nine cases, representing a portion of the results of the researches on the point of being resumed by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, who left this country for Alexandria and Babylon on the 6th ult., have, the *Daily News* says, arrived in London. The tablets which they contain are for the most part small, and, either whole or in a fragmentary condition, are estimated to reach about five thousand in number. The texts on the tablets are large beyond precedent as compared with the size of the vehicle on which they are inscribed. The new importation, so far as it has been investigated, consists chiefly of trade documents, and largely of contracts for the sale or supply of corn and other agricultural products. They are dated in the reigns of Samassumukin and Kandalanu, the Chindanans of the Greeks, who were contemporary with the latter half of the reign of Assurbanipal, or Sardanapalus, of Assyria, about B.C. 646. The tablets are from Abou-habba, the site of the ancient Sippara, the Sepharvaim of the Old Testament, which is mentioned by Sennacherib in his letter to Hezekiah as one of the cities whose kings had been unable to resist the might of the Assyrians. Sippara—or Pantibiblon, as the Greeks called it—is mentioned by Berosus as having furnished five out of the ten Chaldean kings of the time before the Flood, and as the place where Nisuthrus, or Noah, buried the records of the antediluvian world at the time of the Deluge, and from which his posterity afterwards recovered them. The Hebrew term Sepharvaim, which is the verbal equivalent of the "two Sipparas," is applied to twin cities, one of which is situated on each side of the river. The Sippara from which the tablets just received in London have been procured, is the Sippara of Samas, *Tsipar sha Shamas*, or Sippara of the Sun god, as being a place, *par excellence*, where the Sun was a chief object of worship. The other Sippara, or Sippara of Anunit, which is supposed to have contributed in ancient times to name the Sepharvaim of Scripture history, is up to the present moment unknown to modern investigation.

Several thousand persons witnessed the football-match played at Glasgow last Saturday between teams representing Queen's Park and Dumbarton. At the close of the game the former were credited with four goals to one, and thus become the holders of the Scottish Challenge Cup.

Messrs. Longman, Green, and Co., have published "Reminiscences: Ancestral, Anecdotal, and Historic," by Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., Ulster King of Arms. Amusing anecdotes of men and things, and stories of curious family history, combined with information on the peculiar topics which have so long occupied the attention of its author, cannot fail to render this volume acceptable and popular. Most of the contents are of general interest, such as "The Rival Pretensions of Families," "The Memories of the Viceregal Court," "The Rise of Families," "The Perplexities of Precedence," "The Extinction of the Families of Illustrious Men," and especially "Questions often Asked." It appears that for several years the author has been in the habit of keeping a register of various questions put to him on subjects connected with his pursuits, and of the answers he gave to them. These answers contain a fund of information of an heraldic, historic, and anecdotal character. The volume is written in the same pleasant style as "The Vicissitudes of Families."

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Colonel J. W. Williams, C.B., has been appointed to the command of the Royal Horse Artillery at Dublin.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has voted the £20,000 required for the intended improvement at Hyde Park-corner.

Sir William Jenner, K.C.B., M.D., has been unanimously re-elected president of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The Volunteer Artillery officers' ball of the Home District will be held at Willis's Rooms next Thursday.

The Duke of Cambridge has consented to open the Kingston-on-Thames Industrial Exhibition on May 1.

Mr. Charles Reade, whose labours have for three years been interrupted by bereavement and sickness, will return to fiction in the columns of *Life* on May 4.

Rear-Admiral J. C. Soudy presided at the dinner given by the Royal Naval Club of 1765 on the 28th ult., in commemoration of the battle of Copenhagen.

Mr. Fawcett, the Postmaster-General, visited Salisbury yesterday week, in order to be present at the celebration of his father's eighty-ninth birthday.

The Duke of Edinburgh has consented to take the chair at a banquet to Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G., to be given at Willis's Rooms on the 28th inst.

The Council of the Senate of Cambridge University recommend the establishment of a professorship of animal morphology at a stipend of £300 a year.

Earl Spencer has consented to preside at the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institution, to be held in Hull on June 21.

The inquiry into the bill for the establishment of a park at Paddington ended on Monday, when the Committee of the House of Commons declared the preamble not proved.

The trial of Roderick Maclean upon the charge of high treason towards the person of the Sovereign has been fixed to begin on the 19th inst., at Reading.

The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, has issued an order furnishing full details of the changes in the Royal Artillery arising from the reorganisation of the Army.

The Manchester Townhall is again being guarded with great care in consequence of Fenian threats to blow up the building, which are alleged to have come within the knowledge of the Home Office recently.

Mr. V. F. Bennett Stanford has consented to sell Preston Park to the Brighton Corporation for £55,000. The land lies to the north of the town, and it is intended to convert it into a public park.

Last Saturday evening the twentieth series of the Lambeth Baths winter meetings for the working classes was brought to a close, under the presidency of Mr. S. Morley, M.P. Sir J. C. Lawrence, M.P., was amongst the speakers.

Last week a large number of steamers arrived at Liverpool, conveying live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada, but no sheep; the total being 441 cattle, 6710 quarters of beef, 1610 carcasses of mutton, and 300 hogs.

At the request of the President of the United States, the Home Secretary has granted a respite to the convict Lanson till the 18th inst. for the due examination of the circumstances alleged in his favour.

Towards the close of the performance at St. James's Hall, Plymouth, last Saturday evening, a portion of the front gallery gave way. A panic ensued, and several persons leaped into the body of the hall from the gallery. Many were injured.

A large Wesleyan church, erected from the designs of James Weir, F.R.I.B.A., was opened on Thursday week at Fulham by the ex-President of the Conference, assisted by the Revs. M. Osborn, J. Chope, and others. Lady Lycett assisted by receiving purses from young ladies.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. have issued their "English Catalogue of Books" for 1881, it comprises a complete list of all the books published in Great Britain and Ireland during the year, and also of the principal books published in America, with their sizes, prices, and publishers' names.

The distribution of prize money for the captures by her Majesty's ship *London* begins to-day (Saturday), in the Prize Branch of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy and Controller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, New-street, Spring-gardens.

The Court of Common Council has affixed the City seal to an agreement with the trustees of the late Earl of Mornington to exchange 50 acres of forest land for the pleasure-grounds of Wanstead House, consisting of 184 acres, and to pay £8000 in cash as a balance of purchase—the pleasure-grounds to be thrown open to the public as a part of Epping Forest.

The Lord Mayor entertained the City friends of the London City Mission on Thursday week at a social gathering in the Mansion House, which was attended by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., Mr. William Fowler, M.P., Mr. Arthur Pease, M.P., and a large number of other sympathisers with the movement.

Some facts in reference to the cost of electric lighting were stated at a meeting of the Court of Common Council on Thursday week. In one instance the light supplied in the City was about the same price as gas. In another it was twice the price, and in a third rather more than three times. It was added that the improved system of gas-lighting in use in Fleet-street cost four times the price of the Brush system of electric lighting.

The result of the polling in East Cornwall was officially declared last Saturday, when it was announced that Mr. Charles T. Dyke Acland, the Liberal candidate, had polled 3720 votes, and Mr. John Tremayne, who had come forward in the Conservative interest, 3519; thus giving the Liberals a majority of 201. The vacancy was caused by the elevation of Mr. Charles Agur-Robartes to the Peerage on the death of his father, Lord Robartes.

On Monday afternoon the fountain presented to Leeds by Mr. John Barran, M.P., and erected in Roundhay Park, was opened to the public. It is circular in form, and stands about 36 ft. high. Altogether, there are eight drinking places, four on the outside and four on the inside. The total cost has been £2000. The fountain was opened by Mr. Barran, in the presence of several members of the Town Council and a large body of the public.

At the Westminster Police Court, yesterday week, Samuel Newman was again brought up, charged with defrauding clergymen in various parts of the metropolis by obtaining small sums of money to start as a costermonger, his statement being that he had been in prison and wished to lead a reformed life. The prisoner was sentenced to three months' hard labour.—Charles Howard flew at higher game. He was charged at the Central Criminal Court on Saturday with attempting to obtain £100 from the Duke of Sutherland, and other sums from the Duke of Montrose, Lord Leigh, and Earl Spencer by fraud and false pretences, was found guilty, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, without hard labour.

The Judges of the Queen's Bench gave judgment on Thursday week for the plaintiff Clarke in the action against Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., and ordered that the amount of the penalty, five hundred pounds, should be paid into court within a fortnight—the question of costs to await the result of the appeal to the House of Lords.

The annual conversation of the Cymmrodorion Society, which has been lately revived in London, was held yesterday week at the Freemasons' Tavern, and was well attended by the members and their friends. It was originally founded about a century and a half ago, for the encouragement of literature, science, and art in Wales. Sir Watkin Wynne, M.P., is its president, and there are about 300 members, some of whom sent interesting works of art for exhibition. A programme of music, not entirely Welsh, was gone through at intervals.

The Southern Conference of General Baptist Churches held its spring meetings on Monday in the new Baptist Chapel, Bethnal-green-road, E. The retiring president, the Rev. W. Harvey Smith, presided, and there was a fair attendance of ministers and delegates. The secretary, the Rev. W. J. Avery, read the report for the last half year, which showed that seventeen out of twenty-one churches in the Conference had sent in returns, and that the net result was an increase of eighty members in five months. The midsummer meeting of Conference was appointed to be held on July 5. At the public meeting in the evening, the President-elect, Mr. E. Cayford, gave his inaugural address on "How should the Church deal with the young on week-days;" and a discussion ensued.

Lord Shaftesbury presided on Monday night at a largely attended farewell meeting in Kensington Townhall, in connection with the departure of a party of missionaries about to sail for the Congo, West Africa, under the auspices of the Livingstone Inland Mission, an organisation established four years ago for evangelising by industrial mission stations and self-supporting missionaries the Upper Congo Valley, Central Africa. It has already, it was mentioned, a chain of stations extending 220 miles up the course of the river, and twelve missionaries in the country. Sir Arthur Cotton, the Rev. Donald Fraser, and the Rev. Dr. Underhill, secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, were amongst the speakers. Fourteen missionaries, including some American and Swiss, all about to start for Africa, were on the platform, and startling accounts of the progress of the missions were given.

Sir William Armstrong presided at Willis's Rooms last Saturday evening over the annual dinner of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and was supported by a numerous and distinguished gathering. The Duke of Edinburgh acknowledged one of the loyal toasts, the Duke of Cambridge responded for the Army, the Earl of Northbrook returned thanks on behalf of her Majesty's Ministers, the Duke of Buckingham replied for the House of Lords, and Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach, M.P., for the Commons. Mr. Charles Hutton Gregory proposed the Colonies, coupled with the name of Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales, who, in expressing his gratification at the manner in which the toast had been received, dwelt upon the resources of Australia as presenting a vast and as yet untapped field for the labours, the enterprise, and the triumphs of engineering genius.

The distribution of prizes at the Oxford Military College, which, as its name indicates, prepares chiefly for the Army, took place on Thursday week—the Marquis of Hertford presiding. The reports from the governor, head master, and examiner of the college, Professor Arber, and Monsieur Buc, Taylorian Professor, testified to the efficient work done at the college, and the steady progress made. The Marquis of Hertford addressed the students at some length. He complimented them on their military bearing and discipline, the high tone prevailing amongst them, and expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with all he had seen and heard of the college. The Bishop of Oxford followed. He said, I have been acquainted for several years with the institution, and agree in all that the noble Lord has said respecting its usefulness. Professor Ackland expressed himself to the same effect, and alluded in favourable terms to physical training and the necessity of paying proper attention to health.

Miss Mary P. O'Connor, sister of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. for Galway, and president of the Athlone Ladies' Land League, was, in default of sureties for good behaviour, committed last Saturday at Athlone Petty Sessions to Mullingar Jail, for convening a meeting of tenants at Drum, in the county of Roscommon, and advising them to pay no rent.—On an accusation of having incited the people, at a Land League hunt at Shanaglish, in the county of Galway, to murder a farmer in that district, the Rev. Father O'Higgins, a suspended priest, has been committed for trial at the Galway Assizes. Mr. A. E. Herbert, a magistrate, and landlord of property in Castleisland, county Kerry, was on Thursday night, last week, shot dead near his own residence, and within a quarter of a mile of the police barracks.—Mr. W. B. Smythe, an extensive landowner in Westmeath, was shot at whilst driving home from church on Sunday. He escaped, but his sister-in-law, Mrs. Henry Smythe, who was in the carriage with him, was killed, nearly the whole left side of her head being blown away.

An interesting incident in the life of Longfellow was related by Mr. Moncure D. Conway, at his chapel in South-place, Finsbury, on Sunday. Mr. Conway was told by the poet in 1853 that many years before, when he visited London, he, being then without any personal friends in the metropolis, experienced that sense of solitude which a stranger in London is apt especially to feel upon a London Sunday. He happened to walk into South-place Chapel, where Mr. W. J. Fox was then pastor. As he entered, the congregation were singing the poet's "Psalm of Life." The cheering effect upon Longfellow—the "thrill of joy" which he felt—was ever with him a cherished reminiscence of that visit to London. He had never before heard his poem sung. After being told this story on Sunday, the congregation were asked to sing the "Psalm of Life," and this was done with fervour. All the music at South-place on Sunday was sung to the words of Longfellow, and "Longfellow" was the subject of Mr. Conway's discourse.

"Who shall watch our watchmen?" is the question suggested by the following police case:—The Richmond magistrates were engaged for a considerable time yesterday week in hearing a charge of burglary preferred against a constable of the Metropolitan police, named William Guthrie. Mr. Marshall, a chemist, of Kew, had missed sums of money from his till, and on Monday, last week, he secreted himself in the parlour adjoining his shop, in company with three friends. Shortly after midnight, the prisoner presented himself through a trap-door leading into the shop, and at once made his way to the till, which he unlocked. Mr. Marshall and his friends then rushed upon him, when he extinguished his bull's-eye. One of the prosecutor's friends, however, threw the light of a dark lantern upon him, and, presenting a revolver at his head, said, "318 V, if you move a step, you are a dead man!" Prisoner was taken into custody, and at the Richmond police station were found upon him a corkscrew, a small table-knife, and a combination tool, with the gimlet open. The magistrates committed him for trial.



1. The Brotherly Kiss, with "Christus Voskris!"
4. The Brotherly Kiss in a Lady's Drawing-room.

2. Selling willow-sprigs on the steps of the Isaac Cathedral.
5. The "Christus Voskris!" at Midnight, Easter Saturday.

3. Presenting Food to the Priest for his Blessing.
6. After the Forty Days' Fast.

EASTER IN RUSSIA.—SEE PAGE 334.

THE QUEEN IN THE RIVIERA.

The amenities of her Majesty's sojourn on the Mediterranean shore, in these weeks of repose and wholesome change of scene, are much enhanced by the local attractions, to a visitor at Mentone, which the taste of English residents has pointed out, and even improved. We have given some views of the Châlet des Rosiers, Mr. C. Henfrey's villa, which was offered by its owner and graciously accepted by the Queen, for her temporary abode. It is situated near the beach, but on ground high above the sea level, amidst a wood of olives and orange and lemon trees. It faces the sea, with Mentone on the right and the mountain which marks the frontier between France and Italy on the left. It is approached by a zigzag path called the St. Jacques, about 120 yards in length, starting from the sea. This route leads to the gardens of the châlet, which are designed after the English fashion, adorned with palm-trees, orange-trees and rare exotic plants, the most beautiful to be found in Mentone. The châlet is constructed after the manner of the Swiss villas, with a terrace encircling the ground floor. The entrance is to the right of the châlet. There is a porch reached by marble steps. Thence one enters the vestibule, to the right of which is the Queen's dining-room, and to the left a small salon, the study of her Majesty. The two bay windows of the dining-room open on the terrace in the direction of Italy. The study contains a small elegant table in black wood fringed with gold, which is the work-table of the Queen, and also a large table, six chairs, and a sofa. The bedrooms of the Queen and of Princess Beatrice are on the first floor. A boudoir separates them. The furniture of the Queen's bed-room is in oak and bamboo. There is a magnificent bed, in the style of Louis XIV., and richly gilded, from Baden-Baden. It is the property of the Queen. The room of Princess Beatrice is furnished in like manner. On the second floor are five chambers, which will be occupied by the suite of the Queen. They are furnished in the same style, though less richly than the Queen's bed-room. On this floor, and looking to the front, has been constructed a sort of loggia, whence a splendid view may be obtained. As the châlet is not large enough for all the suite, two



THE PALAZZO ORENCO, AT MORTOLA, NEAR MENTONE.

houses near at hand—namely, the Villa Henrietta and the Villa San José, belonging to M. d'Adhemar—have been put at their disposition. The Hôtel des Anglais has also received General Sir H. Ponsonby and some of the suite.

Among the delightful scenes of the neighbourhood, visited by the Queen and Princess Beatrice, not the least interesting is the romantic garden which Dr. J. Henry Bennet, M.D., has constructed upon the rocky terraces of the mountain side, 300 ft. above the sea, at Grimaldi, a hamlet with an old ruined feudal tower, east of the bay of Mentone. His horticultural plans and achievements are described in his book, "Winter and Spring on the Shores of the Mediterranean," in which the botanist, and naturalists generally, will find much that is worthy of their notice. Dr. Bennet at once made an offer to her Majesty, which was graciously accepted, of the exclusive use of this garden during her stay at Mentone. It is perfectly isolated in the mountains, but within ten minutes' drive of the Châlet des Rosiers, and has an extent of about eight acres, hanging as it were on the flank of the mountain. The Queen and Princess must find this a real boon of enjoyment, as the garden of the villa which they inhabit is too much overlooked. There are two pleasant rooms in the ancient tower, commanding magnificent sea and mountain views; and this garden, which is on the Italian side of the frontier, near the Pont St. Louis, may be esteemed one of the loveliest spots on the face of the earth.

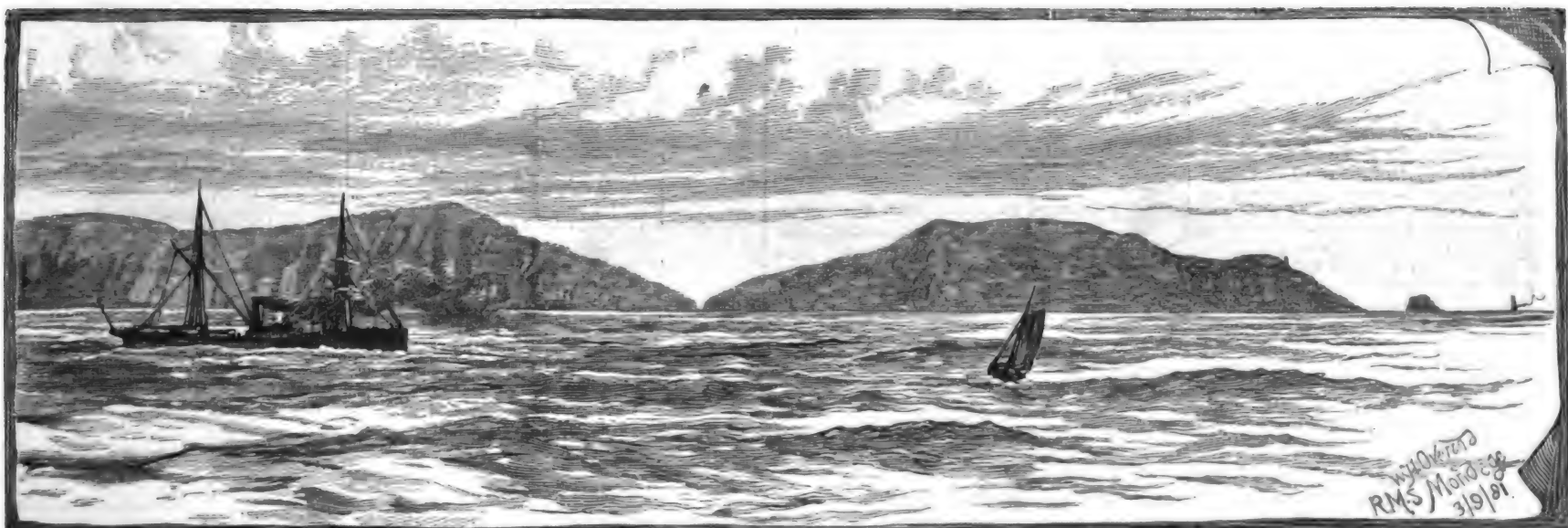
Another of our illustrations shows the Palazzo Orenco, at La Mortola, near Mentone, which was visited by the Queen and Princess Beatrice on the 25th ult. It is the residence of Mr. Thomas Hanbury, whose well-known garden and grounds, of about one hundred acres, occupy almost the entire cape bounding the bay of Mentone on the east. The Royal party remained about two hours; her Majesty sketching the lovely view of the coast from the drawing-room windows and greatly admiring the rare plants collected from all parts of the world, with which the garden abounds. It is known that La Mortola was a station in the time of the Romans; and the mother of Julius Agricola lived at Ventimiglia, the neighbouring town, in the first century. A piece of the old road, which has



THE TORRE DI GRIMALDI, NEAR MENTONE.



DR. HENRY BENNET'S GARDEN, NEAR MENTONE.



CAPE FINISTERRE, WHERE THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP DOURO WAS SUNK BY A COLLISION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

existed for the past two thousand years, runs through the garden; and near this are tombs, containing Roman lamps, coins, and relics of antiquity. The house is four or five hundred years old, and was anciently used for defensive purposes, when the coast was ravaged by Saracens and Corsairs. Mr. Hanbury, who was formerly a well-known merchant at Shanghai, has been knighted by the King of Italy for his efforts to promote education in this part of the Riviera.

LOSS OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP DOURO.

A terrible disaster at sea, causing much loss of life, took place off Cape Finisterre, Bay of Biscay, on Saturday night, about eleven o'clock. The Royal Mail Steam-Ship Company's ship Douro, on her homeward passage from Brazil to Southampton, had left Lisbon on the Friday of last week, and had passed forty-five miles north of Cape Finisterre, when she came into collision with a Spanish steamer, the Yrurac Bat, of Bilbao, which was on a voyage from Corunna to Porto Rico or Havannah. Both vessels sank within half an hour; but a hundred and twenty persons were saved from the Douro, and thirty-six from the Spanish steamer, being picked up from boats by the British steamer Hidalgo, of Hull, which fortunately happened to be near. The Douro had on board fifty-five passengers for Southampton—namely, thirty-eight from Lisbon, nine from Rio de Janeiro, two from Bahia, and six from Pernambuco. The crew numbered eighty hands. The Yrurac Bat was bound from Corunna to Havannah, and is believed to have had sixty-eight persons on board, including passengers. Many of the Douro's boats were smashed by the collision, but the others appear to have been lowered, and the passengers placed in them. A scene of great confusion is stated to have followed the collision, and it seems certain that the only survivors from either vessel are those who were picked up by the Hidalgo. This would make the loss of life on board the Douro fifteen, and on board the Yrurac Bat thirty-two, or a total of forty-seven. It is stated, however, in a telegram from Vigo, that four of the passengers and eighteen of the crew of the Douro are missing, including the captain, four officers, the purser, and the first and second engineers, so that it seems doubtful how many persons have really perished. Several of the survivors received injuries by the collision. The mails, specie, and baggage on board the Douro are lost.

The accounts of this disaster by no means agree as to where the fault lay, but from the statements made as to the damage received by each vessel, it would appear that the Yrurac Bat must have struck the Douro almost amidships on the starboard side, as the latter vessel had a large hole in that place, and the Spaniard had her bows stove in.

A telegram from Corunna received at Lloyd's states:—"The Douro, when 45 miles north of Finisterre, wind N.N.E., strong, sighted a light on starboard bow; the chief officer was on the bridge; sea heavy; order given to port, too late to save collision; the vessel was struck at 10.50 p.m.; officers cool, but no authority maintained after collision; confusion in lowering boats; tackle of boat fouled, no knives to cut away; at eleven sinking fast, stern first; seven boats had got away safely; the Hidalgo stood by and rendered every assistance."

The Mayor of Southampton has arranged a conference with the local representatives of the Royal Mail Steam-Ship Company for the purpose of opening a fund for the relief of sufferers by the loss of the Douro.

EASTER IN RUSSIA.

A page of sketches has been engraved, showing the manner in which Russians keep their Easter Festival. During the forty days' fast they abstain from all food derived from the flesh of beasts or from lacteal products, milk, butter, and cheese being strictly forbidden, and eggs likewise. Fish, vegetables, and pastry may be eaten, but these must be cooked with oil. On the morning of Easter Sunday every person greets every other person with the exclamation, "Christus Voskris!" that is to say, "Christ has arisen!" Old and young, of the Russian Church, rush into one another's arms and bestow on each other a brotherly kiss; women and girls, people of different ranks and classes in society, accept this Easter greeting from strangers. It is droll to see how "moujiks" and "zvorniks," coachmen and house-porters of St. Petersburg, who have perhaps already taken so much brandy as to lose their sense of propriety, will claim to give a fraternal embrace to any fashionable lady or gentleman they meet. The gendarmes or military police are fondly hugged and kissed, upon this occasion, by the affectionate "roughs" of the city; and there is much treating with something to eat or something to drink. Among people of refinement, the kissing is on the forehead or the cheek; every Russian lady will kiss the brow of her visitor on Easter Day. On the steps of the great Isaac Cathedral, there is a brisk traffic in branches and sprigs of blossoming willow, this plant, as in England, being taken to represent palms at the Church festival of Palm Sunday. The branches are blessed by a priest, and are then hung up in the people's dwellings, behind the pictures of saints on the walls; they are believed to secure good health and good fortune to the household during the next twelvemonth. Another sketch represents the priest blessing articles of food, pies and tarts, cakes, hams, and groceries,

which the people bring to him for this purpose; he sprinkles these articles with holy water, and pronounces a benediction, as he passes along a lane formed of benches and boards upon stands, outside the church-door. Behind the priest, as we see, walks an attendant or acolyte, carrying two baskets, one of which contains a store of the consecrated wax-tapers, for sale to those who will present them as offerings in the church, while the money gained by their sale is put into the other basket. The grand ceremony of benediction, at midnight, performed by the Archimandrite at the Isaac Cathedral, attracts a congregation of thousands, waiting several hours in the cold. When the prelate, with an imposing procession, comes forth out of the opened doors, they fall upon their knees to receive his blessing. Most of them, exclaiming "Christus Voskris!" make the sign of the cross, at arm's length over their breasts, and fall to mutual embracing and kissing, whether friends or enemies. It is customary, if any criminals in Russia lie under sentence of death before Easter, not to let the execution be postponed beyond that day, lest the Czar should feel himself obliged to grant a pardon without regard to the justice of the case. Immediately after the Easter ceremonies, there is a general resort to feasting and indulgence in the pleasures of the table. Medical opinion condemns this practice, more especially when the stomach has been weakened by forty days' fasting. The physicians, apothecaries, undertakers, and grave-diggers, if they thought only of their own pocket, might have nothing to say against it.

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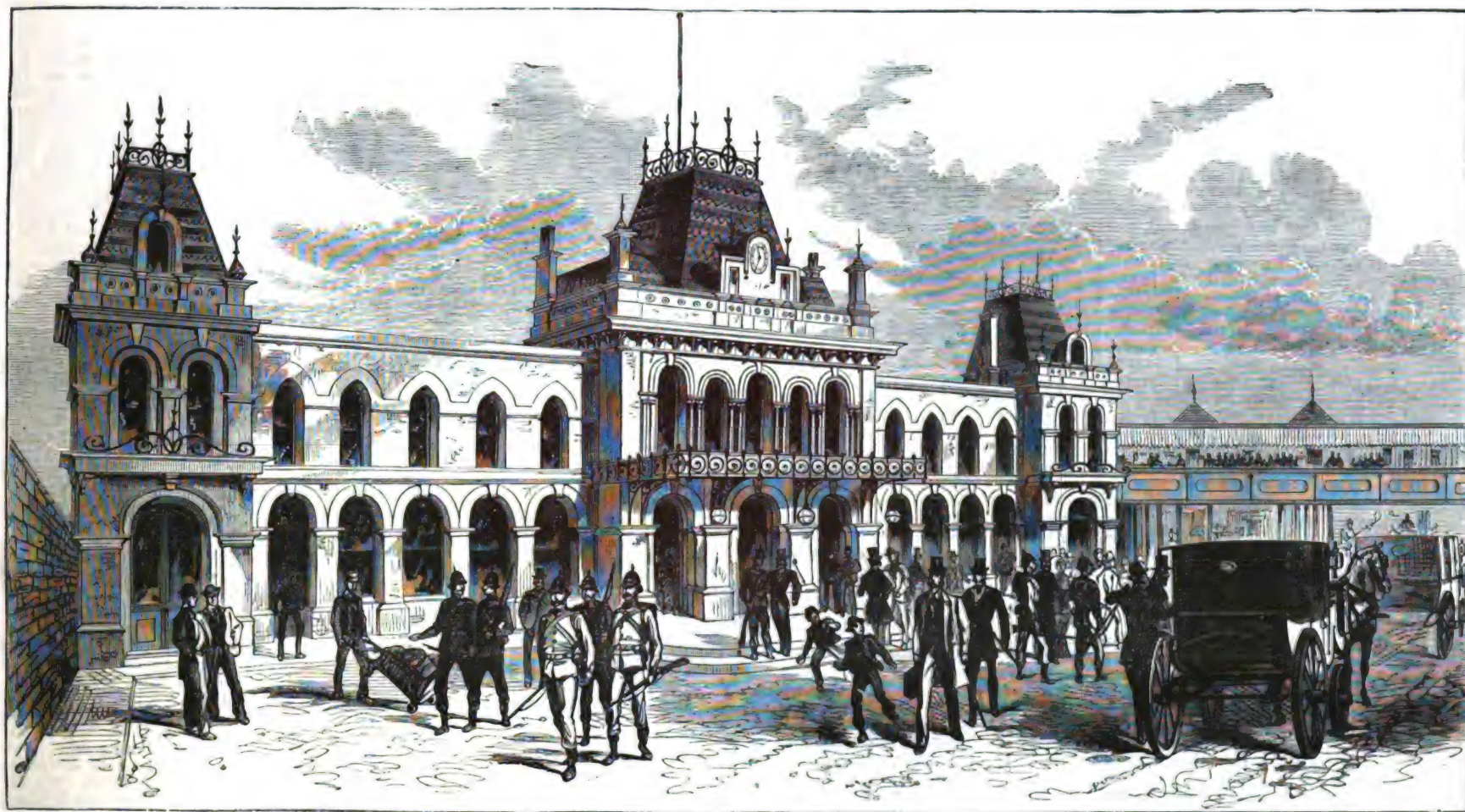
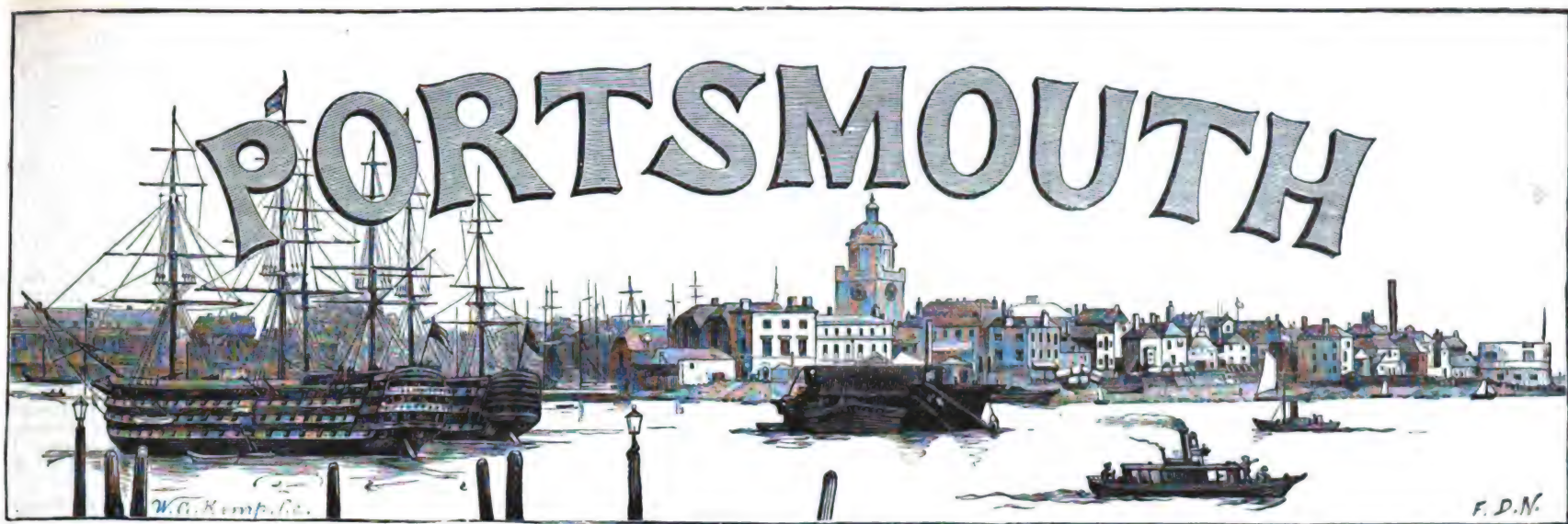
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SKETCHES OF PORTSMOUTH.

In another page of this week's paper we describe the arrangements for next Monday's review. Our present purpose is rather to describe some of the features of interest in Portsmouth and the neighbourhood which might otherwise escape the notice of those who have not previously visited the locality, or who possess no special local knowledge. Portsmouth, while one of the most ancient boroughs in the kingdom, is also one which has undergone remarkable expansion in the course of the present generation. It has more than doubled its population in the time; and this means, amongst other things, that one half of the town is, comparatively speaking, new. It is equally true, though not necessarily implied, that many of its ancient landmarks have been removed. When the review of 1868 took place the old fortifications still encircled the place; and, if cumbersome and useless, they were at least picturesque. To-day scarcely any vestiges of these old-time memorials remain, and such as still survive are doomed to early extinction. One of these "bits" is the Town Quay Gate, of which our Artist presents us with a recognisable illustration. It will shortly be removed to permit of the extension of the Camber and the erection of a new Custom-House, and if the change be to something less ornamental it will, at any rate, be more useful. The Town Quay, however, is not one of the first objects to strike the eye; and it will, perhaps, be better for us to make the acquaintance of the old town in a more orthodox manner.

As we are coming from London, and have not joined the citizen soldiers in their famous march to relieve the garrison, we prosaically take the train at Waterloo or London Bridge, and after rather more than a two-hours' ride, at a not particularly rapid rate, are safely landed at the Town Station, as it is now called, in contradistinction to the Harbour Station, at the end of the Hard, which immediately faces the Isle of Wight. This extra three-quarters of a mile is, no doubt, a great convenience to travellers from London and from places along the railway who wish to reach "the Island" with as little trouble as possible; but the extension has had one very objectionable effect. It runs through Victoria Park, dividing it into two very unequal portions, and depriving it of any pretensions to an imposing appearance. In 1868 the extension had not commenced, and the park was merely a geographical expression. For some years the ground was suffered to remain as meadow land, and it is only four years since it was formally opened by the then Mayor, Alderman W. D. King. The flower-beds are neatly laid out, and considerable success has attended their cultivation; but there is a deficiency of shrubs, with no trees to speak of at present. The situation, however, is central, if not exactly commanding, and it was naturally one of the first objects to attract our artist's attention. It is noticeable that the high-level platform at the station crosses Commercial-road, the busiest thoroughfare in the borough; and from this platform a very good view can be obtained by those who are fortunate enough to have access to it of the Volunteers as they march along the road on the way to Portsdown Hill. Immediately below is the park, where the guns are to be parked, and no doubt, when gay with decorations, as it will be next Monday, a striking effect will be produced. But we are visitors rather than Volunteers, and, turning our back to the hills, we at once make for the old town of Portsmouth. Outside the station Commercial-road makes a considerable curve, and taking the branch which conducts us in a westerly direction, we pass the Theatre Royal—rumour says it is to be rebuilt, and it certainly wants it—and so to the commencement of Cambridge-road, where some of the latest town improvements are conspicuous, and one feature of these somewhat astonishes us. At the corner is St. Michael's-road, the buildings upon it being all of a public character. These are the offices of the Poor Law Guardians and the overseers, the English Presbyterian Church, the Royal Seamen and Marine Orphans' Schools, and St. Michael and All Saints' Church. There is some approach to uniformity of design about these buildings, the general effect of which is heightened by all being built of brick with stone facings. If not very remarkable, they are all handsome structures, and what can rarely be said in such cases, they have all been built with a due regard to economy and efficiency, if we may be allowed this very Parliamentary expression. It is not these buildings, however, that cause our astonishment. This feeling is reserved for the Officers' Recreation Ground, which abuts on the two roads, and round which extensive earthworks have been thrown up, not to resist the advance of some possible foe, but merely to intercept the gaze of curious spectators. Considering that the military authorities have for years been engaged in levelling the old fortifications, it seems surprising that this particular form of eccentricity should have been permitted. From the inside of the grounds the sloping earthworks have certainly a pretty appearance, but their aspect from the roadway is extremely objectionable, if not positively repulsive. At the opposite side of the road is the nearly completed official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, which is to supersede the Government House in the High-street. Probably on the score of comfort and convenience it will be all that an official residence can reasonably be expected to be; but to outward estimation it is an unsightly structure. The spacious grounds which surround it will, when tastefully laid out, add to the general effect.

Still pursuing the same direction, we shall now leave Commercial-road, the continuation of which is called Cambridge-road, and to the Officers' Recreation Ground succeeds that of the non-commissioned officers and men. It stretches on this side from Burnaby-road, at the corner of which is the gymnasium, to St. George's-road, the corner of which is occupied by the Grammar School. This building is included in our sketches, and its history is deserving of a brief description. In 1732 William Smith, M.D., bequeathed to trustees, "Virtuti et literis sacrum," the freehold of a small farm in the Isle of Wight, and a small school was established and carried on in Portsmouth for many years on the proceeds of the rental of this farm. In process of time, however, not a single boy remained on the foundation, and successive Head Masters continued to receive the income from the estate for seventy years. The intervention of the Court of Chancery was invoked in 1815, but it was not until 1822 that effect was given to the Lord Chancellor's decision. The school was resuscitated, but it again fell into decay; and in 1874, when the Endowed Schools Commission visited Portsmouth, they found the school-room unoccupied, and not a single boy being educated on the foundation, although the master continued to pocket his stipend with unfaltering regularity. The Commissioners prepared a scheme, an effective Governing Body was appointed, and the War Office Board conceded the present commanding site for the sum of £2000. The school was built, and formally opened on Jan. 16, 1879. So rapid was the rise of the school—it started with 80 scholars, and now has 260—that the building has already had to be enlarged; and it is intended to build the Head Master (Mr. A. W. Jerrard) a residence, as soon as the Governing Body feel justified in incurring the outlay.

We now enter the historic High-street, of which our Artist supplies two sketches, one showing Government House, the

residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the General commanding the Southern Division; and the other the house at the door of which George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, was assassinated by John Felton, Aug. 23, 1628. The Duke was in conversation with Sir Thomas Fryer, when Felton stabbed him over the shoulder, the knife penetrating the heart. "The villain has killed me," exclaimed the Duke, and, pulling out the weapon, he fell dead. So sudden and noiseless was the occurrence, that the bystanders at first thought the Duke had been seized with an apoplectic fit, but on seeing the blood flowing from his breast and mouth the greatest excitement prevailed, and the Duchess of Buckingham and the Countess of Anglesey, who were in the house at the time, were carried shrieking to their apartments. Felton does not seem to have been noticed at the moment, but a man's hat was found near the door, and in the crown of it was sewn a paper, on which was written:—"That man is cowardly, base, and deserveth not the name of a gentleman or souldier, that is not willing to sacrifice his life for the honour of his God, his King, and Country. Let no man commend me for doing of it, but rather discommmend themselves as the cause of it, for if God had not taken away our hearts for our sinnes he would not have gone so long unpunished.—Jo. Felton." Felton was found in the kitchen, and at once gave himself into custody. It is related of him that on one occasion, being offended by a gentleman, he cut a piece off his own finger, and, inclosing it with a challenge, sent it to him, to show how little he heeded pain, provided he could have revenge. He was kept in prison—having undergone several examinations—until November, and was executed, towards the end of the month, at Tyburn, his body being afterwards hung in chains on Southsea beach. A little higher up, on the same side as Buckingham House, is the George Hotel, a famous hostelry in the old coaching days, and still the head-quarters of the London or Brighton and Portsmouth coach, when that costly pastime is indulged in by gentlemen "whips." Still higher up the High-street is intersected by a road which leads to Southsea Common in one direction, and to the Dockyard in the other. A few yards down this latter road, or Lombard-street as it is called, is St. Thomas's Church, the mother church of the town, and containing some interesting memorials. If not quite satisfactory to modern ecclesiastical notions, it is still a spacious and picturesque structure, as will be seen from the view we give of it. There is a monument in the chancel to the Duke of Buckingham, containing an inscription which may, without violence to anybody's feelings, be described as fulsome. Perhaps, however, the most interesting memorial is the register, illuminated on vellum, of the marriage of Charles II. with Catherine of Braganza, which is in the vestry. Charles was not married at St. Thomas's Church, but at the Government Chapel, on the Grand Parade, now the site of the Garrison Church, on May 21, 1662. Catherine landed at Portsmouth, a considerable fleet having assembled at Spithead to do her honour, and the scene is described in the chronicles of the time as remarkably gay and animated. "The Queen," says Evelyn, "arrived with a train of Portuguese ladies in their monstrous fardingales, or guard-infantas; their complexions olivador, and sufficiently disagreeable; her Majesty in the same habit; her foretop long, and turned aside very strangely. She was yet of the handsomest countenance of all the rest, and though low of stature, prettily shaped; languishing and excellent eyes; her teeth wronging her mouth by sticking a little too far out; for the rest lovely enough."

In these days of reckless balloon ascents—if we may be permitted a somewhat violent transition—we may introduce a story, showing how history repeats itself. The tower of St. Thomas's Church is 120 ft. high, at the summit of which is a dome surmounted by a large gilt ship, full-rigged. From this giddy height a Mr. Murray once launched himself in a species of parachute, reaching the ground in safety; but he met with his death in attempting to repeat the experiment at Chichester Cathedral. Turning again into the High-street we encounter the Guildhall, a shabby-looking edifice, which is part market-house and part Townhall. It dates from 1837, being partly built by subscription, and already the site for a new and commodious Townhall has been secured, by arrangement with the War Office, in the vicinity of the Town Station. Not many doors off is the Soldiers' Institute, inseparably associated with the name of Miss Robinson, "the soldier's friend." It cannot lay claim to any architectural pretensions, inasmuch as it simply consists of several large dwelling-houses joined together; but it has been so greatly altered and improved that it may fairly be spoken of as a commodious and handsome building. It is open to soldiers and sailors free, though all refreshments—these are of a non-intoxicating character—have to be paid for. The tariff is extremely moderate, and the Institute is kept in excellent condition. Miss Robinson is a very active philanthropist; and, as she has many willing coadjutors, a perfect network of agencies—social, moral, and religious—is kept in full swing. The Institute was not in existence at the time of the last review, and it should be one not of the least attractive objects to our volunteers next week. Just round the corner is the Grand Parade, with the old Guard House, the last remaining piece of the old fortifications, and the Garrison Church, at the furthest corner, and a little to the rear of the line of houses. The present edifice, of which we give a sketch, has been restored almost to the extent of being entirely rebuilt. The old "Domus Dei," as it was called, was originally part of a hospital founded by De Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, in 1238. In the time of Henry VIII. it fell into the hands of the Government, when the whole of the buildings, with the exception of the chapel, were taken down. The latter was ever after used by the troops in garrison, and it is now styled the Royal Garrison Church. The burial ground surrounding it is filled with the ashes of heroes, chief amongst which may be mentioned that great soldier, the conqueror of Scinde, Sir Charles James Napier; a plain stone monument outside and a stall in the church itself are the only visible memorials of his greatness. The High-street terminates at the entrance to Victoria, or Portsmouth Pier, and the roadway here, taking a turn almost at right angles, runs for a short distance, until it is stopped at the point where the floating-bridge crosses the harbour. This bridge, of which our Artist gives a sketch, is always an object of interest to visitors who see it for the first time. It is as firm and almost as solid as a piece of the roadway, and the heaviest trucks and vehicles of every description, with their horses attached, are driven straight upon it without the slightest difficulty. A thousand soldiers, without their impedimenta, can be conveyed at one time; and as a matter of fact, whole contingents are constantly taken across in passing to and fro between the forts on both sides of the harbour. In addition to the floating-bridge there are numerous small steam-launches, which convey passengers across every few minutes, the uniform charge both of bridge and launches being one penny.

It is time now that we turned our attention to Southsea, which is not only one of the most popular seaside resorts in the kingdom but also one that has undergone a most remarkable development. Within living memory it was an insignificant

offshoot of the old town, and even to this day the older inhabitants still call it, half jestingly, "the village." Some thousands of handsome houses now occupy ground, much of which a few years ago was a wilderness of swamp and morass; and though the "speculative" builders have of late had to pull up a little, they are still fairly employed. We referred above to the intersection of the High-street, near St. Thomas's Church, one arm of which (Pembroke-road) leads to Southsea. Turning down this road, we quickly reach the Governor's-green, which faces the Royal Naval Club at one side, and has the Royal Garrison Church at the other or western end. Along two of its sides are what remain of the old fortifications, and from these lines a capital view can be obtained of the troops as they march to and from church on Sundays. A very few yards further we reach the beginning of the Common. Away to the immediate right of us, and quite at the water's edge, Cawte's Hotel and Assembly Rooms, and the Southsea Clarence Esplanade Pier. The last is the spot where visitors most do congregate during the season, and where the splendid bands of the regiments composing the garrison play nightly, and on alternate afternoons. Our Artist has done no injustice to the scene, but his sketch serves to remind us of its one artistic disadvantage. Not only this extreme corner of it, but the whole beach, and, in fact, the entire town, lie low and flat, the consequence being that no bird's-eye view or panoramic picture of Portsmouth conveys anything like an adequate idea of its real attractiveness. The Clarence Esplanade Pier has, within the last two or three years, been extended and improved at a cost of about £8000; but, stimulated by the rivalry of the new South Parade Pier, a mile lower down the beach and in the heart of East Southsea, it has been resolved to spend an additional £10,000 in the erection of a large and handsome glass and iron Pavilion, the ground for which will be obtained by an extension of the Pier in an easterly direction. The work has already been commenced, and is to be finished during the approaching summer. Standing on this Pier, and looking westward, we have a view of the mouth of Portsmouth Harbour, of the Clarence Victualling Yard (on the Gosport side); of Haslar Naval Hospital, with its 2000 beds; and of Fort Monckton, at the furthest point. Straight in front of the Pier is the town of Ryde, the coast of the Island stretching at great length in both directions; while before us, on the Solent, are the three iron-clad forts which form an addition to the sea-defences of Portsmouth. From this Pier, as also from the Harbour Station, steamers, which are the property of the railway companies, ply frequently between the Island and the mainland. Leaving the Pier, and proceeding along the beach, which is studded with naval and military monuments, and captured guns, we come to Southsea Castle, a stronghold originally built in the time of Henry VIII., partially destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder in 1759, and rebuilt in 1814. It now affords accommodation for 200 men, and has, besides, apartments for officers. The fortress proper is approached by a winding passage and drawbridge, leading to a gateway, above which are the arms of Charles II. Since the Castle was rebuilt, it has been surrounded by a high brick wall, having a wide gateway opening on to the Common. There is a capital carriage-drive along the beach and behind the Castle, but pedestrians prefer to keep close to the sea, a macadamised footpath conducting them close past the Castle until the open beach is again reached. A little further on is the new South Parade Pier, to which we have just referred, with its handsome pavilion and splendid sea view. A mile beyond this point, passing Limps Fort by the way, at the very extremity of Portsea Island, are the fine barracks of the Royal Marine Artillery at Eastney and Fort Cumberland. Southsea Common is Government property, and on it the troops of the garrison are constantly exercised and drilled. It is also the scene of frequent reviews of the regulars; and on the Queen's birthday the whole of the troops in garrison are turned out upon it, the customary evolutions terminating at noon precisely with a *feu de joie*. The Common, down to a comparatively recent date, was covered with furze and in a generally unkempt condition; but, with the aid of convict labour, it was brought eventually into comparatively good condition. We are told that in 1220 "the finest army England ever saw lay encamped here" under Hubert de Burgh, and in 1386 28,000 men were encamped here for some months. The whole of the army of England was reviewed on the Common by Edward IV. on May 26, 1475. Of Southsea itself, it is not necessary to say much. Like other fashionable watering-places it has many handsome houses, replete with modern improvements, but unlike them, it is distinguished by its large resident population of naval and military officers, with their families and belongings. This imparts a social prestige to the place, which probably makes it unique, and unquestionably gives it a stability and importance that can hardly be said to attach to places which are more dependent upon the whims and caprices of fashion.

Portsmouth Royal Dockyard, which, beyond all question, is the greatest establishment in the place, is situated in the old parish of Portsea, having its principal entrance on the Common Hard, to which reference has already been made. Certain parts of it are open daily to the public, who are conducted over the establishment in batches, under the charge of members of the Metropolitan police—the Dockyard being *par excellence* a Government establishment, and no local control over it being allowed. There are nearly 6000 men and boys constantly employed in the yard, and every description of iron ship-building and repairs is carried on within its walls. It is almost superfluous to say that the most improved machinery is employed, not forgetting the steam-hammers and the block-making apparatus. There are about a dozen of these steam-hammers in the main smithy, and not fewer than twenty throughout the yard. Since the question of lighting by electricity has come to the fore, a distinct establishment has been started in the dockyard, and it now supplies the electric light to all the ships of war requiring it, as well as carrying on experiments from time to time. Large as the present electric shop is, it is proposed to extend it, and experiments are now being made with the view of determining the best means of lighting the entire dockyard by electricity. The various establishments and stores throughout the yard are, in fact, so extensive that it would be impossible even briefly to indicate them all within our prescribed limits. Before the great extension works were begun in 1867, the yard covered about 118 acres, with twelve docks and five building-slips. The great steam-basin was opened by her Majesty on May 25, 1848; the steam factory was completed in 1849; and the foundry in 1861. We may remark, parenthetically, that there is a church in the yard, dedicated to St. Anne, which dates from 1785. The extension works cover ninety-six acres, of which sixty acres were reclaimed from the mud lands of the harbour. Between 700 and 800 convicts were for many years employed in excavating and making bricks used in the construction of the docks, of which 20,000,000 were made annually by machinery, and burnt in five of Hoffman's German kilns. Between 2000 and 3000 workmen were also employed by the contractors, Messrs. Leathes, Smith, and Co., who had over fourteen miles of railway laid down and fourteen locomotives in constant use. The original estimate of the work was two

millions and a quarter, but what the actual outlay was we have been unable to ascertain. The great steam-basin, referred to above is 380 ft. by 260 ft., its area being 2½ acres. It is small in comparison with the repairing basin in the extension works, the dimensions of which are 1323 ft. by 700 ft., its area being twenty-two acres. The rigging and fitting basins cover an area of thirty acres, the depth from the copings to the bottom of the basins being 40 ft. The water in the basins at spring tides (high water) is 36 ft., which can be further raised, by means of enormous chain-pumps, to the coping level. Connected with the repairing-basin are two locks and four dry docks, each measuring 500 ft. in length.

The antiquity of Portsmouth dockyard goes almost as far back as that of the town itself. In the reign of King John, according to the volume of "Close Rolls," edited by the Record Commissioners, the following Royal mandate was issued:—"The King to the Sheriff of Southampton, &c.—We order you without delay to cause our docks at Portsmouth to be inclosed with a good strong wall, in such manner as our beloved and faithful William Archdeacon of Taunton will tell you, for the preservation of our ships and galleys; and likewise to cause pent-houses to be made to the same walls, in which all our ships' tackle may be safely kept; and use as much dispatch as you can in order that the same may be completed this summer, lest in the ensuing winter our ships and galleys and their rigging incur any damage by your default, and when we know the cost it shall be accounted to you.—20th May, 14 John A.D." We sometimes laugh good-naturedly at the choice which Prime Ministers sometimes make of First Lords of the Admiralty; but fancy an Archdeacon being at the head of the "Queen's Navee!" Though chosen thus early as a naval arsenal, the yard at Portsmouth remained for centuries a comparatively small establishment. Down to 1650 it had no mast-house, no dry dock, not above a hundred shipwrights, and only one team of horses. Even in 1698 the only dock at Portsmouth was a wet dock.

The old and new Gun Wharves are at some distance south of the Dockyard proper, and project into the harbour on either side of the dam or pond which separates Portsmouth and Portsea. The old Gun Wharf, which is on the Portsea side, was begun in 1662 by one William Shakespeare, and the Shakespeare Head, in Bishop-street, was so-called, it is said, from the workmen being paid there. The Armoury was built in 1797 for the reception of 21,000 stand of arms. The "new" Gun Wharf, as it is called, dates back to 1797, in which year it was commenced on land reclaimed from the Camber, and consolidated with earth excavated from the south dock. The work was completed in 1814. Three years earlier the large storehouse was begun, the foundation-stone being laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence. There is an enormous accumulation of shot and shell here; and the guns range from 3-pounders to 38 tons. Besides specimens of every known kind of musket, carbine, and rifle, the great armoury has racked 21,000 stand of Henry-Martini rifles, ready to be issued at a moment's notice.

In dealing with these Royal establishments, it is not undesirable that we should take some notice of Royalty itself. Portsmouth has often been honoured with Royal and illustrious visitors, and some of these occasions have a genuine interest. George III. paid a visit to the town on June 23, 1773, entering by the Landport gate, where he was received with a triple discharge of 232 pieces of cannon, mounted on the ramparts of Portsmouth, at Blockhouse Fort, and at Southsea Castle. As a matter of course, the Corporation, with whom was included the Recorder, waited upon his Majesty with a loyal address, and had the honour of kissing the King's hand. His Majesty made a thorough inspection of the Dockyard and of the Fleet at Spithead, during his five days' stay, and, on leaving, caused £1500 to be distributed to the artificers in the Dockyard; £350 to the crews of the *Barfleur* and *Augusta* yachts, and also the crew of his Majesty's barge; besides the sum of £250 to the poor of Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport. His Majesty also knighted five naval officers, and, finally, was "pleased to release the prisoners confined in Portsmouth Jail for debt." Queen Victoria's first visit to her chief naval arsenal was paid on Feb. 28, 1842, and it seems to have been the occasion of a good deal of pomp of the antique sort. Her Majesty was preceded by the Lords of the Admiralty and the Duke of Wellington, who took up their quarters at the George Hotel. The garrison, of course, turned out on duty; and shortly after noon the Queen, with an escort of Scots Greys, made her appearance. Upon the arrival of the procession at the Lion Gate the Queen was met by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Hercules Pakenham, with staff, who went through the ceremony of presenting the keys of the garrison to her Majesty, the keys being the same as were presented to the Prince Regent in 1814. On entering the gate the cortège was received with the usual salute from the batteries and the ships in harbour; and, after a *déjeuner* in the Dockyard, her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Duke of Wellington, and other illustrious personages visited the St. Vincent, 120, the flag-ship of Sir E. Codrington. On board the ship, as we are informed, "the Queen recognised some of the seamen who were on board her yacht when, as Princess Victoria, she was, with the Duchess of Kent, staying at Norris Castle." The next day the Royal party visited H.M.S. *Queen*, lying at Spithead, and the very interesting account which follows we take from "Annals of Portsmouth," by Mr. W. H. Saunders, published in 1880 by Hamilton, Adams, and Co.:

"As the Royal party crossed the jetty a drizzling rain was falling, and it was noticed by all how gallantly the hero of a hundred fights held his umbrella over the head of his Sovereign. Arrived on board, as the Royal party were going down one of ladders, the Duke of Wellington slipped, and shook the plume out of his cocked hat, which was picked up by Miss Codrington, who, rolling it in her handkerchief, said to the Duke: 'Your Grace must not expect to have this again.' 'Ah!' said the Duke, 'I lose many things this way; I suppose you must keep it.' After visiting the cabin, her Majesty was shown the store-rooms, and the tiers and cockpit of the ship, which were brilliantly lighted with lanterns and variegated lamps. The bulkhead of the gun-room having been previously tried up, the lower deck was seen from stem to stern to the greatest advantage, and this splendid battery of 32 and 68-pounders drew from the Queen the remark, 'This is indeed grand; this is very fine.'

"On returning to the quarter-deck, her Majesty expressed a wish to see the ship's company at their dinner. As soon as it was ready, and the grog served out, the Royal party went below. As their Sovereign stepped on the lower deck the men stood up, and, although her Majesty kindly desired that they might be seated, they continued standing during her progress round the deck. On arriving opposite the table abreast the mainmast, her Majesty intimated to Captain Rice her desire to taste the grog. The gallant Captain immediately ordered a glass to be brought; but the Queen said, 'No; I wish to taste it as the men have it.' A mess-basin was filled from the grog-can on the nearest table, and presented by Captain Rice on his knee. Her Majesty, having tasted it, smilingly remarked that it was very good, and, taking a second sip, returned the

basin. At another table further forward she inquired what they had for dinner. On being told beef and soup, she desired to have some of the latter, which was also presented by Captain Rice in a basin, with one of the iron spoons of the mess. Her Majesty, after tasting it once or twice, remarked that it was 'very good, though rather hot,' and as she returned it said it smelt well. At this moment the boatswain's call announced 'Attention!' which was instantly answered by every man giving, 'Her Majesty's health—God bless her.' Three cheers then followed from a thousand voices, which brought a tear to the eyes of her Majesty, but it quickly gave place to a smile. This was followed by the health of Prince Albert, with the same vociferous compliment."

King Louis Philippe visited Portsmouth two years later, and had a very cordial reception. What, however, was most noticeable at this period was the utterly defenceless condition of Portsmouth itself. Blockhouse Fort had not a single gun mounted. Fort Monckton, which held command of Spithead, had a few obsolete 18 and 24-pounders. Neither the Round Tower nor Point battery had a gun in them, and both were in a ruinous condition. The Platform battery mounted twenty-one long 6-pounders, very old pieces, which would have been shattered with a full-service charge, and were only used for salutes. Three old 32-pounders at the other end were scarcely of more use. The Spur battery was without guns; and the King's bastion had four 32-pounders mounted, one of which blew to pieces from its muzzle two fine young artillerymen while a salute was being fired, on the afternoon of the French King's visit. Southsea Castle, the key of the harbour channel, had six or eight 18-pounders, all told. Cumberland Fort, after all the money spent on it, was found to be out of range of shipping well out to sea, and only useful for shore defence, and as a protection to Langstone Harbour. The French are said to have been astonished at what they saw; and, at any rate, no time was lost after this in putting Portsmouth into a good defensive condition, millions of money being spent upon this object.

The defences of Portsmouth claim special attention from their magnitude and strength. There are two lines of forts, the outer and the inner, the latter being designated "Palmerston's Folly," from the fact that they were condemned as practically useless before they were completed; and, indeed, two or three of the forts on the east of the Hilsa lines never were constructed. It is obvious, even to the non-professional mind, that an enemy, once in possession of the outer forts on Portsdown Hill, would have the Hilsa lines and Portsmouth itself entirely at its mercy; so that it is marvellous any one ever conceived the idea of this inner line of forts, still less that Parliament should have sanctioned it. For the purpose of the forthcoming review, it may be as well to observe that the forts will be deemed non-existent, and two of them, Forts Widley and Southwick, will be filled with thousands of spectators, who may at least count upon a tolerable view of the march-past at the end of the day. The inner lines being worthless, we need not stay to describe them. The outer line is thus composed, beginning at the eastern side, near the village of Havant, Forts Purbrook (or Crookhorn), Widley, Southwick, Nelson, Wallington, and Fareham. These forts, though varying a little both in size and shape, are sufficiently alike for a description of one to suffice for all. Fort Widley, which for its central position and the fact that it is adjacent to the main road into Portsmouth, is used as head-quarters when troops garrison Portsmouth, has an outer ditch, scarp, and counter-scarp. The roads leading to the entrances are enfiladed from the gorge casemates. There are two mortar batteries, east and west; three caponnières, east, west, and north, with flanking galleries. Upon the terreplein twenty-eight guns can be mounted, and here, above the slope, are situated artillery stores, arms, expense magazines, fuze-fixing-rooms, &c. The fort has accommodation for six officers, five staff sergeants, 210 men, and stabling for two horses. There are subterranean passages, so that in the event of the ramparts being carried by the enemy, the defenders could retreat to the redan, or keep, and make a further stand, at the same time blowing up the outer works. Under the parade-ground is a huge tank, capable of holding 84,000 gallons of water, the supply being pumped from the Portsmouth Waterworks Company's reservoirs. It may surprise many to know that none of the guns are yet mounted in position, although a considerable number of 7-in. rifled breechloading guns have been deposited outside the different forts in preparation for this essential step. Altogether, provision is made for the mounting of 262 guns, including fourteen for the Farlington redoubt, and additions could be made to this number in the event of actual hostilities. At Forts Widley, Southwick, and Purbrook the barrack portion is built in two storeys, one on the area and the other on the ground floor; while at the other forts the quarters are all on the basement, the cubical space allowed being 600 ft. per man. Comparatively insignificant as the forts appear to the spectator at a distance, they are really of great size, Fort Widley being 750 ft. deep—i.e., from north to south—and 1050 ft. long, altogether covering a space of over seventeen acres. The brickwork is very massive; the excavations considerable, and therefore costly. It is popularly said that the double line of forts has cost over £11,000,000, and there is nothing improbable in the conjecture. The forts to the west of the town, on the Gosport side, though included in the inner line, are, nevertheless, of use as a portion of the harbour defences. They consist of Forts Elson, Brockhurst, Rowner, Grange, and Gomer; while on the south are Forts Monckton, Blockhouse, Southsea Castle, and Forts Lumps and Cumberland. Lastly, in the Solent are the circular ironclad forts known as Spit Fort, Horse Fort, St. Helen's Fort, and Norman Fort.

Portsmouth Harbour, extending some seven miles inland, is one of the finest natural harbours in the world. Almost in the middle, on the western side, is Portchester Castle, an old Norman pile, quadrangular in form, surrounded by about four or five acres of ground. The walls are from eight to twelve feet thick, and about eighteen feet high, having in many places a passage round them, covered with a parapet. It has eighteen towers of various sizes, including the keep; and on the inside, over the western entrance-gate, are two projecting figures, somewhat resembling Egyptian sphinxes. The great tower is lofty, and contains two vaults at the bottom, with the remains of three double apartments above them. Parts of the Castle have been rebuilt, and it is in a state of ruin; but it still displays many specimens of Saxon architecture. The publicans of Portchester and Southwick enjoy the peculiar privilege, under charter from Queen Elizabeth, of being exempted from having soldiers billeted on them or quartered in their houses.

The ships in harbour are necessarily a fluctuating quantity, and it will be sufficient to specify those the chief of which are included by our Artist in his Sketch. The Duke of Wellington is the flag-ship of Admiral Ryder, who is Commander-in-Chief of the port; the *Asia* is the guard in reserve ship, which flies the flag of the Admiral-Superintendent of the Dockyard; the *Excellent* is the gunnery-ship, and the *Vernon* is employed in connection with torpedo practice. The *St. Vincent* is one of the old-fashioned line-of-battle ships, and is used as a boys' training-ship; while, most famous of all, is the *Victory*, on which Nelson received his death-wound at glorious Trafalgar. The fatal spot is marked by a brass-plate with the simple in-

scription, "Here Nelson fell." The Marlborough training-ship for engineer students is moored in the dockyard. Nelson was so familiar with the old town that it is impossible to avoid some reference to his connection with it. His last embarkation at Portsmouth, on Sept. 14, 1805, is, as one of the chroniclers has it, a scene worthy of Grecian history. Nelson arrived at the George Hotel, in the High-street, at six o'clock in the morning, and breakfasted. An immense crowd had assembled in front of the hotel, and to avoid their too pressing attention Nelson slipped out at the back, and was soon on the Common. The eager crowd, however, was quickly in pursuit, and there ensued such a hand-shaking as the world seldom witnesses. "I wish I had two hands," said the hero, "and then I could accommodate more of you"; to which the crowd shouted in reply, "God bless you, Nelson." "And there on Southsea beach," says Mr. Saunders, "near the spot where the old *Victory's* anchor stands, as the boat pushed from the shore, the people ran into the water once more to grasp that one hand of his, and to wish him God speed." It is curious to read that only a couple of years before this the press-gang was in full swing at Portsmouth. Five or six hundred sailors would be detailed for this repulsive duty from the ships in harbour, and they would scour the streets, laying hands on all the serviceable men and boys they could find, though, as a matter of fact, the great majority of those captured had to be released on the score of physical unfitness. Nelson, who might have said soberly, what one of Mr. Gilbert's characters says in burlesque, "I am the monarch of the sea," does not seem to have been a hero on horseback, as the following letter, he addressed to Captain Locker, will show:—

"Portsmouth, April 21, 1784.
"Since I parted from you I have encountered a disagreeable adventure. Yesterday I was riding a blackguard horse that ran away with me at the Common, carried me round all the works into Portsmouth, by the London gates, through the town, and out at the gate that leads to the Common, where there was a waggon in the road, which is so very narrow that a horse could barely pass. To save my legs, and perhaps my life, I was obliged to throw myself from the horse, which I did with great agility, but, unluckily, upon hard stones, which has hurt my back and my leg, but done no other mischief. It was a thousand to one I had not been killed. To crown all, a young girl was riding with me, and her horse ran away with mine; but most fortunately, a gallant young man seized her horse's bridle a moment before I was dismounted, and saved her from the destruction which she could not have avoided."

The beach at Point, opposite the mouth of the harbour, was often alive with bustle and excitement during those war times, and a terrible accident occurred here on the 24th of June, 1809, which may be recounted. An old Irish woman was washing near where the baggage of some troops lay on the beach, when another soldier's wife, who was smoking, asked her if she would take a whiff. She complied, but finding the tobacco would not burn, she struck the bowl of the pipe against the ground, when some of the tobacco fell out, and set fire to some loose powder that was scattered about. This, in turn, communicated itself to a cask of powder, and a fearful explosion ensued. Many men were blown into the sea, arms and legs flying over the roofs of the houses in all directions, and a great destruction of property ensued. The precise number of persons killed was never known, but it could not have been less than from thirty to forty, while the woman who was the cause of the calamity escaped uninjured.

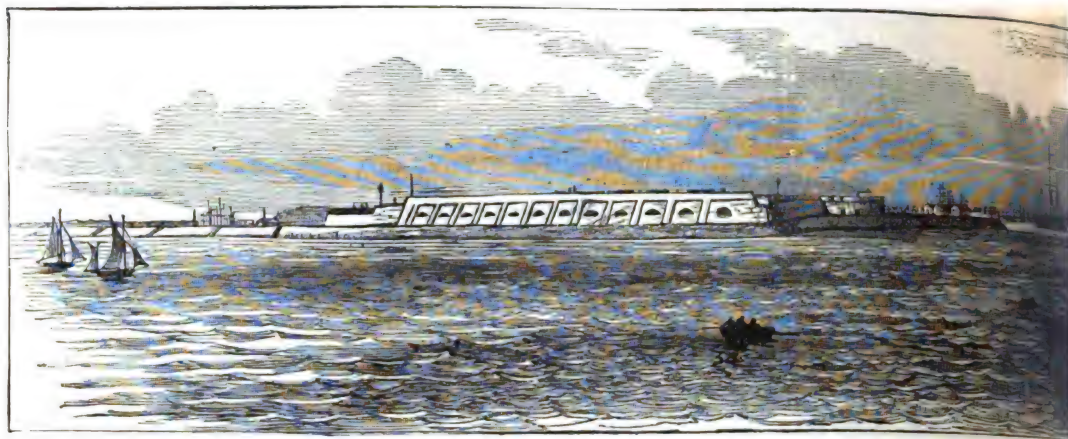
Many French prisoners were taken during this period, and, in 1813, the number in Portsmouth and the neighbourhood was estimated at about 18,000. Of these, 4000 were at Forton, 5000 at Portchester, and about 9000 in the harbour. They were always treated with the utmost kindness, and they appear to have produced a very satisfactory impression in return. They were never idle, and displayed much skill and ingenuity in carving models of ships, chessmen, and other articles out of beef bones; and they earned a little pocket-money by weekly sales of braided workboxes, and of dinner-mats, made from the dyed straws served out to them to sleep upon. They were rather prone to quarrelling amongst themselves; and one man, who killed a comrade with his knife, was found guilty of murder at the Winchester assizes. It is related that the whole of his fellow-prisoners were marched from Portchester Castle under a strong guard to witness his execution.

These stories of the time of the Great War would fill a volume. We will only shortly narrate one of the incidents which is strictly in keeping with the event of next week. On July 4, 1801, a grand review of Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers took place on Portsdown Hill in honour of his Majesty's birthday. Altogether, about 6000 troops assembled on the ground; and, after giving a general salute, the artillery of the line fired three rounds from right to left, which was followed by a *feu de joie*. The officers and men, uncovered, gave three cheers; and, at the firing of the last gun, the line formed into companies, and marched past General White Locke, and then to their respective barracks. About two months later, the following episode, characteristic of those times, occurred. Just as people were leaving the various places of worship one Sunday evening, the firing of beacons announced that the French invading flotilla was at sea. All was bustle and preparation for war, both with the ships at Spithead, and on shore. Thousands of the inhabitants, old and young, were sworn in as volunteers; and yeomanry and cavalry poured into the town from the surrounding district. Three cannon-shots were to be fired as a signal if the enemy appeared; but with daylight, the fact was disclosed that all these hasty preparations were a mere ruse to test the loyalty of the people, and the military resources of the garrison.

The casual visitor to Portsmouth cannot help being struck with the few indications of industrial enterprise which meet the eye. As a matter of fact, for so large a town, Portsmouth has very little trade, as the term is usually understood; and, for a seaport, very little commerce. It would be possible to put in an ingenious plea on this score, but the explanation would not be entirely satisfactory. Brewing and stay-making are the two staple industries of the place—always excepting the building of war-ships, which is a Government affair, rather than a matter of private enterprise. Only within the last week or two a Government inquiry has been held into the merits of a new industry for the town. It has been discovered that the chalk at Portsdown-hill and the clay in the harbour will make a very excellent Portland cement, and a company has been formed for carrying on this work. But great opposition has been aroused amongst landowners and others, one result of which was the inquiry just noticed. The town has had its municipal boundaries recast within the last twelve months, the original half-dozen wards being divided, and apportioned into fourteen, with some regard to population and rateable value. The four towns, as they are called, of Portsmouth, Portsea, Landport, and Southsea are connected by an excellent system of tramways; and since the disappearance of the old fortifications the town has begun to display greater unity of feeling, if not approaching to uniformity of appearance. Finally, it may be truly said of Portsmouth that it is about the most orderly town in the United Kingdom, a result partly owing to the strict discipline to which a considerable portion of the population is subjected.



PORTSMOUTH, FROM PEMBROKE-ROAD.



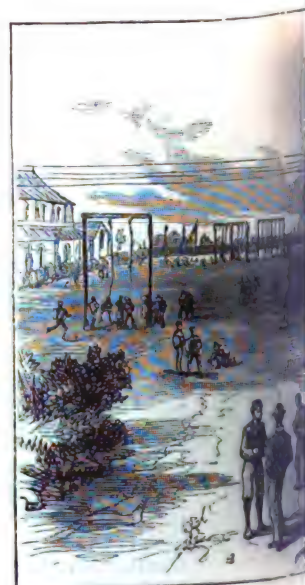
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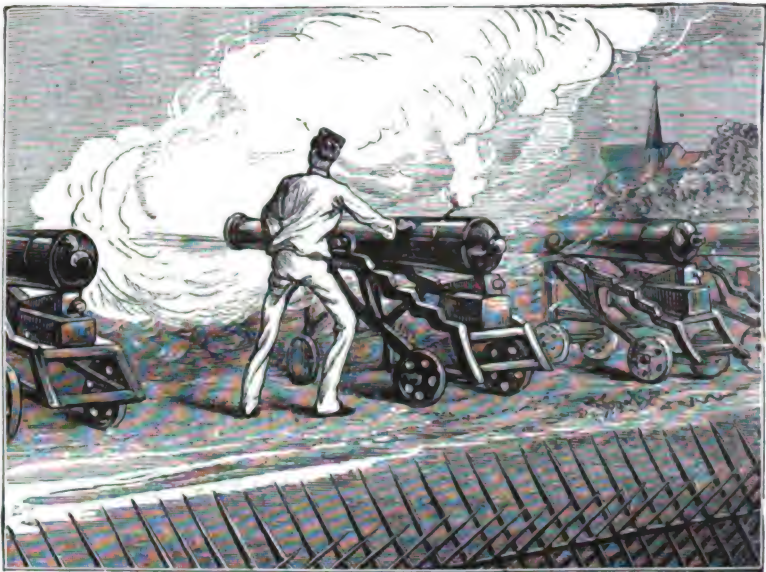
TOWN QUAY GATE.



RECREATION 68



SOUTH HARBOUR.



THE MID-DAY GUN ON THE KING'S BASTION.



WICH.



TORIA PARK.



THE HARD, PORTSEA.

SPRING EXHIBITIONS.

THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

We intimated last week, in speaking generally of the spring exhibitions, that the present display in Suffolk-street seems hardly to reach the recent average. It is evident that the society is at a disadvantage through having to fill their large rooms twice in the year. Other causes, however, contribute to this result. The practice of art in this country has extended greatly in recent years; but, although a technical advance is perceptible, no fully commensurate improvement is discoverable; whilst the increased interest in art has probably developed exigent critical opinion in the public faster than it has produced good painters. It is, at all events, painfully obvious that many contributors to this gallery have mistaken their vocation; and that the market for art is at present glutted. The inference palpably is—and it should be taken timely to heart by all concerned—that none without irresistible impulse should rush thoughtlessly into a profession in which it is most difficult to win eminence; and in which without eminence even a modest livelihood is not easily obtained.

It would be superfluous to review the contributions to these rooms of the members of long-standing. Suffice it to say that there are landscapes of customary mark by G. Cole and J. Peel; as there are figure-subjects by Woolner, Cobbett, Haynes King, and others. Of the younger members, whose accession did much to strengthen the society in and after its threatened dissolution, several are absent on this occasion, and others are not at their best. Perhaps the most noteworthy picture in the rooms is Mr. W. C. Symons's "Polly my Wife and Polly my Ship" (230)—a young first mate of a sailing-vessel with one hand on a picture thereof, the other round the waist of a buxom lassie that is very deservedly the centre of interest—while messmates pledge their healths. The characters are well chosen and rendered and the execution is spirited. There is evidently the making of a very acceptable painter in the artist, whose unpretentious efforts exhibited here before we have eulogised. Mr. John Burr, the President of the society, brings a true sense of pictorial requirements in general effect, as understood in the Scotch school, with much executive ability to a subject that, if not trite, might well be more interesting and elevated—"The Village Barber" (125). There are sundry landscape studies of strong contrasted colour and effect in the manner of the Scotch "impressionists," as we may call them, by Messrs. White and Reid and Miss Flora Reid, which are taking enough in an exhibition, but of which one would soon tire. Mr. Edwin Ellis's coast scenes have affinity with the latter, but the abuse of evident power is more than ever apparent in their violent colouring and reckless handling. Mr. W. Holyoake evinces the possession of the colourist faculty in "The Lass that Loved a Sailor" (233), but more constant attention to drawing and modelling may be desiderated. Mr. Ludovici, sen., has a style and feeling that are artistic and even poetic, yet that partially fail to fulfil their promise from the same deficiency—see his "Ophelia" (278), and the moonlight scene illustrative of Heine in No. 350. The suggestive charm of the head entitled "Favorita" (53) is, however, incontestable. Most of the qualities displayed in "The Casbah, Algiers" (238), by Mr. Pavy, apparently points to the advantages of foreign training. "Preparations for Harvest Thanksgiving Service" (441) by Mr. Hayllar—rustics bringing wheat and barley, carrots, turnips, and sunflowers to decorate a village church, where if High Church observances have found their way, they have hardly yet brought in their train æsthetic fastidiousness, is amusing, if we may say so without irreverence. The characters, too, are well studied, and the painting clever if a little too clean or formal. Other figure-subjects of merit are contributed by Messrs. Ludovici, jun.—"Youth" (432); A. W. Bayes; J. Morgan; J. A. Fitzgerald; J. Gow—"Sunday Afternoon" (154); R. H. Gordon; H. H. Cauty—"In the Vale of Bessington, Exmoor" (244); P. Macnab—"Goodly Gleanings" (261); L. C. Henley—"A Private View in the Monastery" (264); F. H. Potter; Linnie Watt; J. C. Soden; A. G. Bell, and Maria Brooks. W. Logsdail, the Norwich artist, who made his mark two years back at the Academy after studying in the Antwerp Academy, has not benefited his art by going to Italy, if we may judge from the black shadows and absence of all sense of beauty in his street scene at Venice—No. 282.

Among the landscapes in the exhibition as much might probably be found worthy of comment did our space permit. But landscape art here is generally in the first stage of development; that is to say, it consists of direct transcripts from nature—marked by refinement in some cases, as in the works of James, and A. E. Grace, and in a higher degree in "The Closing Day" (500) by J. Aumonier; or noticeable for greater zest for colour, as in the contributions of Stuart Lloyd, T. Hines, and others. Yeend King's landscape, No. 336, in its more studied relations of tone shows a somewhat higher aim. The landscapes of H. Caffieri evince also distinct artistic feeling for pleasant interchange of broken hues. The agreeable coast and river scenes by G. S. Walters and Edwin Hayes are likewise entitled to respectful mention. But the work of this class that shows perhaps the closest observation and most accurate representation here is W. L. Wyllie's "Towing over the Tide" (483).

In animal painting a prominent place in the visitor's esteem will be won by Mr. J. Charlton for his spirited and animated "Gone to Ground" (194)—a pack of hounds rushing to the hole of a fox. Mr. Noble's "Sportsman's Friends" (143) strikes us as conventional in composition and treatment, and hardly redeems the promise of recent works. In architecture Mr. Wyke Bayliss is facile princeps here; but that is not saying very much: his works have sentiment, but his effects are frittery and his masonry lacks solidity. Nor must we forget to mention the small interiors by the Misses Hayllar—Miss Jessica especially—for their extremely minute finish and brilliant effect. Lastly, in the water-colour room there are a few drawings of merit and promise by Eliza Paget, Agnes M. Clausen, W. J. Wainwright, and several others. But the most striking, powerful work is "Morning Shadows: Merionethshire" (560), by Bernard Evans. If the sweeping curves of the valleys and hills and the consentaneous massing of the foliage are somewhat conventional they evince the sense of composition that we accept in Turner; and much may be expected from an artist who possesses a distinctive idiosyncrasy.

The exhibitions at the galleries of Mr. McLean and Messrs. Tooth contain, as usual at this season, oil-pictures by British and Foreign Artists in about equal proportion. Both collections consist largely of productions by popular painters which, when of fair quality, are of not sufficient importance to demand critical notice. A few exceptions, however, may be made. At Messrs. Tooth's there is a picture, by Bastian Lepage, of a rustic urchin with fishing-rod, which, while not without the painter's peculiar merits, exhibits his peculiar defects more markedly than the "Mendiant" at the French Gallery. There is boy-like character and expression in the face, but in the too equable dry grey hues the aerial perspective is brought, as it were, to the foreground, and the objects do not take their

proper relative positions. At the head of the room is a large landscape by Mr. Leader, novel in subject and effect, especially for him, representing with striking force yellow sunlight shining with crystalline brilliance after a storm on a row of village cottages, and athwart a plashy road and wet sward. By Mr. F. Goodall there is a picture of importance, "Clearing the Sugar Cane, Lower Egypt." The "Ordered Off," by Mr. F. Holl, we are engraving, and therefore shall have another opportunity for reviewing. For the reason already given, it will suffice to add that there are pictures by F. Morgan, Macallum, P. R. Morris, Haywood Hardy, and other English painters; and, among the foreign works, "A Moonlight," by Douzette, and a clever small picture by Jimenez-y-Aranda.

At Mr. McLean's a lifesize figure of "The Daughter of Herodias," by Benjamin Constant, is selected for the post of honour. But it is not so acceptable as smaller works by this painter. In the latter his somewhat extravagant colouring becomes all in all; but we look for better draughtsmanship and completer modelling in a single figure on the scale of that before us. A small picture by De Nittis of a lady reclining in the stern of a moored boat under the shadow of an overhanging tree has exquisite qualities of art. Here, too, the well-known names of Luke Fildes, Vicat Cole, Boughton, P. R. Morris, F. Morgan, Schloesser, Fantin, Van Marcke, Munkacz, E. Frere, P. Billet, and P. Sadée are more or less well supported.

THE MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.

FIRST NOTICE.

The *Cornhill* contains one very masterly sketch, the description of the day's life of a young Neapolitan vagabond who earns his day's livelihood, when he earns it honestly, mainly by collecting cigar ends, a lad of the type of the beggar boys immortalised on Murillo's canvas—thoroughly southern, careless and happy amid external misery, preternaturally quick and intelligent, glowing with vivacity and passion, with every capacity for good, and little prospect of ever coming to any good. Another interesting contribution, on the State Trials, is full of instances of the harder and less picturesque, but morally less pernicious, conditions of life among the dangerous classes in our own country in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. "Talk and Talkers" contains some vivid portraits within the writer's own sphere of acquaintance; and Mr. Gosse's poetical allegory of modern dangers to the Church, drawn from Erasmus's account of his visit to the sand-choked shrine at Walsingham, is expressed in terse lines of no small poetical power. "No New Thing," the new story, justifies its title by giving every indication of proving a fiction of the *Cornhill's* ordinary quiet stamp.

Macmillan makes an addition to the "Battle of Dorking" class of literature by a sufficiently vivid and dramatic anticipatory narrative of the destruction of the French invader in the Channel Tunnel, involving, to the great relief of all quiet people, that of the tunnel itself. "Fortune's Fool" becomes more melo-dramatic with every instalment, but the writer's power of commanding attention is not impaired. Miss Probyn's verses are exceedingly pretty. Mr. Hyatt corrects an error respecting the death of Nelson, stereotyped in Southey's classical biography. Mr. Turner's essay on Tourgueniev is good and sound, but adds little to our information. Mr. Gunton has little to tell respecting Elizabeth's residence at Hatfield during her sister's reign; and Mr. Stuart Glennie, professing to contribute "traditional and personal memorials" of the two Mills, has nothing to tell.

Blackwood has two contributions of exceptional importance—an account of Fenianism, by an ex-Fenian leader, who seems thoroughly conversant; and a description of the virtual annexation of Beloochistan, which, if the writer's statements may be trusted, the Indian Government have quietly effected by inducing the Khan of Khelat to allow his dominions to be administered by English officers. If as loyal to the British connection as represented, the Beloochees will undoubtedly form a strong bulwark to our Indian empire. "The Syrian Subjects of the Porte," draws a melancholy picture of the general decay of the Ottoman empire, while suggesting the probability of a general outbreak of fanaticism. One remarkable statement is the rapid increase of Jewish immigration into Palestine, not, unfortunately, of a reputable description.

The Jews are also the subject of a noteworthy article in the *Century*, which seeks to extenuate the persecution they have experienced by the usual charges of usurious practices, particularly in connection with their own societies, which are represented as combinations for despoiling Christians by every means of chicanery. The writer, however, admits that these abuses might be effectually restrained by Russian law, which seems to connive equally at the rapacity of one race and the ruffianism of the other. Another paper investigates the question whether Lord Beaconsfield can be considered a fair representative of the Jewish race, which is resolved in the affirmative. Mr. A. Lang's essay on Matthew Arnold is a model of intelligent and sympathising criticism, almost bright enough to counteract the depressing influence of the unspeakably lugubrious portrait prefixed to it. Mrs. Mitchell's tasteful and genial sketch of "The Age of Praxiteles" is, on the other hand, beautifully illustrated. The contribution most interesting to English readers, in a capital number of *Harper's*, is an excellent account, with illustrations, of Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden. "Spanish Vistas" is full of charming sketches, both by pen and pencil, chiefly from Madrid and Burgos.

The *Nineteenth Century*, beginning with a protest against the Channel Tunnel, terse, weighty, and signed by the first names in the country, dwindles down to a discussion whether Agnostics should go to church. The most important stages on the road are Lord Sherbrooke's argument against bi-metallism, and Dr. Siemens' seductive theory of the machinery employed by nature for maintaining the sun's heat and light. In Dr. Siemens' view, space is occupied by a gaseous atmosphere, continually drawn in to feed the solar fires, and continually discharged to return again, thus maintaining a perpetual circulation. The very curious "heathen apocalypse" commented upon by Professor Zeller is an Egyptian document of the fourth century, when Pagans yet hoped that the downfall of the old religion would be but temporary. Dr. Nevin tells the story of Monsignor Campello's secession from a Protestant point of view; and Mr. Justice Stephen expounds the principles of English criminal law as a preliminary step towards its codification.

Three hundred and fifty heads of families, representing capital to the amount of over £100,000, left Liverpool by last week's Canadian steamer for Manitoba, for the purpose of settling in the north-west territory westward of Brandon; and 500 more will leave soon for a like purpose.

At Seaham Harbour, on Thursday week, the annual sale of superior pedigree Clydesdale horses, Shetland ponies, and half-breeds, the property of the Marquis of Londonderry, took place. The Shetlands realised £876, the Clydesdales £1796, and the half-breeds £403; making a total of £3075.

POSSIBILITIES.

The interest of life depends in a great measure on its possibilities. Man is so formed that he cannot rest in the present; neither can he give up hoping. He "never is but always to be blest;" and to this peculiarity in the human constitution is due the enormous activity of the world. The cynic, indeed, perched upon his eminence, looks down, and asks what is the use of all this hubbub, and whether life be worth living? The inquiry shows an essentially morbid nature. The life bestowed upon us is no mean gift to be sneered at for its littleness, or trifled with because of its brevity. Those of us who believe that its worth is inestimable, since its possibilities are illimitable and eternal, may be well grateful for a gift so noble; but, looking at it from the standpoint of the newspaper rather than from that of the pulpit, how rich it is in interest and beauty for all who know how to use it. In one sense, indeed, man is born to trouble, born to physical pain, born to mental sufferings which demand all his courage and faith. His path is crowded with obstacles through which he is forced to cut his way. It is true that there is no rest for him upon this side the grave; but the joy of conquest gives vigour, and every difficulty swept away makes his path the brighter. In the brave man's dictionary there is, in truth, no such word as impossible; he is resolute to conquer, and in nine cases out of ten resolution wins the day.

In a free country like England, and in the splendid English colonies which are a part of ourselves, and, in some respects perhaps, the best part, there is no limit to the possibilities of a young man's future. The world is all before him where to choose; and, with health, hope, and legitimate ambition—the three priceless possessions of the young—what may he not accomplish? We say legitimate ambition, for success in some directions really means failure, and that of the worst kind. To make money, for instance, is in most cases a necessity of existence. Without money, gained by himself, or gained by someone for him, no man can live at all, nor, indeed, can he be buried; since he must have food while living, and a "last home" when dead. The uses of money, as Charles Lamb has pointed out, are innumerable. Wealth is often impotent enough, but it often brings with it some of the highest pleasures we are capable of enjoying—cultivation of the mind, the society of books, converse with the wise and good, the study of nature and art, and the pleasure of benefiting our fellow-men. "Poverty's unconquerable bar" cramps the mind, frets the spirits, and hangs often as a dead weight upon a man. No one likes, or ought to like, to be dependent, and therefore one of the reasonable purposes of life is the acquisition of money. But great wealth is seldom to be desired; never, indeed, if it becomes a man's ruling passion, the main object to which he dedicates body and soul. That when he dies "he shall carry nothing away" is a fact the miser never willingly admits; and how the ruling passion clings to him even on his death-bed has been wittily exhibited by Pope:—

"I give and I devise (old Euclid said,
And sighed) my lands and tenements to Ned."
Your money, Sir! "My money, Sir! What, all!
Why, if I must—(then wept)—I give it Paul."
The manor, Sir! "The manor! hold," he cried,
"Not that—I cannot part with that!"—and died.

The man who resolves at all costs to get money generally succeeds, but the game is not worth the candle. Is the ambition of the man of letters more noble? The late Mr. Bagehot, who had himself done some admirable literary work, said not, deeming literary fame unworthy the pursuit of a wise man; but here, too, we must discriminate. Something great there must be, although possibly mixed with weakness, in a pursuit that leads a man to "scorn delights and live laborious days" in the hope, so strikingly expressed by Southey, that he may leave behind a name that will not perish in the dust. The infirmity, if it be one, has been strongly felt by poets, by none more strongly than the greatest—Shakespeare, whose sonnets utter, in no uncertain language, the belief that what he has written will live "so long as men can breathe, or eyes can see." It is certain that the man of letters, other things being equal, has a better chance of being remembered than the man of action. Great actors on the stage of life make a strong impression at the time, and do, perhaps, much good or evil. The world remembers their names, but is apt to forget their deeds:—

In vain they fought, in vain they bled;
They had no poet, and are dead.

To be a poet is, of course, not within the possibilities of life for most men. Dr. Blacklock, a friend of Dr. Johnson, declared, indeed, that there was not an axiom in Euclid more evident than the statement that poetry was easier work than lexicography, and that a poem could be written with much more facility than the same quantity of a dictionary; which reminds us of the old Cumberland dame who, upon hearing of Wordsworth's death, said that no doubt his widow would be able to carry on the business. The gift of poetry, like the genius which prompts the musical composer, the sculptor, and the painter, cannot be purchased with labour. But literature has splendid possibilities apart from its most exquisite form of expression, and many a generous nature has been allured by them, and deemed them nobler than the brilliant prizes offered in better recognised professions. Such an ambition, if well directed, is surely not unworthy. It is only good and great literature, the "life-blood" of finely endowed spirits, that contains the seeds of permanent vitality; only wise and rarely gifted authors, whose worth grows more precious with the procession of the years. Such authors are among the chief benefactors of the race, and to aim at following in their steps, if in some cases it evince more courage than discretion, does at least show that a high ideal is attempted.

A considerable number of persons—probably the larger number—are not stimulated by ambition. They want to enjoy life with as little trouble as possible, and so long as Fortune smiles upon them they are content. Men of this class do not agitate the world, but they help to rub off its angles and to make it pleasant. They like comfort better than greatness, and infinitely prefer the friendship and reputation that come to them while living to the prospect of being remembered twenty years after death. Who shall blame them? All men are not fitted to be martyrs, heroes, enthusiasts, or students. Such men may be the salt of the world; but salt, though an excellent condiment, can be only sparingly used for food. We want homely folk for homely, everyday uses—men and women who, if not deeply stirred by the possibilities life has to offer, are glad, at any rate, to make their little lives and the lives of those they love beautiful and harmonious. They do, perhaps, no noteworthy deeds, but they lead serene lives; they move in a narrow sphere, but their tiny plot of ground may be brilliant with sunshine and fragrant as the breath of spring flowers. Shall we, in conclusion, venture to make a confession? The heroism that stimulates to noble actions claims the profoundest admiration. We gaze upon heroes with wonder; but somehow heroes are too aggressive and too dogmatic to be always pleasant companions; and, such is our frailty! the dear gentle souls who live for the day, and, as Keble says, "sleep like closing flowers at night," manage generally to secure the larger portion of our love. J. D.

ART BOOKS.

Æsthetics—we use the word as designating an important branch of mental science or philosophy, as a German would use it, and with no reference to the misappropriation of it by a small section of English society—æsthetics, we say, is not a popular study, and least so, probably, that division of it which deals with the principles of architecture. And yet Mr. Ruskin has shown that the study of the principles of architecture may be rendered inviting, and even fascinating. Another book is before us of which nearly as much may be said, although in some respects the character of mind and the method of the author are the very opposite of Mr. Ruskin's. The portly volume of 493 pages we refer to treats of *The Nature and Function of Art, more especially of Architecture*; and is by Leopold Eidlitz, architect (Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington). Originally written for an American audience, the present edition has been modified; so that the whole of its references and allusions, with one or two exceptions, seem to have been prompted by English associations, and are addressed to an English public. The orthography, however, of certain words is American; but this may be according to a rule in the publisher's printing office—introducing, as this firm does, many American works little altered from their original guise—an objectionable practice; if, indeed, it is a practice. Mr. Eidlitz, like Mr. Ruskin, is fond of digressing into irrelevant questions—religious, ritualistic, political, ethical, social, and scientific. He is also didactic, dogmatic, and severe on other critics—especially on Mr. Ruskin for his fallacies, and Mr. Fergusson for his errors. But here the resemblance ends. He is innocent of the rhetorical artifices of Mr. Ruskin. Mr. Eidlitz' style is highly effective; but by quite other means—or possibly artifices also. His weapons are drawn from the armoury of logic, metaphysics, algebra, and mathematics. His reasoning is close, and seems cogent and conclusive, at least in technical form. His terse propositions are strung together with much art, and separately strike the reader as unquestionably just—happy discoveries that deserve to be quoted as aphorisms or axioms. Unfortunately, however, they are often, we suspect, like those proverbs which present a partial truth so pointedly that we are surprised into accepting it as the whole truth until we are confounded by the precisely opposite and contradictory proverb. In like manner, too, the inferences drawn from the premises appear to flow so easily and naturally, nay, inevitably, that we are hardly inclined to pause in order to reflect whether all this ingenious reasoning may not be, after all, but plausible specious sophistry. It may happen that the reader will get some distance through the book before he begins to discover that the author certainly has some strong prejudices, and a *parti pris* to which he is entirely committed. For ourselves, we cannot help thinking that this work—despite its manifest ability and learning, notwithstanding much that it contains which is true, and luminous, and important to know and to remember—exemplifies in a very remarkable degree the distinction between true wisdom and the mere logical faculty, or even the sagacity that concerns itself with relations of knowledge or ideas, without first inquiring whether they are merely minor or accidental relations. By wisdom we mean those powers of synthesis as well as analysis—all the faculties of the mind acting consentaneously—by which truth, so far as discoverable, is arrived at—the life-long habit of observation and reflection, ever eliminating prejudice and error, and orderly storing specific truths till the broadest and clearest view comes almost as by intuition. The gist of the author's argument seems to be somewhat as follows:—"Outside of positive knowledge there is a poetical knowledge, or the knowledge conveyed by art." The man of "common sense" can have no part in the latter; and not only this, but nobody must pretend to "taste" except the actual artist or architect who has "knowledge," *ergo* taste. Religion cannot exist without art symbol. Architecture should not be regarded as an affair of separate styles or fashions. There has been no architecture for the last five hundred years. To form a new and genuine architecture any of the forms of the old styles may be taken, provided only that they become part of and are made expressive of construction. Abstract proportion is a fallacy. To form the architecture of the future we must go back to the Gothic of the fourteenth century, which is equal to every requirement. Greek art was puerile; all classical art, including the Roman, was only fit for buildings one story high. The Renaissance style was not architecture at all. But we would pause to ask—if any forms may serve, why go back necessarily and exclusively to the Gothic? This would be doing exactly what the Renaissance architects did in respect to the classic; and they had still existing classic monuments as we have Gothic; yet the process resulted, according to Mr. Eidlitz, in their having no architecture at all. The dicta above given, detached from metaphysical jargon, and divested of ornate accompaniments, will be recognised as old acquaintance. It seems clear to us that the author's main object is, as a champion of the Gothic, to renew the battle of the styles. But to enter into such a contest would take us too far afield.

Visual Art; or, Nature through the Healthy Eye, with some remarks on Originality and Free Trade, Artistic Copy-right and Durability, by William Noy Wilkins (William H. Allen and Co.). We give the full title of this book because it may convey some idea of the incoherency of the rather querulous effusions of an apparently disappointed man. Mr. Wilkins may be favourably remembered as having years ago sought to introduce a new medium for painting called by him "Oil-Fresco," which was unquestionably right in theory; and for having recommended the exclusion of white lead from the artist's palette and all vegetable and other fugitive colours. Since then he has occupied himself with other inventions; but, we fear, to little practical result. In "Visual Art" the author again poses as a discoverer; but we are bound to say that the principles he enunciates are little more than elementary, and are known to every artist who has thought at all, while the public might well dispense with a hundred egotistical confidences or sweeping assertions as to the valuelessness of Government schools, modern pictures—one particular collection that sold at Christie's for £18,475 being estimated by Mr. Wilkins as not worth so many shillings—and other topics still more irrelevant.

Pencil and Palette, by Robert Kempt (Chatto and Windus), one of the pleasant volumes of light reading forming "The Mayfair Library"—may be almost adequately described in the words of the extended title, as "being biographical anecdotes, chiefly of contemporary painters, with gossip about pictures lost, stolen, forged, and discovered, also great picture sales." The book contains many little items of information culled from contemporary newspapers and other sources, which could not be readily found elsewhere.

Familiar Garden Flowers (Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.) contains forty coloured illustrations of so many of the best-known garden favourites, accurately "figured" by F. Edward Hulme, and accompanied by equally trustworthy botanical definitions of the flowers, general remarks on their history, character, and associations, and instructions for their culture

by Shirley Hibbert. Such subjects so rendered and treated, together with good colour printing and a pretty exterior, combine to render this little book well adapted for the drawing-room table of a suburban villa.

Flower-Painting in Water-Colours, by F. Edward Hulme, F.L.S., F.S.A. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin), contains practical directions addressed to beginners for painting about twenty of the most familiar flowers of the garden, hedgerow, and fields. The floral illustrations presented to be copied are excellent examples of colour-printing, being distinguished by purity of tint and truth of hue in a high degree.

A Short History of the British School of Painting, by G. H. Shepherd, may be commended to young students and others who may require a rudimentary book of reference of British artists, classed according to the branch of art they practised, and arranged in approximately chronological sequence. There are omissions, and opinions that might be questioned, and the information is very slight as regards our early masters; but this is compensated, perhaps, by the inclusion of many living painters.

The last publication of the Holbein Society is a facsimile (executed with the pen, and transferred to the stone) of the celebrated block-book the *Ars Moriendi*, from the copy in the British Museum, the only perfect one that has come down to us, and which was bought at the Weigel sale at Leipzig in 1872 for £1072 10s., exclusive of commission. The "Ars Moriendi" is one of the best illustrations of the style of art prevalent at the time of its production—i.e., about the middle of the fifteenth century. More we need not say to lovers of xylographic rarities and archaeology.

A "New Series" of "Illustrated Biographies of the Great Artists" is commenced with memoirs of *Murillo and Meissonier* (Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington). The former, by Ellen E. Minor, is "based upon Stromer's 'Murillo, Leben und Werke,' which is an outline of a Spanish biography, by Tubino." Further details are derived from Stirling's "Annals of the Artists of Spain;" and Dr. Lübke's article in "Kunst und Künstler" has been "studied as an exhaustive treatise upon the spirit and character of Murillo's art." The authoress has turned to good account the slender materials at her command; her narrative is enriched from a wider range of art-reading than her modest preface would imply; and altogether the book is well calculated to carry out the intention of the whole series to which it belongs—viz., to supply popular information respecting the great masters, ancient and modern, and to reproduce in English the rich results of recent Continental research relative to the lives, works, and times of those masters. Of the biography of Meissonier, by J. W. Mollett, B.A., Officier de l'Instruction Publique (France), the author also of the "Life of Rembrandt" in this series, we cannot speak in equally favourable terms. It is a mere compilation from Théophile Gautier, Burty, Jules Claretie, René Ménard, the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*, &c. Though short, it contains many disconnected and hardly relevant digressions. Very much out of place is the comparison of English and French art (p. 57, *et seq.*); and still more so the absurd comparison of Millais and Meissonier—the two painters having absolutely nothing in common, and Meissonier himself presenting no art characteristic distinctively French. The biography is far from complete, and many of Meissonier's more important works are omitted. The "Dons Amis, 1856, for instance, is not named. *Le Connoisseur* is inaccurately styled "An Amateur of Pictures" (p. 35).

It will suffice to announce to all whom it may concern—little folk in the nursery and children of a larger growth—that a new edition has been published (Frederick Warne and Co.) of the *Book of Nonsense*, which has made Mr. Edward Lear's name so well known—far more so than his landscapes, whatever their merit. Many additions have been made to the present series, and these are not less laughable (if one is in the mood) than their predecessors; still we may hint that it is just possible to "harp too much on one string."

Mr. Francis Savage Reilly, of Lincoln's Inn, has been appointed one of her Majesty's counsel learned in the law.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Allen and Co. *Pioneering in the Far East, and Journeys to California, India, and the West*. By Dr. John Ogilvie. New Edition. 1874. By Ludwig F. von Helldorf. With Illustrations from Original Sketches and Photographs.
- Home. *Home: A Story for Girls*. By Minnie Young and Rachel Trevelyan. Shadow of the Past. Autobiography of General Kenyon. Edited by J. Sale Lloyd.
- Baigent and Sons. *Critical Greek and English Concordance of the New Testament*. Revised by Dr. E. Abbott.
- Bentley and Son. *A Mere Chance. A Novel by Ada Cambridge*. 3 vols.
- Blackie and Son. *Imperial Dictionary of the English Language*. By Dr. John Ogilvie. New Edition. Carefully Revised and Greatly Augmented. Edited by Charles Annandale. Above 3000 Engravings. Vol. II.
- Blackwood and Sons. *Foreign Classics for English Readers: Schiller*. By James Sims.
- Bosworth. *Clergy Directory and Parish Guide, 1882*.
- Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. *Educational Year-Book for 1882*. Local Government and Taxation in the United Kingdom. Edited by J. Proby Wit and Wisdom of the Bench and Bar. By the Hon. F. C. Moncreiff.
- Our Own Country. Descriptive, Historical, Pictorial. Vol. IV.
- Chapman and Hall. *One May Day. A Sketch in Summer Time*. By Miss Grant. 3 vols.
- Chatto and Windus. *Familiar Allusions: A Hand-Book of Miscellaneous Information*. Begun by Wm. A. Wheeler. Completed and Edited by Charles J. Wheeler.
- Griffith and Farran. *Complete Guide to the Game of Chess*. By H. F. L. Meyer.
- Hurst and Blackett. *Gehenna: or, Havens of Unrest*. By the Hon. Lewis Wingfield. 3 vols.
- Longmans, Green, and Co. *Report of the City Day-Census, 1881*. Second Edition.
- Greek and Roman Sculpture. A Popular Introduction to the History of Greek and Roman Sculpture. By Walter Copland Perry. With 288 Illustrations.
- Low and Co. *Hesperother: Notes from the West. A Ramble in the United States and Canada*. By Dr. W. H. Russell. 2 vols.
- Uganda and the Egyptian Sudan. By Rev. C. Wilson and B. W. Felkin. 2 vols.
- American Men of Letters. Washington Irving. By Charles Dudley Warner. Noah Webster. By Horace E. Scudder.
- Spinoza. A Novel. By Auerbach. From the German by E. Nicholson. 2 vols.
- Illustrated Hand-Book of Practical Art: Art Work in Earthenware. By Henry B. Wheatley and Philip H. Dolmott.
- Art Work in Gold and Silver. Medallion. By the same Authors.
- Manhood: Its Infancy, Growth, and Present Condition. By the Rev. Professor Bryce. With Maps and Illustrations.
- Daily Text-Book. Containing a Brief Selection for Every Day in the Year, from "The Institution of Christ." By Thomas A. Kempis. Edited by W. E. Winks. Three Vols.
- By W. H. Batchelder Greene.
- Far from the Madding Crowd. By Thomas Hardy. New Edition.
- Victor Hugo and his Time. By Alfred Barbou. Illustrated with 120 Drawings by M. Bayard, Clerget, &c., and a great number of Drawings by Victor Hugo. Translated by Ellen E. Frewer.
- Pathways of Palestine. A Descriptive Tour through the Holy Land. By the Rev. Canon Tristram. Illustrated with 44 Permanent Photographs. First Series. Riverside. Japan. By Jno. Devenish Hoppus. 2 vols.
- English Work and Song Amid the Forests of the South: being Representations of Old English Patriotism and Roman Domestic Life. With other Poems.
- Macmillan and Co. *Primer of Art. By Collier. Illustrations. Opusculus: Memoirs of a Disciple of St. Paul*. By the Author of "Philchristus."
- The Making of England. By Dr. John Richard Green. With Maps.
- May and Co. *May and Co.'s Press Manual, 1882*.
- Nichols and Sons. *Peerage of the British Empire for 1882*. With the Orders of Knighthood. By Joseph Foster.
- Baronetage and Knightage of the British Empire for 1882. By Joseph Foster.
- Paul and Co. *International Scientific Series—The Sun*. By Dr. A. Young. Illustrations.
- Pity 'Tis, 'Tis True. A Story of Monaco. By Zito.
- My True Knight. A Novel. By Dora Vere. 2 vols.
- Song-Spray. By George Barlow.
- The Vision of the Holy Child. By Edith S. Jacob.
- Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. *On the Preservation of Life and Property from Fire*. By James Henry Heathman.
- The Sinner's Sufferer. Six Sermons by Sydney W. Skeffington.
- Smith, Elder, and Co. *Love the Debt*. By Basil. 3 vols.
- E. and F. N. Spon. *Useful Information on Electric Lighting*. By Kilgivingworth Hedges. Third Edition.
- Brooks. *Sonnets of Three Centuries: A Selection, including many Examples hitherto Unpublished*. Edited by T. Hall Cairne.
- Thom and Co., Dublin. *Thom's Official Directory of Great Britain and Ireland, 1882*.
- Palms and Temples. Being Notes of a Four Months' Voyage upon the Nile. A New History of the English Stage from the Restoration to the Liberty of the Theatre, in connection with the Patent Houses. By Percy Fitzgerald. 2 vols.
- Truener and Co. *My Boy and I; or, On the Road to Slumberland*. By Mary D. Brine.
- Warnock and Co. *Without a Home*. By the Rev. E. P. Roe.
- Whittaker and Co. *Dod's Parliamentary Companion, 1882*.
- Williams and Nisbete. *The Child's First German Course*. By Edward Schmal.

THE PAINS OF MEMORY.

In spite of Rogers and of poets greater than he, there are few thoughtful men who will not sometimes feel conscious that the pains of memory are greater than its pleasures. Looking back is, in certain moods, so painful that a man is afraid to glance over the dead years, to recall the hopes that have been blighted, the morning aspirations that have died in the garish light of day, the noble purpose that has never been fulfilled, or the ignoble purpose gained only to yield bitter fruit and permanent regret. In proportion to the sensitiveness of a man's nature is this vivid consciousness of failure. Coleridge, not without a cause, carried this burden of sorrow with him through life; and Hartley Coleridge, with the same infirmity of purpose that thwarted his father's marvellous gifts, describes his pains of memory in a sonnet, the full import of which can be understood only by readers of his life. We remember, too, how Charles Lamb's fine countenance was marked by the sadness "waiting on fruitless thoughts and baffled aspirations;" and how, after the suicide of the wife he had deserted, Shelley was "haunted by recollections which pursued him like an Orestes." There are dull people, no doubt, who feel nothing strongly. They are content with the present as they have been content with the past. They have the convenient art of forgetting everything that is apt to leave a mark upon more susceptible natures. They have done or said foolish things without being conscious of the folly; they have missed golden opportunities—lost, perhaps, the very tide which "taken at the flood leads on to fortune;" or, worse still, have missed a friendship that would have warmed their cold lives with the heat of summer, and yet have no perception of their irreparable loss. The smallest everyday annoyance—a badly-cooked dinner or a tradesman's overcharge—would trouble such dead-alive folk more than the most painful incident of the past.

Looking back, indeed, may be, and often is, an act of folly. A man does but lessen his present strength by moaning over the faults and blunders of earlier years. It is well that the dead past should "bury its dead." And yet it is not always well, since we can gain little for the present and the future if we utterly ignore the past. For many of us, at least, it is inevitable that the ghostlike images of dead hours should haunt our vision by day, and stand at night beside our pillow. At such moments we see with a vividness well-nigh startling what we might have done with our lives and what we have done with them; and few earnest men can see this without some pang of memory. We are not alluding here to the recollections of persons who have fallen into some grievous fault, who see no escape from its consequences, and are yet keenly sensitive of the fall. Who can doubt that there are men and women living on this earth whose memory must ever bring with it thoughts of keenest anguish? Heaven help them! The light pen of the journalist cannot appropriately touch on sorrows like these. The pains of memory, however, may be felt sharply enough by persons whose lives have been comparatively smooth and uneventful. Sitting by the fire in the evening twilight, a man remembers, perhaps, with keen pleasure that his life has been what is commonly called a successful one. He has risen to wealth and position; he has gained a reputation in science, in art, or in literature. His book has won golden opinions; his pictures are praised by great artists, and are not rejected at the Academy; he has made an important scientific discovery, and may be even able to affirm that the comfortable world in which he has achieved his greatness will, before many years are past, disappear from its place in the heavens. In short, he has worked his way up to fame and fortune, and the memory brings with it a sense of satisfaction.

But such recollections are rarely without alloy. His course may not have been as straightforward as it is brilliant; he may be conscious he is not all the world thinks him, and that there are weak points in his armour which even his best friends may discover some day. The pleasures of memory will not be wholly pleasurable if the recollection of outward success blends with the suspicion, if not with the distinct consciousness, of moral failure; if the man feel that he has lived for selfish ends, and that, while gaining the good things of life, he has not won love. For the happiest memories, however blent with sorrow they may be, are those in which affection and self-forgetfulness have a part. As Jeanie Deans said, it is not what we have done for ourselves, but what we have done for others, that we think of most pleasantly.

Then, too, there is a pain of memory from which none of us can escape, and it is one which men whose lives have been most successful feel the most bitterly. It is the remembrance of the losses that time inevitably brings with it. Fame and wealth, or the high honour which a good man values more than either, are gifts rarely bestowed upon the young. They come to us, if they come at all, when the dear ones who cheered us in defeat and stimulated to fresh efforts are unable to participate in our triumph. "How happy this day might have been," we say, and the thought of what might have been is one of the sharpest pains of memory. What was her splendid burst of triumph to Charlotte Brontë when her sisters were no longer able to share it? What was the applause of listening senators to Burke after the grave had closed upon his only son? There are moments when all the beauty of earth and sky—the joyous awakening of spring, the serene loveliness of summer, the song of birds or of mountain streams, the scent of flowers, the breath of the west wind—do but serve to bring back a memory which, if not wholly painful, makes us cry out "for the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still."

Another pain that affects most of us when life, as we are viewing it, becomes more full of memories than of hopes, is the growing sense of physical, if not of mental, incapacity. A man who has reached middle-age, or passed it, rarely feels his life in every limb. Rather is he inclined to exclaim with Coleridge—

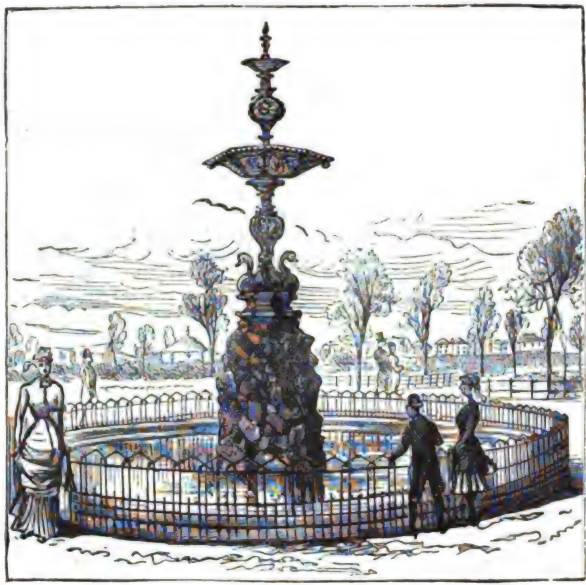
When I was young—ah! woeful when.
Ah! for the change 'twixt now and then.
Nought cared this body for wind or weather
When youth and I lived in it together.

And the contrast between the past and present cannot be always felt without a pang.

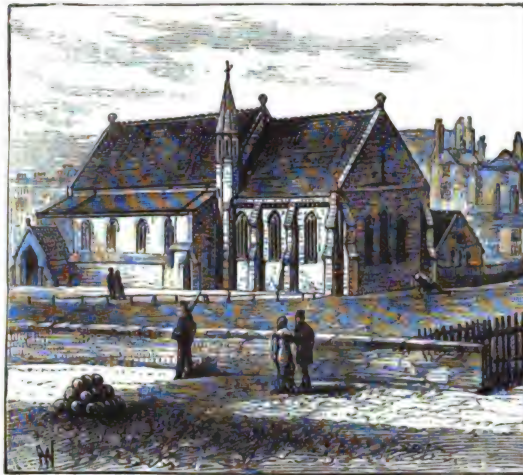
Life, said Pope, when the first heats are over, is all downhill; but it does not follow that the journey must be made without the refreshment of quiet resting-places, soothing hopes, and tender memories. The beauty of a long summer day is often felt most keenly at sunset. We have, indeed, dwelt long enough on the pains of memory; they are real, they are sometimes intense, but a healthy nature will not be permanently depressed by them.

After all, Samuel Rogers is right. We have but dwelt on the dark side of a subject the brightness of which is more permanent and more worthy of a poet's song. But in order that looking back upon the days that are no more may become a solid source of delight, the pleasure must be due to an interior peace invincible to the strokes of fortune. Happy the man whose conscience is his strong retreat, and who is—

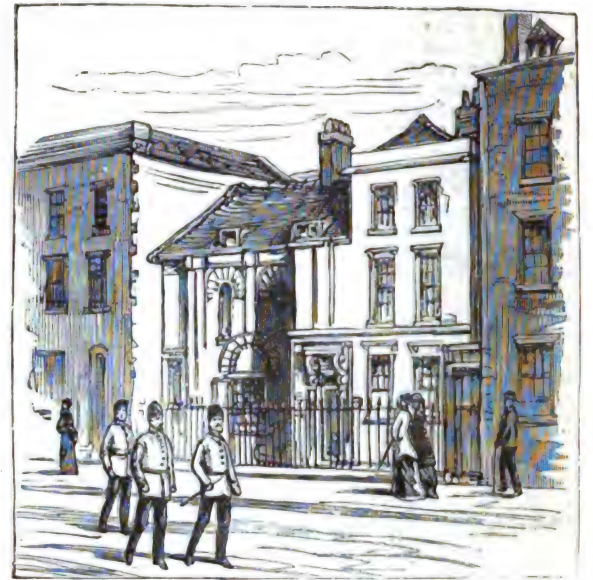
Lord of himself though not of lands,
And having nothing yet hath all.



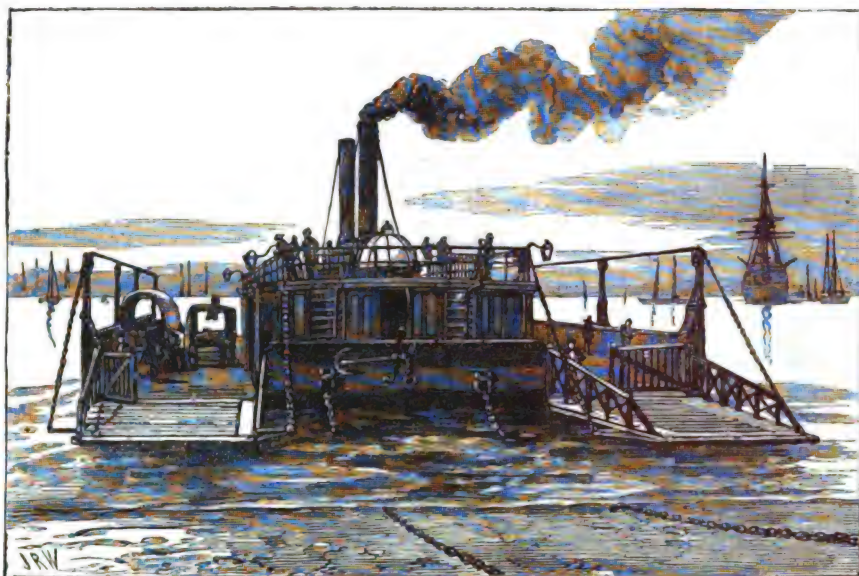
FOUNTAIN IN VICTORIA PARK.



GARRISON CHURCH.



HOUSE WHERE THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM WAS ASSASSINATED, 1628.



THE FLOATING BRIDGE, PORTSMOUTH DOCK.



PORTSMOUTH OLD CHURCH.



OFF DUTY.



THE LAST POST, 10.30.

THE EASTER VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The general orders and distribution of the forces to be assembled at Portsmouth on Easter Monday, under the command of General His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B., commanding the southern district, have been issued from the War Office by Sir Charles Ellice, Adjutant-General of the Forces.

According to the distribution, the eastern, or attacking force, under the command of Major-General Higginson, C.B., will number upwards of 15,000 Volunteers, besides a field battery of Royal Artillery. It will be divided into two divisions, commanded by Major-Generals Newdigate, C.B., and Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., each of three brigades and a divisional battalion attached to each, the commands of which will be given, except in two cases, to officers of the Army commanding regimental districts. The exceptions are Viscount Ranelagh, K.C.B., and Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G., both volunteer officers. The attacking force will also have two brigades of Volunteer Artillery, the 1st Sussex and 3rd Middlesex, with twenty guns—eight 40-pounder breechloaders and twelve 20-pounders—under Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Baylay, R.A.

The western, or defending, force, will be commanded by Major-General T. H. Pakenham, and besides a brigade of Volunteer Artillery, that of Woolwich Arsenal, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hozier, with eight 40-pounder breechloaders, will comprise one division only of volunteers, formed into three brigades and a divisional battalion, 8729 of the two arms of artillery and infantry. This division will be commanded by Major-General the Hon. E. Gage, C.B., and there will be attached to it a field battery and a detachment of the Royal Artillery, the latter with eight 64-pounder guns, nearly 800 of the Royal Marine Artillery, a battalion of Royal Marines, and four battalions of territorial regiments of the Line.

The total force to take part in the operations will thus be nearly 28,000 of all arms, the cavalry being represented by the very small contingent of thirty-eight sabres of a troop of the local yeomanry. The following is a complete list of all the troops which are to be assembled, with the officers of the General Staff; also those belonging, respectively, to the staff of Major-General Higginson and to that of Major-General Pakenham; and those of the divisional and brigade commands:—

To Command.—General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B., commanding the Troops, Southern District. Aides-de-Camp—Captain Lord A. Seymour, Scots Guards, and Major the Hon. C. C. G. Byng, 1st Life Guards. Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals—Colonel G. F. G. Bray and Colonel the Hon. J. C. Dormer, C.B., A.A., and Q.M.G., Southern District. Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals—Major H. Bruncker, Scottish Rifles, and Major A. Warry, Royal Artillery.

Umpires—Colonel H. Smythe, Royal Artillery (chief umpire); Colonel R. J. Hay, Royal Artillery; Colonel W. H. Bennett, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Colonel J. W. Barnes, Royal Highlanders; Lieut.-Colonel J. Ritchie, Royal Artillery; Lieut.-Colonel W. Galbraith, Shropshire Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Webber, Royal Engineers; Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Llewellyn, Royal Artillery; Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Tison, Royal Marine Artillery; Lieut.-Colonel E. D. Newbolt, Dorsetshire Regiment; Major Aylmer, Somerset Rifle Brigade; Major G. K. McCallum, Gordon Highlanders; Major E. Gunter, 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment; Major B. Hobart, Royal Artillery; Major C. S. Harvey, Royal Artillery; Major R. Chalmers, King's Royal Rifle Corps; Major C. E. Luard, Royal Engineers; Major W. Gordon, Royal Highlanders; Major J. Quarry, Berkshire Regiment; and Captain H. P. M. Wylie, King's Royal Rifle Corps.

EASTERN, OR ATTACKING FORCE (HAVANT).

Commanding—Major-General G. W. A. Higginson, C.B., commanding the Home District. Aides-de-Camp—Lieutenant Vesey Dawson, Coldstream Guards, and Lieutenant Hon. C. Legge, Coldstream Guards. Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals—Colonel Lord W. F. Seymour, Coldstream Guards, and Colonel the Hon. Paul S. Methuen, Scots Guards.

1st Division.—Major-General E. Newdigate, C.B., commanding South-Eastern District. Aides-de-Camp—Captain Palmer, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant B. C. A. Frere, Rifle Brigade. Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Colonel H. J. Buchanan, C.B., A.A. and Q.M.G., South-Eastern District. Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Major R. H. L. Anstruther, Rifle Brigade (garrison instructor). Artillery.—Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Baylay, R.A., Commanding Auxiliary Artillery, Home District; Staff officer, Captain D. H. Doherty, Artillery Militia: 1st Sussex Artillery Volunteers, 438 of all ranks, with four 40-pounder breechloading guns; 3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers, 633, with four 40-pounder breechloading and twelve 20-pounder breechloading guns: total, 1071 of all ranks and 20 guns.

1st Brigade.—Colonel H. Kent, 7th Regimental District; Captain Guyon, 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, Brigade Major; and Lieutenant Porter, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, Aide-de-Camp:—3rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, 429; 5th Middlesex and 6th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, 491; 8th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, 235; 17th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, 602; and 22nd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, 500. Total, 2353. 2nd Brigade.—Colonel the Hon. C. J. Adlington, 35th Regimental District, commanding; and Lieutenant H. C. Leigh, 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, Aide-de-Camp. Corps:—1st Sussex and 1st Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteer Corps, 417; 2nd Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps, 561; 3rd Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps, 550; and 4th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps, 365—total of brigade, 1913.

3rd Brigade.—Colonel T. F. Lloyd, 2nd Regimental District, commanding; Major Woodward, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, Brigade Major; and Captain Collis, 1st Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, Aide-de-Camp. Corps:—2nd Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps, 411; 2nd Surrey and 5th Stafford Rifle Volunteer Corps, 529; 4th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps, 460; 6th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps, 516; and 8th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps, 502—total of brigade, 2206.

Divisional Battalion.—23rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, 551; total of division—331 officers, 1074 sergeants, buglers, band, and pioneers, and 5821 rank and file—7232.

2nd Division.—Major-General Sir H. E. Wood, V.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., commanding Chatham District. Aides-de-Camp—Captain F. G. Slade, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant H. H. Edwards, 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Assistant-Adjutant and Q.M.G., Captain T. B. Hitchcock, Shropshire Regiment; Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Q.M.G., Captain the Hon. W. G. Gough, 1st Hussars.

1st Brigade.—Colonel Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G., 12th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, commanding; Lieutenant Francis Lloyd, Grenadier Guards, Brigade Major; and Lieutenant the Hon. A. C. Keppel, Scots Guards, Aide-de-Camp. Corps:—6th Middlesex and 1st Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, 445; 16th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, 550; 18th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, 700; and 19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, 603—total of brigade, 2308.

2nd Brigade.—Colonel Viscount Ranelagh, K.C.B., and (South) Middlesex Volunteers, commanding; Brigade Major, Lieutenant Ricardo, Adjutant 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards; Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant A. Jones, 2nd (South) Middlesex Volunteers. Corps:—1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteers, 479; 1st London Engineer Volunteers, 364; 2nd Tower Hamlets Engineer Volunteers, 600; 1st and 3rd Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps, 379; and 4th Essex and 1st Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, 334. Total of brigade, 2340.

3rd Brigade.—Colonel J. Sprot, 31st Regimental District, commanding; Brigade Major, Captain Ward, Adjutant 3rd Battalion East Surrey Regiment; Aide-de-Camp, 1st Surrey, R.V.C., 305; 3rd Surrey R.V.C., 381; 5th Surrey R.V.C., 350; and 7th Surrey R.V.C., 553. Total of brigade, 1539.

Divisional Battalion.—30th Middlesex (Artists) R.V.C., 493; 2nd Cam-Cambridge (University) R.V.C., 40, attached.

Total of Division, 378 officers, 936 sergeants, band, buglers, pioneers, &c., and 5509 rank and file—6782. A field battery of Royal Artillery will be attached to this force.

WESTERN OR DEFENDING FORCE (FAREHAM).

Commanding—Major-General T. H. Pakenham, commanding Western District. Aides-de-Camp—Captain H. G. Worsley, King's Own Borderers, and Captain F. Stringer, Royal Welsh Fusiliers (garrison instructor). Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals—Colonel H. R. Blundell, Grenadier Guards; Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Butler, C.B., A.A., and Q.M.G., Western District.

Third Division.—Major-General the Hon. E. T. Gage, C.B., commanding Woolwich District. Aides-de-Camp—Captain J. W. F. Spencer, Royal Artillery, and Lieut.-Colonel Hon. A. Stewart, Royal Horse Artillery. Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Colonel W. Stirling, C.B., A.A. and Q.M.G., Woolwich District; Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Major F. Lorraine, Royal Artillery.

Artillery.—Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Hozier, 3rd Kent A.V., commanding 3rd Kent A.V., 299 of all ranks, with eight 40-pounder breech-loading guns.

1st Brigade.—Colonel E. H. Clive, Grenadier Guards, commanding. Lieutenant H. Crauford, Grenadier Guards, Brigade Major; and Lieutenant J. St. Aubin, Grenadier Guards, Aide-de-Camp. Corps:—4th and 11th Middlesex R.V.C., 400; 12th Middlesex R.V.C., 239; 15th Middlesex R.V.C.,

530; 1st London R.V.C., 392; 2nd London R.V.C., 500; 3rd London R.V.C., 722. Total of brigade, 2773.

2nd Brigade.—Colonel G. Moncrieff, Scots Guards, commanding. Lieut.-Colonel Broadwood, Scots Guards, Brigade Major; and Lieutenant F. W. Romilly, Scots Guards, Aide-de-Camp. Corps:—2nd Middlesex R.V.C., 507; 7th Middlesex, R.V.C., 450; 10th Middlesex R.V.C., 500; 13th Middlesex R.V.C., 583; 1st Tower Hamlets R.V.C., 420; and 2nd Tower Hamlets R.V.C., 514. Total of brigade, 2974.

3rd Brigade.—Colonel G. T. Gough, 37th Regimental District, commanding. Major W. Gilbert, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, Brigade Major; and Captain Howard Brooke, 3rd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, Aide-de-Camp. Corps:—1st Hampshire A.V., 734; 1st Wiltshire R.V.C., 500; 2nd Hampshire R.V.C., 592; 3rd Hampshire R.V.C., 700; and 1st Isle of Wight R.V.C., 608. Total of brigade, 3192.

Divisional Battalion.—21st Middlesex R.V.C., 491.

Total of Division, 437 officers, 1505 sergeants, buglers, band, and pioneers, and 7488 rank and file—8490.

Grand total of the two forces (Volunteers), 21,814.

REGULAR FORCES.

One field battery Royal Artillery (Fareham). Brigade Major, 1st Brigade.—Colonel Mawbey, R.M.A., commanding. Brigade Major, Major Ogilby, R.M.A. Aides-de-Camp, Major Kelly and Major Owen, R.M.A. Corps:—Royal Marine Artillery, 779; 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, 325; 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, 425; detachment of Royal Artillery with eight 64-pounder guns, and F troop Hampshire Yeomanry, 88 (Hilsea Lines).

2nd Brigade.—Colonel Hodge, 2nd Battalion Berkshire Regiment, commanding. Brigade Major, Captain Harris; and Aide-de-Camp, Captain Pigott. Corps:—2nd Battalion Berkshire Regiment, 378; 2nd Battalion Royal Highlanders, 324; and Royal Marine Light Infantry, 489 (Fareham).

The general idea is that an invading force, having effected a landing near Brighton, marches on London, and detaches a force to mask Portsmouth, which is weakly garrisoned. A force from Aldershot is dispatched to reinforce the garrison, and arrives at Fareham at the same time as the enemy occupies Havant. The commanders of both forces, considering the advantages equal, determine to attack each other, for the purpose of obtaining possession of the Portsdown Heights. The works on Portsdown Hill are supposed to be non-existent. The general instructions state that the enemy is represented by the 1st and 2nd Divisions of Volunteer Corps, about 15,000 strong, with one field battery Royal Artillery. The force from Aldershot is represented by the 3rd Volunteer Division. Of the Portsmouth garrison, one infantry brigade, with a field battery of Royal Artillery, joins the Aldershot force at Fareham, while another brigade occupies the Hilsea Lines. A few gun-boats and launches are pushed as far as possible up the harbour to assist the defence by their fire, while a small force of blue-jackets lands and holds Porchester. The attacking force of the enemy will have to seize and hold Cosham, and protect its left flank, with a sufficient force, from an attack by the Portsmouth garrison; and, in marching towards Fareham, it will have to move along the northern crest and slope of the Portsdown Hill, in order to protect itself from the fire of the gun-boats and of the heavy guns within the Hilsea Lines. Neither of the opposing forces will advance beyond Fort Nelson, on the one side, and Forts Purbrook and Furlington, on the other, which will be the rendezvous of the respective forces before the signal-gun fires for the commencement of the operations, at twelve o'clock.

At the conclusion of the manoeuvres, the whole of the forces will assemble on the heights half-way between Forts Widley and Southwick. It has been decided by the Easter Monday Review Committee to increase to £475 the prize-money to be competed for. The Commander of the Military District, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, has arranged a German tattoo on Southsea Common after the review, in which all the bands in garrison will take part.

It is not a little remarkable that, although the review of 1863 was the most successful which the Volunteers had had up to that date, Portsmouth was not again selected as the site of this annual display until the present year. This particular result cannot fairly be charged to any apathy on the part of the inhabitants or the local authorities. Again and again have efforts been made to induce the metropolitan commanding officers to abandon their apparent preference for Brighton, but some difficulty or other has always barred the way. The mere fact of the much greater distance by rail of our chief naval arsenal, coupled, perhaps, with a certain reluctance on the part of the railway companies to provide the extra accommodation, would alone help to explain the long interval between the first and the second Portsmouth review, if it did not entirely justify it. However that may be, there is no question that this year all the authorities concerned in the affair have worked with the greatest cordiality, and even enthusiasm; and so much care and foresight have been displayed that it is perfectly safe to predict a still larger measure of success for next week's Review than that which marked the similar event fourteen years ago.

Special advantages prompted the choice of Portsmouth in 1868. The circumstance that it was a large garrison town, with an imposing circle of forts, was too obvious to be overlooked, and so then, as now, the military authorities consented to the co-operation of the regular troops with the Volunteers. The former numbered about 1900, including infantry and marine artillery, and the Volunteers about 28,000, the total strength, according to the official returns, being 29,972 men of all arms. In point of numbers then, the Review of 1868 was on a par with that of the present year, although, in other respects, the latter is destined to be by far the more important event. In 1868, the march-past on Southsea Common preceded the sham-fight at Hilsea, and only some sixteen thousand Volunteers and 1900 regulars took part in it. The attempt to squeeze the two events into one day's programme also led to a certain degree of confusion, and this is no doubt the reason why the march-past on Southsea Common is to be omitted from next Monday's programme. This will naturally be a disappointment to many of the inhabitants and not a few of the numerous visitors who will throng the town; but in other respects the change will be of great advantage. It will permit of the general idea of a mimic battle being completely carried out, and if any hitch does occur in the programme it will presumably be possible to fix the responsibility of this on the defaulting part of its performance in the field.

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OLD UNIVERSITY CUSTOMS.

Few historical documents are of more value than those which relate to our Universities, inasmuch as they record the early life of men who have made themselves illustrious for all time. It is interesting, also, to note how many of the social habits and manners of our University system which prevailed in days long ago gone by are still kept up; as, too, are numerous of those old-established customs to which so much importance was formerly attached. Thus, the oldest member of the University may hear, as often as he visits Oxford, the familiar note of Great Tom, which every evening at ten minutes past nine tolls 101 times when the gates of the colleges and halls are shut. Indeed, it has often been remarked that our University life alters so little in the course of years that it would be difficult for anyone, however long he may have been absent from the scene of his University career, to discover much alteration in the usages associated with it. Some of the old customs have naturally, in the lapse of years, become modified, whereas others have ceased to exist. Amongst, then, some of the most curious observed at different times at Oxford may be mentioned one alluded to by Pointer, in his "Oxonien Academia" (1749-71), who says that at Brasenose College the members went "in a body on New-Year's Day to their Principal, each presenting him with an epistle by way of a New-Year's gift, wishing him a happy New Year." The same writer speaks of a custom observed at Queen's College, for the members "to give a needle and thread to the Fellows," a rebus on their founder's name, Eglesfield.

The "Festival of the Mallard" was formerly kept up at All Souls' College in commemoration of the discovery of a very large mallard in a drain, when digging for the foundation of the college. Though the observance no longer exists, yet on one of the college "gaudies" there is sung an old song known as "The Merry Old Song of the All Souls' Mallard;" the first stanza of which is as follows:—

Griffin, bustard, turkey, capon,
Let other hungry mortals gaze on;
And on the bones their stomach fall hard,
But let All Souls' men have their mallard.
Oh! by the blood of King Edward,
Oh! by the blood of King Edward,
It was a strapping mallard.

The allusion to King Edward seems to be an anachronism, as King Henry VI. was reigning at the time of the foundation of the college.

Another odd ceremony, which has been long practised on Easter Day at University College, is called "chopping at the tree." The representation of a tree, dressed with evergreens and flowers, is placed on a turf close to the buttery, at which every member of the college, as he leaves the hall after dinner, chops with a cleaver. The cook and his attendant, dressed in white jackets, take their stand on either side of the block, each bearing a pewter dish, one supporting a blunt chopping axe from the kitchen, the other in readiness for the fees expected on the occasion—the Master depositing half a guinea, each Fellow five shillings and sixpence. According to the tradition current amongst the undergraduates, anyone who can chop the block in two—under the circumstances, a physical impossibility—can lay claim to all the college estates; a notion, however, which has not met with the sanction of the Master and Fellows.

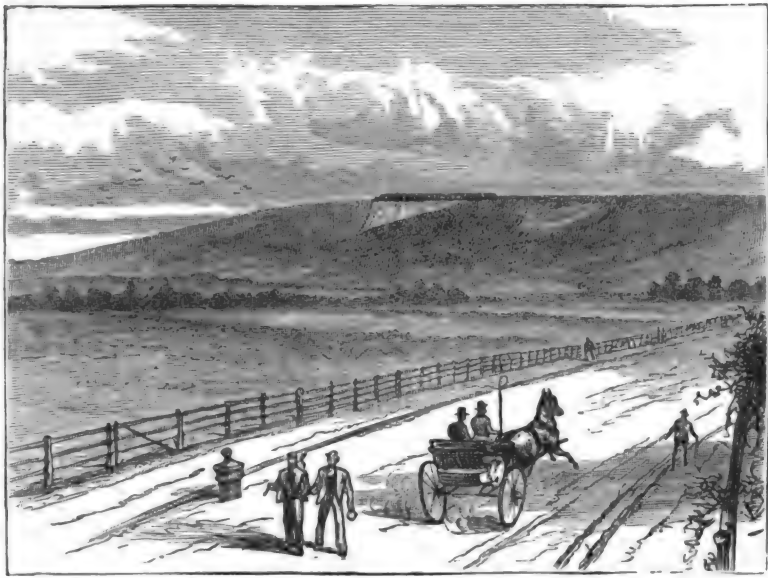
Then there is the well-known observance at Magdalen College of May morning, when the choristers, accompanied by members of that and different colleges, ascend to the platform of the tower at about half-past four o'clock in the morning, and as soon as Magdalen bell has struck five sing a Latin hymn. A description of this custom was contributed to these columns on May 17, 1856, by Dr. Rimbault. Another custom connected with Magdalen College was formerly kept up on St. John's Day, an interesting account of which occurs in the "Life of Bishop Horne," by the Rev. W. Jones (xii. 131):—"A letter of July 25, 1755, informed me that Mr. Horne, according to an established custom at Magdalen College, Oxford, had begun to preach before the University on the day of St. John the Baptist. For the preaching of this annual sermon, a permanent pulpit of stone is inserted into a corner of the first quadrangle; and so long as the stone pulpit was in use, the quadrangle was furnished round the sides with a large fence of green boughs, that the preaching might more resemble that of John the Baptist in the Wilderness."

Amongst other customs may be mentioned one on St. David's Day at Jesus College, it having been the practice to fill an immense silver-gilt bowl, containing ten gallons, with "Swig," and to hand it round to those invited to dine on the occasion. Pointer further tells us that at Brasenose College "the scholars had almonds, raisins, and figs for dinner on Good Friday, as appears by a receipt of thirty shillings, paid by the butler of the college, for 'Eleven pounds of almonds, thirty-five pounds of raisins, and thirteen pounds of figs, servid into Bruzenose College, March 28, 1662.'"

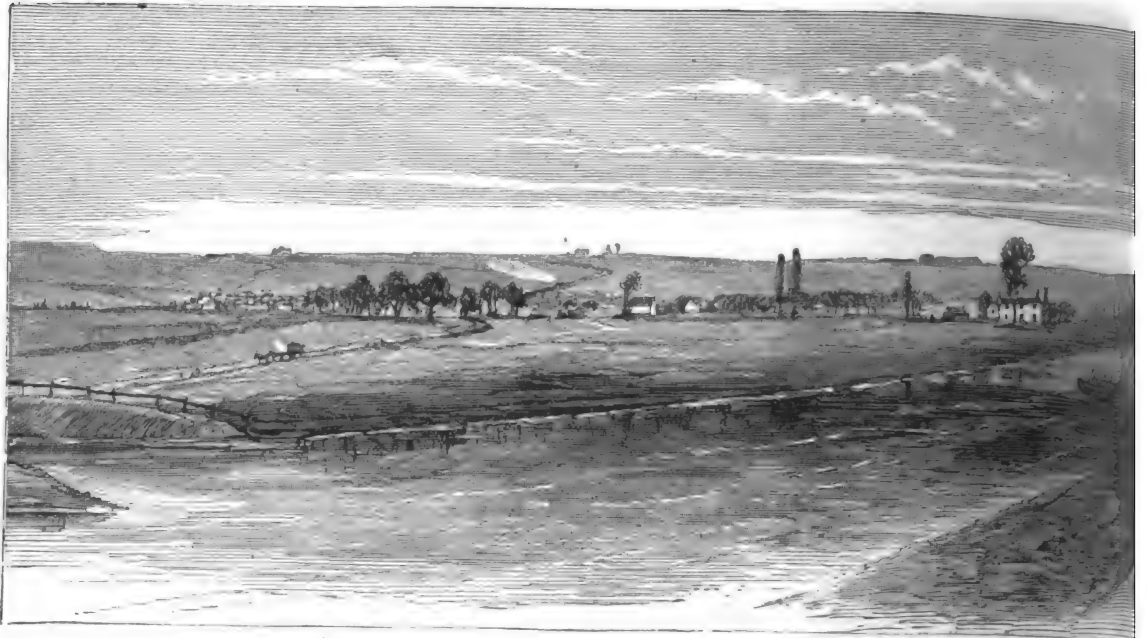
The time-honoured custom of serving up the boar's head at Queen's College on Christmas Day has not lost any of its popularity; having originated, runs the University tradition, in the following circumstance:—"A student of the college whilst walking in the neighbouring forest of Shotover studying Aristotle was suddenly attacked by a wild boar. The furious beast came open mouthed upon him; but he, with a lucky presence of mind, rammed the volume down its throat, and, crying *Grecum est*, choked it."

In years gone by, both the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge had their Lords of Misrule, one of the Masters of Arts being chosen to undertake this important office. Thus, in an audit-book of Trinity College for the year 1559 occurs a disbursement, "pro praudio Principis Natalicii." Wood, in his "Athenæ Oxonienses," alludes to the Christmas Prince at St. John's and Merton Colleges. Again, in the hall of Merton College, previously to the Reformation, the Fellows were accustomed to assemble round the fire, for the purpose of singing hymns and carols on holyday evenings and their vigils, from the Vigil of All Saints to the evening of the Purification; a custom which was abolished at the Reformation. Pointer, too, mentions a custom once kept up at Merton for the college servants on the last night of the year, called "Scrutiny Night," to make their appearance in the hall before the Warden and Fellows, and there to deliver up the keys, so that, if they had committed any offence during the year, their keys might be taken from them.

At Christ Church, when the Dean and Chapter dine in hall, a single verse is recited in Greek from the first chapter of St. John's Gospel, and then the Dean interposes, saying "Tu Autem." The old term Taberdar, which, in former years, was applied to a scholar of Queen's College on the foundation—a term corresponding with the Demy of Magdalen or the Postmaster of Merton—was said to have originated from the scholars having worn a short surplice at the chapel service resembling in its brevity the tabard of the herald. Lastly, Southey, in his "Common-Place Book" (1851, 4th S., 425), referring to All Souls' College, says that "their silver cups are called ox-eyes, and an ox-eye of wormwood was a favourite draught there. Beer with an infusion of wormwood was to be had nowhere else."



SOUTHWICK FORT.

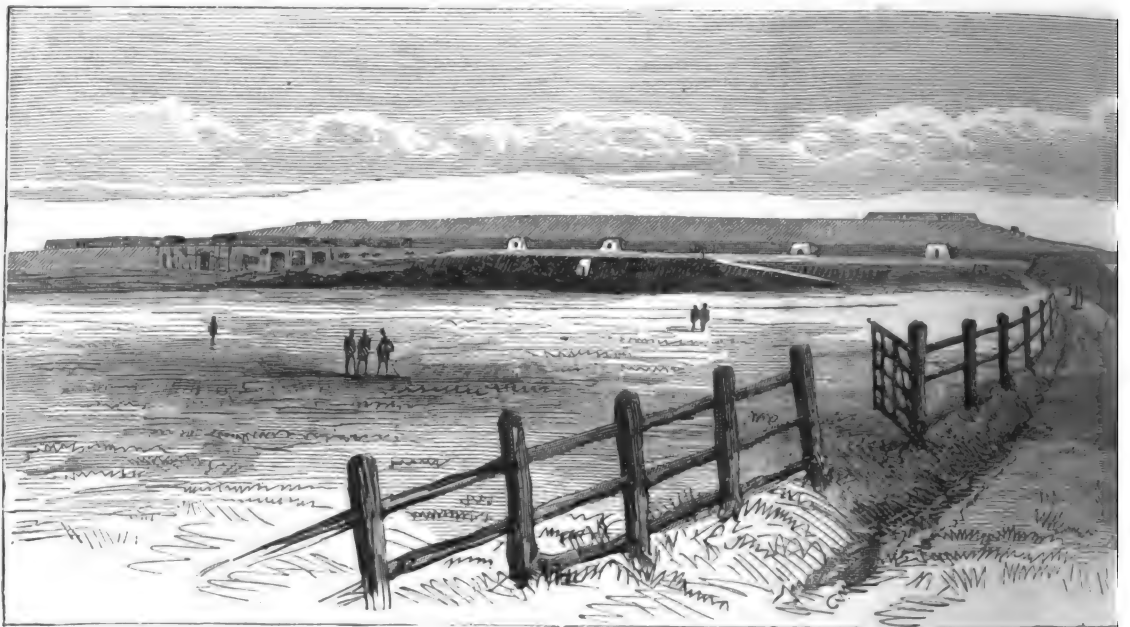


HILSEA LINES, FROM POST B

PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF PORTSMOUTH.

The "general idea" of the battle to take place on Easter Monday at Portsmouth, which has been set forth by the Quartermaster-General's Department, is this—a large invading force is supposed to have landed on the south coast near Brighton for the purpose of attacking London. With the object of providing against a rear attack, the commander detaches a division of 15,000 strong, being equal in numbers to two thirds of the entire Volunteer force under arms, to Portsmouth, with instructions to mask the garrison and prevent the army getting out. This division will represent the enemy in the day's operations. Hearing of this movement, the General in command at Aldershot pushes forward an army 7000 strong, for the purpose of relieving the Portsmouth garrison; and so accurately are the movements timed that, just as the enemy's forces are deposited at Havant, the relieving army is to arrive at Fareham, on the western boundary of the field. Simultaneously with these movements, the Regular Forces at Portsmouth take possession of the Hilsea lines, which protect the town at the rear, and the Marines join the army at Fareham. These compose the army of the defenders. The ground is open, and there are practically no restrictions; the rival Generals will have an opportunity of displaying considerable tactical skill. The only conditions which will be imposed upon them are that the railway will have to be respected, and that they shall not advance beyond Fort Purbrook to the east, and Fort Nelson to the west, of the range, before the firing of the signal to begin the fight. The distance intervening between the fronts will be about five miles. The forts on the crest of the hill will be supposed to be non-existing.

The conflict is to commence with an affair of outposts, the garrison having sent a party to hold Cosham, but not in force; and the enemy having driven these in, and finding himself about equal in numbers to the force arrayed against him, risks a general engagement. The critical part of the battle will



HILSEA LINES, FROM THE PORTSMOUTH SHORE



ROCHESTER CASTLE.



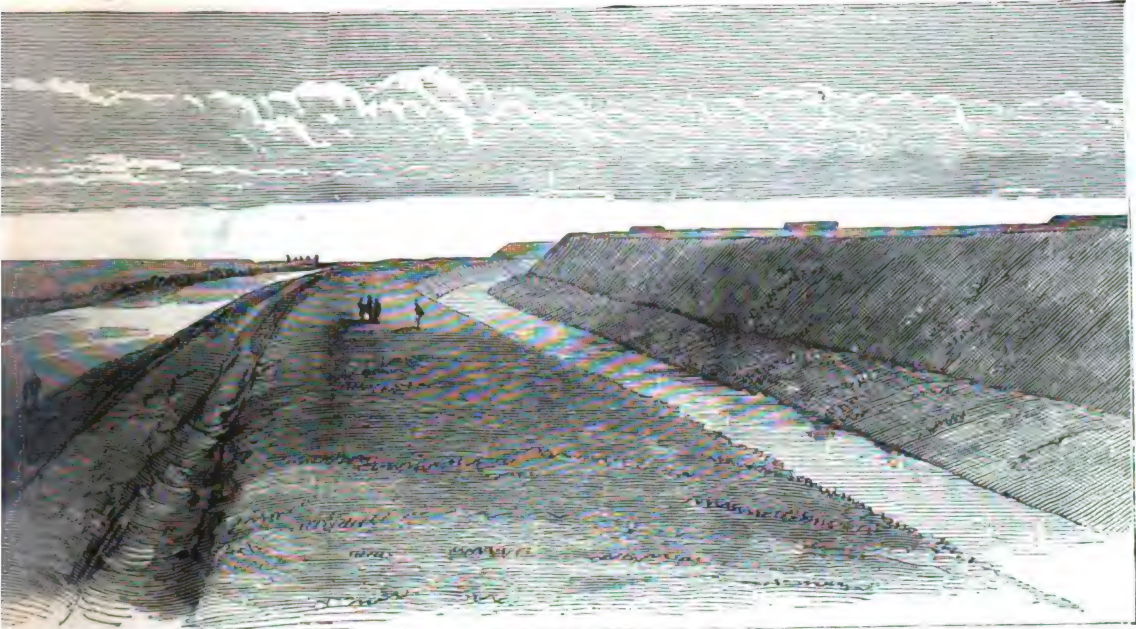
VIEWING THE GROUND, HILSEA LINES



VILLAGE OF COSHAM; PORTSDOWN HILL AND WIDLEY FORT BEHIND.



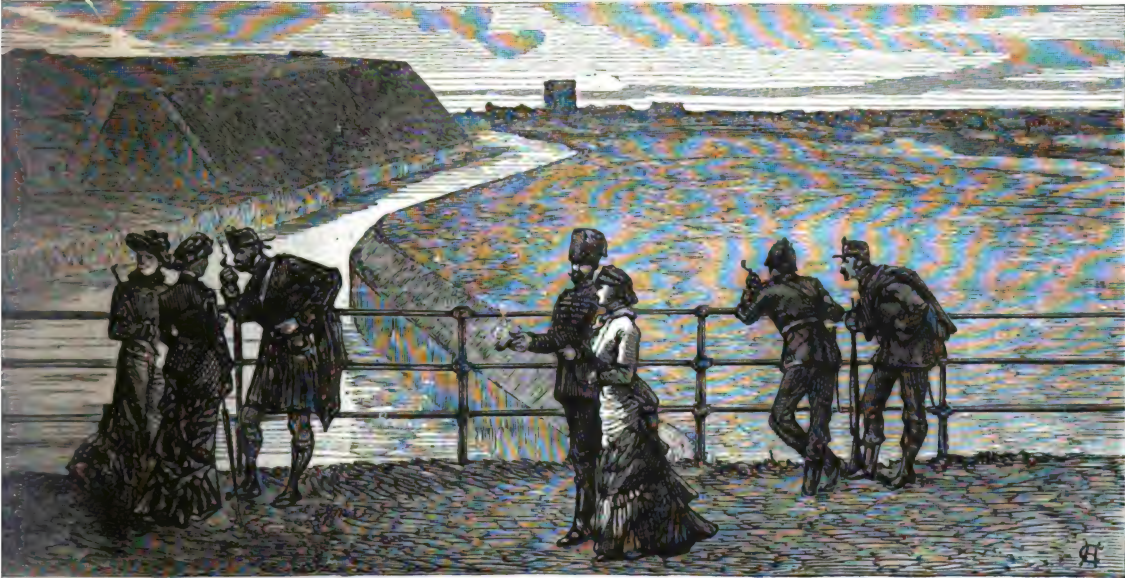
GEORGE INNES



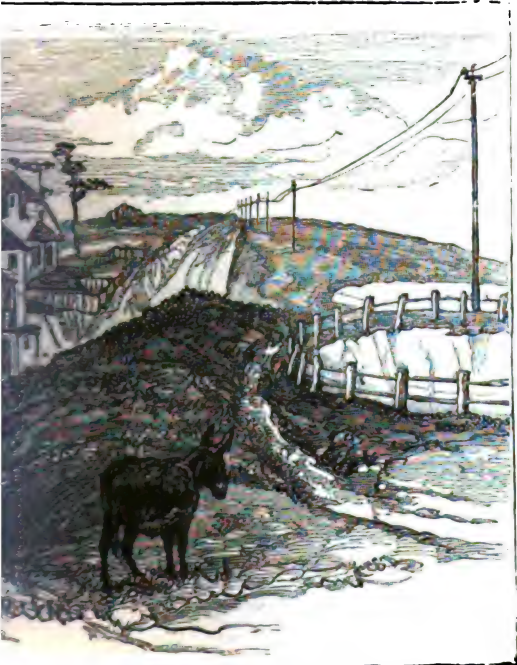
LOOKING NORTH-EAST.



BE OCCUPIED BY REGULAR TROOPS.



ESTER CASTLE IN THE DISTANCE.



N HILL.



FORT PURBROOK, ROAD TO HAVANT.

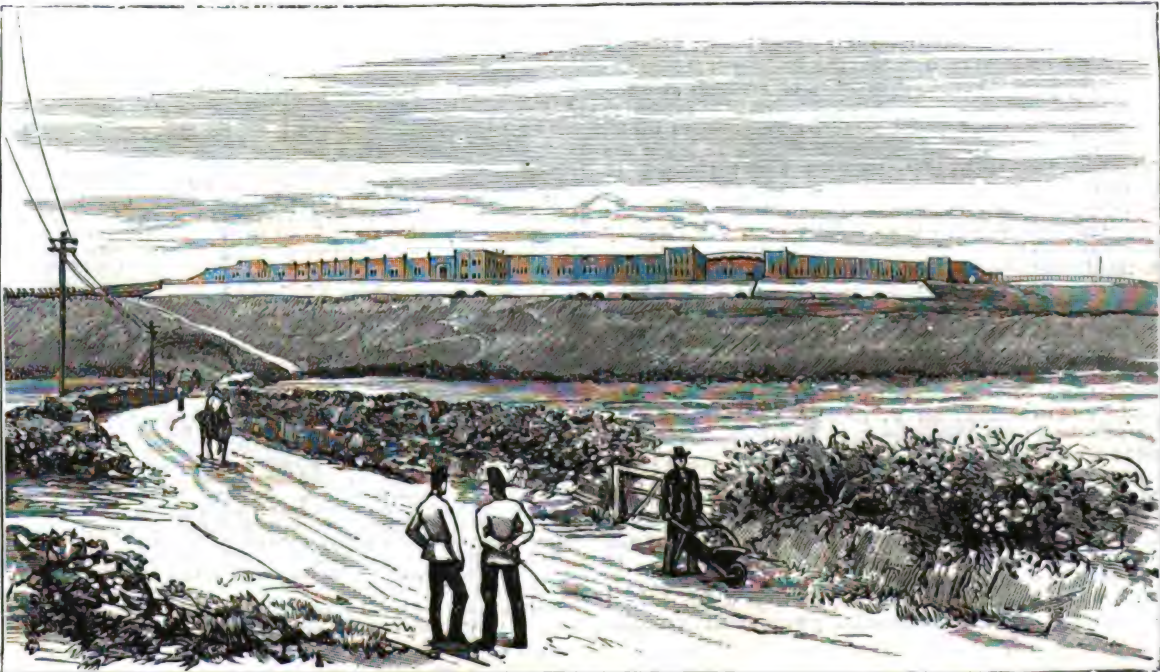
most probably take place near the beginning, when the enemy endeavours to blockade the garrison forces within the Hilsca lines. These lines are at present unarmed, so that it will be only possible to mount comparatively light guns upon the parapets. On the other hand, the enemy is known to have twenty 40-pounder guns of position, with which he will be able to sweep the glacis of the hill and upper reaches of the harbour. There is only a single means of exit from the lines across the Port bridge, so that the garrison troops will be placed at great disadvantage at the beginning. If the General in command be clever and audacious, he may attempt to cut a way through the earth-works and cross the creek upon pontoons. A complete enumeration of the forces to be assembled will be found on another page.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT PORTSMOUTH.

The street decorations at Portsmouth and Gosport are on a rather extensive scale. The Prince of Wales, on arriving at Portsmouth on Saturday afternoon, will, when opposite the Masonic Club, pass under an archway, which, in honour of his position as Grand Master of the Order, will be embellished with coloured devices relating to the Craft. A short distance from the residence of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, with whom the Prince will stay during his visit to Portsmouth, there will be another arch. Both are erected under the direction of Mr. George Rake, C.E. It is not yet known whether the Prince of Wales will arrive at Portsmouth in time to witness any performances at the Navy, Army, and Volunteer Athletic Meeting, which is to take place on Saturday afternoon; but H.R.H. will be present at the Minnesingers' Smoking Concert on the Saturday night. On the evening of the review there will be a grand military tattoo on Southsea Common by all the military bands in Portsmouth garrison, at which the Prince of Wales, after dining with Prince Edward, will be present.



LOWER ROAD TO COSHAM, FROM PORTSDOWN HILL.



FORT WIDLEY.

OBITUARY.

LORD ERSKINE.

The Right Hon. John Cadwallader Erskine, Baron Erskine, of Restormel Castle, in the county of Cornwall, died at Ettenheim House, Torquay, on the 28th ult. He was born in 1804, the second son of David Montagu, second Baron Erskine, by Fanny, his first wife, daughter of General John Cadwalader of Philadelphia, and at his elder brother's death, May 10, 1877, succeeded to the peerage, conferred in 1806 on his grandfather, the Hon. Thomas Erskine, the eloquent advocate, on his advancement to be Lord Chancellor. The nobleman whose decease we record received his education at Haileybury, and served in the Bengal Civil Service from 1826 to 1853. He married, first, April 30, 1829, Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. John Martyn, of the county of Tyrone, which lady died June 21, 1862; and secondly, Jan. 25, 1865, Mary Louisa Cullen, eldest daughter of Colonel Alexander Campbell, C.B., K.H., of Blackburn House, Ayrshire. By his first wife he had two daughters and one son, William Macnaghten, late Captain 9th Lancers, now fifth Lord Erskine, who was born in 1841, and married, in 1864, Caroline Alice Martha, daughter of Mr. William Grumble, by whom he has issue.

COLONEL LOCKHART.

Colonel Laurence William Maxwell Lockhart died at Mentone on the 23rd ult. He was second son of the Rev. Lawrence Lockhart, D.D., of Wicketshaw and Milton Lockhart, in the county of Lanark, Incumbent of Inchinnan, in the county of Renfrew, by Louisa, his wife, daughter of Mr. David Blair, and was descended of a very ancient Lanarkshire family. His uncle, Dr. John Gibson Lockhart, was son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott. Colonel Lockhart was formerly in the 92nd Highlanders, with which he served at Sebastopol. He was well known as a popular novelist, and a contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*. During the Franco-Prussian War he acted as correspondent to the *Times*. The Colonel married, in 1860, Katharine, younger daughter of Sir James Russell, K.C.B., of Ashestiel, in the county of Selkirk, and leaves issue.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Major-General Sir Robert Laffan, R.E., K.C.M.G., Governor of the Bermudas, on the 22nd ult., at Bermuda.

Miss Dora Greenwell, on the 29th ult., at Clifton. Miss Greenwell will be remembered as one of the earliest writers in *Good Words* and *Sunday Magazine*. Many of her prose works have had a deserved reputation. She had long been an invalid.

The Rev. Thomas Houston, D.D., Professor of Exegetical and Pastoral History and of Ecclesiastical History in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Ireland, on the 27th ult., in Belfast.

Mr. Joseph Manning, J.P., an Alderman of Dublin, and a highly respected citizen, on the 30th ult., in his sixty-first year. It is stated that he declined more than once to be Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Colonel William Acland Douglas Anderson, C.M.G., in South Yarra, in Victoria, on Jan. 23. Colonel Anderson in 1855 raised in Melbourne the first volunteer corps which had been organised in Australia, and in 1862 he was appointed Colonel Commandant of all the Victoria Volunteer forces.

Professor Thomas Hill Green, of Oxford. He obtained a first class in classics in 1859, was elected Fellow of Balliol in 1860, and obtained the English Essay prize in 1862. After being some time a Tutor of Balliol, he was elected Professor of Moral Philosophy, on which subject he wrote largely.

Mr. William Menelaus, manager of the extensive iron and steel works at Dowlais, at Tenby, on the 30th ult., in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He had been suffering for some considerable time, and last week was seized with paralysis, which terminated fatally. One of his last public acts was to present to the Cardiff Free Library a magnificent collection of pictures, estimated to be worth £10,000. He had introduced and carried out many improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel, and was highly esteemed throughout England and Wales.

Mr. John Maunsell, of Oakly Park, in the county of Kildare, and of Carrickoreilly, in the county of Limerick, J.P., High Sheriff of the county of Kildare, 1868, on the 29th ult. He was born November, 1810, the eldest son of Mr. Richard Maunsell, of Oakly Park, J.P., High Sheriff, 1841, by Maria, his wife, sister of George Woods, Esq., of Milverton Hall, in the county of Dublin. By his death (unmarried) the estates and representation of this branch of the family of Maunsell of Ballywilliam devolve on his brother, Mr. George Woods Maunsell, of Merrion-square, Dublin, J.P. and D.L.

The anniversary meeting of the Chemical Society was held on Thursday week at Burlington House. The president, Professor Roscoe, F.R.S., gave his annual address, and congratulated the Fellows on the satisfactory condition of the society, both numerically and financially. There are 1175 Fellows now enrolled on the register. Dr. Gilbert, F.R.S., was elected president for the ensuing year.

According to the revenue returns which were issued yesterday week, the national receipts into the Exchequer during the quarter were £27,009,227, a net decrease of £859,897 as compared with the first three months of last year. The return for the financial year, which ended yesterday week, shows a total revenue of £85,822,282, as compared with £84,041,288 in the year ending March 31, 1881, showing a net increase of £1,780,994. The principal increases were £1,940,000 in the Excise, £320,000 from Stamps, and £300,000 from the Post Office. The chief decrease was £705,000 from the Property and Income Tax.

A number of gentlemen went to the Victoria Docks last week to visit the cold storage chambers which have been recently erected by the London and St. Katharine's Docks Company—the first on this side to recognise the importance of making suitable arrangements for receiving the frozen meat from Australia and storing it until required for the market. Amongst those present were Mr. Thomas Archer, Agent-General for Queensland; Sir F. Dillon Bell, Agent-General for New Zealand; Sir Alexander Galt, High Commissioner for Canada; Sir Daniel Cooper, and many others interested in the frozen-meat trades. The machinery for producing the cold in the chambers—which are kept considerably below freezing-point—has been supplied by Messrs. J. and E. Hall, of Dartford, who have also supplied many machines to the companies in Australia for freezing the meat in the first instance. At the time of the visit some 1700 carcasses were being taken in, and several of them were divested of the bags which covered them—the appearance of the meat being very much admired.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H B (Crediton).—We cannot recall to mind the problem referred to, and are therefore unable to inform you when it was published. If you had included a diagram of the position in your letter we should have endeavored to assist you.

D A (Dublin).—You shall have an early report on all the problems of yours that are in our hands. Why not send the others?

A G (Dittersdorf, Saxony).—As requested, your communication has been acknowledged through the post.

F J K (Vienna).—Your address has been mislaid. Kindly favour us with it.

P S S (Hilford).—In No. 188, after 1. Kt to Q B 5th, K to K 4th, how can White play 2. K to B 5th? Have we caught you tripping?

H H N (Bath).—The "Chessplayers' Annual and Chessplayers' Directory," for the current year, is published by Benrose and Sons, Paternoster-row.

T R D (Chertsey).—We have not space for the republication of problems. The one referred to admits of a final, by 1. Q to K 2d, and 1. Kt to B 5th.

L F (Antwerp).—Your best course is to visit the City of London Club, Moullet's Hotel, Newgate-street, where at augers, properly introduced, are at all times welcomed.

AN OLD HAND (Bodmin).—"Goode's Café" is a thing of the past, or, at all events, has not been a resort for chess-players for over twenty years; and the same observation may be applied to "Kilpatrick's." You are an old hand, indeed. Solutions correct.

P D (Clapham).—You are right, of course.

J W (Portland, U.S.A.).—There should be only one first move in the solution of a problem.

PROBLEMS received with thanks from F G (Mildmay Park) and B R (Nottingham). CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 183 and 184 received from John Foxman (Warranaboot, Victoria, Australia); and of No. 185 from Rev John Wigg (Portland, U.S.A.). CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 186 received from D A (Dublin), Schmucke, Carlisle W Wood, H Hampton, Harry Bristow, Alice A Lawton, and P S Shenale. CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 187 received from Jumbo, David Howland (Pais), W B Woods, H Percival, P S Shenale, H Hampton, and C T Salisbury. CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 188 received from H B D A (Dublin), Ben Nevis, T Greenbank, R Jessop, M O'Halloran, H Blacklock, I Sharwood, Ernest Sharwood, Nerina, G Fookbrooke, G S Oldfield, S Bullen, H H Noyes, W Huiler, F Peris, L W Kell, E Casella (Paris), Jupiter Junior, L Falcon (Antwerp), R L Southwell, Harry Springthorpe, A Wignam, W J Rudman, H Reeve, Otto Fuldner (Ghent), L Wyman, An Old Hand, C W Silcock, L L Greenaway, S Lowndes, M Tipping, Jumbo, J A Green, Shadforth, Carlisle W Wood, J Dumatead, B H C (Salisbury), J H Garrard, Sudbury (Suffolk), H-reward, Schmucke, K Loudon, W B Wood, Plevina, Gyp, H A L S, R H Brooks, Sirius, H Hampton, Alpha, Harry Bristow, James Dobson, Dr P St, John D Smith, B Reynolds, G S West, Norman Rumbelow, Donald Mackay, A B Street, E L G, J Hall, Piffrin, B Sworth, Smutch, Th A H Lee, A M Porter, H K Awdry, A C Staines, C W Croakey, W Uewae, and Joseph Ainsworth.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 187.

WHITE. 1. Kt to Q B 5th. 2. Mates according.

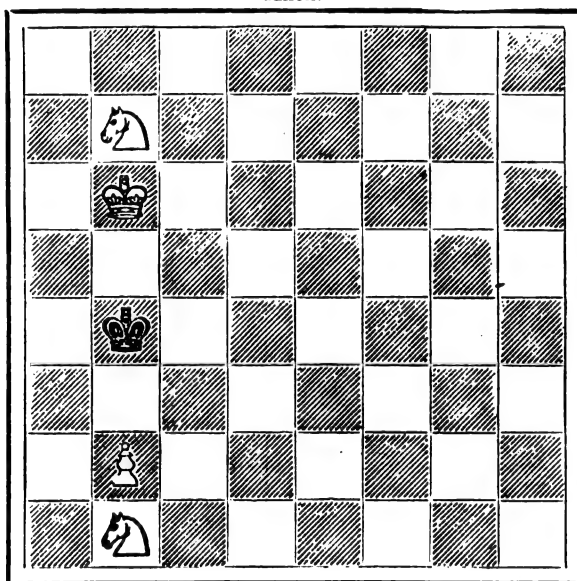
BLACK. Any move.

* As notified in our last issue, a White Knight should be placed on Q Kt 8th.

PROBLEM No. 189.

By HERBERT (Oxford).

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in four moves.

In the following amusing *Partie*, which occurred in the recent match between the Oxford University Club and the City of London Club, Mr. LEATHERDALE, of Queen's, is opposed by Mr. RADDETH, of London. (Centre Counter Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	9. B to Kt 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	10. Castles (Q R)	Kt to Q 2nd
3. Q takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd	11. P to K 5th	Kt to B 5th
4. Q to K 3rd		12. Q to K 2nd	Castles (Q R)
		13. P takes P	Kt takes P
		14. P to Q Kt 3rd	B to B 3rd
		15. P to Q R 4th	K R to K sq
		16. Kt to K 4th	B to B 5th
		17. Kt to K 4th	B to B 5th
			Ingenious enough.
		18. Kt takes Kt (ch)	Q takes Kt
		19. Q takes B	Q to R 6th (ch), and Black mates next move.

The tenth annual chess-match between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge was played on the 30th ultimo, and resulted in a victory for Cambridge with a score of five games to three and five draws. The first of these matches was played in 1873, and in that and the following five years they were of the runaway kind, each University scoring, in turn, by large margins. In 1879 the play on both sides showed a marked improvement of force and style; but in 1880 Oxford came out of the encounter without scoring a solitary point. Last year the contest was a close one (Cambridge 5, Oxford 4), and this year Cambridge is again successful, as noted above. The following table shows the pairing of the players and their respective scores, the drawn games counting half a point to each side:—

CAMBRIDGE.				OXFORD.			
		W. D.				W. D.	
Buncombe	2 1	Wise	...	...	0 1
Carr	1 1	Kinder	...	...	0 0
Kuehler	1 1	Beebe	...	...	0 1
Lloyd	0 1	Heaton	...	...	1 1
Morley	0 1	Wainwright	...	...	1 1
Raymond	0 1	Locock	...	...	1 1
Young	1 0	Moultrie	...	...	0 0
Total Score	5 5	Total Score	...	...	3 5

The return match between the Oxford University club and the fourth class of the City club, to which we referred last week, but the result of which our early publication was rendered uncertain, was played, as announced, on the 28th ult., at the Lord Raglan Hotel, St. Martin's-le-Grand. Both parties to the contest were well represented, each bringing thirteen competitors into the field. At the call of time it was found that each side had scored ten, and that one game remained unfinished. This, after due examination, was awarded by Mr. Macdonnell, the umpire, to Oxford, who thus scored the victory by one game. One of the games played on this occasion appears above.

The North London club played its last match of the season on the 30th ult., when it was opposed by the Alexandra. North London won with a score of seven games to two. Of the thirteen matches in which this club has engaged since the opening of the season in October last, its champions have won nine, lost three, and drawn one. A highly creditable record.

Lancashire has issued a circular letter containing the correspondence between the representatives of that county and those of Yorkshire, preliminary to the failure of negotiations which we announced last week. The correspondence adds nothing to the facts already known. Yorkshire wants at least seventy-five adversaries, and Lancashire could, or would, not undertake to enlist more than fifty. Yorkshire is a large county; it is a tradition of our boyish days that it contains more acres (and there may be more chess-players there also) than there are words in the Bible. Nevertheless it ought to be able to display a fair average of its chess force within the limit of half a hundred, suggested by Lancashire. It is right that each side should be jealous of the honour of its county; but let us hope, play or no play, that this modern "War of the Roses" will not be allowed to descend to a newspaper controversy.

On the 25th ult. a match was played between the Greenwich and Bermondsey Clubs, in which the former gained the victory by 4½ to 3½.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Nov. 15, 1879) of the Rev. Horace Robert Pechell, late of Moorlands Bitterne, in the county of Southampton, who died on Feb. 22 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Augustus Pechell, Mark Robert Pechell, and Hervey Charles Pechell, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £115,000. The only persons interested under the will are testator's said sons and his daughter, Mrs. Horatia Charlotte Skipwith.

The will (dated April 12, 1881) of the Right Hon. Sir Richard Malins, P.C., formerly Senior Vice-Chancellor of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, late of Canon Hill, Maidenhead, Berks, and of No. 57, Lowndes-square, who died on Jan. 15 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Peter Williams, one of the surviving executors, the value of the personal estate being over £95,000. There are numerous legacies and annuities, including £30,000, upon trust, for his niece and adopted daughter, Miss Emily Rose Cary, and £500 per annum, or such larger sum as will make up her annual income to £2000, until marriage; annuities of £300 each to his sister, Miss Malins, and his niece, Mrs. Edith Hudson; such sum as will produce £300 per annum, upon trust, for his great-niece, Mrs. Florence Susan Harrison, her husband, and children; and such sum as will produce £500 per annum upon trust for his nephew, Richard Arthur Cary, his wife, and children. As to the residue of his property, the testator gives one half to his said niece, Miss Cary, and the other half to his nephew, the said Richard Arthur Cary. The provision made for his wife of course fails by her death in testator's lifetime.

The will (dated July 21, 1876) of Mr. Thomas Holway Perks, late of Pebble Combe, Surrey, who died on Feb. 11 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by William Perks, Edmund Perks, and William Perks, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate amounting to over £63,000. The testator leaves to his wife £300, his household furniture, effects, horses and carriages, and an annuity of £500, to be reduced to £250 per annum in the event of her marrying again; to his brothers, John Brownjohn Perks and William Wercat Perks, and to Mrs. Ann Perks, the wife of his last-named brother, £2000 each; and the residue of his real and personal estate to the children of his said brothers, in equal shares.

The will (dated March 2, 1880) of Mr. George Edmund Street, R.A., late of No. 14, Cavendish-place, and of Holmdale, Surrey, who died on Dec. 18 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Arthur Edmund Street, the son, the executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £55,000. The testator devises and bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his said son.

The will (dated Jan. 27, 1875), with a codicil (dated June 20, 1879), of Mr. Robert Laurie, Clarenceux King of Arms, late of the College of Arms, Queen Victoria-street, and of Wentworth House, Richmond, who died on Jan. 13 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by William Charles Laurie, and the Rev. Titus Edward Laurie, the nephews, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £42,000. The testator confirms the settlement made on his wife, Mrs. Julia Laurie, and makes bequests to his brothers, sister, nephews, nieces, and others. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his nephews and niece, William Charles Laurie, the Rev. Titus Edward Laurie, George Naylor Woods Laurie, Charles Frederick Laurie, Henry Alfred Laurie, and Mrs. Julia Lawton, and to the two children of his nephew, Henry Frewen Laurie, by his first wife.

The will (dated July 31, 1878) of Sir William Henry Drake, K.C.B., late of No. 10, Clanricarde-gardens, who died on Jan. 28 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by Dame Elizabeth Lucy Drake, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives all his estate and effects, real and personal, for her own use and benefit. The personal estate amounts to over £27,000.

The will (dated July 15, 1872), with four codicils (dated July 29, 1874; Dec. 29 and 30, 1880; and Feb. 2, 1881), of Dame Augusta Anne Barron, late of No. 2, Halkin-street, Grosvenor-place, who died on Dec. 27 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by Henry William Forester, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to nearly £24,000. The testatrix leaves a large number of legacies, both pecuniary and specific, to relatives, friends, and servants, and the residue of her property to Miss Emma Mostyn Owen. The deceased was the widow of Sir Henry Winston Barron, Bart., and daughter of General Lord Charles Somerset, second son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort.

The will (dated July 3, 1880) of the Hon. James Kenneth Howard, J.P., D.L., one of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, late of Hazely, near Newbury, Berks, who died on Jan. 7 last, was proved on the 2nd ult. by Lady Louisa Howard, the widow and acting executrix, the value of the personal estate exceeding £9000. The testator leaves all his real estate at or near Hazely upon the trusts of his marriage settlement; his furniture and effects to trustees; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his wife. The deceased was the youngest son of Thomas, sixteenth Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, and was M.P. for Malmesbury from 1841 to 1852.

The will (dated Feb. 21, 1880), with a codicil (dated Feb. 23 following), of Mr. William Harrison Ainsworth, late of St. Mary's-road, Reigate, who died on Jan. 3 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Charles Heaton Hinde, the acting executor, the personal estate exceeding £4000. The testator leaves certain furniture and effects at Hurstpierpoint to his daughter Fauny for life, then to his daughter Mrs. Ann Blanche Swainson for life, and afterwards to her three children, and he makes no further provision for his said daughters and his daughter Emily Mary, having already made ample provision for them by settlement; to his executor, twenty guineas; and the household furniture, &c., at his residence, to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Ainsworth. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his daughter Clara.

Cyprus has got a new Constitution. The Legislative Council will consist of eighteen members—six official, nine Christian, and three Mohammedan. The Turkish inhabitants have protested to the Porte against the new Constitution.

Mr. Giffen has presented to the Board of Trade a report on the emigration from the United Kingdom in the year 1881, together with a comparative statement referring to a series of past years. The total number of emigrants last year was 392,514, of which 243,002 were British and Irish, showing an increase under the last head of 15,460. Within the past six years the smallest exodus of British subjects was in 1877, when it numbered 31,305. In 1879 it was more than double the return of the previous year, owing to the deficient harvest and the badness of trade. Omitting Sundays, and making allowance for immigration, emigrants leave our shores at the rate of 1000 a day. With regard to Irish emigration, the increase in which was a noticeable feature of last year's report, there has been a great falling off as compared with the numbers of 1880. The numbers in 1880 were 93,641, and last year they were 76,200.

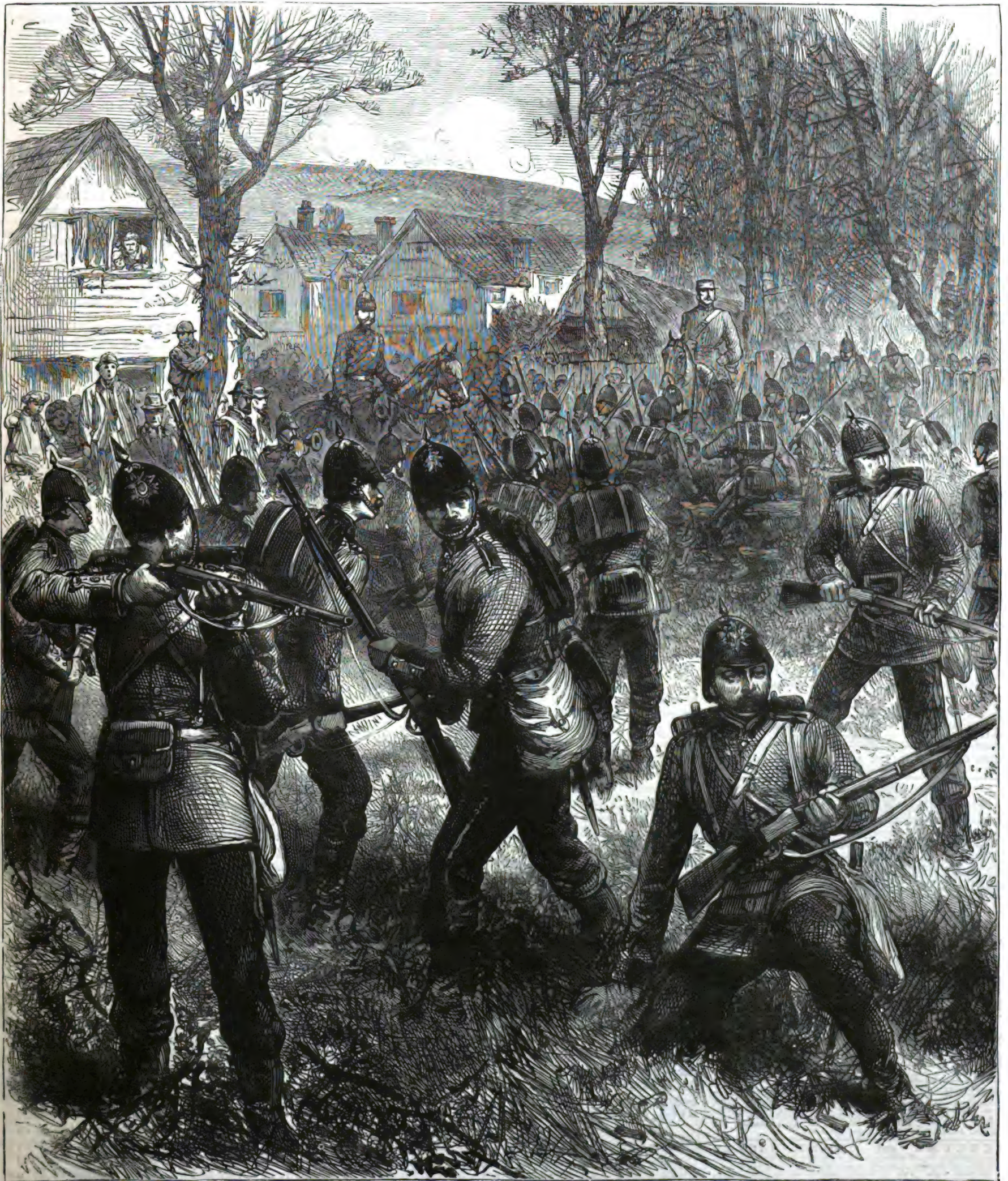
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1882.

WITH
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW: AN AFFAIR OF OUTPOSTS.—SEE PAGE 360.

On the 2nd inst., at 53, Onslow-gardens, S.W., the wife Chester Cheston, jun., of a son.

On the 25th ult., at Valleyfield, St. Michael, Barbados, the wife of James Sanderson, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 5th ult., at San José de Flores, Buenos Ayres, the wife of Michael Carroll, of a son.

On the 6th inst., at Stone Wall, Kent, Mrs. Meade-Waldo, of a daughter.

On Feb. 8, 1899, at Oruawharo, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, the residence of Sydney Johnston, Esq., brother-in-law of the bride, John, eldest son of Thomas Mason, Esq., M.H.R. of the Hutt, Wellington, N.Z., to Alice Caroline, fourth daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Lambert, of Lamberton, Hawke's Bay, late of H.M. 62nd Regiment and Hants Militia.

On the 8th inst., at St. Jude's, Herne Hill, London, by the Rev. F. Wernicke, John William, only surviving son of the late William Mountain, of Pear-Tree Cottage, Haxby-road, York, to Maria Jane, youngest daughter of the late Frederick Parker Sigsworth, of Coney-street, York.

On the 30th ult., at the British Embassy in Paris, by the Rev. F. C. Moran, Chaplain to the Embassy, Francis Charles Hughes-Hallett, Lieutenant-Colonel Commander Antrim Artillery, and formerly of the Royal Artillery, to Emille Page, only daughter of Colonel Von Schaumburg, of Philadelphia, United States of America. Philadelphia, New York, and New Orleans papers please copy.

On the 23rd ult., at Brighton, Edith, wife of John Hargreaves, of Leckhampton Court, Cheltenham, and only child of the late James Platt, M.P. for Oldham, aged 33 years.

On the 6th inst., at Brighton, Eliza Herbert, the beloved wife of Frederic Murton, Esq., C.E., of Kent Lodge, Addison-road, Kensington.

On the 5th inst., at Folkestone, of bronchial pneumonia, Lieutenant-General Robert Cannon (Behram Pasha), K.S.F., &c., aged 71, deeply beloved and regretted. R.I.P.

On the 24th ult., at his residence, 2, Beaumont-street, S.W., Alfred W. Moore, Esq., M.R.C.S. and L.S.A., aged 59, son of the late Robert Moore, Esq., for many years Spanish Consul in the Island of Guernsey.

On the 29th ult., at Knighton Drive, Leicester, Katharine Louisa, the beloved wife of the Rev. S. W. Tidawell, Vicar of Knighton, and daughter of J. G. Bone, Esq., of Surbiton, Surrey, aged 28.

SUNDAY, APRIL 15.

First Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday.	St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. D. Trender, Vicar of Highgate;
Morning Lessons : Num. xvi. 1-36;	3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon;
1 Cor. xv. 1-20. Evening Lessons :	7 p.m., Rev. N. Dawes, Vicar of
Num. xvi. 36, or xvii. 1-12; John	St. Mary's, Charterhouse.
xx. 21-30.	Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. F.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Canon	Erskine Knollys; 8 p.m., Rev. W.
Spence; 3 p.m., Canon Prothero;	Hulton.
7 p.m., the Dean.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. H. White;
St. James's, noon, Canon Farrar.	7 p.m., Rev. John Lindsay.

MONDAY, APRIL 17.

New moon, 9.38 p.m.	Victoria Institute, 8 p.m., Rev. W.
Reassembling of Parliament.	D. Ground on Herbert Spencer's
British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m.,	Views as to Conscience; and Dr.
Mr. R. P. Pullen on the Works of	Waitch on the Fallacy of the
the late William Burgess.	Materialistic Origin of Life.
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.	

TUESDAY, APRIL 18.

Easter Law Sittings begin.	Colonial Institute, 8 p.m., Mr. H. J.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Dr. E. B.	J. Urquhart will read a paper on
Taylor on the History of Customs	Mauritius at the Grosvenor Gal-
and Beliefs.	lery Library.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.,	Meteorological Society, 7 p.m.
Discussion on the Theory of the	Dental Surgery Association, 8.30
Gas Engine.	p.m.
Christian Knowledge Society 2 p.m.	Gresham Lectures, 8 p.m., Rev. E.
Pathological Society, 8 p.m.	Ledger on Astronomy (four days).
Humane Society, 3.30 p.m.	Italian Opera, Covent Garden:
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.	Opening of Season.
Statistical Society, 7.54 p.m.	Races: Epsom Spring Meeting.

<p>Bakers' Institute, 6 p.m., Mr. J. B. Martin on our Gold Coinage.</p> <p>Meteorological Society, 7 p.m., papers by Messrs. G. M. Whipple and G. Dines.</p> <p>Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.</p> <p>Horticultural Society show.</p> <p>Public Analysts' Society, 8 p.m.</p>	<p>British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.</p> <p>Dialectical Society, 8 p.m.</p> <p>Medical Benevolent College, festival dinner, Langham Hotel.</p> <p>Charing - cross Hospital, festival dinner, Willis's Rooms, Duke of Edinburgh in the chair.</p>
<p>THURSDAY, APRIL 20.</p>	
<p>Charles L., King of Roumania, born, 1839; accession, 1856.</p> <p>Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor Dewar on the Metals.</p> <p>Linnean Society, 8 p.m., Papers by Mr. P. H. Gosse, Professor Dickie, Baron de Villa Franca, and Dr. Glass.</p>	<p>Society of Antiquaries, 8.30. p.m.</p> <p>Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.</p> <p>Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.</p> <p>Chemical Society, 8 p.m., Papers by Dr Ramsay, Messrs. J. E. Thorpe, F. H. Japp, and W. Streatfield.</p> <p>Races: Sandown and Thirk Spring Meetings.</p>
<p>FRIDAY, APRIL 21.</p>	
<p>Bankers for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.</p> <p>Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor Dewar on the Researches of H. Ete. Claire Deville, 9 p.m.</p> <p>Earlwood Asylum for Idiots, anniversary festival, Albion Tavern.</p>	<p>Architectural Association 7.30 p.m., Mr. B. E. Ferrey on Church Architecture.</p> <p>Philological Society, 8 p.m., Mr. A. J. Ellis on Dialects of the Midland and Eastern Counties.</p>
<p>SATURDAY, APRIL 22.</p>	
<p>Royal Institution, 3 p.m.; Mr. F. Pollock on the History of the Science of Politics.</p>	<p>Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.</p> <p>Amateur Orchestral Society, Albert Hall, 8.30 p.m.</p>

Sunday.			Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
\mathbf{M}	\mathbf{h}	\mathbf{A}	\mathbf{M}	\mathbf{A}	\mathbf{M}	\mathbf{h}	\mathbf{M}	\mathbf{h}	\mathbf{M}	\mathbf{A}	\mathbf{M}	\mathbf{h}	\mathbf{M}	\mathbf{A}
0	10	35	0	39	1	45	2	30	3	13	3	55	4	17
				1 25		2 7		2 60		3 36		4 17		4 58

BRIGHTON—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class
Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon.
Day Return Tickets, 10s.
A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run on the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to
Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 1.15 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from
Victoria to Brighton, 10s. 6d. (Return, 19s. 6d.)
Tickets and every information at the Brighton Company's West End General
Offices, 28, Regent-circle, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square;
City Office, Hayes Agency, and also at the Victoria and London Railway Stations.
(By Order) J. P. KNOTCH, General Manager.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS'
EASTER HOLIDAY PROGRAMME A SUCCESS from BEGINNING to END.
EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, at Three and Eight.
 Sir Henry Bishop's great Chorus, "The Halt of the Caravan," will be sung by the
 fine choir at every performance.
 "New Song, No. 100 Sound," "The Sheep Bells," "Good-bye, but not for
 Ever," "Call Me, Darling," "Birds and Blossoms," "Dreaming Eyes," "The Old
 Plantation Lonely," "The Little Green Leaf."

MR. GANZ'S FIRST ORCHESTRAL CONCERT,
ST. JAMES'S HALL, SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, APRIL 22, at
Three o'clock. The programme will include Liszt's Symphony to Dante's Divine
Commedia, also Beethoven's Symphony in B flat, No. 4; Overture, Elmsford; Violin
Concerto (Mendelssohn); Violin, Herr Ondrick. Conductor, Mr. Ganz. Sofa Stalls,
Box, 6d.; Balcony Stalls, 7s.; Area Stalls, 6s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. May be had
at Austin's, Chappell and Co., and of Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, 126, Harley-street, W.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—
Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL,
Laugham-place. THE HEAD OF THE POLL, by Arthur Law; Music by Eaton
Fanning; and a new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled NOT AT HOME.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and
Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

M ASKELYNE and COOKE.—EASTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Until further notice, there will be **TWO PERFORMANCES** daily. Shortly after Easter, Maskelyne and Cooke will present two distinct programmes in each week. Full particulars shortly.—**EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.**

MR. IRVING is gratified to announce that the present demand for seats at the Lyceum being without precedent during his management, to meet the wants of the public desirous of witnessing the performance of "Romeo and Juliet." SEATS can be BOOKED for TWO MONTHS IN ADVANCE. Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling; Mr. Terrie, Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Howe. Box-Office (Mr. J. Hurst) open Ten till Five.—LYCEUM.

ARTHUR TOOTH and SON'S SPRING EXHIBITION
of ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL PICTURES is NOW OPEN, including
Bastien Lepage's new Picture, "Pas Méche," at 5, Haymarket (opposite Her
Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

THE LION AT HOME. Painted by ROSA BONHEUR.
This splendid chef-d'œuvre, the latest production of this celebrated Artist. Also the complete Engraved Works of Rosa Bonheur. Now on exhibition at L. H. LEFEVRE'S GALLERY, 12, King-street, St. James's, S.W. Admission One Shilling. Ten to Six.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of
PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN, at
THOMAS M'LEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES by Artists of the Continental Schools is NOW OPEN, and includes the celebrated Picture by Bastien Lepape, LE MENDIANT, two important works by Professor L. C. Muller, and a Collection of Studies from Nature by Carl Heffner.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1882.

Our national holidays—those at least that occur in spring and summer—are year by year assuming more gigantic proportions as the public taste improves and locomotive facilities increase. Probably the Easter festival has, in this sense, never been so well kept as during this week. As a rule at this vernal season, we expect unsettled, if not absolutely disagreeable, weather. This year the conditions of outdoor existence have, from the first, been favourable. The mild winter, the paucity of moisture, and the preponderance of sunshine have been exceptionally favourable to agricultural operations. Our farmers, if they cannot afford to “rest,” have every reason to be “thankful.” So also with holiday-makers, who have enjoyed one of the brightest Easters on record. Cloudless skies and brilliant sunshine have mitigated, if not wholly neutralised, the effect of the chilling easterly winds that are characteristic of the season. On no previous occasion at this period have places of public resort been so thronged, as for instance, at Hampstead Heath, where the visitors on Easter Monday numbered more than 100,000; and the railways have rarely carried greater crowds into the charming rural districts around the metropolis, where, perhaps for the first time this year, the majority have seen Nature arrayed in her newest and loveliest attire.

To our gallant Volunteers the Bank Holiday, though not without its pleasurable excitements, was a day of hard work; and it speaks well for their sense of duty and *esprit de corps* that as many as 20,000 gathered together, of their own free will, in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth to take part in the arduous labours of mimic warfare, as well as to assist in the customary and more perfunctory march-past. The manoeuvres of the day, in which a body of regular troops with heavy artillery as well as some gun-boats, took part, were a real lesson in military science. The conflict between the invaders and defenders of the Hilsa Lines was preceded by a march in military order from the village of Petersfield to Portsdown, where our citizen soldiers concentrated, the effectiveness of which elicited the marked approbation of the Duke of Cambridge, who witnessed the operations. From about noon till two in the afternoon the conflict between the two forces, under Generals Higginson and Pakenham respectively, raged with varying success, and is said to have given to thousands of spectators a fair idea of the excitement and complications of actual war, and the men engaged in these manoeuvres were no doubt encouraged to do their best by the presence of the Prince of Wales, who was at the head of the regiment of which he is the honorary Colonel, and of the veteran Sir Evelyn Wood. Although the umpires were unable to decide which side was victorious when the order "Cease Fire" was sounded, military critics testify that the plan of the battle was well devised; that the troops behaved with steadiness, and showed much spirit and energy; and that "the efficiency of the Volunteers has increased during the last two or three years in a very marked degree." And this is substantially the verdict of the military authorities, as appears from the "general order" of the Commander-in-Chief. While a large portion of the troops were conveyed back to London by rail with admirable precision, those who remained, and the host of civilians who had been attracted to Portsmouth, enjoyed the torchlight tattoo and display of fireworks which closed the varied entertainments of the day. The net result of Monday's manoeuvres is exactly what could be wished—to inspire confidence in the growing efficiency of our Volunteers, who in the aggregate constitute a cheap defensive force of 200,000 men, and thereby to furnish the best antidote to those panics which from time to time "fright the isle from its propriety."

It is a great relief to be spared, even for a few days, the black record of cruel assassinations and outrages, which neither repressive action nor remedial measures have as yet been able to extinguish in Ireland. While most of our Cabinet Ministers are enjoying their well-earned vacation as far as the cares of State will permit, the Irish Chief Secretary cannot afford to indulge with

the Home Secretary in excursions to the Land's End, or even in such quiet repose as the Prime Minister is able to secure during this Easter week at Hawarden. Mr. Forster, whose merits as an administrator are being very freely canvassed by the Press, abates not a jot of his arduous duties at Dublin Castle. We would fain hope that his hands will be strengthened by the presence in the Irish metropolis of the Marquis of Hartington and Lord Carlingford, whose visit is said to be connected with some official changes, and the possible resignation of Earl Cowper. But, however that may be, it is not likely that the Chief-Secretary will, however personally disposed, retire from his post of difficulty and danger at this serious crisis, nor that any responsible statesman would be willing to succeed to such an inheritance.

But Ireland has this week supplied a new sensation. Mr. Parnell is not only released, but is now in Paris, whither he has been allowed to proceed for the purpose of being present at the funeral of his favourite nephew. His verbal engagement to refrain, during his parole, from taking part in any political demonstrations, was honourably fulfilled during his short stay in London. In a few days the leader of the Land Leaguers will, no doubt, surrender himself at Kilmainham prison to rejoin his fellow-suspects. The incident has revived anew discussion as to the policy of enforcing the Coercion Acts so far as concerns the temporary incarceration of the authors of the "No-Rent" manifesto. No doubt the Government would be only too glad if there should be so general a cessation of outrages and lawless acts as would justify the absolute release of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues. Unhappily, that time has not yet come. But there is a growing necessity that Ireland should cease to be the battle-ground of political parties, and that Conservatives should unite with Liberals in supporting such well-considered measures as will tend to restore tranquillity on the other side of St. George's Channel. In this sense the proposal of Mr. W. H. Smith to encourage the purchase of their holdings by tenant-farmers is of good omen.

The star of Prince Gortschakoff is sinking below the horizon. His long-expected retirement is now an accomplished fact. Though it is hailed at Berlin as a pacific sign, the Russian Chancellor has long since ceased to take an active part in international questions, and since the Berlin Congress of 1878 he has only nominally represented his country as Minister for Foreign Affairs. Of more practical importance is the formal choice of M. de Giers as his successor. That statesman being of Teutonic extraction, and well known for his pacific tendencies, is in much greater favour at the German and Austrian Courts than the veteran diplomatist who for a quarter of a century guided the external policy of the late Czar, and involved Russia in more than one needless war. The whole tendency of events at the present time is to soften down the evil effects of General Skobelev's incendiary speeches, and to bring about a better understanding between the three Empires of Central Europe. It is the movements of General Ignatieff rather than the actions of M. de Giers that are the source of European anxiety. There is no doubt that, as Minister of the Interior, this Pan Slavist statesman has been a failure; and the recent assassination of General Strelnikoff at Odessa seems to have created the utmost consternation at Gatchina, where the Czar leads a secluded life unworthy of his exalted position. This unexpected revival of Nihilism in its most fanatical forms has revealed a new source of danger to the Imperial dynasty. There are many signs that, to a great extent, a revolutionary spirit pervades some of the most trusted Imperialist regiments. Though still in office, the régime of General Ignatieff is discredited; indeed, his probable successor is already named. The severest repression has failed to stamp out Nihilism; and it seems quite possible that, as a last resource, the bewildered Czar, whose coronation has been indefinitely postponed, will recall to power General Loris Melikoff, the only statesman who has shown adequate capacity to cope with the revolutionary agency that is paralysing the Russian Empire and retarding its free development.

A revolution impends in Egypt; when it will burst forth seems to be only a question of time. The insolent adventurer, Ourabi Pasha, who might have been so easily put down a year ago by the Khedive, and who rose in position because of the lack of courage in official life, now finds that the army, his former tool, has become his master. Numbers of useless officers, following in his footsteps, have exacted promotion—that is, higher pay. The cry is, “still they come;” and Ourabi Pasha is threatened with assassination unless he succumbs. Where is this shameless greed to end? With indolent Colonels fastening on the revenue without service rendered, and Ismail Pasha scattering broadcast among these Pretorians the treasure wrung from the hard-working peasantry, and trying, on frivolous pretences, to obtain the recall of his daughter, with a view to secure his own restoration, the land of the Pharaohs is in a very bad way, if our highway to India is not in jeopardy. Nor does it appear that France and England, separately or conjointly, nor the Great Powers as a final court of appeal, are prepared for so grave an emergency.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Being rather tired of Things and People in London—the "Season," you will remember, set in with unaccustomed earliness and severity very soon after Christmas—the Distressed Compiler of this page thought there would be no harm, on the Wednesday in Passion Week, in slipping over to Paris for a fortnight. So he is at present a sojourner in Lutetia, and will be most happy to see his numerous acquaintances—including the gentlemen newly enlarged on ticket of leave, who have so much confidential information to impart concerning the Horrors of our Convict Prisons; the authors and authoresses of epic poems, five-act tragedies, and three-volume novels, who call at nine-thirty a.m., and will take no denial; the speculative individuals who are so anxious to obtain the Compiler's adhesion to projects for the supply of the metropolis with Electric Milk, and the purchase, by National Subscription, of an Elephant, three times the size of Jumbo—at his Fairy Home in Paris: the Hôtel Jocrisse, indeed, which is opposite the third newspaper kiosk to the left as you ascend the Rue Tuetête towards the Boulevard Cassemaïjone. It is difficult to be more explicit.

Paris is not by any means a bad place to which to come if you yearn for a few days' absolute peace and quiet. Nothing is so easy as to lie perdu in the gay city—to be the needle with some two millions of Parisians around you forming the pottle of hay. You have but to avoid the quarters where English people most do congregate, and to steer clear of the fashionable cafés and restaurants. If it chances that you do meet anybody you know, make a hideous face and pass on swiftly.

The main object of your seclusion is, of course, to avoid friction, worry, and excitement. You know that you are bound to return to the treadmill and the crank at the expiration of some ten days or so; and each recurring twenty-four hours of tranquillity are so much balm in a peaceful Gilead. One little drawback only is there to your felicity. You are unable wholly to banish the demon of noise, disturbance, and excitement, seeing that if you are fond of walking about the streets and looking into the shops you are in a continuous state of nervous anxiety lest you should be run over.

Of the statistics of street accidents in Paris I have no accurate information, but it strikes me that the annual aggregate of casualties due to blundering and reckless driving must be tremendous. Since Thursday, the sixth, I have rarely ventured further in the direction of the Madeleine than the Rue Drouot; but between that thoroughfare and the Rue du Faubourg Montmartre there are at least half a score of crossings dangerous enough to make the blood of the elderly, the short-sighted, and the nervous, run cold, every time they essay to traverse them. For safe crossing of the boulevards some slight facilities are provided in the planting here and there of granite islands of refuge, similar to those in London; but the municipal authorities in Paris have not yet bethought themselves of affixing to the insular lamp-posts placards with "Keep to the Right" or "Left" inscribed upon them; and drivers who ought to keep to the right very often mingle with those going left, and *vice versa*.

The chief dangers affecting locomotion in Paris would appear to be four in number. First the smooth, noiseless, asphalté pavement. Next the gigantic three-horsed omnibuses, crowded inside and out with passengers, which are permitted to "pound" along, not only the great boulevards, but such narrow thoroughfares as the Rue de Richelieu and the Rue Vivienne, and even the narrower lanes which at right angles intersect the streets just named. Thirdly, the "crawling" cabs, the proportion of which to the active vehicles seems to be very much larger than is the case in London; and, lastly, the fact that a great many of the drivers of the "crawlers" are half or wholly asleep on their boxes; while a great many more of *cochers* who are driving furiously are manifestly drunk. Our own malpractices in the matter of locomotion are numerous and grievous enough; but I maintain that the carriage traffic of London is at least three times better managed than that of Paris.

I am exceedingly reluctant to revive the controversy as to the proper colour of the Franciscan habit; but the question has now passed out of the fanciful domain of stage costume into that of archaeology and ecclesiology; and I am bound, in the interests of fairness, to take note of what antiquaries of weight and authority have to say on the subject. I contend that the proper hue of the habit in question is ashen grey, and not brown. I recapitulate my authorities. They are the Jesuit Father Bonanni, in his "Catalogue of the Religious Orders;" Alban Butler, in his "Lives of the Saints;" and Stow, who states distinctly that the Franciscans who came from Pisa, in Italy, in the thirteenth century, were Grey Friars. And they founded a historic monastery by that name. To these authorities I now add the famous Nuremberg master, Jost Amman, who, in a Monastic Vestiarium published at Frankfurt in 1586, has drawn the Franciscan in his habit as he lived in the sixteenth century, and appended to the drawing a Latin distich stating the colour of the habit to be ashen grey.

On the other hand, a learned correspondent, "E. W. G.," not only an amateur but a professed expert in archaeology, maintains that in all the drawings, paintings, and coloured statuettes which he has seen, dating from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries, the Franciscan habit is rendered of a colour which is now known as brown. In the National Gallery, for example, my learned correspondent proceeds to point out—(No. 569) Orcagna makes the habit russetty brown; (663) Angelico, a distinct yellow-brown; (667) Filippo Lippi, the same; and that (283) Gozzoli, (1075) Perugino, (807) Crivelli, (398) Filippino Lippi, (598) Moretto, Fiorenzo di Lorenzo, and (230) Zurbaran, all paint it a more or less yellow-brown. Again, "E. W. G." refers to a vast number of illuminated MSS. in the British Museum, which MSS. he has carefully gone

through, noted, and sketched from, and he has been unable to find an example of a Franciscan friar in a grey habit.

On leaving London I wrote to a dear friend in Rome, begging him to obtain, if he possibly could, some information from monastic sources on the matter in hand. I have just received in reply, dated Good Friday, a highly interesting communication, too lengthy to insert in its entirety, but of which I will briefly summarise the gist. I learn that the Rev. Father Guardian of the Irish Franciscans of St. Isidore on the Pincian Hill "has no doubt that the habit worn by St. Francis was ashen grey or grey," and that "he asserts positively that it was the colour of the earlier habit of the Order." I learn on the same high authority that the origin of the costume is related by Alessandro Guidi in his monograph on "The Basiliche di San Francesco di Assisi," and that in the earliest or one of the earliest representations of St. Francis—a portrait painted under the direction of his contemporaries and disciples a few years after his death by Giunta Pisano, and now in the Sacristy of Assisi—the Saint wears a grey habit. See also Mrs. Jameson's "Legends of the Monastic Orders," p. 248.

On Easter Monday died at a great age, in her hotel close to the Faubourg St. Honoré, the widow of the famous French novelist, Honoré de Balzac. She had survived her illustrious husband full thirty years. Madame Eve de Balzac was a noble Polish lady, the Countess de Hanska, and was a widow, when, after a long courtship, she bestowed her hand on the author of "La Comédie Humaine," who, I was reading the other day, was not elected an Academician, "in consequence of his enormous debts." The financial biography of Balzac is as mysterious as that of Rembrandt, to say nothing of Raphael Mengs, who earned ten thousand ducats a year as a court painter, and left scarcely enough to bury him. The noble Polish widow who became the wife of Honoré de Balzac was, however, the possessor of an ample fortune; yet, according to the Paris *Figaro*, she died poor.

In the vast hotel occupied by the late Madame Eve de Balzac, her husband died. It is now Number Seventy-two in the street, which, in veneration of his memory, the Municipality of Paris have named after him. Next door, and forming the angle of the Rue Balzac and the Faubourg St. Honoré, is the hotel of Madame de Balzac's daughter, the Countess de Mnizeck. As for the Hotel Balzac, it is described as having been falling, for some time past, literally into ruins. The saloons have not been swept or dusted for years. But, if this "habitation mystérieuse" contains a tithe of the paintings, sculpture, and articles of *virtù* collected during long years of labour and self-denial by the writer of "Le Père Goriot" and "Eugénie Grandet," the Balzac sale will, indeed, be a wonderful one. Balzac was as ardent a hunter of *bric-à-brac* as his "Cousin Pons," in the "Parents Pauvres."

Mem.: There is a graphic history of the great novelist's courtship in the "Lettres d'Honoré de Balzac," of which an excellent English translation (by Charles Kenney?) was published two or three years ago by Mr. Bentley. Balzac was close upon fifty years of age when he married; but he was very scrupulous in obtaining permission to become a Benedict from his aged mother, whom he addresses as "votre fils soumis." The best accounts that I know of the Man, are "Balzac en Pantoufles," the "Balzac: Essai sur l'Homme et sur l'Œuvre," by M. Armand Buschet (the learned explorer of Venetian archives), and a very curious monograph, the exact title of which I forget, by the "realistic" writer Champfleury. The drollest mention of the novelist that I ever came across was in a grave English review, a writer in which spoke of "the frivolous romances of Balzac and Paul de Kock." Balzac and Paul de Kock! Shakespeare and the Musical Glasses! I suppose that, since the days of Pascal, France has had no greater Thinker than the writer of "La Peau de Chagrin" and "La Recherche de l'Absolu."

The necrology of the last few days has been indeed mournfully interesting in an exceptional degree; and it is not foreign, I hope, to my attributes as "the compiler of a column of gossip" (thanks, "Atlas") to draw attention to the passing away of distinguished, or once distinguished, personages. On Tuesday last at the church of San Sulpice were performed the obsequies of M. Le Play, a Senator and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. A great crowd of aristocrats and ex-dignitaries of the Second Empire were present at the funeral. Yet possibly it is only to a comparatively restricted number of English readers that the name of the late M. Le Play presents any purport or significance. But Sir Henry Cole will remember the deceased gentleman well enough. So will Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, and the majority of our great manufacturing firms will preserve a vivid recollection of the whilom autocrat of the Champ de Mars. M. Le Play, an old pupil of the Ecole Polytechnique, and an engineer, I think, by profession, was the Chief French Commissioner of the Exposition Universelle of 1867. It might be said of him, as a ruler of things exhibitional, as it was said of the Great Napoleon as an administrator, that he had "a hand of iron with a velvet glove"—only, as the satirical lady put it, he sometimes forgot to put on his glove.

"The Glories of our Birth and State are Shadows, not Substantial Things." The late Commissioner of the Paris Exhibition of 1867 seemed sensible of the principle embodied in the noble old English poem, for he left express testamentary directions that the military honours to which he was entitled as a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour were not to be paid to his remains, and that no discourse whatsoever was to be pronounced over his grave. Indeed, the epoch, the dynasty, and the social organisation under the sway of which he played his part on the world's stage is as completely dissolved and evanished as the long series of concentric *couloirs* with dish-cover roofs, in which were housed the treasures of International Art and Industry from May to October, 1867. I can see the opening spectacle in my mind's eye now. M. Le Play,

"en grand uniforme," radiant, ushering Napoleon III. through the machinery department. The Empress Eugénie laughing and chatting with Lord Houghton. Military bands playing "Partant pour La Syrie." Loud shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" M. Pietri, Prefect of Police, looking quite happy.

And later, in the summer, the Distribution of Prizes by the Emperor at the Palais de l'Industrie. Such a gorgeous pageant! The Sultan Abdul Aziz (him whom they slew with scissors) with a diamond *aigrette*, worth a hundred and fifty thousand pounds, in his fez. Kings and Princes galore of our own and of Continental Blood Royal. And M. Le Play, in grander uniform (he had been promoted to the rank of Senator), and looking more radiant than ever. The people of the Press, who (thanks to Sir Henry Cole), had gotten an excellent place whence to view the show, and take notes for printing of it, could not help remarking that the voice of Napoleon III. while he made his speech from his Imperial throne was even more strident and monotonous than usual, and that once or twice he faltered in his delivery. It was as noticeable as he, and the Sovereigns, and the Princes, and their splendid trains, swept processionally by, that the Emperor's countenance was more than usually cadaverous, and had come to assume something of that greenish tinge which, according to Mr. Kinglake, it wore at Solferino.

There was need for the poor gentleman to look ill, and to feel ill. He had in his pocket a despatch which, in hot haste, had been brought by a courier from Havre. That despatch had come from Vera Cruz, in Mexico, to Havana, and so to St. Thomas, and thence to France. It told how on a certain day the hapless Maximilian of Hapsburg had been shot to death at Queretaro; but in ink yet invisible, but soon to be made terribly legible, that despatch might have been inclosed with the monition that this was the Beginning of the End, that the Medes and Persians were at the gate—and that To-morrow was coming: To-morrow, which was to be disgrace and defeat and the bare deal planks and tin tacks of the throne as To-day was its crimson velvet and gold lace. Yes; M. Le Play was very wise to deprecate salvos of musketry and long-winded *oraisons funèbres* over his grave. The order of things to which he belonged was buried in quicklime a dozen years ago.

I left London for Paris before the number of this Journal for the current week was published; and on Easter Monday, not venturing (for reasons at which I have already hinted) into the English quarter of Paris, I was unable to procure a copy of the *Illustrated London News*. But, dropping into the Café de la Bourse, and happening to take up *Galignani's Messenger*, I was delighted to find that the whole of the current page of "Echoes"—"lock, stock, and barrel," title and all—had been "lifted" into *Galignani*. Is this compliment paid to our Journal every week, I wonder? Some people would call it freebooting; but I regard it as a piece of patronage for which I ought to be humbly grateful. Furthermore, it points a distinct moral, to the effect that to whomsoever the privileges of copyright shall be extended, those privileges shall not be enjoyed, even to the most homœopathic extent, by the miserable creatures who write original articles in newspapers.

This page may be but a compilation of gossip, but it gives me every week an immensity of trouble; and I may respectfully hint that I cudgel my brains and wear out my eyes in poring over musty books for my own benefit and that of the proprietors and readers of the *Illustrated London News*, and not for the benefit of the proprietors of *Galignani's Messenger*. If *Galignani* were published in the centre of Africa, or in the middle of the Great Desert of Gobi, it would be another matter; but, as it is, the London papers which leave Charing-cross by the early mail-train are, as a rule, on sale at the kiosques on the Paris boulevards by eight the same evening. If *Galignani* requires a column of gossip, why does not my contemporary employ a "compiler" of its own, with a sharp pair of scissors and a discriminating eye to snip up paragraphs "all round the shop"? But is it quite a fair piece of journalism to slash all my little chickens and their dam—I mean my paragraphs and the initials appended thereto—at one fell swoop of the bright steel?

But all things bearing on copyright (do you know that the House of Commons were once very nearly giving a twenty-four hours copyright to original articles in newspapers) are a mystery. Some of them are absolutely phenomenal; and I can recall few more surprising instances of spontaneous legal erudition and inherent literary and antiquarian culture than have recently been manifested by the accomplished actress whose admirable performance at the Globe Theatre in the play of "Mankind" I had lately the pleasure of witnessing and of chronicling. Mrs. Marie Litton Robertson, as an intellectual phenomenon, beats even that wonderful man Mr. Pinero, who has only to saunter in the green lanes of Kent, gathering wild roses and sweetbriar as he saunters, for any number of plots of new and original plays to be evolved from his internal consciousness. In her first letter to the *Times* on the subject of dramatic copyright, Mrs. Marie Litton Robertson proved herself a jurisconsult, to whom old Coke might have dedicated his Littleton, while Noyes (of the "Maxims") might have pulled off his coif to her, and Selden saluted her as "his learned Sister." Henceforward, most forensic madam, play nothing but Portia in the Trial Scene.

But a greater achievement remained behind. In a further letter to the *Times* the lady has revealed herself as a profound Shakespearean scholar and biographer. She knows where the bard obtained all the plots of his plays—what Italian novelists he laid under contribution and what contemporary dramatists he "cribbed" from. I am only astonished to find that the learned lady has omitted to draw attention to Milton's indebtedness in "Paradise Lost" to Du Bartas; to Spenser's unacknowledged borrowing of the first four (and apocryphal?) lines of the "Æneid," in the prologue to the "Faerie Queene;" to Archdeacon Paley's impudent appropriation of the scheme and many of the arguments in the "Natural Theology" from a Dutch moralist; and to Goldsmith's barefaced paraphrase in his bull of "Madam Blaise" of the Frenchman De la Monnoye. G. A. S.

MASONIC FANCY BAZAAR AT DUBLIN.

In aid of the fund required for completing and furnishing the new building of the Masonic Female Orphan School, in Merrion-road, Dublin, to which the Freemasons of Ireland have already subscribed a large sum, a Bazaar and Fancy Fair is held this week in the Dublin Exhibition Palace. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and her Excellency the Countess Cowper, wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, are patronesses of this Bazaar, and many ladies of good position have consented to preside at the stalls. There was a grand vocal and instrumental concert on Tuesday evening, but the opening ceremonial took place on Wednesday; it was followed, in the evening of that day, by a literary and musical entertainment, in which the pupils of the school took part, and in the course of which the Rev. Dr. Tisdall recited a poetical address, composed by Dr. J. F. Waller, upon the theme of the historic and social character of Freemasonry, and the claim of orphans to compassion. On Thursday evening, there was a diorama to be exhibited, and on Friday, an amateur dramatic performance. The bazaar, or fancy fair, presents some remarkable features, which are partly shown in our illustration. The Leinster Hall of the Exhibition Palace has been converted into a picturesque "old street," with "Shakspeare's House" at the upper end. All the quaint and beautiful buildings have been sketched from originals of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by Mr. Bingham M'Guinness, President of the Dublin Sketching Club; and the whole has been constructed and decorated in the highest style of scenic art by Mr. Farrar and other artists of the Dublin Gaiety Theatre. We congratulate the Irish gentlemen upon their taste and skill, which would seem not inferior to that shown in the "Olde Englysshe Fayre," some time since produced in London; while we observe with pleasure that they have sought examples among the old-fashioned houses of Chester, Stratford-on-Avon, Gloucester, Shrewsbury, Coventry, and Winchester. A portion of the design occupied by the Belfast and Midland Counties Stall, near the corner of the Leinster Hall, opposite to the Shakspeare House and Pupil's Stall, has been suggested by sketches from the "Old Tabard Inn," pulled down a few years ago in Southwark, where it had remained in actual use from the middle of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, till its demolition in the course of some building improvements. The recesses and rude balconies under the roof are very interesting, and the general effect of the old house has been carefully studied. The timbered houses brought together in this street represent the prevailing character of the dwellings and shops of the merchant and trader burgesses. They were built with large, heavy timber framing, the interspaces of which were filled in with bricks, lath and plaster, or weather boardings. The gables ornamented with "barge boards" and casements, and the roofs were covered with red tiles, and ornamented with dormer-windows to admit light and air to the rooms in the



THE LATE DR. JOHN MUIR, LL.D., D.C.L.

fine large roofs. Among the ladies who kept stalls were the Marchioness of Donegal and the Countess of Huntingdon.

THE LATE DR. JOHN MUIR.

This eminent Sanscrit scholar, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, died at Edinburgh on the 7th ult., in the seventy-third year of his age. Dr. John Muir, brother to Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., of the India Council of Government, was a native of Glasgow, and received his early education at the grammar school at Irvine and the University of Glasgow. He afterwards attended Haileybury College, the training insti-

tution for young men destined for the Civil Service of the East India Company. In 1829 he was passed through the college at Fort William, Calcutta, with distinction. His merits were soon recognised, and he was selected for the position of Assistant-Secretary to the Board of Revenue at Allahabad. Subsequently he received the appointment of Commissioner for the investigation of claims to hold land rent free in the division of Meerut. His next appointment was that of magistrate and collector of Azimghur. He became singularly proficient in the knowledge of Sanscrit, and when Mr. Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, carried out his idea of amalgamating the English and Sanscrit branches of study to be conducted in one Anglo-Indian college, Mr. Muir was appointed first Principal of Victoria College, Benares. He held that position a year, during which time he got the college into good working order. Returning to the judicial branch of the service, he held for some years the office of Civil and Sessions Judge at Futtehpoore. In 1854 he retired from the service, and afterwards resided chiefly in Edinburgh. He took great interest in the improvement of the Scottish Universities, and in 1862 he founded the chair of Sanscrit and Comparative Philology in the University of Edinburgh. He was the means of raising the Shaw Fellowship in moral philosophy in memory of his relative Sir James Shaw, who was long connected with the Corporation of London. He also instituted the Muir Lectures on comparative religion, which have hitherto been delivered by Principal Fairbairn, of Bradford. Dr. Muir was a member of the last Scotch University Commission. A number of years ago he published "Sanscrit Texts," a standard work in great repute, and more recently numerous metrical translations from the Sanscrit. The deceased was unmarried. He was a D.C.L. of Oxford, an LL.D. of Edinburgh University, a Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Bonn, and an honorary member of several foreign learned societies. The portrait of Dr. Muir is from a photograph by Mr. J. Moffat, of Prince's-street, Edinburgh.

PORTSMOUTH MINNESINGERS' CLUB.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who arrived at Portsmouth, with the Duke of Cambridge, on Saturday evening, was the guest of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the General Commanding the Military Division there, at Government House. Two or three hours after his arrival, the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Edward, attended a smoking concert of the Portsmouth Minnesingers at the Portland Hall, Southsea. The club, of which his Serene Highness is president, consists of singing and non-singing members, composed mainly of naval and military officers, and was formed in 1876. Its "At Homes," at which the pleasures of social intercourse are blended with the delights of vocal music, are much sought after. Ladies, of course, are not invited to its smoking concerts, and, as a rule, ceremony is dispensed with. On the



MASONIC BAZAAR AND FANCY FAIR IN THE EXHIBITION PALACE, DUBLIN.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE MINNESINGERS' CLUB, PORTSMOUTH.

present occasion, however, the members and guests appeared in evening dress or undress uniform. The gathering was very large, as the Minnesingers had sent invitations to the senior officers of all the Volunteer corps which had arrived in Portsmouth, and also to the regimental messes of the garrison. The front of the stage was ornamented with beautiful flowering and greenhouse plants; and at the back a trophy in the shape of the Prince's feathers had been constructed of sword-bayonets and broadswords. Nine o'clock was fixed as the time for the concert to begin, but it was not until half-past ten that the presentation of arms by the 3rd Hants Volunteers, who composed a guard of honour outside the hall, and the hush which simultaneously prevailed inside, announced the arrival of his Royal Highness. In the meantime, the string band of the Royal Marine Artillery, which was posted in the gallery, had been helping to pass away the time by appropriate selections from "Patience." At ten o'clock spirits were handed round, and when the Prince of Wales arrived the hall was being gradually filled with clouds of tobacco smoke. As his Royal Highness is Captain-General and Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, and Honorary Colonel of the Huntingdonshire Light Horse, the 2nd Cambridgeshire Rifles, the 12th (Civil Service) Middlesex Rifles, the 1st (Oxford University) Oxfordshire Volunteers, and the Sutherland Rifles, he has an ample choice of Volunteer

uniforms. On the present occasion the Prince wore the grey and blue livery of the Civil Service Corps, one of the least conspicuous in the hall. On his Royal Highness taking his seat in front of the stage, with Prince Edward, Lord Ranelagh, Lord Elcho, Lord Henry Lennox, Admiral Ryder, Admiral Foley, and others round about, Mr. Charles M'Cheane, one of the original founders of the club and its leading tenor, came forward and sang, "God Bless the Prince of Wales," the chorus being sung by the whole audience upstanding and accompanied by the band in the gallery, the whole being conducted by Mr. J. Winterbottom. Next followed some fine part-singing, interspersed with both vocal and instrumental solos. Mr. Henry Leslie, who had composed two concerted pieces for the club, "A Lullaby" and "The Song of the Minnesingers," came down from London for the purpose of personally conducting them, and met with a flattering reception. Mr. M'Cheane gave an appreciative interpretation of "Her Name" (Blumenthal), and Captain Arthur Byng a very spirited rendering of "The Midshipmite." The other solo singers were Mr. Dudley Watkins and Colonel Maclean, both of whom were greatly applauded. Mr. Winterbottom introduced a comic element into the gathering by some diverting variations upon the bassoon, which appeared highly to amuse the Prince. Messrs. Charles Fletcher and Zohr contributed solos on the violin and

the piano. Encores were not accepted, but midnight arrived before the concert concluded. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards supped at the Minnesingers' Club room, with the following members of the committee:—Mr. Charles M'Cheane, Major Bulkeley, Mr. Henry Leslie, Captain Byng, Mr. Thomas Cousins, Colonel Tuson, Mr. W. Gillman, Captain Alexander, Captain St. Claire, Mr. Dudley Watkins, Mr. A. F. Perkins, and Dr. Murrell.

THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP RACE ON THE TYNE.

Our Illustration shows the scene on the Tyne, on Monday week, at the moment of the great Anglo-Canadian sculling race for the Championship of the World and one thousand pounds, between Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, and Robert Watson Boyd, of Middlesbrough-on-Tees. It was witnessed by more than a hundred thousand spectators. Two special trains ran from London, and nearly eighty excursion trains carried sightseers from all parts of the North, including such distant places as Birmingham, Leeds, and Glasgow. The High Level, Redheugh, and Suspension Bridges were thickly crowded, though special rates were charged for admission to them. About twenty steamers were in attendance to accompany the race, all full of people. The weather was dull and

rainy, but the river was in good condition for the race, the surface being smooth, and the wind in favour of the boats. Hanlan was first afloat, and, as he launched from a timber-yard near the Mansion House and pulled out into the river, was greeted with tremendous cheering. He was attired, according to custom, in his blue sleeveless guernsey and short drawers. A minute later Boyd, who rowed without his jersey, came up from Hellgate, Gateshead, where he had embarked. He was also cheered most enthusiastically. Boyd was seated in a boat built by Messrs. Swaddle and Winship, of Scotswood; the one used by the champion was the workmanship of Messrs. Phelps and Peters, of Putney. Amid breathless excitement the rivals stationed themselves at their stake-boats in front of the Mansion House, and in a few minutes a start was effected. Boyd, who appeared nervously eager, got away quickest in front, pulling 39 to the minute, Hanlan contenting himself with about 37, and at Davidson's Quay Boyd held a lead of a third of a length. But Hanlan, with his long stroke, was sending his boat through the water so well, that his opponent failed to increase his lead. Boyd, at the same time, was rowing smartly, and his style was decidedly better than he had ever before shown. The Canadian now put on a spurt, quickening up to nearly 40, and quickly lessened the distance that had previously divided his boat from the north-countryman's. Still, Boyd strained every nerve, and was encouraged by tremendous applause from the banks. A desperate struggle up to Wylie's Quay ensued; but soon after the champion got level, and, rowing in much better form than Boyd, drew to the fore. He gradually increased his advantage, and though Boyd continually spurred, he was incapable of keeping up with the rate of speed at which his opponent was travelling, and at Skinner Burn Gangway had fallen a quarter of a length in the rear. Hanlan sculled in beautiful style, but Boyd was scarcely so finished in his execution, and it was evident that he was rapidly tiring. At the Grindstone Quay the Canadian led by a full half-length, and shot through Redhugh Bridge in 2 min. 27 sec. from the start with a lead of fully a length and three quarters. Hanlan now saw that he held the race well in hand, and dashed along merrily. Just opposite the Shot Tower he crossed over a little and treated Boyd to a heavy backwash, which added immensely to the Tees sculler's discomfiture. Scarcely, however, had he taken up this position than he seemed to repent of hampering an already beaten antagonist; and, putting in half a dozen strong strokes, he drew away with a lead of nearly three lengths. Then he eased down, stopped rowing altogether, and had a good look round. Near New Quay Corner Hanlan held a lead of three lengths, striking only about 23 to the minute, whilst Boyd was toiling on hopelessly at 32. There was a tremendous burst of applause at this point; and a little later on Hanlan stopped and bowed repeatedly to the spectators; then put in a dozen strong strokes, and increased his lead to slightly over three lengths. He reached Armstrong's Shearlegs in 8 min. 55 sec., Boyd being 35 sec. behind, and covered the two miles in 12 min. 14 sec. From this point Hanlan, sculling along in a leisurely style, eventually won by about four lengths, in 21 min. 25 sec. The length of the course is three miles and a half.

THE HERZEGOVINA INSURRECTION.

There was still continued fighting, last week, between the Austrian troops and the insurgents of Crivoscie, who resisted the endeavours that were made to drive them over the Montenegrin border. The following account is given of a recent conflict near Visovo, between the Visberg and the river Tara, where two columns of troops were sent by General Obadich:—

"After a short skirmish the insurgents retired in the direction of the Rogjet Mountain, pursued by the troops. While one body of the Austrians ascended the mountain, Major Przedak ordered a detachment to march to Stanjevo brdo. This latter force reached the topmost ridge of the Stanjevo heights at nine in the morning, and, looking down from this point into the rocky valley of the Tara, they saw a large body of insurgents crossing the stream on two rafts and driving their cattle before them. The troops immediately opened fire, and the remainder of the force, with a battery of artillery, also hurried to the ridge, from which a deadly fire was directed upon the insurgents as they were still in mid-stream. Numbers of them plunged into the water, one raft was sunk, and the other remained stationary. Some two hundred of the insurgents may have reached the other side. The descent from the heights was so difficult, owing to the precipitous nature of the ground, that the troops reached the bottom too late to come up with the insurgents who had fled up stream. Thirty-nine corpses were found on the banks of the Tara. The number of those who were drowned could not be ascertained. The troops sustained no loss whatever."

Our illustration represents a party of the mountaineers retiring to their home after an unsuccessful engagement with the Austrian troops.

GOOD FRIDAY AND EASTER.

The fine weather of yesterday week attracted many thousands of the metropolitan population to the more rural districts, and the traffic on the railways, trams, and steam-boats was very great. The weather continued fine, and the day proved a holiday which was more than commonly successful and enjoyable. Notwithstanding the large number of excursionists, the services at the metropolitan churches were well attended, and a large increase is observable this year in the number of afternoon services, as well as in the use of the Passion music in the churches. A number of distinguished singers took part in a concert of sacred music at the Crystal Palace. There was a large attendance, and the audience evinced an enthusiastic appreciation of the excellent entertainment afforded them. A concert of sacred music was given in the Alexandra Palace, conducted by Mr. Meyer Lutz, in which several distinguished artists took part.

Unusually large congregations thronged the various metropolitan churches on Sunday for the Easter services, which this year afforded evidence of a more largely developed taste for the devotional and triumphant music suited to this religious festival, which was also marked by a profusion of floral decorations.

The Bank Holiday on Monday was observed in London to fullest extent, and the enormous crowds who journeyed by road and rail were favoured by dry weather, though the sky was somewhat overcast. The attendances at various places of public resort were very large, and in some cases the figures are the largest on record for a similar day. The departure of "Jumbo" does not appear to have diminished the attractions of the Zoological Society's Gardens, which were thronged.

A set of three silver salvers and £500 have been forwarded by Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, M.P., in behalf of the subscribers, as a testimonial from the county of Essex, to Admiral M. Hardy, in recognition of his valuable services for a period of more than forty years as chief constable of the county.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, April 11.

It is the craze of the correspondents of London daily papers, and above all of the correspondent of the *Times*, to represent the French as being perpetually occupied with political machinations. In point of fact, politics now play a very small rôle in the thoughts of the French: the favourite attitude of the day is that of indifference. In politics, in religion, in art, in literature, indifference is the order of the day. The era of illusions is past. Gambetta, Victor Hugo, Chambord, Jules Simon, and the rest, broken idols! The Republic, universal suffrage, sovereignty of the people, words, words! The Ministers, mediocrities! The deputies, humbugs! The Senators, dotards! And amidst this hurricane of depreciation what remains? Everything. Depreciation is, and has been for ages, a favourite amusement of the Parisians. "A Paris on s'amuse en blamant tout" was a remark made by M. de Custine half a century ago. The observation is now as true as ever it was.

The marriage of Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt has given the depreciators a fine opportunity for developing their talent; and in the multiplicity of fantastic reports that have been printed about this fantastic union future biographers will find it hard to discern the truth. After all, when one sees how the history of the present day is written, one fairly loses confidence in the history of the past. Here, for instance, is M. Damala, the husband of Dona Sol, described by some as a Greek, by others as a native of Marseilles. Some give his name as Jacques; others maintain that it is Aristide Ambroise. Some say that he has been in the diplomatic service; others represent him as a simple "bagman" in the silk trade. From personal knowledge, all I can say is that he is a handsome man, between twenty-five and thirty years of age; and that the marriage is a pure love-match. The Parisians will, of course, remain sceptical, and the examples of Patti, Heilbron, Judic, and a dozen other actresses who have married, justifies them in anticipating that the rôle of *le mari de Mlle. Bernhardt* will prove the most difficult that M. Damala has yet undertaken.

It appears that Christine Nilsson is about to return to the operatic stage. It will be remembered that her husband, M. Rouzand, died insane, shortly after the disaster of the Union Générale. Madame Nilsson's fortune was seriously compromised, and now, in order to repair the breaches, she intends to sing for three years. She leaves Paris on the 15th for London, where she will remain two months. Next year she intends to visit Russia, and the following year Sweden. At the end of her three-years' campaign, she hopes to be able to return to Paris and to live quietly, *comme une bourgeoisie que je suis*, to use her own words.

The Easter holidays have been favoured with splendid weather, and everywhere the crowds of pleasure-seekers have been innumerable. On Sunday and Monday the "swells" and some thousands of the pretentious folk flocked to the races at Auteuil and Longchamps, while the populace feasted its eyes and ears on the sights and din of the gingerbread fair. The whole town was out of doors. There is nothing new to be said about the "Foire aux pains d'épice." The spectacle is the same this year as it was last year or the year before. There are the same mountains of gingerbread, the same tooth-drawers, the same monstrosities—African Venuses, fat women, torpedo women; the same circuses and theatres; the same extra-lucid somnambulists; the same bewildering, whirling maze of fandangos, roundabouts and merry-go-rounds. It is simply the fair of Saint Cloud or the "Fête des loges" in the streets of Paris; and in order not to be eclipsed by the splendours of the Avenue de l'Opéra, the mountebanks have invested in Jablochkoff lamps and run their roundabouts by steam-power.

The Paris journals are greatly amused at the stoppage of the works of the Channel Tunnel. At first they did not believe the report, but after perusing the prose of the *Times* and the *Saturday Review*, of Herbert Spencer and Frederic Harrison, the *République Française* smiles benignantly at the childish fears of John Bull; while Auguste Vacquerie in the *Rappel* finds exceeding drollery in the spectacle of this great nation against which Philippe II. and Napoleon were powerless, and which trembles before M. Perrichon (the hero of Labiche's amusing comedy "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon").

The deaths occurred last week of the eminent senator and writer on jurisprudence, M. Bértauld, and of M. Le Play. M. Le Play was a pupil of the Polytechnic, engineer and professor at the School of Mines. He was president of the committee of organisation of the Universal Exhibition of 1855, French commissioner at London in 1862, and president of the organising committee of the Exhibition of 1867. He was a senator under the Empire, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, author of a quantity of scientific memoirs, and, altogether, a considerable man. He was aged seventy-six.

A man, who was for a long time one of the celebrities of Paris, the lion-tamer Martin, died recently at Overschie, a village near Rotterdam, where he spent the latter years of his life occupied principally in bottom-fishing and rose-growing. Henri Martin was born at Marseilles in 1793. His father was at one time a companion in arms of Masséna, the future Duc de Rivoli. The life and adventures of Martin were written some few years ago by M. Amédée Pichot, under the title of the "Mémoires d'un Dompteur," a volume well worth reading and containing a quantity of curious details about the great dompteur, who in the days of his glory about 1830 described his menagerie as a "Zoorama" and himself as the "Zoogymnaste breveté de son altesse royale Madame la Duchesse de Berry." Martin visited London and the provinces in 1831-2, and his famous piece, "The Lions of Mysore," was mounted at Drury-Lane. Martin retired in 1840. His animals formed the nucleus of the Rotterdam Zoological Garden, of which he was for some time curator. Martin figures as the type of the lion-tamer in several of the novels of Balzac and Eugène Sue.

I must conclude my necrological record by mentioning the death of Madame de Balzac, which occurred on Monday night, after a long illness, in her house, 22, Rue Balzac. T. C.

The annual report by Colonel Harrison Trent, recently issued, on musketry instruction in the Army, supplied detailed formation as to the shooting in the different branches of the service, which it shows is improving, and suggests means likely to encourage further improvement.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh laid the foundation-stone of the new Forth Bridge at Alloa on the 5th inst., in presence of a large company of spectators. The structure, which will be of a very strong and massive character, is to consist of seventeen spans—two of 100 ft. each, two of 80 ft., and thirteen of 68 ft. It will rest on twenty stone piers. The breadth outside the girders is to be 17 ft. 2 in. and 14 ft. inside. It will be constructed for one line of rails. One of the prominent features will be two opening spans swinging on a strong central pier in the fairway of the river's channel. The estimated cost is between £30,000 and £40,000.

PLAYHOUSES.

Mr. G. W. Godfrey is henceforward to be numbered amongst the elect. He has been purged from the original sin that is supposed to jeopardise the future state of every adaptor, and he has certainly written a comedy which for neatness of construction and freshness of dialogue is of remarkable merit. As the audience was settling down in the comfortable stalls of the Court Theatre to witness the first performance of "The Parvenu," a lady in my immediate neighbourhood, listlessly taking up her playbill, wondered "if it was, as usual, one of those dreadful plays taken from the French or from some other language," and was pleased to express her doubts as to the possibility of any English author saying anything new, or pretending to be original. And yet this same supercilious critic must have enjoyed some very delightful evenings at this pleasant theatre, in the teeth of the unpardonable sins of adaptation, translation, and reproduction. Did she ever see, I wonder, Mrs. Kendal play in "The Ladies' Battle," by Scribe? was she altogether disgusted with the dramatic ingenuity of Sardou in "The Scrap of Paper?" did she ruffle her skirts and leave the house in indignation when Madame Modjeska appeared as Adrienne Lecouvreur? was it a crime on the part of Mr. W. G. Wills to turn Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" into a play for Miss Ellen Terry? has this sneering fair creature ever in her lifetime laughed at "Box and Cox," and does she know that the materials of this immortal farce are found in two French plays "Frisette" and "La Chambre à deux Lits"? and would she push her argument to the point of absurdity by declaring it to be a crime to produce Shakspeare in France and Molière in England? Is there more moral guilt in reproducing the masterpieces of Victor Hugo and Sardou on our stage than in reading Daudet and Octave Feuillet in the study? Or again, not to strain the point further than Mr. Godfrey himself, may I ask what possible harm he did to his fellow-creatures, to the stage, or to dramatic art by giving us some time back a third version of "Le Fils de Famille," called "The Queen's Shilling"? Leigh Murray and David Fisher had already appeared and delighted the playgoers of their immediate time in "The Lancers" and "The Discarded Son." Why, then, should not Mr. and Mrs. Kendal restore to us an old pleasure from the same interesting story and human theme? Until I can be persuaded that the dramatists of all time have not borrowed for their own purpose the best available material; that Shakspeare is not the most conspicuous example of a borrower of plots to be humanised by his incomparable genius; that true originality is not an undiscovered quantity; and that a bad original work is better than a good adapted one, I shall continue to laugh in my sleeve when I hear these illogical tirades on originality.

I desire to speak with the highest respect of Mr. Godfrey's new play. He has accomplished a most difficult task in keeping an audience both interested and amused with so simple a story, illustrated by only one scene. He has handled his subject, to my thinking, like an artist; and, though I may be in a minority, I consider his third act is the best, because every third act is a test of constructive ability, and here the interest progresses until it culminates with decision and effect. But as to originality, the red rag so often flaunted in our faces and supposed to be numbered amongst the special virtues of dramatic composition, what are we to say about the originality of this pretty and complete story? It is not taken from the French; it is English pure and simple; but is it original to tell us about match-making mothers sacrificing their children for the sake of wealth? of well-bred fathers making friendships with vulgar snobs who have lent them money, or of charming girls falling in love with the young men who have rescued them from a position of danger? Are there not ten thousand novels in which love is started by this or similar adventures? I don't like Mr. Godfrey's play the less because its story, its characters, its design, and its tone are familiar to me. On the contrary, I admire all the more the art with which he has refashioned an oft-told tale. There is more nonsense talked about originality than on any other subject connected with the stage. The really curious feature of "The Parvenu" is the skill with which Mr. Godfrey has made a hero out of one of the most vulgar fellows who ever swaggered on the stage, and yielded gracefully to the English failing of wealth-worship. The landed proprietor is at present in a very unenviable position. He cannot get his rents in Ireland; he is threatened with a mild form of Communism in England; he is met everywhere with a too wholesale application of the "I-am-as-good-as-a-man-as-you-are" doctrine; and now it has come to this, that he has to stand aside on the stage to be lectured by a man whose sole virtue is summed up in one word—success. For what is the hero of this play, this Ledger, M.P., who poses as the pivot of the new comedy of society. "No hero, I confess," as Mr. Browning would say. A promoter of swindling companies, picking up his money in any dirty fashion that occurs to him; a man who buys a fine old property only to ruin it and desecrate its memories; a fellow who defies the most ordinary rules of grammar and orthoepy, boasting of his ignorance and reveling in his unrefinement. This is scarcely the person to lecture the poor old Baronet for his love of racing and horses, to ridicule him for wishing to make his daughter rich by the sacrifice of her happiness, or to obtain cheap sympathy by endowing with a slice of wealth the girl he loves, but who sternly refuses to marry him except under compulsion. There are no doubt many such men in the world as this vulgar fellow, men who climb to success on the shoulders of others and are prompt to kick away the ladder on the first opportunity, men who are tolerated in society for their wealth alone, and whose *laches* are condoned by gold; but it is a strange turn in the tide of human affairs when they become stage heroes in addition. Mr. Godfrey has held the mirror up to nature, and a very ugly face is reflected in it. The sympathy acquired by Mr. Ledger, M.P., is a curious sign of the times, but he would have been still more sympathetic and truer to nature had he risen to wealth by honest and not dishonest means. The harmony of the acting in this play is extremely refreshing. There is scarcely a discordant note. In no case is the task very severe; but it is everywhere accomplished with skill. I have never seen Mr. Anson, Miss Larkin, and Mr. H. Kemble to such advantage; and it is quite unjust to accuse any one of them of exaggeration. They are exactly what they ought to be in every shade and detail. Mr. Anson's personation of the vulgar, successful, and good-hearted hero is singularly vivid and truthful. His changes are sudden, but they are artistic; if the part were less highly coloured it would be under-acted. The love scenes, played by Mr. Forbes Robertson and Miss Marion Terry, are amongst the most charming that I can recall; and as a contrast to them we had Mr. John Clayton and Miss Lottie Venne in lighter and more boisterous comedy. Miss Venne will plead the example of Madame Chateaufort for those tricks and oddities of expression that her audience unfortunately encourage. But this clever French lady is a bad model. Her acting in "Divorçons" was in some parts quite indefensible and tricky to a fault. Miss Venne is also clever; but she should study Mrs. Bancroft, an actress she has so successfully imitated.





INSURRECTION IN THE HERZEGOVINA: INSURGENTS OF THE CRIVOSCIE RETURNING HOME.

The new burlesque at the Royalty is neither better nor worse than its innumerable predecessors. It is called "Sindbad," but I could not discover the faintest allusion to the famous old story in form, colour, or characterisation. There are dozens of smartly-dressed young ladies in fantastic nautical costume, a ship and a shipwreck, songs and dances, plentiful allusions to Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Parnell, and Jumbo, ballads sentimental, and popular melodies, and there is an old gentleman engaged in fishing at the back of the stage through the best part of the play, who does not speak a word, but is enthusiastically greeted at the close with a unanimous shout, "The Old Man of the Sea!" So I suppose he had some remote affinity to the Arabian legend. Mr. Harry Nicholls, who has a quaint manner, and Mr. Newham, who dances well, appear to be popular performers; but all the cleverness and charm of the entertainment centred in Miss Fannie Leslie, who played Sindbad, and Miss Edith Vane, who has a pretty voice and manner. The duets and songs in which these ladies were engaged were the features best worth remembering. An author is not always the best judge of the effect of his own work, and Mr. Arthur Mathison would be surprised to find what a contrary impression his little play called "Not Registered" has upon the audiences to that which he evidently intended. By no possibility could he have wished to condone the crime of a breach of trust on the part of a post-office official, whether aged or pretty, or to imply that there is any possible excuse for the crime of extracting bank notes from a letter passing through the post. And yet the dramatist seems to make light of the temporizing of the old postmaster and to excuse the incomprehensible silliness of his daughter, who is old enough to be intrusted with responsible duties, but, apparently, too innocent to understand the meaning of the eighth commandment. In its present state this is one of the most curious moral problems ever submitted to an audience. Mr. Everill, Mr. Mansfield, and Miss Evelyn get out of the difficulty remarkably well.

Before Mr. Robert Buchanan devoted himself to the task of "elevating" the love story of Paul Clifford and Lucy Brandon, and attempted to enlist our sympathies once more on behalf of Mr. Bulwer Lytton's fashionable highwayman, the subject had been pretty well exhausted on the minor stage. So far back as March 19, 1832, Mr. Benjamin Webster produced at the Coburg Theatre "Paul Clifford, the Highwayman of 1770," one of those dramas interspersed with music that were fashionable in those days. It was a strange mixture of slang and sensation, and contained an escape from Bridewell and a trial in open court, in which Paul addresses the jury at some length, but is eventually condemned to death by his own father. Mr. Webster played Augustus Tomlinson, the philosophical highwayman. Mr. Serle was Paul Clifford, and Mrs. Weston made much of a celebrated character, Mrs. Margaret Lobkins, alias Peggy Lobb, the landlady of the Mug. Amongst the songs of this old Coburg version I find the celebrated one set to one of Moore's melodies, beginning—

A temple to Cupid said Flora enchanted
I'll build in the garden, the thought is divine.

But the orthodox musical version of Paul Clifford was by Edward Fitzball, and, produced at Covent Garden in 1835, with Mr. Vale, Mr. Tilbury, and Mr. Collins in the cast. In this drama occur the celebrated song "Hurrah! for the Road!" and a truly Fitzballian ballad with this inimitable introduction—

I saw him but once—I saw him in sorrow,
It scarcely appeared as he ever had met,
He spoke not, he gazed not, 'twas only a sigh;
But oh! 'twas a sigh I shall never forget!

It seems a pity that Mr. Robert Buchanan with all his characteristic vigour and love of spirited effect should have devoted so much time to the elevation of the character of this rascally highwayman, who might have been left to sleep in peace with the Hinds, Duvals, Turpins, Jack Sheppards, and Macheaths of another age. It would take too long a time to discuss the moral turpitude of the scoundrels who have been immortalised by Gay, Harrison Ainsworth, and Bulwer Lytton; but there is something very distasteful in the "elevated" hero, who, after a career of unblushing profligacy, tries to persuade us that he might have been a good fellow if his father had not ruined and deserted his mother. In Mr. Benjamin Webster's play it was the unjust conviction of Paul Clifford by Mr. Brandon, and his subsequent imprisonment, that started his vicious career. This is at least intelligible. Most of the humour formerly conveyed by Dummie Dunnaker, and all the flash coves and thieves' associates having disappeared, the new play is merely a concentrated essence of dull decorum, containing love scenes without inspiration, and comic scenes unrelieved by humour. The new Paul Clifford is certainly not a vulgar play, as it was in 1832; but it is certainly a dull one as acted at the Imperial Theatre at Westminster. Mr. W. Rignold has not the manner for the highwayman Paul; nor has Miss Harriett Jay quite the experience or power requisite for so important and isolated a character as Lucy Brandon. This young lady has a charming presence, however, and evident intelligence. The rest will come. Mr. Buchanan deserves pity in that his play was not ready for production, in addition to the important fact that it was not cast with judgment; but from what I could hear of the play as it stands it did not strike me as being suitable to the temper of the audiences of to-day. Rarely indeed have poetical periods been so mangled on the stage. For the sake of elocution, the sooner we have a dramatic school the better. Actors and actresses can study with facility; but how few of them can deliver words with point and propriety. In the old days artists were said to mouth, but now they mumble.

I have had no opportunity at present of witnessing Mr. Buchanan's "Shadow of the Sword," at the Olympic, a play beset with misfortune on its first representation; or the new plays at the Standard, Sadler's Wells, and the Philharmonic; or, indeed, of enjoying a laugh over the Easter programme put forward by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels at the St. James's Hall. But I hope to repair the omission next week; unless before that time my respected "leader," whose initials are so familiar to you, has ended his holiday, and recrossed the "silver streak" for home again. C. S.

"Babil and Bijou," the most brilliant fairy-piece of the past decade, was on Saturday last revived with much splendour at the Alhambra Theatre by Mr. William Holland. Originally produced at Covent Garden by Mr. Boucicault with the avowed idea of regenerating the stage, "Babil and Bijou" enjoyed a prolonged run in spite of its cumbrous magnificence and "too too" elaborate grandeur, mainly relieved by the dulcet singing of Mr. Maas (now one of the foremost English tenors), and the charming freshness of Rivière's Spring chorus of youthful voices. "Babil and Bijou," now compressed within reasonable limits by Mr. Frank Green, whilst lacking not a jot of its former splendour, "goes" with infinite spirit at the Alhambra. Mr. Henry Walsham, the handsome Babil, won the first encore by his exquisite singing of the tenor song, "I live for thee alone," and rendered all his airs with good taste. Musically well supported likewise by Miss Constance Loseby as Mistegris, Mr. William Hogarth as Skepsis, Miss Kate Sullivan as Pragma,

and Miss Jenny Beauclerc as Bijou, the spectacular opera has a most mirth-moving Auricomus in the droll humorous Harry Paulton, and boasts two ballets which vie with the grandest choreographic triumphs of the Alhambra, Mdlle. Pertoldi being the bright particular star of the Fish Ballet, and Mdlle. Palladino *première danseuse* in the extremely beautiful Ballet of the Seasons, the costumes of which have been tastefully designed by M. Wilhelm. "Babil and Bijou" closes with a scene of crowning splendour, remarkable for the brightness of the flashing armour worn by the Amazonian Army of the Princess of the Moon (Miss Maud Forrester). The fairyland scenery is from the brushes of MM. Beverly, Grieve, and Callcott, aided by the able stage management of Mr. Frank Hall, contributes in no small degree to the deserved success of the revival.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There was a comparative lull in the racing world last week, the only meeting of any importance being that held at Nottingham. The entry for the Spring Handicap was a very poor one, still there were seven runners, and "the talent" were woefully out in their attempts to find the winner. Vale (7 st. 9 lb.), who put up 4 lb. extra to enable Wood to ride, had the most friends, and Sun of York (9 st. 1 lb.) and Sir Reginald (8 st. 7 lb.) were also well backed. Sun of York found his weight a widely different one from those under which he performed so successfully at Northampton, and the other two could only get places behind the veteran Reefer (8 st. 7 lb.), who ran away with the Chester Cup some seasons ago, and afterwards secured other races under heavy weights. Sir Reginald made amends for his defeat by a victory in the Rufford Abbey Plate on the following day, when Moccoco took the Bestwood Park Plate for the Duke of Hamilton.

The opening day of the Newmarket Craven Meeting was of a most enjoyable character, and seldom has it been inaugurated under more favourable circumstances, so far as the weather is concerned. The attendance was fairly good, although the eager throng that usually invade the Birdcage on a big anniversary was to a great extent absent. Sport opened with the Trial Stakes, which resolved itself into a match between Count de Lagrange and the Duke of Westminster, as represented by Lady Vesta and Candahar. The latter, who is by Scottish Chief—Fenella, and therefore half-sister to Douranee, won pretty easily at the finish. This is the first occasion on which these popular colours have been seen in public since the death of the Duchess of Westminster, and also the first win since John Porter has had charge of the Duke's horses at Kingsclere. The defeat of Petticoat in the Double Trial Plate was a matter of great surprise, as through the previous running in the Brocklesby Stakes she was thought to hold all opposed to her perfectly safe. The success of Mr. Craven was exceedingly popular, and that gentleman must be congratulated upon having made such a useful chance purchase, as we are informed that Pebble, who is a good-looking son of Macgregor and Mineralogy, was purchased as a foal at Doncaster for something like fifty or sixty pounds. The concluding event of the day—The Twenty-fourth Newmarket Biennial Stakes, proved most interesting, as, although there were five runners, the issue was virtually a match between Kingdom and Lord Falmouth's Little Sister. The latter was strongly fancied, and was greatly admired whilst being saddled in the Birdcage, as she has grown into a fine bloodlike and muscular filly. In the result, however, she cut up in a most disappointing fashion, Kingdom winning, without being called upon, by a good three lengths. The winner is a bay, son of Kingcraft and Light, and is in every respect as sound as a bell. He stands upon clean and beautifully-formed legs, with great power in the arms and thighs, back and loins, magnificent shoulders, and great depth of girth, whilst his action is close upon perfection; and he undoubtedly won his race in the style of a racehorse.

The second day was principally remarkable for the easy victory in the Newmarket Handicap of Spring Tide, by See-Saw—Primula, who, being nicely weighted for a four-year-old, with 7 st. 9 lb. only, had all his opponents in trouble one hundred yards from the winning-post, and cantered home the easiest of winners by twelve lengths, his nearest attendants being Nereid (five years, 8 st. 4 lb.) and Maskelyne (four years, 8 st. 5 lb.). The upset of the day, however, was the defeat of St. Marguerite (8 st. 4 lb.) and Little Sister (8 st. 4 lb.), in the Column Stakes, by the little-fancied Paragon (8 st. 10 lb.), as they were both heavily supported at short odds, but were beaten long before the Bushes were reached.

The Inter-University Racquet-Matches took place at Prince's last week, when the Cambridge men secured tolerably easy victories both in the double and single games. In the former, C. F. H. Leslie (Oriol) and M. C. Kemp (Hertford) again represented Oxford, and were opposed by two new men, in J. D. Cobbold and F. M. Lucas, both of Trinity. The match was, as usual, the best of seven games; and, as the Oxonians could only manage to win the third and fourth games, they were defeated by four to two, a result mainly due to the splendid services of Cobbold. In the single-handed match—the best of five games—Leslie was opposed by C. T. Studd (Trinity), and the latter won by three games to one.

The mastership of the East Kent foxhounds, which since the resignation of the Earl of Guilford has been held by Captain H. White, having again become vacant, has been accepted by Mr. E. Sworder. The Duke of Grafton has announced his intention of giving up the mastership of the Duke of Grafton's hounds, owing to ill-health.

The prospects of the cricket season appear to be good. A fine list of matches has been arranged for the Australian team, beginning with a match at Oxford on the 15th prox. Thirty-five matches are fixed, extending to Sept. 20. The arrangements of the different clubs and counties fixed also give promise of a stirring season in all parts of the country.

With the approach of summer we have the promise of a good yachting season, and the Royal Thames Yacht Club has issued its programme of matches to take place on June 12 in the Thames, followed by a Channel-match two days later from the Nore to Dover. The New Thames Yacht Club has also issued a programme of matches, to come off on the 27th proximo and June 10, as well as a Channel-match.

The steward of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., having reported that one of his farms in Cumberland had been re-let on a ten years' lease at an increased rental of £80 per annum, the hon. Baronet inquired who was responsible for the improvement, and being told that it had been effected by the tenant, Sir Wilfrid directed his steward to write out a cheque for £800, and forward it to the tenant.

The council of the Royal Horticultural Society has issued a circular to the Fellows with regard to the recent decision of the Court of Appeal, which the council believes will operate as an extinction of the rights of the debenture-holders, and will tend to facilitate an arrangement with the commissioners, for which purpose they are now endeavouring to enter into negotiations.

THE COURT.

Prince Leopold, who is fairly recovered from his accident, lunched with her Majesty on Good Friday, which was his birthday. Divine service was performed at the chalet by the Rev. Canon Anson, in the presence of the Royal family. The Good Friday procession at Mentone was witnessed by her Majesty from the balcony of the British Vice-Consulate, where she was received by the Vice-Consul, M. Talmaro. The Queen expressed herself much interested in the ceremony. A large but quiet assemblage came to have a view of her Majesty from the street. The Queen returned to the Chalet des Rosiers at ten at night. On Saturday morning Princess Beatrice went on board the *Inflexible*, where she was received with naval honours, the crew manning the yards. There was a display of the action of torpedoes in presence of her Royal Highness. Mr. Magnat, the proprietor of the artistic pottery works at Mentone, was received by the Queen, who complimented him upon the productions of his establishment; her Majesty and the Princess making further considerable purchases from him. Prince Henry of Prussia arrived at the Hôtel Bellevue, where he lunched with the Duke of Albany. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards drove out, and also dined together. Prince Henry visited the Queen. Captain Philip Green and the Marchioness Camden were received by her Majesty. Divine service was attended as usual by the Royal family on Easter Day. A fête was given on Monday afternoon on board her Majesty's ship *Inflexible*, which included dancing, a display of torpedo practice, and other amusements. Many English residents and inhabitants of Mentone were present. The *Inflexible* was visited by a large number of people during its anchorage off Mentone. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice went to the Hôtel Bellevue to visit Prince Leopold on Tuesday. His Royal Highness took a trip out to sea in the afternoon on board her Majesty's gun-boat *Cygnat*. During the last week of the Queen's stay at Mentone her Majesty drove to Bordighera, and in returning visited Dr. Bennet's garden at Grimaldi; and the monastery of Laghetto. The Queen received Drs. Bennet and Siordest and Mr. Hanbury, and Drs. Frank and Bright, of Cannes. Princess Beatrice, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby, paid a visit to the Convent of the Annunciation, situated on one of the mountains in the neighbourhood of Mentone. The King and Queen of Saxony and Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha paid farewell visits to the Royal family. The Queen planted two trees in Mr. Henfrey's grounds to commemorate her visit to the Chalet des Rosiers. Her Majesty and the Princess left Mentone by special train at ten o'clock on Wednesday for Cherbourg, on their return to England.

By order of the Queen, Lord Lyons, English Ambassador in Paris, waited on Madame Christine Nilsson, to express her Majesty's sympathy and condolence with the great prima donna's sad bereavement.

An innovation in the usual Maundy charities has been made this year, and is to be continued. Formerly each Maundy-man received clothing in kind, consisting of three yards of woollen cloth, three ells of linen, one pair of hose or stockings, and one pair of shoes. It being considered that money to the cost of the above would be more beneficial to the recipients, her Majesty, with her usual sympathy with and consideration for the poor and needy, has acceded to this change.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the birthday of Prince Leopold occurring on Good Friday, the band of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards played a selection from oratorios in the court-yard of St. James's Palace. The marriage of his Royal Highness with Princess Helena of Waldeck is fixed for the 27th inst. The Princess, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, will arrive in England a few days previously. Among the Royal guests invited to attend the marriage at Windsor are the King and Queen of Holland, and the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt and his daughters.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

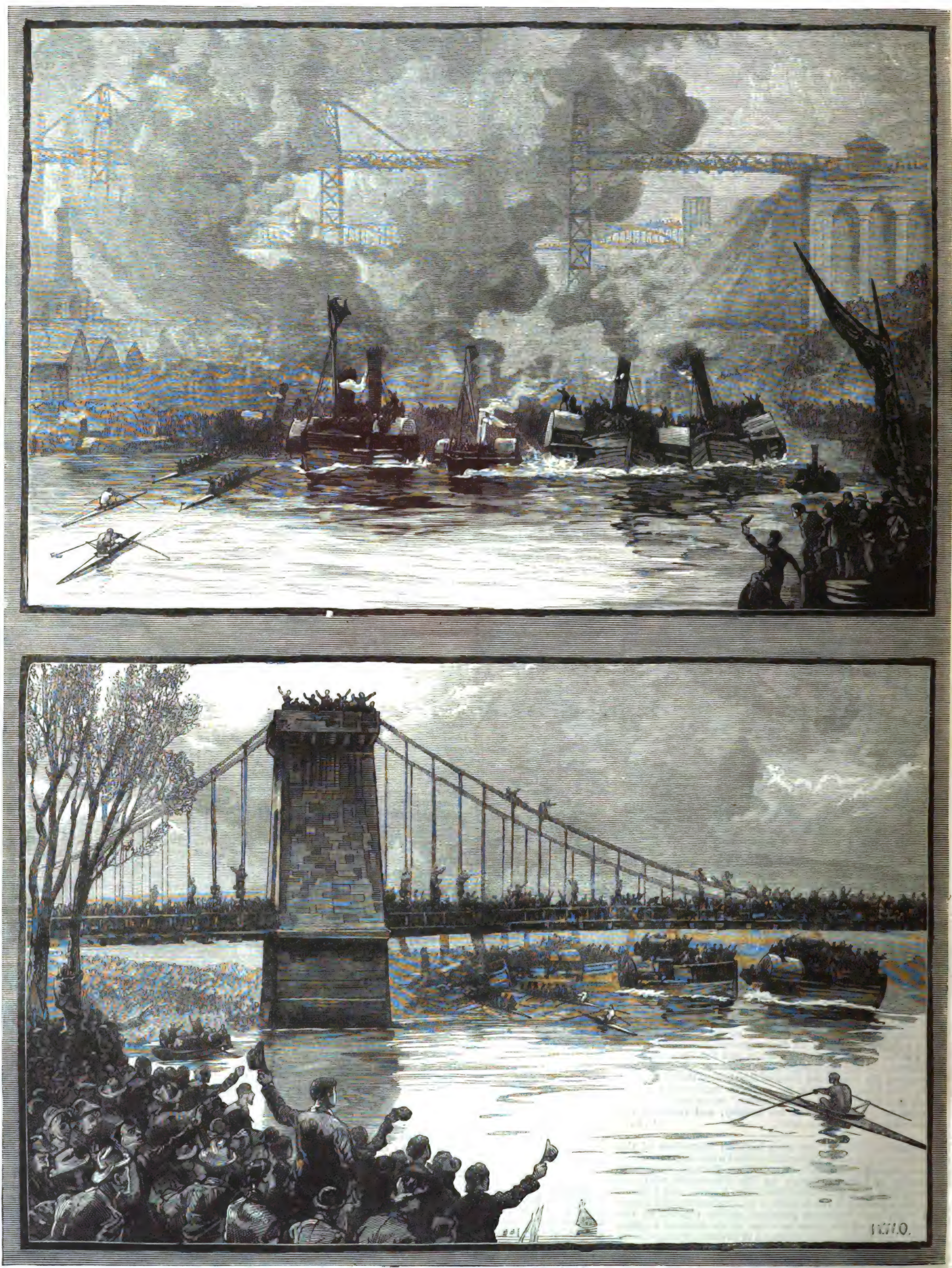
The Prince and Princess, with their daughters, who had left town for the Easter recess, attended Divine service on Good Friday at St. Mary Magdalen's Church, Sandringham Park, the Rector officiating. The Prince left Sandringham the next day for Portsmouth on a visit to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess Dornberg for the Volunteer Review. In the evening his Royal Highness went to a smoking concert given at Southsea by the Minnesingers, an amateur musical club, composed chiefly of officers of both services. On Easter Day the Prince was present at an open-air church parade on the Governor's Green; and subsequently visited the Portsmouth Masonic Club. His Royal Highness, after dining at Eastney Barracks, went to Fort Purbrook to inspect the Artists Corps; and on Monday he was at the Review. On Tuesday the Prince visited the Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar Lodge of Freemasons at Landport, of which his Royal Highness and the Duke of Connaught are honorary members. His Royal Highness afterwards went to the Dockyard, where he was received with Royal salutes, and inspected the turret-ship *Colossus*, recently launched. He also inspected the Soldiers' Institute, and congratulated Miss Robinson on the success of her self-imposed work. The Prince returned to town in the evening. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Duke and Duchess of Teck went to Sandringham on Wednesday on a visit to the Prince and Princess.

During Whitsun week, when his Royal Highness will visit Yarmouth as Honorary Colonel of the Prince of Wales's Norfolk Artillery Militia, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will pay a visit to the town in the yacht *Lively*. The Prince will open the new Townhall, and the Duke of Edinburgh, as Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, will inspect the new coastguard station. Their Royal Highnesses will be the guests of Mr. B. Nightingale, at Shadingfield Lodge.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh left Clarence House, St. James's, on Monday for Paris. Their Royal Highness's children went to Cumberland Lodge, Windsor. The Duke, who has been elected a member of the Empire Club, dined there upon the occasion of the dinner given to Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, who is about to assume command of the Indian squadron. The Hon. Mrs. Monson has succeeded Lady Emma Osborne as Lady in Waiting to the Duchess.

Hubbard's "Newspaper and Bank Directory of the World," a remarkable publication, purports to give the names of thirty-three thousand newspapers and fifteen thousand banks throughout the globe, combining with this a number of maps and a large amount of gazetteer information. It is published in two volumes, and deserves the claim which it makes of being unique in the nature and extent of its contents.

The Easter banquet at the Mansion House will be given next Monday instead of on Easter Monday. The Lady Mayoress will resume her receptions on Tuesday, April 18, and continue them every Tuesday, from three to five, until further notice. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will entertain the president and members of the Royal Academy at dinner at the Mansion House on June 6. Her Majesty's Judges on June 27; and the Archbishops and Bishops on July 12.



THE RACE FOR THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP, ON THE TYNE.—SEE PAGE 353.



SPRING-TIME.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The Prime Minister has been wisely preparing for the resumption of his Parliamentary labours on Monday next by a quiet Easter Holiday at Hawarden. Thence brief reports have reached us to the effect that Mr. Gladstone has read the Morning Lessons at church on Good Friday and Easter Sunday. But it may be surmised that since then the Premier has felt some of the "old Adam" within him roused by the speeches of the Conservative leaders in the neighbouring county of Lancashire. Whilst Earl Granville and Sir Charles Dilke have been regarding foreign affairs from their respective retreats at Walmer Castle and at La Sainte Campagne, Toulon, the present and two past Chief Secretaries for Ireland have presumably been putting their heads together at Dublin, and seriously deliberating as to the best way to suppress the sadly increasing lawlessness of the island.

It is simply in consequence of a family bereavement, the death of a nephew in Paris, that Mr. Parnell was on Monday released on parole from Kilmaham to attend the funeral of his relative. Mr. Forster's letter explicitly said the Home Rule and Land League leader was not to engage in any political demonstration; and the hon. member for Cork scrupulously obeyed this injunction by quitting the train with Mr. Justin McCarthy and others on Monday evening at Willeston Junction in lieu of the Euston Terminus, where a large crowd had gathered to greet him. As Mr. Parnell, however, is stated to have informed his colleagues in London that he shared the general feeling of "consternation and horror" with which the "suspects" in Kilmaham regarded the recent agrarian crimes in Ireland, might it not be expedient for the hon. member to convey his sentiments on the matter in the form of a letter to his fellow-countrymen?

Lord Carlingford, installed a Knight of St. Patrick in Dublin on Tuesday, used these grave but hopeful words with regard to Ireland at the banquet which followed the ceremony:—

Never, certainly within my experience (and I might carry the comparison much further back), have the difficulties and dangers of Irish Government been as great as they are to-day. But while I say that and feel it, I feel also that there is no reason to despair. I heartily sympathise with the concluding words of my noble friend the Lord Lieutenant, which combined the sense of heavy responsibility for the peace and safety of the country, and of the arduous nature of that duty, with the resolve to do our best, and not to lose heart in the matter, which ought to animate, and I believe does animate, every member of the Government.

The Conservative chiefs, in their wisdom, place no confidence in the Ministerial panacea for Parliament or for Ireland. Though the political sham fight in Lancashire, where all the fighting was on one side, began with a conciliatory note from Sir Richard Cross, who, at the banquet celebrating the opening of the new Townhall at Bootle on Monday, said he sincerely desired that both sides of the House of Commons should "come to a common agreement" with regard to the removal of existing impediments to legislation, the very next day Sir Stafford Northcote replied to the cheery note of welcome from Ormskirk with this airy reference to the principal Procedure Resolution of the Government:—

I may say, speaking as a member of a House in which liberty of speech is likely very soon to be much curtailed, that it is real pleasure to find oneself amongst an audience who have no idea of the closure.

The Marquis of Salisbury (who was in the same carriage with Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Richard Cross) alluded in a lighter tone of banter than is common with him to his noble host, of whom he said, "My business in Parliament is principally to obey Lord Lathom." Reserving the sting for the tail of his brief speech, Lord Salisbury characteristically referred to Liberal measures of reform as "those pernicious innovations which have already been foreshadowed and threatened against the Constitution." Similar phrases were manufactured by the noble Marquis, and Party speeches prepared by Sir Stafford Northcote, for the ensuing proceedings in Liverpool, the programme for which comprised laying the corner-stone of the new and handsome Conservative Club in Dale-street on Wednesday, with the inevitable banquet "to follow" at the Philharmonic Hall; a Conference on Thursday morning with the Council of the Constitutional Association at the North-Western Hotel; and a large meeting of the Liverpool Working Men's Associations in the evening at Heugler's Circus, presided over by the Earl of Lathom. Of the minor Conservative stars, Mr. Raikes began shining on Tuesday at the dinner of the Junior Conservative Club of Liverpool.

When to these outpourings of the Opposition vials of wrath against the Government came to be added the vitriolic utterances of Mr. Biggar and Mr. Redmond at Bradford on Tuesday, to some it may have been a relief to turn to the calmer speeches of Mr. Mundella at Sheffield on Monday and Tuesday, of Mr. J. Howard at Luton on Monday, of the Hon. C. R. Spencer and Mr. Buszard at Stamford, of Lord E. Fitzmaurice at Salisbury the same day, and to read Sir Wilfrid Lawson's witty speech at Wigton on Tuesday.

SPRING-TIME.

Youth and Spring—with youthful Love at that tender season of the genial year—seen in perfect harmony amidst the rustic scenery of this agreeable picture. The birches are putting forth their fresh leaflets of the brightest verdure, answering the gentle call of Nature to renew the glories of her summer foliage, while the May-blossoms have already begun to adorn the neighbouring hedge; where this happy young couple are seen loitering on the plank-bridge over a moorland stream, looking down upon the clear water that bathes the roots of trees and fragments of hard rock, but thinking only of one another, and with thoughts which are exceedingly sweet. The girl has filled her hat with spring flowers; and now she finds it a convenient by-play to cast them one by one into the stream, pretending to watch them as they float down, or as they are stopped by the stones; but she is really listening, with her full heart and mind, to the earnest speech of her lover, and she means to give him an answer in her own good time. There is a certain air of decision, tempered with self-respecting reserve, in the countenance of this young lady, which seems to promise that she will not tease him and waste his confidence by any sort of coquetry or feminine finesse. Such is one of the ordinary processes of Nature in Spring-time; and we sincerely hope that both these young persons will find it the prelude to a life of continued and increasing happiness in their mutual affection.

It is announced by the Postmaster-General that the weekly Canadian packets of the direct line, which, during the past winter, have left Liverpool on Wednesdays and Queenstown on Thursdays, are about to their revert to their former arrangement. The packets will again leave Liverpool every Thursday and Londonderry every Friday, and the arrangement will begin with the packet to be dispatched from Liverpool on Thursday, the 20th of this month. From that date, therefore, letters, &c., for Canada intended for conveyance by direct packet should be posted in London in time for the night mail of Thursday, and elsewhere one day later than at present.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The whole Anglican community in Rome assembled on Sunday afternoon to witness the laying by Sir Augustus Paget, our Ambassador in Rome, of the foundation-stone of All Saints' Church in the Via del Babuino, the destined successor of the English Church on the old Flaminian Way soon to be demolished in the formation of a piazza outside the Porta del Popolo.

An important meeting was held last week in Rome to consider a scheme for the formation of a tunnel under the Straits of Messina, which, it is said, would cost £2,560,000.

The celebration of the Sicilian Vespers passed off quietly, concluding on the 4th inst. with the unveiling of a pyramid erected to commemorate the expedition of Garibaldi in 1860. To this King Humbert was one of the principal contributors. Signor Menotti Garibaldi thanked the spectators, in the name of his father, for this fresh evidence of their sympathy.

SPAIN.

The Councils-General of eleven of the provinces have adopted resolutions in favour of the Franco-Spanish Treaty. The state of siege still exists at Barcelona, but has been raised elsewhere. A naval division and three brigades of troops have arrived at Barcelona, where an anonymous proclamation has been circulated encouraging the tradespeople to persevere in an attitude of defiance.

GERMANY.

The Emperor has thoroughly recovered from his late exhaustion, which was mainly due to the peculiar medical treatment that had become necessary. His Majesty on Monday received Count Hatzfeldt at an audience of considerable duration.

The ceremony of confirming the Princess Victoria, second daughter of the Crown Prince, and Prince Leopold, son of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, took place on the 5th inst. at Berlin in the Crown Prince's palace. The solemnity was attended by the German Empress, the Crown Prince and Princess, and all the other members of the German Imperial family except the Emperor, who, although stated to be better, was not well enough to attend the ceremony. The Grand Duke of Hesse, with his two daughters, Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth, who were both confirmed at Darmstadt about two years ago in presence of Queen Victoria, came specially to Berlin to be present at the ceremony.

Herr von Schlözer is officially gazetted as Prussian Minister to the Vatican.

RUSSIA.

After many announcements that Prince Gortschakoff was on the eve of retiring from the direction of the Foreign Affairs of the Empire, the more than octogenarian statesman has tendered his resignation, which has been regretfully but definitely accepted by the Czar; the Prince retaining the nominal dignity of the Chancellorship of the Empire. M. de Giers is appointed his successor.

AMERICA.

President Arthur has vetoed the Chinese Exclusion Bill, considering it undemocratic and hostile to American institutions; and the Senate has failed to pass the bill by a two-thirds majority over the President's veto. But another Chinese Exclusion Bill has been introduced in the Senate, making the term of the suspension of immigration sixteen years. President Arthur has nominated Senator Teller for the post of Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. William E. Chandler for that of Secretary of the Navy. Mr. William Hunt, hitherto holding the office of Secretary of the Navy, is nominated for the post of United States Minister to Russia. Mr. James R. Partridge has been nominated United States Minister to Peru. The Senate has passed the bill for amending the system of counting the Presidential vote. It has also confirmed the nomination of Senator Teller as Secretary of the Interior.

A letter from Mr. Trescott, Special Envoy to Chili, has been published, formally withdrawing any offer of mediation on the part of the United States for arranging the dispute between Chili and Peru.

At a meeting of Irish-Americans held in New York, presided over by the Mayor, who is an Irishman, resolutions were passed urging the President to demand the release of American suspects in Ireland or their prompt trial, and to recall Mr. Lowell, the American Minister in London. The Democratic Times says there is neither sense nor argument in all this rabid talk about the sycophancy of Mr. Lowell, and it adds that the claims made at the meeting on behalf of the Irish-American suspects are incompatible with any sound interpretation of municipal and international law. The Herald condemns the cheap demagogism of the speeches, and sustains the course of the President and Mr. Lowell.

Jumbo arrived at New York on Sunday, and was safely housed in Madison-square Garden before night. The Daily News correspondent says:—

There was unexpected difficulty in dragging Jumbo through the streets last night. Sixteen horses were not strong enough to pull him. Ropes were attached to the car, and hundreds of men pulled on them. Finally Mr. Barnum sent for two of his biggest elephants, which, with the horses, drew him to his quarters, where he arrived at one o'clock in the morning. There was no door large enough to admit the car, so Jumbo stayed out of doors till the morning. The car was backed up to the open door, the boards at the end of the box were removed, and Jumbo was invited to step out. He refused to move, and trumpeted violently his determination to remain. Sent enticed him with buns and hay. Jumbo put forth his foot and hastily withdrew it. He put out his trunk and pounded the ground. After half an hour of enticing he stepped out and entered the gardens, trumpeting and flapping his ears. He was led across the garden and chained in a large pen next to a baby elephant and another. He was welcomed by the other elephants in a grand chorus of trumpeting and by roars from the lions, tigers, hyenas, and other animals. His immense height, towering above everything, made the other elephants look small. Crowds gathered about him. He munched his hay, and appeared as gentle as a child. Chains were put around his legs, and he was led around the amphitheatre while the band played, in order to accustom him to the place. He walked slowly, and twice stopped and endeavoured to lie down. He was not allowed to go near the other elephants for fear of trouble, he was so tired and cross. The garden has been packed to-day with crowds to see him.

Over 15,000 emigrants arrived last week at New York, about two thirds being Germans.

A disastrous cyclone has visited Kansas, and nearly demolished a small town. Four persons were killed on the spot, and all the other inhabitants were more or less injured. Another hurricane, which occurred in Michigan, destroyed a great deal of property, and killed several persons.

The boiler of a river steamer exploded in Wisconsin, killing six of the crew and wounding eleven. No passengers were on board.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne arrived at Montreal on the 12th inst. from Niagara. Festivities on a brilliant scale were organised in honour of his Excellency's visit.

In a sitting of the Dominion House of Commons a motion declaring the existing sugar duties to be excessive has been lost by 85 against 36 votes.

The Dominion has a surplus on the nine months, ending 1st ult., of 6,000,000 dollars.

The bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been read the second time in the Ottawa Senate.

Mr. Adams, the Surveyor-General of New Brunswick, has tendered his resignation, in consequence, it is stated, of dif-

ferences with the Premier, the Hon. J. Fraser, concerning a private bill passed by the Legislative Assembly.

The recent deadlock in the British Columbia Legislative Assembly has been broken by one of the Opposition members voting against the motion brought forward expressing want of confidence in the Ministry. The business of the House is now expected to proceed regularly.

Two steam-ships, with 3000 Chinese emigrants on board, sailed from Hong-Kong on Monday week for Victoria, Vancouver Island. They are to be employed on the Canadian and Pacific Railway.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Ministry has resigned, in consequence of the illness of the Premier, the Hon. John Hall.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, the Governor, has opened an international exhibition in Christchurch, which promises to be a complete success.

The fund for the relief of the persecuted Russian Jews now amounts to over £65,000.

Six Circassian officers have been arrested on the charge of attempting to assassinate Arabi Pasha, the Egyptian Minister of War and Marine.

Another revolution is reported from Hayti. It was directed against President Salomon, who has proclaimed martial law, and was preparing to march upon the disturbed districts with 3000 men.

The ship Samuel Plimsoll, 1444 tons, Captain Boaden, chartered by Mr. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, has sailed from Plymouth for Sydney, with 405 emigrants, under the supervision of Dr. G. S. Eadson, as Surgeon-Superintendent, with Mrs. Eager in charge of the single women.

The transit of Venus, which is to take place on Dec. 6 next, and thereafter will not recur for 122 years—that is to say, until June 7, 2004—will be observed on behalf of the French Government by eight missions—four in the northern, and four in the southern hemisphere. There will be stations in the West Indies, Patagonia, Chili, Florida, and Mexico. Preliminary measures are already being taken at the Paris Observatory by the chiefs of the missions.

A novel kind of exhibition is now open in Dresden. It is a collection of newspapers and magazines of all countries. The exhibits comprise more than 1500 periodicals, printed in fifty-five different languages. There are 291 in German, 124 in English, 154 in the Latin languages (French, Italian, &c.), 34 in Slav dialects, 7 in Finnish, and 75 in Asiatic tongues and others. Amongst them are 99 illustrated periodicals, 60 comic papers, and 592 scientific and industrial publications.

An occasional correspondent at Burmah writes by the last mail:—"The King has at last thought proper to dispatch an Ambassador and suite to Calcutta, there to discuss with the authorities the objectionable tariff of duties that have long hampered trade. In the meantime, the Indian Government has taken the bull by the horns and boldly abolished throughout British Burmah the whole of the customs duties, with the exception of those levied on liquor, arms, and salt, so that Burmah has virtually reached the ideal free trade policy of a Liberal Government at home. The Viceroy has likewise signified his desire to have a High Court of Justice established, and which, it is acknowledged on all hands, is so much wanted in Burmah, if only to control inferior tribunals. This lesser India of ours is growing rapidly in wealth and importance, and can no longer think of submitting to a slovenly and often unsatisfactory administration of justice. It is quite time to consider whether something cannot be done to restrain the too-frequent infliction of capital punishment upon a Buddhist people who hold to the sacredness of human life as an article of the deepest religious faith and feeling."

THE SPRING ASSIZES.

The following is a complete list of the dates fixed by the Judges for holding the Spring Assizes:—

South-Eastern Circuit (Mr. Baron Pollock)—Hertford, Tuesday, April 18; Lewes, Friday, April 21; Cambridge, Tuesday, May 2; Ipswich, Thursday, May 4.

Oxford Circuit (Mr. Baron Huddleston)—Reading, Tuesday, April 18; Worcester, Saturday, April 22; Stafford, Friday, April 28.

Western Circuit (Mr. Justice Hawkins)—Taunton, Tuesday, April 18; Exeter, Monday, April 24; Winchester, Tuesday, May 16.

Midland Circuit (Mr. Justice Stephen)—Lincoln, Tuesday, April 18; Northampton, Monday, April 24; Derby, Saturday, April 29; Warwick, Friday, May 5.

North-Eastern Circuit (Mr. Justice Bowen and Mr. Justice Watkin Williams)—Newcastle, Thursday, April 20; Durham, Monday, April 24; Leeds, Monday, May 1. Mr. Justice Bowen will not join the circuit until Leeds is reached.

Northern Circuit (Mr. Justice Mathew and Mr. Justice Cave)—Carlisle, Tuesday, April 18; Manchester, Thursday, April 20; Liverpool, Tuesday, May 2.

North and South Wales Circuits (Mr. Justice Chitty)—Ruthin, Tuesday, April 18; Chester, Friday, April 21; Swansea, Thursday, April 27.

Prisoners only will be tried at these assizes, except at Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds, at which three places civil as well as criminal business will be taken.

At a meeting last week of the Anthropological Institute (Major-General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S., president, in the chair) the election of Everard F. im. Thurn, Esq., was announced. The president exhibited some masks and wood carvings from New Ireland; Mr. C. Stamland Wake read a paper on the Papuans and the Polynesians; and a paper was read by Mr. C. Pfoundes on Rites and Customs in Old Japan.

A party of children, fifty girls and five boys, left the St. Pancras station of the Midland Railway last week for the purpose of sailing in the steam-ship Parisian, belonging to the Allan Line, from Liverpool for Canada. The girls all came from Miss Rye's Emigration Home at Peckham, where they had been for at least two months, their ages ranging between nine and fourteen, and all who are old enough are intended for immediate domestic service, while the little ones will be candidates for adoption. After arrival in Canada, all the girls will be taken by Mrs. Rogers, who goes out with them as matron, to Miss Rye's Home at Niagara, where they will be received by that lady herself, and dealt with as may seem most desirable. The boys, who came from Bath and Suffolk, being from six to ten years old, will first be taken to Miss Bilborough's Home at Marchmont, Canada; both boys and girls are either orphans or destitute children who were for the most part quite friendless before they were taken in hand by those who are now sending them to the Dominion of Canada. As far as Liverpool the little band were accompanied by Miss Bessie Rye. The children had a carriage to themselves, four compartments being occupied by the girls, and one by the boys, and as the train was starting they gave several hearty hurrahs.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barlow, W. H., Principal of Church Missionary College, Islington, to be Vicar of St. James's, Clapham.
 Bennett, G. B., Vicar of St. Peter's; Chaplain of the Hereford Union Workhouse.
 Blundell, T., Curate of Newton Ferrers; Vicar of Bramford Speke-with-Cowley.
 Burroughs, C., Curate of Clun; Rector of Eaton Bishop.
 Burton-Phillips, W. W., Vicar of Burleydam.
 Crockford, Henry James; Curate of Buckland Dinham.
 Cure, Edward Capel; Prebendary of Finsbury in St. Paul's Cathedral.
 Deck, H. L. R., Curate of St. Stephen's, Hull; Vicar of St. Stephen's, Hull.
 Donne, J. M., Curate of Biggleswade; Vicar of Welland.
 Gardiner, E. R., Curate of Watford; to be Rector of Radwell, near Baldock.
 Given, Richard Lockwood, Curate of St. James-the-Less, Westminster; Vicar of St. Mark's, Clerkenwell.
 Gregory, R. S., Vicar of St. Mark's, Myddelton-square, Clerkenwell; Vicar of Edmonton.
 Green, Jonas, Chaplain of Stow-on-the-Wold Workhouse.
 Herringham, William Walton; Assistant-Inspector of Schools for the district of Wiveliscombe, Deanery of Dunster.
 Hopgood, J. B. D.; Vicar of Aslacton, Long Stratton.
 Humphrey, William Barnard; Perpetual Curate of Mollington, Oxon.
 Marshall, W. Knox, Vicar of Wragby; Rector of Holton Beckering.
 Lawrence, W. R., Rector of Eaton Bishop; Vicar of Brinsop.
 Lloyd, William Valentine, Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh; Rector of Haselbech, Northamptonshire.
 Lucas, R. T. H.; Rector of Tasley.
 Minchin, C. H., Curate-in-Charge of St. Mary de Lode, Gloucester; Curate of the Old Church at Walcot, Bath.
 Pascoe, Samuel, Curate of St. Paul's, Truro; Rector of Virginstone.
 Pocock, Francis; Minister of Portland Chapel, Bath.
 Rusby, W. H. L.; Rector of Felton, Herefordshire.
 Salkeld, R., Vicar of St. James's, Millbrook; Vicar of St. Mark's, Dukinfield.
 Schonberg, Thomas Austin; Curate (Sole Charge) of St. Paul's, Heaton Moor.
 Shingleton, Thomas; Minor Canon of Hereford Cathedral.
 Squire, Graham Harvey, Rector of Sunningwell, Berks; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of the county of Glamorgan.
 Townsend, John Hands; Vicar of Hope-under-Dinmore.
 Williams, F. M.; Perpetual Curate of Knowbury, in Ludlow.—*Guardian*.

The restoration of Tring church, begun twenty years ago, is completed. The total cost has amounted to nearly £10,000.

The Church of St. John the Evangelist, Cowley, is about to be completed by the erection of the nave, which is designed to accommodate 730 persons.

A new church has been consecrated at Baylan, Glamorgan-shire, which has been erected through the liberality of Mr. G. Llewellyn, of Baylan Hall.

A handsome reredos in English oak, designed by Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, has been erected in Bangor Cathedral, at the expense of Mrs. Symes.

Mr. Edward C. Baring, of Membland Hall, Devon, is erecting a handsome new church at Noss Mayo, on the Revelstoke side of the charming combe through which the river Yealm wanders.

A detailed account of the bells in all the old parish churches of Gloucestershire, their founders, inscriptions, &c., with more than one hundred illustrations, will shortly be published by the Rev. H. N. Ellacombe, F.S.A.

Mr. John Blockley has been presented with a handsome testimonial by the clergy and congregation of St. Saviour's, Haverstock-hill, where he has officiated as organist for a period of thirty-three years.

After a restoration, carried out chiefly at the cost of the Marquis of Londonderry, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P., and other landed proprietors, the parish church of Llanidloes, believed to be one of the oldest in the diocese, was reopened on Tuesday. The Bishop preached.

The Bishop of London has admitted two ladies to the order of deaconesses, in the chapel of the London Diocesan Deaconess Institution at Westbourne Park. The newly admitted deaconesses will be engaged in general parochial work. It is understood that there is a very increasing demand among the clergy for the services of these trained ladies.

It has been resolved by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster to carry out the wishes of the late Dean, who left £3000 towards giving free admission to all parts of the abbey, by admitting the public free on Tuesdays as well as on Mondays, which are already free. The giving free admission on this one day in the week will, it is calculated, entail a loss of some £120 a year to the fund obtained from admissions.

The rebuilding and extension of the chancel of the fine old parish church of Great Grimsby, as a memorial to Canon Ainslie, lately resigned, but for many years Vicar, is about to be commenced. During Mr. Ainslie's incumbency the nave was newly roofed and the western gable rebuilt, under the direction of Mr. Withers, who also designed the new east end.

It has been found necessary to re-roof the nave of the parish church of Shipdam, Norfolk, and it has been resolved at the same time to restore and reseal the interior. The cost is estimated at £2500, towards which the Rector (the Rev. G. C. Bailey) has contributed £1000, and promises of further aid to the extent of £300 have been obtained. As the population of the parish is chiefly of the labouring class, but little further help can be hoped for locally, and the assistance of the wealthy community outside is solicited.

The Church Missionary Society has offered to contribute £500 per annum towards the support of a Church of England Bishop of Japan, and a similar sum is to be contributed by the Society for Propagating the Gospel. The *Record* states that a very old friend of the Church Missionary Society, an earnest upholder of its principles, has offered, as a mark of his thorough approval of the action of the society regarding the Japan bishopric, to guarantee the contribution to the society's funds of £500 per annum for the first five years, on the understanding that the society's conditions regarding it are fulfilled. Their promised grant is thus provided without drawing on the general contributions to their funds.

The usual services will be held in the nave of Westminster Abbey at seven p.m. on Sunday evenings from the first Sunday after Easter till the end of July. The public will be admitted by the west door at 6.30 p.m. A limited number of seats will be reserved for the use of the families and guests of the Dean and Chapter, and of persons officially or otherwise connected with the Abbey, or resident within its precincts, of members of either House of Parliament, and of occasional visitors from our colonies or America. All other seats and all reserved seats unoccupied at seven p.m. will be open to the public; and the issue of tickets entitling the holders to reserved places, with the exceptions above named, will henceforth be discontinued.

A private bill has been brought into the House of Commons to increase the income of the bishopric of Liverpool by authorising the trustees of the Episcopal Fund to buy the advowson of the vicarage of Walton-on-the-Hill, to which parish Liverpool once belonged, with a view to the vicarage being extinguished at the next avoidance. There is now both a Rector and Vicar, and this scheme hands the spiritual care of the parishioners over to the Rector alone. As the result of this financial transaction, it is stated that £450 a year will be added to the bishopric; the Rector will also have a share of the proceeds, some portion of which will, it is stated, be applied for the spiritual benefit of the inhabitants. The bill is down for a second reading on April 17.

The trustees of the late Mr. E. R. Harris, prothonotary of Lancashire, have decided to make the following grants to churches out of the £5000 set apart for that purpose:—£3000 to St. George's, Preston; £1000 to St. Matthew's, Preston; £500 to Longridge church; £500 to St. Stephen's, Preston; and £250 to St. Mark's, Preston. They have also approved plans for a new orphanage to be built and endowed near Preston out of funds left by the same testator. The building is to accommodate 150 orphans, and will cost £25,000. The endowment fund will bring the actual cost up to £74,000. Under the same trust a technical school for Preston will be established, and a new free library and museum erected. The foundation-stone of the museum and library will, it is expected, be laid by the Prince of Wales at the Guild Festival in the first week in September. The sites for the buildings are provided for the trustees, as required under the will.

The Dean of Westminster has stated that about £4000 has been subscribed in this country to the Dean Stanley Memorial Fund, and a sum of £1064 has come from the United States. American subscribers, numbering 300, stipulate that their subscriptions should be applied to pay for one of the memorial windows in the restored Chapter House of Westminster Abbey, with a suitable inscription. The Dean states that of the total subscription it is believed that 2000 guineas, a larger sum than was at first expected, may be required for the monument in the Abbey, a small model of which—a recumbent figure supported on a tomb—has been prepared by Mr. Boehm. "The sum that remains will, after deducting necessary expenses, be barely sufficient to defray the cost of two of the three large and one small windows which will remain after the completion of those which will be given by her Majesty, by the late Dean himself, and by the American contributors. It is hoped, therefore, that the sum necessary for the entire completion of the work—about £1500 more—may yet be raised by the admirers of one whose loss is still so deeply felt."

It is proposed to erect a memorial window in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, to the late Dean Stanley, as a tribute from his friends and admirers in Scotland. Subscriptions are being collected throughout the Scotch Church. The Established Church Presbytery at Aberdeen have resolved to lay the matter before the Synod next week.—Two two-light windows have been inserted at the west end of the parish church of Radwinter, near Saffron Walden. They are from the studio of Messrs. Gibbs and Howard, and illustrate by means of four subjects in each window Baptism and the Holy Eucharist. Much care was bestowed upon the arrangement of the design by the Vicar, the Rev. J. F. W. Bullock.—A handsome stained-glass window has recently been erected at St. Bartholomew's, Ripponden, bearing the following inscription:—"To the glory of God, and in loving memory of Sarah Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Joseph Gledhill, Vicar of this parish, who fell asleep on Jan. 18, 1879, this window is erected by her husband." The work was designed and executed by Heaton, Butler, and Bayne.—The window by Taylor, of Berners-street, which has been inserted at the Priory Church, Brecon, in memory of the men of the 24th Regiment who fell in the South African campaign, was unveiled on the 13th inst.—It is stated that the memorial to the 66th (Berkshire) Regiment is to take the form of a painted window in St. Mary's Church, Reading, where the old colours of the 66th hang. It has also been decided to erect a monument, in the shape of a colossal lion, in the Forbury Gardens.

ART NOTES.

The Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours will be opened next Monday.

The Exhibition of the Incorporated Society of British Artists in Suffolk-street was open free on Monday.

Mr. William Rathjens, a distinguished member of the Manchester Academy of Fine Arts, died at Jersey last week at the age of forty.

Mr. W. Fettes Douglas, R.S.A., has resigned his position of Curator of the Edinburgh National Gallery, in consequence of his appointment to the Presidency of the Academy.

An artistic county bazaar, in aid of the building fund of the Lancashire Independent College, is to be held at the St. James's Hall, Manchester, during the month of May.

An exhibition of drawings sent in competition for the medals and certificates of the Coachmakers' Company, also of drawings sent in competition for prizes by students of St. Mark's Drawing and Technical School for Coach Workmen and Apprentices, was held at the Mansion House on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; on the last day the prizes being distributed by the Lord Mayor.

The Earl of Rosebery last week unveiled a marble statue of the poet Burns at Dumfries, in presence of an immense gathering. His Lordship referred in glowing terms to the poems of Burns. Lord Young presided at the banquet subsequent to the unveiling of the statue, and remarked in the course of his speech that there was no better name to conjure with in Scotland than that of Burns.

A meeting of the committee to consider the erection of a memorial to the late Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., was held last week in the new Law Courts, Mr. A. Beresford-Hope in the chair. The Prince of Wales moved the first resolution, which was to the effect that the memorial should be a full-length figure of the late architect, and should be placed in the central hall of the new Law Courts. It was unanimously agreed to, Mr. Armistead, R.A., being appointed to carry out the work. Sir F. Leighton and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre spoke.

A memorial statuette of the Earl of Beaconsfield has been placed next to that of William Hogarth in the entrance-hall of the National Portrait Gallery, Exhibition-road, South Kensington. It is cast in bronze and inclosed within a glass case. The late Premier of England is represented seated in an easy-chair with his arms folded and his legs crossed as if in meditation. On the pedestal is the following inscription in black letters:—"Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield and Viscount Hughenden, K.G.; born Dec. 21, 1804; died April 19, 1881; modelled in Paris, 1878-9, and presented to the National Portrait Gallery February, 1882, by the Lord Ronald Gower, F.S.A."

The Executive Committee of the International Fisheries Exhibition, to be held in London, have unanimously elected Sir B. I. Brandreth Gibbs as the director and secretary of this gathering, to take place next year.

The Metropolitan Police, with a view of preventing charitable persons from being imposed upon, have circulated the description of a woman who feigns having fits on the doorsteps of dwelling-houses in good neighbourhoods, and, after receiving attention, tells her sympathisers a pitiful tale to the effect that her husband had recently been killed, or either found dead in bed, causing her a severe illness, and that she has just wandered out to find work to support her young family, who are now in a destitute condition. The description of this impostor is:—Aged twenty-seven; height, 5 ft. 7 in.; complexion, very pale; dressed in light grey ulster and black bonnet.

BENEVOLENCE AND SELF-HELP.

A bazaar in aid of the Sea Shell Mission will be held at the Hanover Rooms, Kennington, on the 25th inst. and three following days.

The quarterly court of subscribers to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls found themselves last Saturday in the satisfactory position of being enabled to dispense with an election by admitting all the candidates, thus raising the number in the school to 235.

Police-Constable Bartels was handed by Sir James Ingham last Saturday a cheque for £10 from the Police Reward Fund for his bravery, on the 22nd ult., in penetrating into a house on fire in Hammersmith, from which he rescued an old lady, an elderly gentleman, and three young girls.

On Tuesday the jubilee of the Warneford Hospital was celebrated at Leamington by a special service in the chapel, when Archdeacon Holbeche gave an address, followed by a public luncheon, over which Lord Percy presided. Lord and Lady Leigh, the Hon. Gilbert Leigh, Sir John Eardley Wilmot, and Lady Bertie Percy were amongst those present.

It is intended to hold a bazaar, under the patronage of the Princess of Wales, on June 14 and 15 in aid of the Association for the Relief of Ladies in Distress from Non-payment of Rent in Ireland. The Duchess of Teck has promised to be one of the stall-holders. The main object of this bazaar is to find a sale for the work done by some of the ladies, who prefer disposing of their work to receiving aid in any other way.

A special meeting was held at the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Hospital, Wolverhampton, last week, for the purpose of ventilating a scheme for the erection of a convalescent home for patients, as a memorial to the late Mr. Henry Rogers. A letter was read from Mr. W. H. Rogers, brother of the deceased, promising a donation of £1000 and an annual subscription of fifteen guineas. Several other large money-gifts were announced, and a committee was formed to carry out the project.

A meeting of the Mansion House committee of the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the anti-Jewish riots in Russia was held yesterday week—the Lord Mayor presiding. It was reported that the fund amounted to £66,000; and it was resolved to ascertain to what extent regular reports could be had with regard to the emigrants after their arrival, before paying over the £5000 which was to be allocated to a fund for aiding their settlement at the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. S. Montagu was appointed to act with Mr. Lawrence Oliphant.

The Blue Ribbon Temperance Army held their annual meeting at Exeter Hall on Monday—Mr. W. W. Noble, the founder of the army, in the chair. He referred to the great success that had attended the movement, and said that as they had incurred an outlay of £1000 in enlarging their quarters at Hoxton, increased pecuniary support ought not to be wanted, as the army had now 200,000 members.—Earl Cairns presided in the evening at a crowded mass meeting at Bournemouth, in connection with the Blue Ribbon Army, and dwelt at some length on the dreadful evil of intemperance.

The Thirtieth Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars began on Monday at York. The first report of the credential committee showed the attendance at the opening sitting was four hundred from all parts of the country, of whom nearly half had newly become members of the Grand Lodge. At subsequent sittings the Grand Secretary reported a membership of over 91,000, and over 50,000 juvenile Templars in addition. Deputations were received and addresses presented from every temperance organisation in York, including the United Kingdom Alliance and the newly-formed Yorkshire Sunday Closing Association.

At the invitation of the Lord Mayor, a meeting was held at the Mansion House last week with a view to taking steps to raise a fund for assisting a selected number of unemployed working men to emigrate to Canada. The gathering was addressed by Sir Alexander Galt, Mr. Alderman McArthur, M.P., Mr. Torrens, M.P., and other speakers. Sir A. Galt said the Canadian Government had offered to give £1 per head for a certain number of families for whom the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had offered to find employment. It was explained that £6000 were required to start the scheme, and it was resolved to form a committee and open a subscription.

The anniversary festival of the Asylum for Fatherless Children was held last week at Cannon-street Hotel; Mr. John Kemp Welch in the chair. The object of the charity is to provide for children who have lost their father, and whose surviving parent is unable to maintain them, and candidates are eligible between the ages of three months and eleven years. The annual expenditure is £8000, of which regular subscriptions produce £2500, and an infirmary is now being built at a cost of £5000, for which funds are urgently needed. There are over 300 children in the institution. Subscriptions to the amount of nearly £1500, including 100 guineas from the chairman, were announced.

The annual conference of the members of the National Union of Elementary Teachers has been held this week at Sheffield. The sittings began on Monday and ended on Thursday, the remainder of the week being devoted to excursions to places of interest in the neighbourhood and to visits to works. The Union is an associated body, representing schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, and elementary teachers throughout the United Kingdom. There are 321 local associations in connection with it. Mr. Mundella, M.P., was present on Tuesday afternoon at the opening, by Miss Mundella, of an "Old English Fancie Fayre," in aid of the benevolent funds of the union. At the conference dinner in the evening Mr. Mundella said the annual expenditure of his department must increase, and he meant to promote such increase. "The department was at present reorganising the inspectorate. He considered that we are only at the beginning of our educational system; and that the time must come soon when middle-class education must be properly provided for."

The fifth annual exhibition of works of industry and art, contributed by the teachers and scholars in twelve of the principal Sunday Schools in the Battersea district, was opened on Monday in the Mantua-street Board School, the use of which had been granted by the School Board for London, the chairman of which is president of the society. The exhibits are, as on previous occasions, of a numerous and interesting character, divided into nineteen classes, open to both girls and boys, and embracing specimens of their handiwork in wood turning, carving, joinery, clay modelling, tin-plate work, models of all kinds, knitting, embroidery, cookery, drawing, painting, mapping, and various other branches of industry, the whole being arranged in a most effective manner. The class list comprises some 250 sections, in each of which prizes are offered. The opening ceremony was performed by Mr. James Bailey, Head Master of Southlands, in the presence of a numerous audience, to whom he spoke on the subject of Sunday Schools and the good work which had grown out of them, far beyond what had been anticipated by those who originally founded them.



OLIVE GATHERING AT MENTONE IN APRIL.

OLIVE-GATHERING AT MENTONE.

In connection with the recent sojourn of the Queen and Princess Beatrice at Mentone, our sketch of the olive-gathering scene in that neighbourhood may have some interest for home readers. "The olive-tree," says Dr. Henry Bennet, "is the real lord of the Mentonian amphitheatre, covering the lower hills and the base of the higher, to a height of about 2000 ft. above the level of the sea. In the South of France, the olive-tree, however fertile, is a miserable object; it is generally treated as a pollard, is small and dwarfish, and looks much like a mutilated dust-covered willow. As soon, however, as the Esterel mountains are passed, and Cannes is reached, we enter on a different climate, more protected in winter, and more suited to its growth. It is allowed to

grow as a forest-tree, and at once assumes a dignity and grandeur which quite surprises those who have only seen the stunted specimens of 'la belle Provence.' The longevity of the olive-tree, in a congenial climate like that of Mentone, may be said to be indefinite. There are olive-trees still alive at Monaco, at Cape Martin, and elsewhere, which are supposed to be coeval with the Roman Empire.

"It is a slow-growing tree, and when, after several hundred years, the trunk decays, the bark remains alive. As the decay progresses the tree splits as it were into two, three, or more sections. The bark twists and curls round each of these decayed sections, and unites on the other side. Thus, instead of the old tree, we have two, three, or more apparently separate, though in reality all growing from the same root. When these in turn die, new shoots spring up from the old

roots, and so the life of the tree is indefinitely prolonged. All the stages of growth above described may be witnessed within the space of a few yards; and the partially decayed, partially split, gnarled, twisted, curved trunks are picturesque in the extreme.

"The healthy full-grown olive-tree is really very beautiful. It is often as large as a fine old oak, but with fewer limbs and more sparse foliage. In the variety of the olive-tree usually cultivated on the Riviera, the terminal extremity of the branches hangs down; and to some, who have sadness in their hearts, the dense masses of these sombre grey trees, with drooping foliage, may give a sorrowful, mournful character to the landscape. But to others, the play of the wind, with that of the sunlight, on the ever-moving pendulous dark green leaves, especially when seen in masses from a height above, is soothing as well as beautiful.

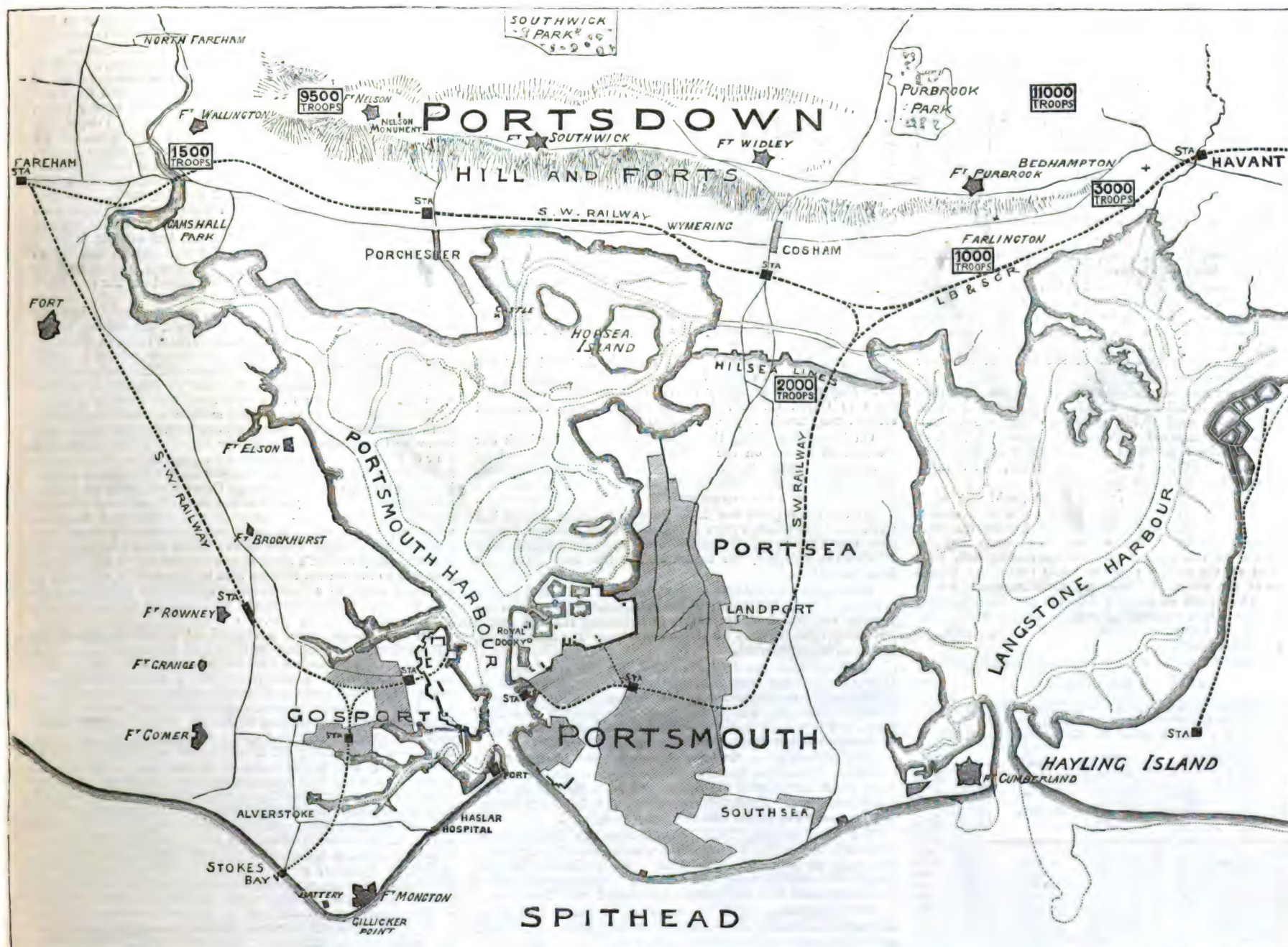


1. Ancient City Wall, in Broadway, Ludgate Hill.
4. Newsvender's shop, formerly the watch-house.

2. Houses in Broadway, Ludgate Hill, recently demolished.
5. Stone once forming part of tower on the City wall.

3. Up St. Martin's-court, old wall on the right hand.
6. View up Little Bridge-street.

BITS OF OLD LONDON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



PLAN OF THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW GROUND, NEAR PORTSMOUTH.

"I never fully appreciated the beauty of the olive-tree, although I had seen it in its glory in Southern Italy, until I had passed a winter under the shadow of an olive-clad mountain at Mentone. The fact is that the olive-tree, like our own evergreen spruce and Scotch fir, is much more beautiful in autumn and winter than in summer. In spring, the new leaves of the evergreen tree form, in summer and autumn it throws off its old worn-out damaged garments, and when winter comes, it is again clothed in the grace and beauty of early youth. The olive-tree flowers in April, and bears every year.

"The olive-berry ripens in the autumn; it becomes black, and begins to fall off the tree in December and January. Some of the trees are at once cleared by beating the branches with long canes. In that case the oil is not so abundant, but is of better quality. In other cases, the berries are left on the tree, for two or three months longer; until, indeed, they nearly all fall off. The oil made from these berries is more abundant, but not so good. Picking the olive-berries from the ground underneath the trees is quite an occupation with old or infirm women, and with young girls. The berries, when gathered, are taken to the olive-mills, where they are crushed, and the oil is extracted."

BITS OF OLD LONDON.

Half-way up Ludgate-hill on the left-hand side, a little above the Old Bailey, stands St. Martin's Church, which is on the site of the ancient Ludgate. On the opposite or south side of the street, towards the Thames, are St. Martin's-court and Pilgrim-street, both leading to the flag-paved area called Broadway, where Messrs. George Routledge and Sons, the well-known publishers, have their local habitation. The back street below St. Martin's-court runs down to New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on the north side of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Terminus. It is now being widened, for which purpose it has been requisite to demolish several curious old houses, the Blue Last public-house and those adjacent, and to remove a piece of the old City Wall, which formerly inclosed the south side of Ludgate-hill down to the Fleet River (afterwards Fleet Ditch), then flowing along what is now the busy thoroughfare of New Bridge-street. No. 1 of our Illustrations, on the preceding page, shows the appearance of this fine specimen of old English urban fortification, as it was two or three weeks ago; but two or three days ago there was only a thin strip of it left, sticking to the back of the house, a restaurant, at the corner of St. Martin's-court, directly opposite the "Blue Last." Another piece of it, lower down the hill, was removed some years ago to make room for the back warehouse of Messrs. Trübner and Co., the publishers. This wall, which was nine feet thick, was built of rough unhewn stones, with a great abundance of hard cement; and the workmen find it no easy task, with wedges and sledge-hammers, to destroy such durable masonry, scarcely inferior to that of the Romans. It is six hundred years old, having been constructed about 1274, in the reign of King Edward I., as we read in Lambert's History of London:—"In this year, Robert Kilwarby, Archbishop of Canterbury, by license from the Crown, founded the Convent of Blackfriars, which was built with the stones taken out of the ruins of the Tower of Montfichet, and from a part of the City wall, pulled down to make way for the building. This produced an order from the King to the citizens of London to build a new wall, with a tower at the head of it for his reception; which wall was to run from Ludgate westward, behind the houses, to Fleet Ditch, and thence southward to the River Thames. For the completing of which new work his Majesty granted the City a duty on sundry merchandises, for the term of three years." Just above St. Martin's-court in Pilgrim-street is a small one-storeyed building, of semi-circular shape, partly occupied by the shop of a news-vender and tobacconist, partly by an oyster-bar. This stands on the site of the ancient "lock-up," or cell connected with the watch-house at Ludgate; and the tower was probably a few yards higher up Pilgrim-street, where the street bends at a right angle to enter Ludgate-hill. A stone belonging to the old tower, which protected the south flank of Ludgate when the City of London was fortified, may still be examined.

Mr. J. Howard, M.P., opened a Domestic and Scientific Exhibition on Monday at Luton.

Mr. W. Jackson, Mayor of Grimsby, has received, through the Foreign Office, a binocular-glass in a polished ebony casket, which has been awarded by the Emperor of Germany to Mr. Alfred Naulls, late master of the fishing-smack Livingstone, of that port, in acknowledgment of his gallant services to the shipwrecked crew of the German schooner Alida, in December last.

The weekly returns of metropolitan pauperism show that in the last week of March there were 92,233 paupers, of whom 51,480 were indoor, and 40,753 outdoor. This shows a decrease of 3490 as compared with the corresponding week of 1881. The vagrants relieved on the last day of the last week of March numbered 788, of whom 601 were men, 152 women, and 35 children under sixteen years of age.

The library of the late Mr. Ouvry, F.S.A., sold last week by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, was well known as containing many of the old ballads and broadsides, with some editions of the Early English dramatists, and a remarkable collection of the various editions of Shakespeare, both original and of the costly reprints made under the superintendence of Mr. Halliwell Phillips, the distinguished Shakespearean. The letters of Charles Dickens and many literary contemporaries to him were an interesting feature in the sale. The prices obtained were very high, and the six days' sale, of 1628 lots, realised £6169.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, next morning.
	Barometer, Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at next morning.	
April	Inches.	°	°	%					Miles.	In.
2	29.820	48.8	42.9	81	0.16	56.0	44.7	N. ENE.	604	0.000
3	29.904	48.2	44.6	88	5	54.6	45.8	ENE.	565	.000
4	30.037	47.3	38.9	70	4	53.6	44.4	ENE.	496	.000
5	30.060	44.5	38.6	81	7	51.3	40.6	N. NNE.	201	.005
6	30.202	47.6	40.3	78	1	59.7	37.2	N. E. NE.	243	.000
7	30.233	47.8	34.2	62	0	56.5	38.8	N. ENE.	405	.000
8	30.295	49.4	35.0	60	0	55.5	40.1	N. ENE.	572	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches), corrected	29.819	29.903	30.038	30.041	30.105	30.200	30.317
Temperature of Air	52.5°	47.5°	48.3°	45.5°	50.3°	61.1°	53.5°
Temperature of Evaporation	48.1	45.8	43.1°	42.9°	47.6°	45.7°	47.9°
Direction of Wind	ENE.	ENE.	ENE.	ENE.	N.	ENE.	ENE.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Mr. Bright will give an address at the opening of the new Reference Library at Birmingham on May 1 next.

Mr. B. V. Winch has been elected commodore of the Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club for 1882.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle, which were open to the public on Monday, are closed until further orders.

Sir Fowell Buxton and some of his friends are about to take several Norfolk farmers to Holland for an agricultural tour.

Sir John Pope Hennessy, Governor of Hong-Kong, arrived in England by Tuesday's mail.

The concerts announced to take place at the Royal Victoria Coffee Hall on Mondays and Thursdays in April and May promise to be very attractive.

The fiftieth annual (jubilee) meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Worcester on Aug. 8 and three following days.

All the defendants charged in connection with the alleged prize-fight in St. Andrew's Hall have been committed for trial at the Middlesex Sessions.

Mr. Simmonds, who made an attempt on Monday to cross the Bristol Channel in a balloon, but met with contrary winds, descended at Swimbridge, after having been up three hours.

Messrs. Longman and Co. have published in their Sunbeam Series a popular edition of "The Arctic Regions," extracted from "The Polar World," by Dr. G. Hartwig.

Mr. William Cockerell, of Cambridge, barrister-at-law, of the South-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Sudbury, Suffolk, vacant by the death of Mr. T. H. Naylor.

A pension has been granted to a Scottish Volunteer for the loss of an eye through an accident at the Edinburgh Review of last August.

An International Fisheries Exhibition, opened in Edinburgh on Wednesday, bids fair to be an important display in connection with fisheries and pisciculture.

The ceremony of unveiling the memorial to the officers and soldiers of the 24th Regiment who fell in the South African campaigns of 1877-8-9, took place at Brecon on Thursday.

The "Royal Navy List" for April, 1882, edited by Lieut.-Colonel F. Lean, contains a record of the war services of naval officers, a list of the civil appointments held by retired officers, and other matters of interest.

Nine men and a boy were entombed at Killingworth Colliery, near Newcastle, on Wednesday week, by a portion of the shaft giving way. An attempt to reach them through another shaft failed; but at midnight they were all rescued.

The Commander-in-Chief has requested that Lieutenants E. A. Waller and G. F. Jones, R.E., may be informed of his very high appreciation of their services in Candahar while that place was invested by Ayoub Khan.

A handsome Townhall for the populous borough of Bootle, formerly a suburb of Liverpool, was opened on Monday. In the evening a banquet was given in the Townhall by the Mayor, at which a large gathering took place.

The memorial-stones of a new Townhall, which will, when completed, be presented to the town of Haverhill, Suffolk, by Mr. Daniel Gurteen, of that place, were laid on Tuesday. The hall will cost about £5000, including the site.

The first eighty-ton gun was successfully lowered into the turret at Dover on the 6th inst. The work of lifting it from the glacis of the fort, and of moving it over the turret, occupied a party of Royal Artillery four days.

The Earl of Rosebery has bought the Maleny estate, about six miles from Edinburgh, for £125,000. The estate consists of 2972 Imperial acres, including 2127 of arable, 630 of hill pasture, and 190 of woodland and plantations. The net rental is stated to be £14,351.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool from the United States and Canada last week show a decrease in both live cattle and fresh meat, and as regards sheep and hogs there were again no arrivals: the total being 206 cattle, 6566 quarters of beef, and 1843 carcasses of mutton.

An exhibition of appliances employed in connection with naval and submarine engineering was opened on Monday at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, to remain open for ten days. There are between 500 and 600 exhibitors, among whom are some of the best-known engineering firms.

Sir Edward Watkin, accompanied by several gentlemen, visited the works of the Channel Tunnel near Calais on Monday, which extend for some 300 feet eastward of the shaft at Sangatte; and on Tuesday the party visited the works at Shakespeare Cliff.

On Tuesday the boys of Christ's Hospital attended at the Mansion House and received their usual Easter gifts from the Lord Mayor. Subsequently the civic authorities proceeded in state to Christ Church, Newgate-street, where the annual sermon was preached by the Bishop of St. Asaph.

On Tuesday evening the possibility of lighting both our streets and houses on the incandescent system by electricity from a centre supplying a circle of about a mile in diameter was satisfactorily demonstrated at Holborn Viaduct and neighbourhood. The experiments were on the Edison system.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works last week nineteen tenders were opened for constructing a bridge over the Thames at Putney. The amounts ranged from £360,000 to £240,000, the tender for the last mentioned sum being accepted.

A disagreeable incident of the observance of Good Friday is reported from Inverness, where considerably more than 100 persons suffered from symptoms of poisoning through eating hot-cross buns bought at the same shop. No deaths have, however, been reported.

We learn from the *City Press* that Mr. Horace Jones, the City architect, has been instructed to prepare plans for an obelisk out of the materials of old Temple Bar, to be erected in Epping Forest. The precise locality has not yet been fixed upon, but it will probably be the spot made most memorable by the visit of her Majesty to the Forest next month.

The Metropolitan Railway directors have abolished the vexatious distinction between third-class and Parliamentary fares which has puzzled the brains and tried the temper of so many travellers. Henceforth all third-class fares are Parliamentary—that is, at the rate of a penny a mile.

For the University L.L.A. examination for ladies at St. Andrew's University, 254 candidates have entered their names this year, as against 175 in 1881. In addition to the four former centres—St. Andrew's, London, Halifax, and Bristol—two others have been instituted—Edinburgh and Aberdeen.

Mr. Gladstone, who is spending a quiet holiday at Hawarden, attended Divine service in the parish church and read the Lessons on both Good Friday and Easter Day. Large congregations attended these services. The prayers were said by the Rector, the Rev. Stephen Gladstone; the Lessons were read most impressively by the Premier; and the Rev. W. Henry Cooper was celebrant and preacher.

A circular has been issued to the solvent shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank proposing they should form a company to take over the assets of the bank, and raise money to enable the liquidators to pay this year the remaining liabilities, amounting to £1,000,361. This scheme will prevent these valuable assets being realised just now at a loss.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Fruit and Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society was held on Tuesday in the gardens, South Kensington, which are now looking lovely in their early spring dress of delicate green. Visitors were numerous in the conservatory, which Mr. A. F. Barron had made gay with all the natural and forced flowers of the season.

A conversazione was given at the Smoke Abatement Exhibition at Manchester on the 6th inst. The Mayors and chief members of the corporations and medical officers of health of Manchester, Salford, Oldham, and professors of Owens College and scientific societies were present, as well as Mr. Benjamin Armitage, M.P., and a large number of influential citizens of Manchester, Salford, and the surrounding towns. A short address was given by the Mayor of Manchester. The museum has been visited by upwards of 12,000 persons.

A meeting of the Victoria University Court was held at Manchester last week. Dr. Greenwood, the Vice-Chancellor, read a statement showing the progress of the University up to the present time. The number of matriculated students was stated approximately to be eighty, of whom eight have already passed the preliminary examinations, thirty-one are candidates for the preliminary examinations to be held in June, twenty-three are candidates for the ordinary degree of B.A. or B.Sc., and twenty-seven candidates for a degree with honours.

Lamson's father, the Rev. W. O. Lamson, has published a letter in the papers in which he endeavours to show that the plea of insanity in the case of his son is not a new one, nor was it first raised here after the trial, nor in America through any promptings from this side. It was urged at once when the case was developed by the prosecution, and the writer kept the opinion steadily before the legal advisers, only yielding at last to their judgment that the defence on other grounds, legal and scientific, could be maintained in such a way as to avert the fearful consequences of the alternative plea.

IRELAND.

Lord Carlingford was on Tuesday installed as Knight of St. Patrick, in the room of the late Lord Lurgan, at the Vice-regal Lodge, Dublin. The Lord Lieutenant, at the banquet which followed, alluded to the new Knight's past services in connection with Ireland, and expressed the determination of the Government to perform the duties before them in respect to that unhappy country undeterred by obloquy, nor disheartened by occasional failure. Lord Carlingford said the difficulties of Irish government were never so great as they are to-day; but there was no reason to despair, and the Government had resolved to do their best, and not to lose heart in the matter.

Mr. Parnell was on Monday released from Kilmainham Jail on parole. In consequence of the sudden death of a nephew in Paris, he requested permission to go there to attend his funeral, and this request was granted on condition that Mr. Parnell should not take part in any political demonstration. The female members of the Liverpool Land League have forwarded to Mr. Parnell a silver Easter egg containing one hundred sovereigns. The donors assure the author of the "No-Rent" manifesto that, "though incarcerated in a British prison," he still rules over the hearts of his countrymen.

At the Dublin Commission Court last Saturday, Matthew Kinsella, who had been found guilty of the manslaughter of Andrews, in Tighe-street, Dublin, was sentenced by Chief Justice Morris to be kept in penal servitude for twenty years. Two men in Dublin, named Martin and Edwin Fitzpatrick, have been sentenced to short terms of imprisonment for illegally possessing arms. John McClure and James Byrne, residents in Dublin, were on Saturday arrested under the Protection Act, and lodged in prison. In the kitchen of Byrne's house were found five rifles and five bayonets. Another attempt to murder a landlord has been made in Mayo, near Ballina. Mr. Dominic O'Donnell was fired at, and it appears that the bullet passed through his coat, but without injuring him. An attempt was made in North Kerry on Sunday to murder a farmer named Nolan, who, however, closed with his assailant and had a struggle, which ended in the scoundrel escaping. Further outrages are reported.

Mr. W. B. Smythe, of Killucan, whose sister-in-law was shot dead in his carriage on Sunday week, has written to Mr. Gladstone a letter, which the terrible ordeal through which he has passed can only slightly excuse, laying the guilt of the deed of blood at Mr. Gladstone's door in the face of the whole country. The Prime Minister, in reply, expresses his heartfelt sympathy with Mr. Smythe on the occasion of this terrible outrage, whilst declining to enter into the matters of charge contained in the communication. Six men have been arrested in connection with the murder of Mrs. Henry Smythe in Westmeath, and four of them have been remanded for eight days. Mr. Smythe has addressed a letter to his tenantry on the Barbarilla estate, in which he says:—"I do not go through the form of calling you friends. Few of you are, and most of you have assented to the deed of blood, and many of you only regret that one who has passed a long life and spent his income amongst you was not the victim. Some of you know what was intended, and are guilty in God's sight as the murderer." Mr. Smythe proceeds to inform his tenants that in future they will have to pay their rents to a non-resident agent, who would have no power to make allowances, nor do anything on the property not strictly required by law.

In the *Dublin Gazette* a reward of £2000 is offered for information leading to the conviction of the murderers of Mr. Herbert, and a reward of £500 for private information leading to the same result. A reward of £100 is also offered to any person who shall arrest and hand over to justice Denis Ryans and Patrick Lowrey, against whom true bills for the wilful murder of Patrick Sullivan at Marsh, West Cashery, in the county of Cork, were found at the last Cork Assizes, and who have since absconded; £50 is offered for such information as shall directly lead to the arrest of the two men; £100 reward is also offered for such information as shall lead to the arrest of the writer or printer of Boycotting notices which were found posted at Mullagh and Miltown Malbay, in the county of Clare, and £50 for such private information as shall lead to the same result; £200 reward is offered for the conviction of the person or persons who, on the night of the 27th ult., entered the house of Patrick Duggan, at Shroneamore, in the county of Kerry, and fired two shots, seriously wounding Patrick Duggan; for private information leading to the same result £100 is offered.

The Dowager Marchioness of Queensberry has addressed another letter to the people of Ireland, strongly denouncing the crimes arising out of the "No-rent" policy, and expressing her fear that the cause of self-government will be retarded in consequence; and Mr. P. J. Smyth has written a manly letter to his constituents, denouncing the conduct of the people in countenancing outrages.

THE MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.

SECOND NOTICE.

Mr. F. Harrison's essay upon our own century in the *Fortnightly Review* contains little that is not trite and obvious. As, nevertheless, obvious things are frequently in danger of being overlooked from their very visibility, it is well that such wholesome if ordinary truths as that the standard of civilisation is not the perfection of machinery should be occasionally enforced by the editor's vigorous rhetoric. M. Valentine Chirol calls attention to French intrigues in Syria; Mr. Alfred Aylward advocates the abandonment of South Africa, Capetown excepted; and Mr. Law, although portraying the social condition of the Russian empire in gloomy colours, considers that no revolution can occur at present, nihilism being almost confined to the numerically weak lower middle class. There are two literary articles of high merit. Mr. Morley gives the quintessence of Professor Bain's biography of James Mill, supplemented with excellent remarks of his own; and Mr. Andrew Lang deals sharply with M. Zola, whom he not unjustly regards as a literary speculator pandering to the taste of the vulgar while pretending to direct it.

The *Contemporary Review* has a large number of interesting contributions. "Egypt and Constitutional Rule" explains the peril in which the Egyptian fellah stands of being reduced to the miserable condition from which France and England delivered him under the "national administration" recently set up. Lady Verney continues her unfavourable delineations of French peasant proprietorship; Dr. Asa Gray suggests scepticism as to recent theories on the mutual relations of flowers and insects; M. de Laveleye describes the present condition of the struggle between Liberals and Clericals in Belgium; and Mr. Tuke powerfully enforces the inadequacy of every remedy for the distress of the poverty-stricken districts of Ireland except a comprehensive system of emigration.

The *Atlantic Monthly* has several very good papers, prominent among which are Professor Fiske's speculations upon the existence of the human race during the Miocene and Pleistocene epochs, and Mr. P. B. Marston's strictures upon what he considers the prosaic spirit of Mr. Morley's realistic idyl, "Dorothy." Mr. Marston's defence of poetic idealism is good and sound, but perhaps he does not sufficiently consider that in the kingdom of poets there are many mansions. After the continuation of "The Freres" the most remarkable contribution to *Temple Bar* is an analysis of Benjamin Constant's love letters to Madame Récamier—half passion, half posturing-making. Bret Harte, Mrs. Alexander, and the author of "Ready-Money Mortiboy," combine to make *Belgravia* attractive, with the co-operation of Mrs. Macquoid's notes on the abbey of York, and Dr. Wilson's discourse on cuttlefishes. The *Gentleman's Magazine* claims attention by Ouida's prognostication that vivisectionists will by-and-by be demanding human subjects for experiment, by Mr. Hule's argument that Chaucer was well acquainted with Woodstock, and by Mr. Justin H. McCarthy's summary of the Egyptian question. Mr. Proctor's theory of Jupiter and Saturn, Mr. Blind's "finds" in Shetlandic folk-lore, and Mr. Robin-

son's chapter on the cuckoo in poetry are also interesting and agreeable reading. The *St. James's Magazine* and *London Society* offer palatable light reading. The most important contribution to the *Theatre* is an account of Wagner's "Meistersinger," one of the two operas by him to be performed at Drury Lane in the approaching season.

The March number of the "Magazine of Art," published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, contains illustrated articles on "Bells," by the Rev. H. R. Haweis; on "The Art of Savages," by Andrew Lang; on "The Decoration of the Home," by W. Cosmo Monkhouse; and on "Pictures of the Season." Amongst the numerous illustrations are full-page wood-engravings of the drawing by J. F. Millet, for the famous picture of "The Angelus," and of Jules Girardet's "Episode of the Siege of Saragossa," lately on view at the United Arts Gallery. The various periodicals issued by this firm include—The Life and Works of St. Paul, Picturesque Europe, the Family Magazine, Universal History, Gleanings from Popular Authors, Picturesque America, British Ballads, Old and New London, Old and New Edinburgh, Science for All, Familiar Wild Flowers, Royal Shakespeare, the Bible Educator, and of Cassell's Book of Sports and Pastimes.

"Art and Letters," under the conduct of Mr. J. Comyns-Carr, is improving. The engravings this month, including one from "The Marriage of Isaac and Rebecca," by Claud Lorraine, in the National Gallery, are very good, as is also the accompanying letterpress.

Among the Fashion Books are—Le Monde Elegant, Le Moniteur de la Mode, World of Fashion, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Le Follet, La Saison, Ladies' Treasury, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, Weldon's Ladies' Journal and Household Journal, Young Ladies' Journal, and Dictionary of Needlework.

Other magazines and serial publications received are:—Time, St. James's, Churchman, Across Country, Aunt Judy's Magazine, Artists' Critical Record, Art and Letters, Men of Mark, Pathways of Palestine, St. Nicholas, Irish Monthly, Universal Instructor, Month, Home, Science Gossip, Argosy, Good Words, (containing illustrations of Quebec by Princess Louise, and a poem on the same subject by the Marquis of Lorne), Leisure Hour, Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Antiquary, Bibliographer, Burlington; and monthly parts of Chambers's Journal, All the Year Round, Household Words, Harper's Young People, English Mechanic and World of Science, Knowledge, Our Darlings, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Day of Rest, Boy's Own Paper, and Girl's Own Paper.

MR. TASSIE.

A catalogue from Messrs. Christie's, announcing a sale of intagli and cameos on the 20th inst., which has reached us, recalls a well-known name of a century ago—a name of European Art-celebrity, which, however, is to very many in the present day quite unfamiliar. James Tassie was born at Pollockshaws, near Glasgow, in 1735. Nothing is known of his ancestors; but the name savours more of Italy than of Scotland;

and his Art-tastes were pre-eminently of the classic type. In 1751 Robert and Andrew Foulis, the celebrated printers, with great public spirit, founded an Academy of Fine Arts in Glasgow. Tassie became a student, and worked side by side with David Allan. Tassie's line was that of a modeller: his medallion portraits were of high reputation. His method was to take the portrait in wax; in the Life of Wedgwood (his contemporary), lately published, he is said to have required only two sittings. These were then cast in white enamel, a composition invented by Tassie and Dr. Quin, of Dublin, in which city Tassie had sought employment. In 1766 he settled in London, and proceeded to perfect his invention of taking impressions, or pastes, of antique and modern gems. Without introductions to the possessors of these treasures, the young artist had uphill work for some time, but by perseverance conquered. In 1775 his first catalogue appeared, a book now, doubtless, both choice and rare. Tassie's reputation now spread widely, and he gained access to the first cabinets in Europe. In 1791 his catalogue had grown into two volumes quarto, with many plates. In 1783 he was honoured by a commission from the Court of Russia for a complete set of his gems, cameos, and intagli, which he exhibited, it is believed, to the English Royal family. When he died, in 1799, at the age of sixty-four, his collection numbered nearly 20,000.

His nephew, William Tassie, succeeded him, and added largely to the collection, he himself being a very successful modeller, and employing the best of gem-engravers of the day—Marchant, Burch, and Charles and William Brown. These were not unworthy successors of Tyrgoteles, the famous Greek, and Dioscorides, the eminent Roman gem-engraver in the time of Augustus, whose portrait, executed by the latter, was specially esteemed. William Tassie supplemented the Russian Royal collection with his own choice additions; and, having made his fortune, retired into private life. Suddenly, a little before this, the Tassie taste, which was in its zenith at that time, subsided. Who shall say why? or explain the veerings of the weather-cock of fashion? The works, both cameos and intagli, remain, as ever, exquisitely beautiful. Possibly the demand for the delicate seals declined upon the coming in of adhesive envelopes; and yet it had been something to be able to send a beautiful work of art, in relief, in every letter to a friend. Thousands of these seals, which used to sell for never less than three shillings each, are to be sold in lots at the coming auction at Messrs. Christie's. Then it appears that a principal workman played W. Tassie false and undersold him, and probably, by cheap, inferior work, brought down the good name of the "Tassies." However this may be, the taste (as Tassie predicted it would) has revived, and "Tassies" are, by many collectors, prized even above "Wedgwoods," of which there are some choice specimens in this sale. For Tassie and Wedgwood used to interchange. W. Tassie left a complete collection of his gems to the National Gallery of Scotland, where they are shown in the "Tassie" room. The remainder passed into the possession of his nephew, by whose will this fine collection is finally to be dispersed.

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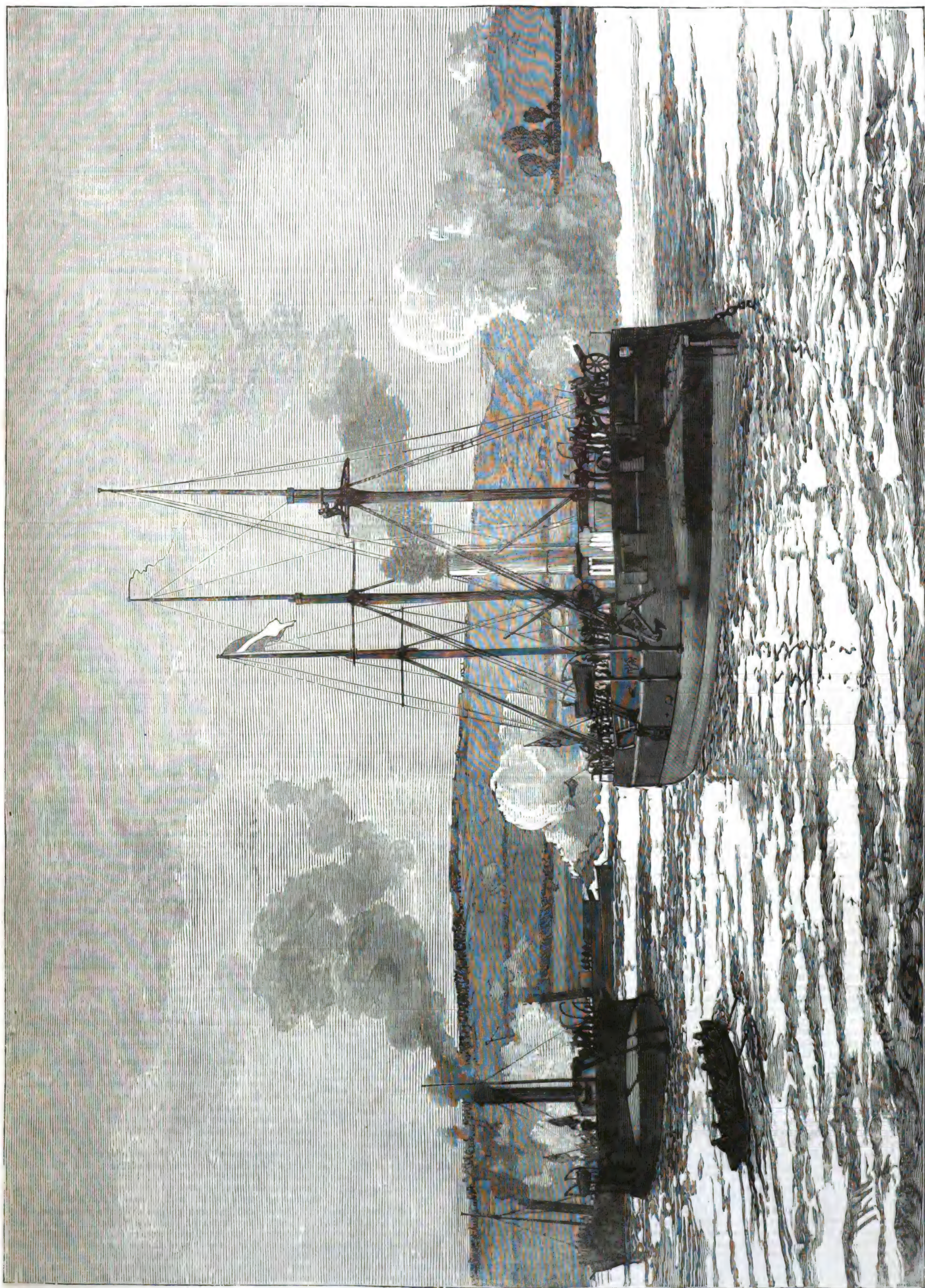
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THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT PORTSMOUTH: THE GUN-BOATS MEDINA, MEDWAY, ANT, AND SPEEDY OPENING FIRE ON THE ENEMY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE EASTER VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The annual Field-Day of the Metropolitan and Home Counties Volunteer Forces on Easter Monday took place at Portsmouth with complete success, according to the programme of the War Office, which was published last week. We then gave a series of illustrations, with a descriptive account, of the town and neighbourhood of Portsmouth and Southsea; of the Hilsa Lines, the heights of Portsdown, Forts Widley, Southwick, and Purbrook; the village of Cosham, between Havant and Portsmouth, on the route of the attacking force from the eastward; and Porchester, on the western side of the harbour, by which the defending force came from Fareham to meet its supposed invading enemy. These localities will be found in the Sketch Map accompanying our present illustrations and narrative of the manœuvres actually performed last Monday, which will readily be understood from the simplest statement of their "general idea." It was supposed that an enemy had landed on the Sussex coast east of Portsmouth, and had sent an attacking force to Havant, with a view to besiege Portsmouth from the land side, which is defended by Hilsa Lines. To encounter this attacking force, and to relieve the Portsmouth garrison, a division of the Aldershot forces had been sent to Fareham, which lies at the western extremity of the Portsdown range, Havant being at the eastern, while Portsea island, with the harbour and town of Portsmouth, is situated to the southward both of Fareham and of Havant, about midway between them, south-east of the former, south-west of the latter place. The Portsdown hills extend from west to east, and their line of forts—named Wallington, Nelson, Southwick, Widley, Purbrook, and Farlington—command to the southward the whole route, through Cosham and Porchester, by which the attacking force would attempt to advance westward, having also the Hilsa batteries on its left flank.

The names of the commanding officers, with their staffs, and of those commanding divisions and brigades, were published in our last week's paper. Major-General G. W. A. Higginson, C.B., commanded the attacking force, his Generals of Division being Major-General E. Newdigate, C.B., and Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, K.C.B. The defending force was commanded by Major-General T. E. Pakenham, who had but one division of Volunteers, under Major-General the Hon. E. T. Gage, C.B., besides some of the regular troops.

The commander of the attacking force, General Higginson, had about 15,000 men at his disposal. Of artillery he had 1050 men, eight 40-pounder breechloaders, and twelve 20-pounders, worked by the 1st Sussex and the 3rd Middlesex Artillery, the latter under command of Colonel Lord Truro. In General Newdigate's Division the 1st Brigade, under command of Colonel H. Kerr, numbered about 2500; the 2nd Brigade, led by Colonel the Hon. C. J. Addington, just 2000; and the 3rd Brigade, under Colonel T. Lloyd, a little over 2200 infantry volunteers. In addition to these there was a Divisional Battalion numbering something over 500 (a field battery of Royal Artillery armed with 16-pounders, capable of rapid movement from point to point), and a mere handful of Hampshire Yeomanry to act as scouts. Sir Evelyn Wood's division consisted also of three brigades of somewhat similar strength. The first, commanded by Colonel Viscount Bury, was about 2300 strong; the second, under Lord Ranelagh, nominally 2340; and the third, of which Colonel J. Sprot was Brigadier, numbering about 1500, in addition to the divisional battalion composed of the Artists (20th Middlesex), over 550 strong, and a small detachment of the Cambridge University Corps.

General Pakenham had under his command, for the defending force, a total of Volunteers, 9729, consisting of 3rd Kent Artillery, with eight guns, 4th (West London) Middlesex, 14th (Inns of Court) Middlesex, 12th (Civil Service) Middlesex, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd London, which formed the First Brigade, under Colonel E. H. Clive, Grenadier Guards; 2nd Middlesex, 7th Middlesex (London Scottish), 10th Middlesex, 13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster), 1st and 2nd Tower Hamlets, forming a brigade under Colonel G. Moncrieff, Scots Guards; and a third brigade, under Colonel G. T. Gough, composed of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Hampshire, 1st Isle of Wight, and 1st Wilts; with a divisional battalion of the 21st Middlesex (Finsbury). The regular troops with this defending force included those occupying Hilsa Lines—namely, a detachment of the Royal Artillery, with eight 64-pounder guns, 779 of the Royal Marine Artillery, a battalion of the Leicestershire regiment, and one of the Gordon Highlanders, with a troop of Hampshire Yeomanry Cavalry; and those holding the position of Fareham, which were a battalion of the Berkshire regiment, one of Royal Highlanders, and one of Royal Marine Light Infantry. The defence was also supported by the fire of the gun-boats, Medina, Medway, Ant, and Speedy, in the adjacent harbour.

As twelve o'clock drew near there was a general movement among the attacking force. Its plan of operations was now unfolded. General Newdigate was intrusted with the right of the line. His extreme right rested on the road past Little Park wood; his centre brigade was on the down land, his left more advanced towards Purbrook, where his communication with General Wood was to be maintained by the Artists Corps. Wood's Divisional Battalion and Newdigate were to advance in echelon of Brigades from the inner or left flank, the configuration of the ground necessitating this. The orders were as far as possible to keep off cultivated fields, and this would oblige Newdigate to pass along the northern slopes of Portsdown. He was, however, to open out to a wider point as soon as he could, probably on reaching Purbrook Park and the main road. There he was to push forward without delay, and fight all he found in front of him, driving back the enemy if he could; then wheeling round to his left, join hands with Wood, and assault Portsdown Ridge.

The left advance was Sir Evelyn Wood's task. Some distance in his front, and down below the Portsdown Ridge, was the village of Cosham, a place within easier reach of Hilsa and its garrison than of the attacking troops. To advance along Portsdown with the enemy in force at Cosham would have been to expose the left flank to the utmost danger. At the same time, Cosham was within range of the big guns at the Hilsa Lines—of a calibre sufficient to annihilate an enemy who ventured to occupy Cosham. The original instructions laid it down that the Attacking Force should actually seize and hold this village; but General Higginson and Sir Evelyn Wood, for the reasons just stated, set these orders aside. All that General Wood decided to do was to make a determined demonstration against Cosham, and, leaving a strong force to mask it, go on his way along the northern slope of the ridge. His subsequent movements were to depend in a great measure upon the advance of the First Division and what success attended it. At five minutes to twelve General Wood held his Division close up to Purbrook Fort. Lord Bury's Brigade was on the right, Lord Ranelagh's in the centre and rather to the rear, and, as a support, Colonel Sprot's was on the left, adjoining the main road. The latter were all Surrey battalions, men in dark green uniforms, looking all of them exceedingly smart and full of work. On them devolved the honour of opening the action. A couple of

minutes before the gun fired, one company was detached from the leading battalion, and extended in skirmishing order below and behind the crest of the village. These capital light troops at once lay down and proceeded to crawl over the hill. They were just on the summit as the clock struck and the puff of the signal-gun was seen on the left of Hilsa, followed by the report. The next second they were over, and running down at a smart double, to gain the shelter of the hedges. As they pushed on towards Cosham, almost at the same moment another line of skirmishers appeared in front of Purbrook Fort, and continued the line of attack.

Just then the Prince of Wales, in the uniform of the Civil Service Rifles, of which he is Honorary Colonel, cantered up towards Purbrook, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and followed by Equerries, Staff, and an escort of Hussars, among the Staff being the French Military Attaché in the well-known blue and black of the Chasseurs d'Afrique. Of course, a crowd followed his Royal Highness, heartily cheering him. Crowd and noise notwithstanding, Sprot's Brigade pressed on, and Wood's artillery—the cannons opening roar—soon drowned every other sound. The guns of the 1st Sussex Artillery, posted just off the high road in a field, began to fire upon the pontoon-bridge which had been thrown across the wet ditch of the Hilsa Lines. Wood's obvious wish was to break down this bridge, and so prevent any sortie from the Lines. Even before the fire commenced, the enemy's skirmishers must have entered the village. Their presence there was soon indicated by the crack of their rifles as they interchanged shots in quick succession with the advanced skirmishers from Sprot's Brigade. Hilsa Lines were still silent. The gunners were no doubt waiting till Wood's attack was more fully developed, and for this quite another half hour was allowed to elapse. Meanwhile the heads of Newdigate's Columns had made their way as far as the high road, covered by their divisional battalion and the Artists. In between the Artists and Sprot's Brigade came Lord Bury's and Lord Ranelagh's Brigades, while the 3rd Middlesex Artillery, sixteen guns in all, four of them 40-pounders, were pushed well on past the gorge of the main road, and presently came into action, their left against the Hilsa Lines.

It was half-past twelve, and now the batteries on Hilsa began to fire. The gun-boats near Porchester, at the head of Portsmouth Harbour, also joined in the fight. A sharp Artillery duel ensued between Wood's guns on the ridge and those of the defenders below—a fight in which Wood was considerably overmatched. It was under cover of this fire that Sprot was meant to continue his demonstration against Cosham, moving down by a cross road into a hollow way, where he would have been more or less unobserved. Instead of this his battalions all filed along the main road, till past the gorge and Spark's Tea Gardens, when they showed front to their left, and lined the ridge behind them. The 3rd Middlesex blazed away, serving their guns with great precision. Other guns soon came into play—those of the Field Battery, which Newdigate kept constantly moving forward, and always well to the front.

The fight now was nearing Fort Widley, upon the ramparts of which the spectators from Portsmouth had collected. Newdigate had continued to advance without a halt. Already his advanced lines were hotly engaged with the enemy, who began to show in force on a line parallel to his advance; while high upon the ridge, at a point to the front of Southwick, his heavy artillery began a sharp, well-sustained fire. As Newdigate's attack became more and more developed, the enemy gathered strength to oppose him. Now the din became deafening. Besides the roar of the heavy guns there was the incessant sharp rattle of musketry fire. Newdigate now attempted an extension of his right, with the idea of outflanking the enemy. His field battery came into action at a corner near Widley church, and two of his battalions, following a road on his right, were soon seen among the woods about Comp House and Hook Heath Farm. All this time he was exposed to a tremendous fire from the guns on the Ridge. Although his right was now considerably in advance, the line was unbroken with the centres left. In the centre was Addington's Brigade, and next Lord Ranelagh's, moving forward to take its share of the fighting, Lord Bury's being on the left and close under Widley Fort. With these supports to hold the enemy to his left, Newdigate's next move was to pivot on Comp House, swinging round his right shoulder, so as to make both a front and flanking attack. The enemy were not unprepared for this, and to meet it occupied New Barn, a farm-house in their front, the possession of which they were determined to contest sharply. But a diversion occurred at this moment on the other flank, and a musketry fire was heard in the direction of Cosham. Evidently Sprot's Brigade were being hard pressed, and from a quarter which was safe enough except as regards long-range artillery fire. The Hilsa garrison had, however, stolen a march upon the attacking force, and had gained Cosham in considerable force quite unobserved. This had been accomplished by removing the pontoon bridge opposite the sally port and retaining one raft. On this detachment after detachment of Gordon Highlanders, and of the Leicestershire Regiment, were ferried over, and in small parties moved up to the village and beyond it. A vigorous volley from this new line of skirmishers first gave the alarm. Sprot had to deploy hastily nearly all his strength to meet this sudden onslaught, and with difficulty held his own. The fire between defenders and attacking force on this side was warm and continuous, and it was still in progress when General Higginson gathered up all his forces for a supreme effort. The guns of the 3rd Middlesex, having done their work in covering Sprot, had advanced to the glacis of Fort Widley, and made known their presence immediately by opening fire. Under cover of this Lord Bury went on against the Pigeon-house Farm. General Newdigate, leaving a sufficient force to check the enemy, who were in considerable strength on his right, continued his advance. Lord Ranelagh, in the centre, also went forward. The fight was waged hotly. The musketry firing grew more and more furious, the field battery joining in well. The enemy clearly wavered. They were outnumbered and over-matched; their lines fell slowly back, and the struggle was approaching its conclusion. The fire presently slackened—a sure sign that the ammunition was nearly expended, and it was just two o'clock when the Umpires intervened, and gave the victory to the Attacking side. The troops lay down for rest and refreshment.

The troops were so scattered that a long time elapsed before the men, who had gone through such active operations, could be formed up for the march-past. This took place on the slope adjoining Fort Southwick, the saluting-point being about half-way up the hill; here, when the signal was given for the 22,000 Volunteers who had taken part in the contest to be set in motion, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Commander-in-Chief were surrounded by the head-quarter staff, Princess Mary Adelaide and the Duke of Teck, and a large number of foreign officers. The hill was literally covered with spectators, who looked on with admiration at the ranks of the Volunteer army passed in review. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who

has now had the honour of commanding on the occasion of three Easter Monday Reviews, rode at the head of the largest number of volunteers that has ever taken part in these field-days. The divisions were formed up in line of quarter column facing east. First came General Pakenham leading his three brigades of volunteers, consisting in all of 9729 men. The gunners of the 3rd Kent came in for great applause, and most of the metropolitan corps were also loudly cheered. As the men marched by, they were guided off the ground by a staff officer towards their railway stations. Following the third division came the first and second, those of Generals Newdigate and Sir Evelyn Wood; consisting of the brigades of Colonel Kent, Colonel the Hon. C. J. Addington, Colonel T. F. Lloyd, Lords Bury and Ranelagh, and Colonel Sprot, and the artillery, under Colonel Bayley, R.A., composed of the 1st Sussex and the 3rd Middlesex. The total number of men in these two divisions amounted to 15,085. It was not until half-past five that the review was concluded, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, together with the Staff, left the ground. Previous to doing so, he joined the Commander-in-Chief, and expressed to some of the General officers in command his entire satisfaction with the proceedings of the day. The following General Order was issued by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—

"Portsmouth, April 10, 1881.

"It is very gratifying to the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, upon each fresh occasion when his Royal Highness has an opportunity of reviewing large bodies of Volunteers, to witness on the part of all ranks a greater steadiness under arms, and an increased attention to drill. Upwards of 20,000 Volunteers took part in to-day's operations, and the manner in which these were carried out reflects great credit upon all concerned. The soldier-like bearing of the men, their prompt obedience to their officers, and the silence with which the movements were effected were most satisfactory. The good conduct of the Volunteers on their march from Petersfield, and of those who for the last two days have been quartered in and around Portsmouth, does honour to the great national force to which they belong. It has afforded Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales great pleasure to take part as a Colonel of Volunteers in to-day's proceedings. The Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief begs to thank General his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar for the excellence of his arrangements, which conducted so much to the success of these operations; and his Royal Highness congratulates the General Officers, the Brigadiers, the Staff, and all the officers of the regular forces who have given their assistance, upon the efficiency with which they performed their respective duties.

"Signed, G. J. WOLSELEY, A.G."

After the review, on Monday afternoon, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, with their staffs, embarked in steam pinnaces at Paul's Grove, and proceeded down the harbour. On landing, the Prince, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward paid a visit to the Soldiers' Institute. In the evening, Prince Edward gave a dinner, at which the chief military and naval officers of the garrison and port, with the Mayor of Portsmouth (Alderman J. G. Whitcombe), who has displayed great energy and public spirit in connection with the local arrangements for the Review, had the honour of meeting his Royal Highness. The evening's entertainment was closed with the "German Tattoo" of the collective garrison military bands, and with a torchlight procession of fifty torchbearers from each regiment of the garrison, specially arranged by Prince Edward for this occasion. They marched through the streets, appeared before Government House, and performed there half an hour, with a tremendous noise of drums, fifes, and bassoons, and the glare of two hundred petroleum torches, in honour of the Prince of Wales. There was also a grand display of fireworks on the Parade, and a general street illumination.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of this institution, held on the 6th inst. at its house, John-street, Adelphi, the silver medal of the institution was voted to Mr. Richard Headon, coxswain of its Clovelly life-boat, in acknowledgment of his long and gallant services in that boat in saving life from shipwrecks. Rewards amounting to £280 were likewise granted to the crews of life-boats for services rendered during the storms of the past month, in which period they had been instrumental in saving one hundred and twenty-three lives from wrecks, besides helping to rescue three vessels from destruction. Rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts; and payments amounting to £4720 were made on different life-boat establishments.

The receipt of various contributions and legacies was announced at the meeting, including £1065 from George Middlewood, Esq., of Rufforth Hall, for a life-boat in memory of his late son, who was lost at sea, the boat being named the Matthew Middlewood; £200 from G. Buckstone Brown, Esq., of Halifax; £100 from the Misses Hewitt; and £52 10s. from the stewards of the Covent Garden Life-Boat Fund, in aid of the support of their life-boat. The late Mr. C. R. Brown, of Mile-end, had left the institution £1000; Mr. James Murphy, Newry, £1000; Mr. John Hartnell, Blomfield-street, £100; and Mr. J. C. Cowley, Kilsby, £10.

The committee expressed their deep regret at the death of Lord Robartes, who was a vice-president of the institution, and who had always been a liberal contributor to its funds.

Reports were read from the chief inspector and the five district inspectors on their recent visits to life-boat stations.

A large number of the Berks Volunteers marched on Monday morning to Bearwood, the seat of Mr. J. Walter, M.P., where there was a sham fight, which was witnessed by a large number of persons.

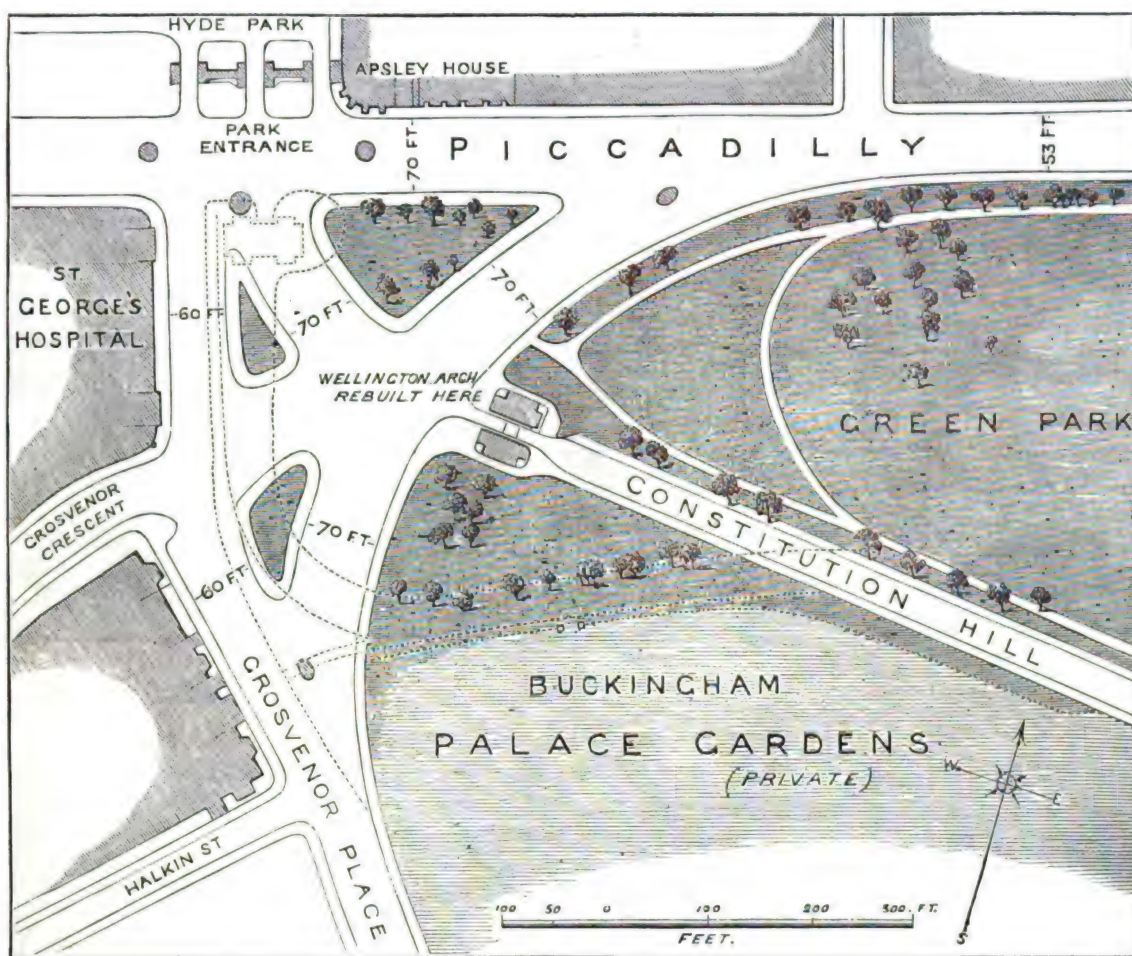
The troops at Aldershot, with the 11th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gore-Browne, went through an interesting sham fight in the vicinity of the Camp, on Tuesday.

Three bodies of Artillery Volunteers spent Easter Monday in practice firing at the mouth of the river. The 2nd Kent occupied Garrison Point Fort, Sheerness; the 1st London manned the guns on the Curtain Battery, Sheerness; and the 1st Surrey were located in the Isle of Grain Fort.

An account has been published of the gross amount of all annuities, for terms of years transferred, and of all sums of money paid to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, as well as of the gross amount of annuities for lives, and for terms of lives, which have been granted for the same, and contracts for payments at death which have been made within the year ending Jan 5 last. The total stock transferred and paid to the Commissioners amounted to £205,668, and the money paid, including commissions, was £701,018. The immediate annuities granted, and the contracts for payments at death made, amounted to £78,397, and the deferred to £1807. The contracts for payments at death came to £23,715.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT AT HYDE PARK CORNER.

The Plan here presented to view will at once explain the proposal of the First Commissioner of Crown Works and Buildings for the improvement of the corner of the Green Park, in Piccadilly, at the top of Constitution Hill, opposite Hyde Park Corner, including the removal of the arch surmounted by the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington. It will be seen that Mr. Shaw Lefevre's scheme is to cut off a portion from the Green Park, not so considerable as to amount to any spoliation of the park, but sufficient to allow of a road extending with a gentle sweep, rounding off the north-west angle of the park from opposite Hamilton-place to the point opposite Halkin-street. This will lay open a nearly triangular space opposite Hyde Park-gate and Apsley House and the adjoining houses. This space is to be laid out in inclosed flower-gardens, leaving between them and the Green Park the road already mentioned, by which the connection between Park-lane and Piccadilly and the Grosvenor-place district will be maintained without the necessity of going up to Hyde Park Corner; the line of road straight from Grosvenor-place to the Park entrance will be maintained, but widened; the sharp curve at the top of Constitution-hill will disappear, this part of it being thrown into the proposed place, and the line from the straight portion of Constitution-hill will be carried up in an easier sweep between the parterres, to meet the straight road opposite Hyde Park Gate. The Wellington Arch is proposed to be taken down and rebuilt at the top of the straight line of Constitution-hill, standing at about an angle of 45 deg. with the present position of the arch.



PLAN OF THE PROJECTED IMPROVEMENT AT HYDE PARK CORNER.

ments was the reproduction of quality of tone by sympathetic vibration, in which eight tuning-forks, with their overtones, excited the tones in the corresponding forks. With some other very remarkable examples of the beats produced by dissonance this very successful course of lectures was concluded.

RESEMBLANCES OF SOUND, LIGHT, AND HEAT.

Professor Tyndall gave his third and concluding lecture on Thursday, March 30. He began by referring to Dr. Young's studies of the nature of sound, as antecedent to those on light, and illustrated, by means of tuning-forks, the phenomena of concord and dissonance; the reflection of sound was well exhibited. A board was so placed on two stools that reflection of sound from it augmented the agitation of a sensitive flame; the flame was still when flannel was thrown on the board; by moving the board variations in the flame were produced. These facts were applied in explanation of intervals of silence observed by General Duane in the sound signals from the American coasts to ships at sea. The Professor then referred to Newton's rings, as illustrative of a similar periodicity as regards light. After projecting on the screen these beautiful phenomena with a thick lens, two red and blue glasses edge to edge, he showed, by rapidly moving them to and fro, that the rings as rapidly changed their diameters. He then commented on and illustrated the differing opinions of Newton and Young respecting the wave theory, as applied in explanation of these facts. Professor Tyndall next described the discovery of the polarisation of light by Malus in 1808, and the difficulties it presented to the reception of the undulatory theory, and then explained how these difficulties were removed by the hypothesis that the waves of light are transversal to the line of propagation, and not longitudinal, like those of sound. Fine illustrations of this polarisation were given by means of Iceland spar and tourmalines. The lecture concluded with experimental illustrations of the resemblances of radiant heat to light and sound. The Professor stated that the heat of the invisible rays of the spectrum is eight times greater than that of the visible rays, that these rays can be converged to a focus by a lens, and that they can be rendered visible by being made to impinge on platinum, and can also be polarised. There is, therefore, no doubt that light and radiant heat are produced in the same way.

ELECTRIC DISCHARGE IN A MAGNETIC FIELD.

Mr. W. Spottiswoode, D.C.L., President R.S., at the evening meeting on Friday, March 31, described and illustrated some of the results of a series of experiments made by Mr. J. F. Moulton, and himself. In the first place, he described their special method

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

MECHANISM OF HEARING.

Professor McKendrick, in his eleventh and concluding lecture, given on Tuesday, March 28, began by describing minutely, with the aid of casts, models, and diagrams, the structure of the internal ear, more especially of the cochlea. After indicating the views held by many of the older physiologists, that the cochlea contained some kind of apparatus for the perception of pitch of tune, he described the researches of Corti and the theories as to hearing founded on these observations by Helmholtz and others. He then pointed out the difficulties in accepting the view that the arches of Corti were the vibrating bodies. They are too stiff and rigid to vibrate; and, consequently, physiologists have more recently adopted the view that the membrane on which the rods are situated may be conceived to be composed of segments, each of which may vibrate to a special tone, according to its length and tension. But the nerves do not end either in the membrane or in the rods; they end in the hair-cells, situated on the back of the arches. It is therefore difficult to come to the conclusion that there are any bodies capable of vibrating in the organ of Corti, except the hairs attached to the cells; whilst, if these are the vibrating bodies, we have no apparent mechanism in the ear to account for the phenomena of pitch and quality. The Professor suggested that vibrations of sound may possibly act in the terminal organs of hearing by inducing some kind of molecular change, and not actual vibrations, like that in a resounding body; whilst the ultimate analysis of tones may occur, not in the ear, but in the brain. He then illustrated the production of "beats," and showed their application in theories of concord and dissonance. Amongst other experi-

group as corresponding to clays. When the chemical compositions of the rocks are compared, sand and clays are found to include the same elements in the same proportions, and therefore the differences in the mineral composition of igneous rocks, as in the presence or absence of oligoclase, are often determined by the growth and decay of seaweeds on a sea-bed. Hence the ancient lavas have the same composition as the most recent, except when altered by decomposition; and, since the heating of rocks was due to compression, which produced upheaval, and the access of water was due to fracture that followed from compression, the materials which are ejected in eruptions are naturally such as were forced into the upward folds, and the sequence in time was determined by the order of their superposition.

The following are the lecture arrangements after Easter:—

Mr. E. B. Tylor, four lectures, on the "History of Customs and Beliefs," on Tuesdays, April 18 to May 9.

Professor A. Gangee, four lectures, on "Digestion," on Tuesdays, May 16 to June 6.

Professor Dewar, eight lectures, on the "Chemical and Physical Properties of the Metals," on Thursdays, April 20 to June 8.

Mr. F. Pollock, four lectures, on the "History of the Science of Politics," on Saturdays, April 22 to May 13.

Professor D. Masson, on "Poetry and its Literary Forms," on Saturdays, May 20 to June 10.

Probable arrangements for the Friday evening meetings after Easter:—April 21, Professor Dewar, Experimental Researches of Henri Ste. Claire Deville, Hon. M.R.I.; April 28, Professor Abel, Some Dangerous Properties of Dusts; May 5, Professor R. Grant, The Proper Motions of the Stars; May 12, A. G. Vernon Harcourt, Esq., The Relative Value of Different Modes of Lighting; May 19, Sir Frederick Bramwell; May 26, Sir Henry S. Maine, Sacred Laws of the Hindus; June 2, H. H. Statham, Esq., The Intellectual Basis of Music; June 9, Professor Burdon Sanderson, The Excitability of Plants.

MUSIC.

Easter brings the usual comparative and transient lull in musical activity, which will soon be resumed with increased energy. We are, indeed, on the verge of a season of unexampled pressure as to the quantity of attractions to be compressed into a period of some two or three months. The Crystal Palace Saturday Afternoon Concerts were intermitted for a week, and, accordingly, will be resumed, with the eighteenth performance, this week.

We have already recorded the close of the twenty-fourth season of the Monday Popular Concerts and the Saturday afternoon performances associated with them, the other specialties of last week having been the sacred concerts given on Good Friday at the Royal Albert Hall, St. James's Hall, the Crystal Palace, and the Alexandra Palace. The first derived extra importance from the fine singing of Madame Albani in "The Messiah," which produced a deep impression in the several recitative passages; in the solo, "Come unto me," especially in the bright air, "Rejoice greatly;" and, above all, in the pathetic "I know that my Redeemer liveth." The effect on the multitudinous audience was of a marked description. The other solos were efficiently rendered by Madame Enriquez, Mr. Maas, and Mr. B. Foote (in lieu of Signor Foli). The choruses were grandly sung, especially "For unto us" and the "Hallelujah." Some omissions were made in order that the performance might conclude at a comparatively early hour. Mr. Barnby conducted, and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ. At St. James's Hall the programme included a performance of Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and a varied selection of music of a religious character, with the co-operation of a band and chorus of about 300 performers. Concerts of sacred music, sustained by eminent artists, were also given at the Crystal Palace and the Alexandra Palace.

The next specialty will be the opening of the Royal Italian Opera season, on Tuesday evening. We have already given an outline of the arrangements for the forthcoming performances.

The Musical Union will open its thirty-eighth season next Tuesday afternoon, under the directorship of M. Lasserre, who replaced Mr. John Ella (the founder of the institution) on his recent retirement.

The ensuing month will witness the inauguration of two great schemes of German opera performances, one beginning, at Her Majesty's Theatre, on May 5; the other at Drury-lane Theatre, on May 18. The first of these enterprises will be devoted to performances and repetitions—in the original German text, by German artists—of Wagner's series of four Nibelungen "opera-dramas;" the other venture being devoted to representations—also by German artists—of some of Wagner's earlier stage works, and of operas by classical composers. Of the details of these schemes we shall take an early opportunity of speaking more specifically.

The competition for the Sterndale Bennett scholarship took place at the Royal Academy of Music last week. There were seven candidates, and the scholarship was awarded to George William F. Crowther. In the competition for the Parepa-Rosa scholarship there were forty-one candidates, and the scholarship was awarded to Kate Winifred Payne.

The Princess of Wales has accepted the dedication of Herr Gade's new cantata, "Psyche" (to be produced at the approaching Birmingham Festival), in which Madame Marie Roze is to sustain the principal part.

A meeting of the City Committee recently appointed to aid the establishment of a Royal College of Music was held last week at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor presided. The fund now amounts to £58,616. Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., in moving the appointment of an Executive Committee, said it was hoped that, with the aid of the companies, a sum of £50,000 in all would be raised in the City. Alderman Sir Robert Carden, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The Court of Aldermen have subscribed among themselves nearly £700.

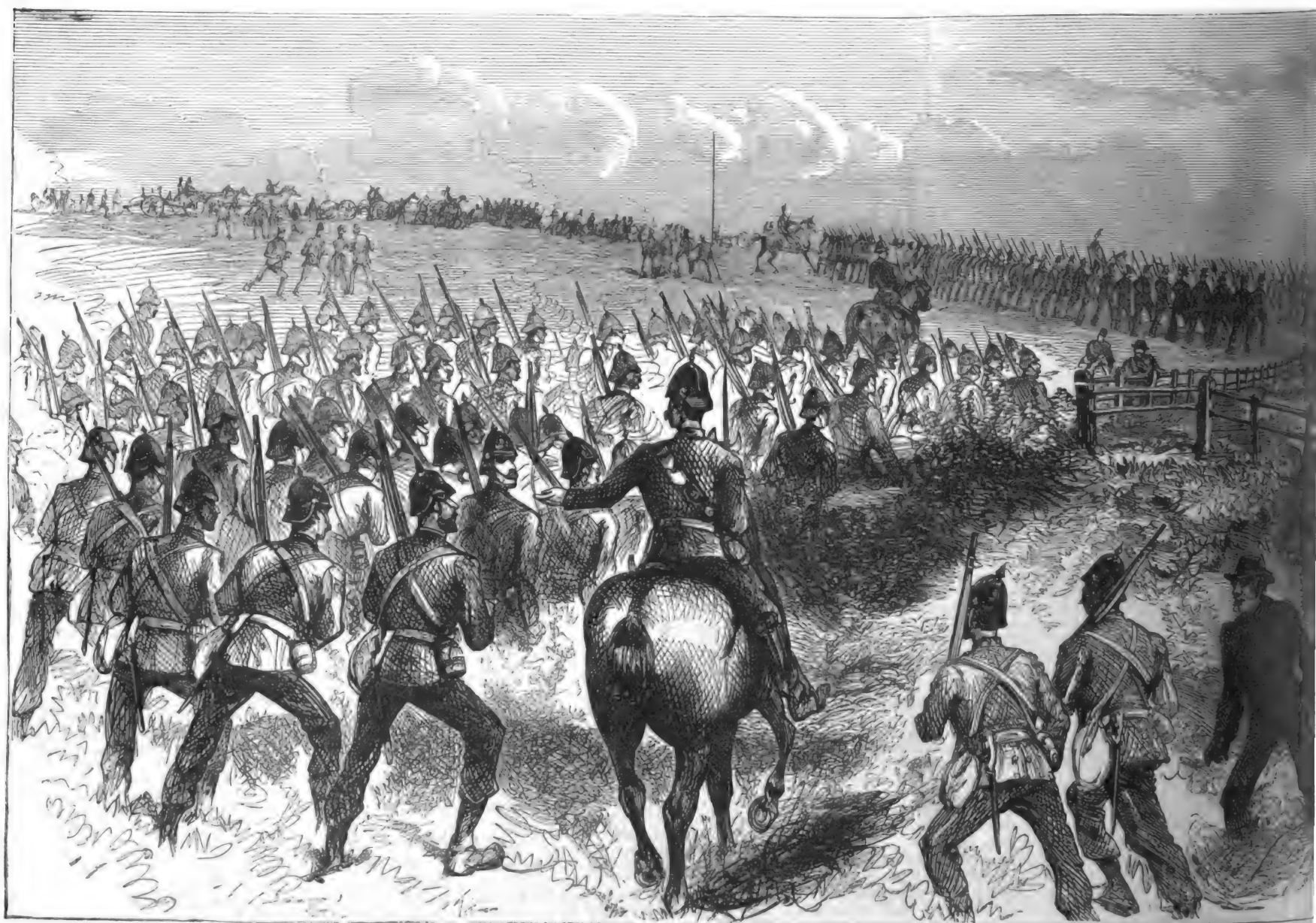
Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt was married last week at St. Andrew's Church, Wells-street, to M. Damala, a Greek gentleman, who some time since replaced M. Angelo in the company with which the celebrated actress has made her Continental tour. M. Damala, who was originally in the diplomatic service, has been known, since he joined the stage, as M. Daria. He is thirty-five years of age. The bride travelled all the way from Naples to be married in England. On the previous Friday she appeared in "La Dame aux Camélias," and she left the Neapolitan capital the following morning, as was generally supposed, for Nice. As a matter of fact, however, Mlle. Bernhardt, accompanied by M. Damala, journeyed direct to Paris, and being there joined by Mr. Mayer, who was one of the few witnesses of the rite, travelled express to London, via Boulogne and Folkestone. The newly-married pair returned immediately to the Continent, intending to go direct to Barcelona. The marriage will in no way interfere with Madame Damala's theatrical career.

PRODUCTS OF VOLCANIC ACTIVITY.

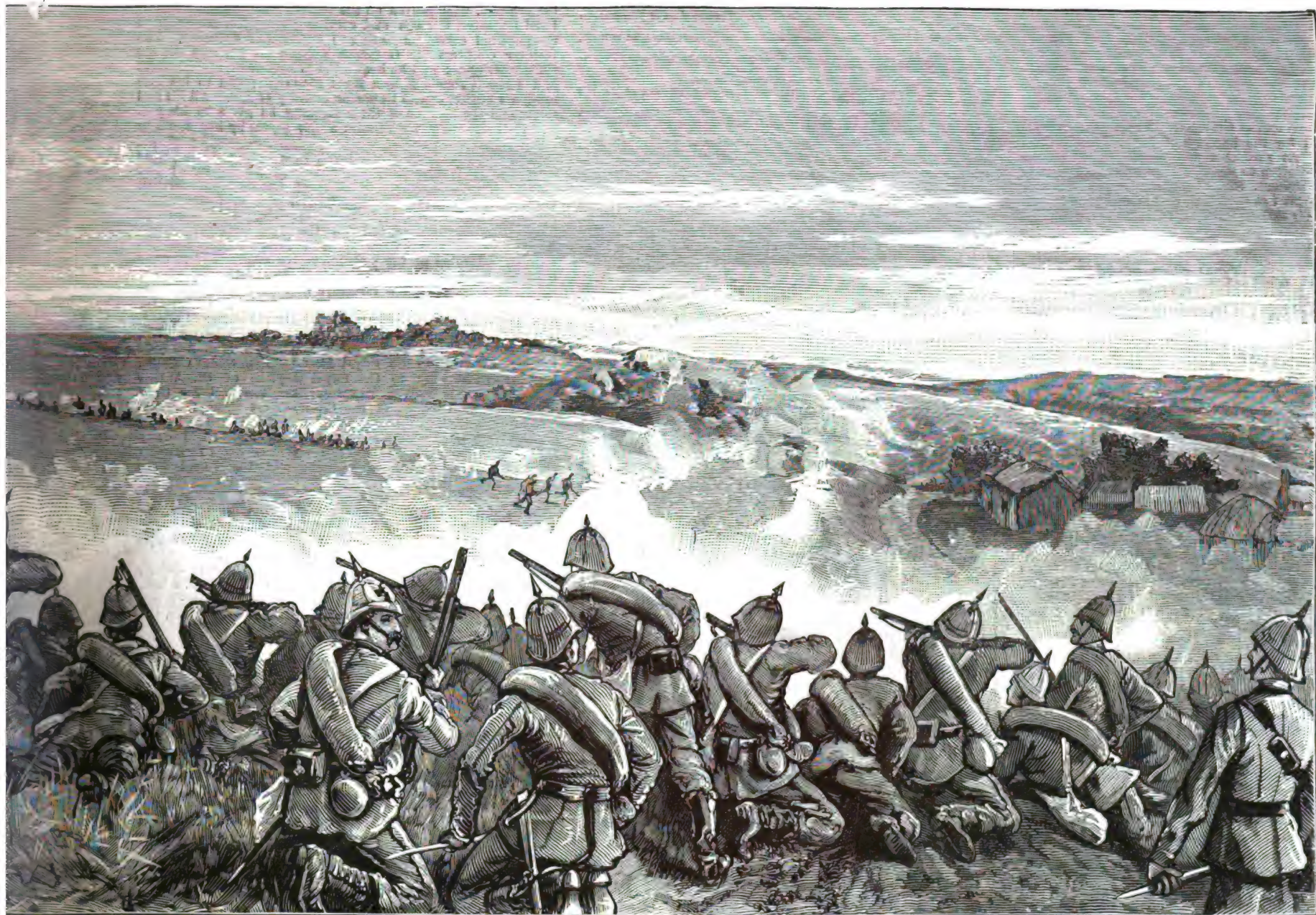
Professor H. G. Seeley gave his third and concluding lecture on Saturday, the 1st inst. He began by stating that in texture and chemical composition lavas are comparable with slags, which are but the constituents of water-formed rocks melted up. The lavas, though originally grouped by Bunsen into acidic and basic, are practically classified by the percentage of silica they contain. Hence the division of lavas have been framed into rhyolites, trachytes, and dolerites; but when the chemical composition of these rocks is compared, on the one hand, with the gradation of texture, by which a sand on the coast passes through a clay into other rocks, and, on the other hand, with the observed transition from sand and clay through metamorphic rocks into the crystalline axes of mountain chains, the conclusion is enforced that there is no *a priori* improbability in regarding the acid group of igneous rocks as corresponding to sandstones, and the basic



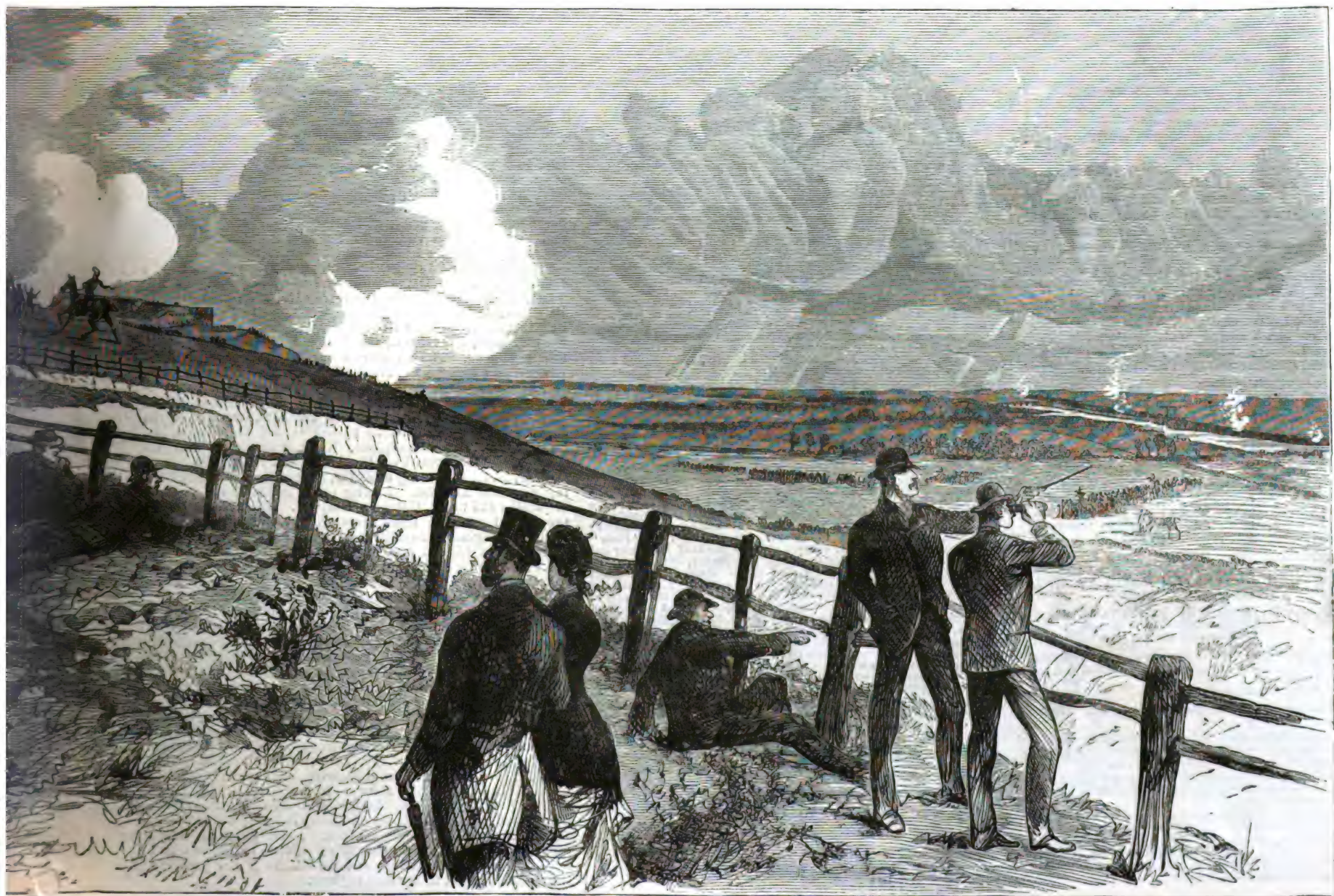
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Hogkins	0	Tabbeth	1
Weldon	1	Israel	0
			6½				7

The will (dated Nov. 20, 1875), with a codicil (dated Sept. 11, 1877), of the Hon. Charlotte, Lady Grey, widow of General the Hon. Sir Henry George Grey, G.C.B., late of No. 7, Seamount-place, Mayfair, who died on Feb. 12 last, was proved on the 7th ult. by Sir Henry Dalrymple Des Vœux, Bart., the nephew, the sole executor, the personal estate exceeding £16,000. There are many legacies to her own and her late husband's relatives; and the residue of her property the testatrix leaves to her said nephew.

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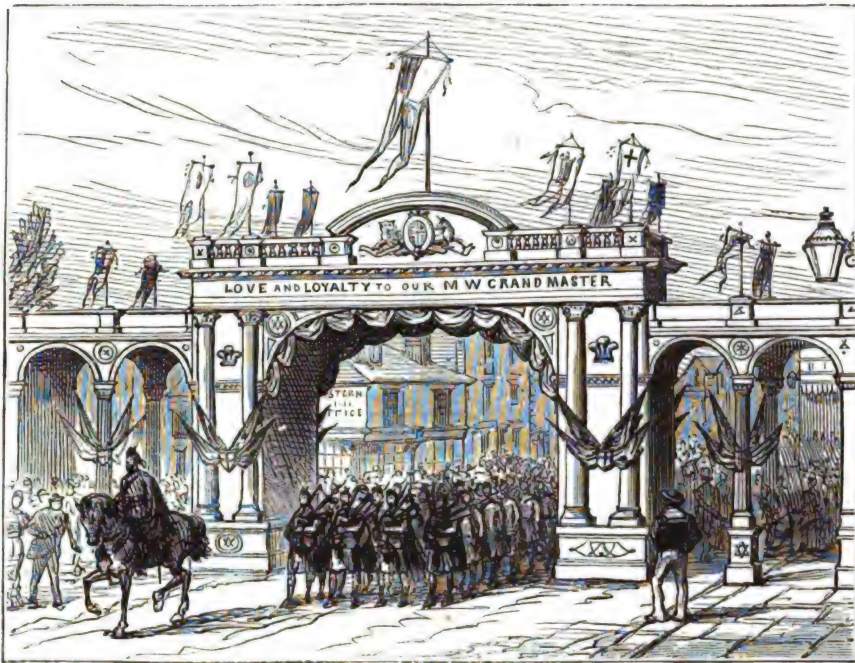
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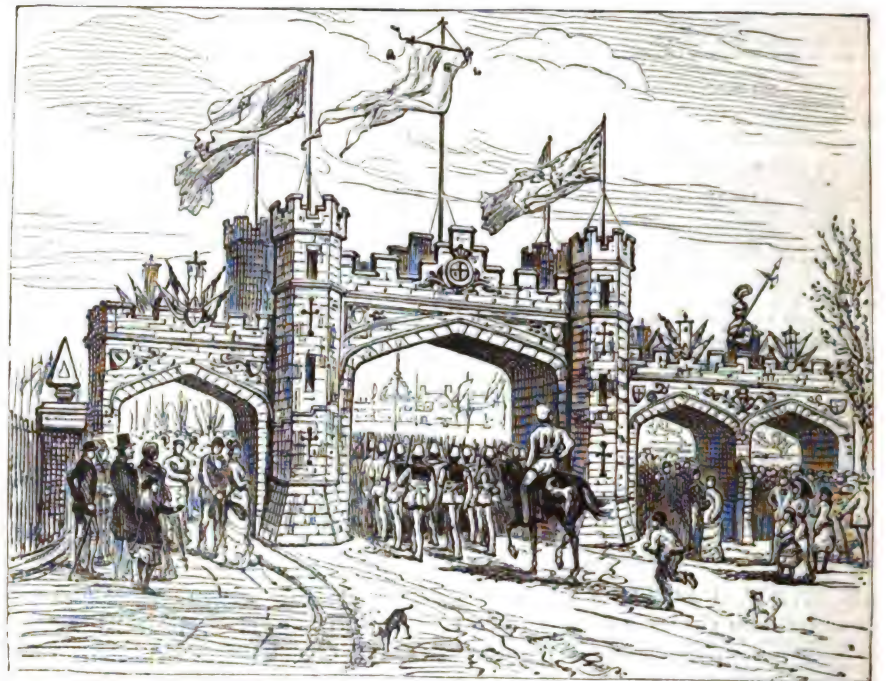
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ALKARAM.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT PORTSMOUTH.



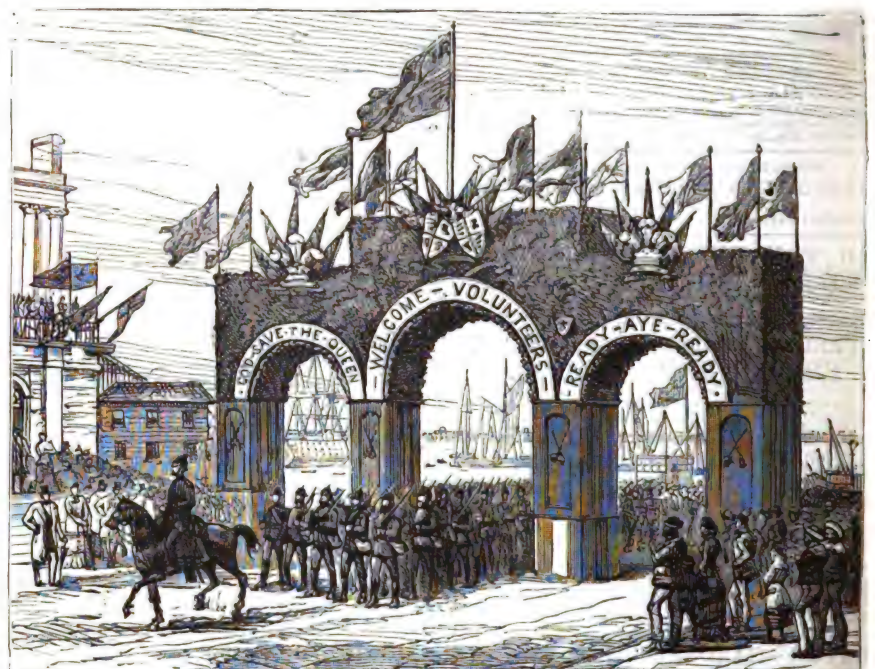
MASONIC ARCH IN COMMERCIAL-ROAD, LANDPORT.



TUDOR ARCH, TOP OF HIGH-STREET, PORTSMOUTH.



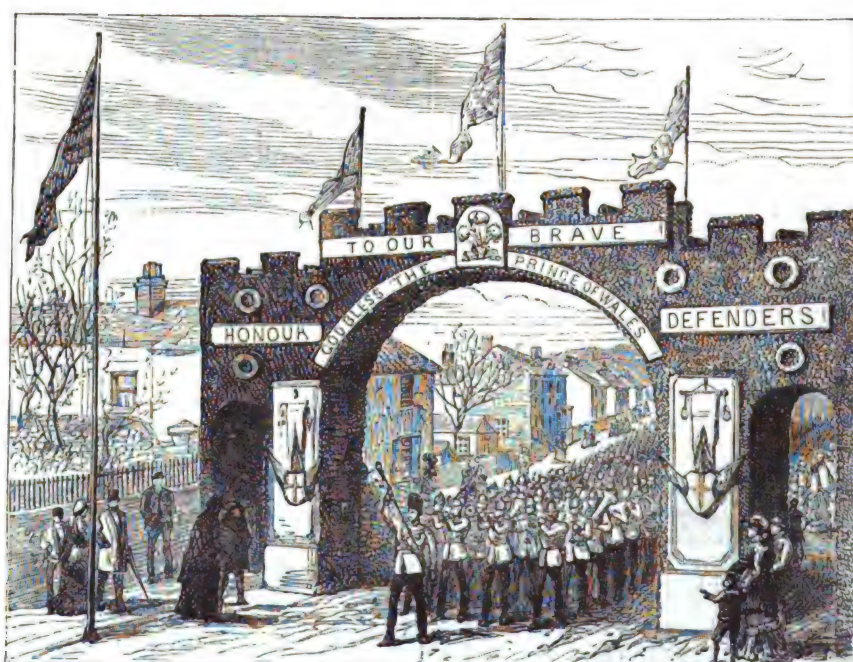
ARCH AT KINGSTON-CROSS, ON THE ROAD TO PORTSDOWN.



GOSPORT ARCH, AT THE LANDING POINT FROM PORTSMOUTH.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO PORTSMOUTH.

On Saturday evening, shortly after seven o'clock, the Prince of Wales, Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, with Colonel S. C. Clark and Colonel Stephens, Aides-de-Camp, Sir Garnet J. Wolseley, Adjutant-General, and Lord Carrington, arrived at Portsmouth, having left London by special train at five o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses were received by General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar; and members of the staff. A detachment of the borough police cleared the station as the Royal train drew near, and guarded it until the Prince and party left. Both the arrival and the departure platforms, as well as the body of the terminus, were profusely festooned with scarlet and white drapery, looped up with hexagonal buttons of the same colour. On leaving, the Prince proceeded in the carriage of Prince Edward to Government House, in the High-street, the official residence of the General commanding the district. The town was finely decorated. From the station gates to Government House the way was through a vista of Venetian masts, which had been erected at regular intervals on both sides of the streets. The spars were painted alternately red, white, and blue, and were surmounted with gonfalons of various colours and devices, and adjusted to suit all directions of the wind, like the pennon of a man-of-war. Half-



ARCH IN THE VILLAGE OF COSHAM.

way up each mast bore a trophy of bannerettes inclosing a shield, on which were painted the arms and mottoes of the Volunteer corps. For the sake of variety the trophies were occasionally superseded by ornamental triangular frames suspended by floral ropes, and bearing a variety of mottoes, expressive of welcome and congratulation, placed at equal distances apart along the lines of masts. In front of the Freemasons' Hall the street was crossed by an arch in the shape of a Greek entablature supported by composite pilasters, and bearing on each front the words, "Love and Loyalty to our M. W. Grand Master." The old town of Portsmouth was entered through an elaborate castellated arch flanked by octagonal towers, embattled and loop-holed. The arch, which bore as its principal motto, "Defence, not Defiance," was also highly decorated with flags, while its battlements were guarded by lay figures in old armour. At night the arch and the open space around were brilliantly illuminated by the British light, the electric apparatus having been lent from the Dockyard.

On Sunday morning the Prince of Wales and Prince Edward, with nearly all the general officers and staff officers assembled at Portsmouth, in full uniform, attended church service on Governor's Green. He partook of mess at Eastney Barracks with Colonel Mawbey and the officers of the Royal Marine Artillery.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

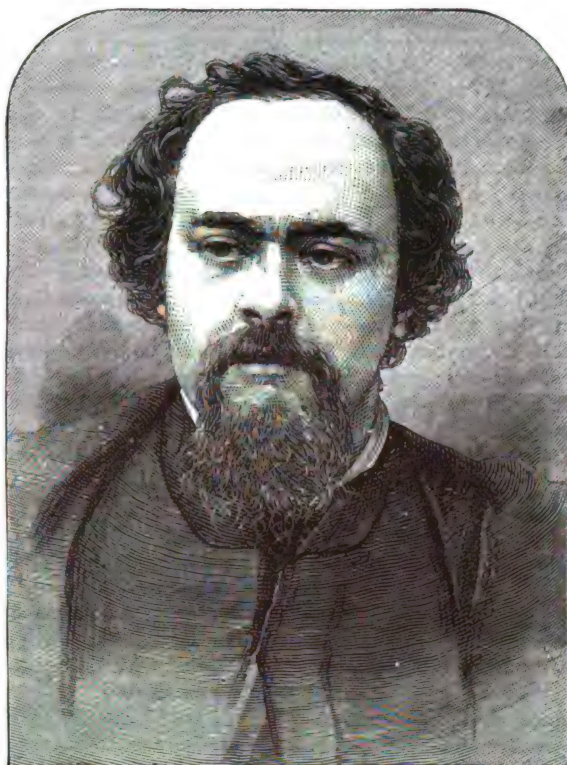
No. 2242.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS | SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



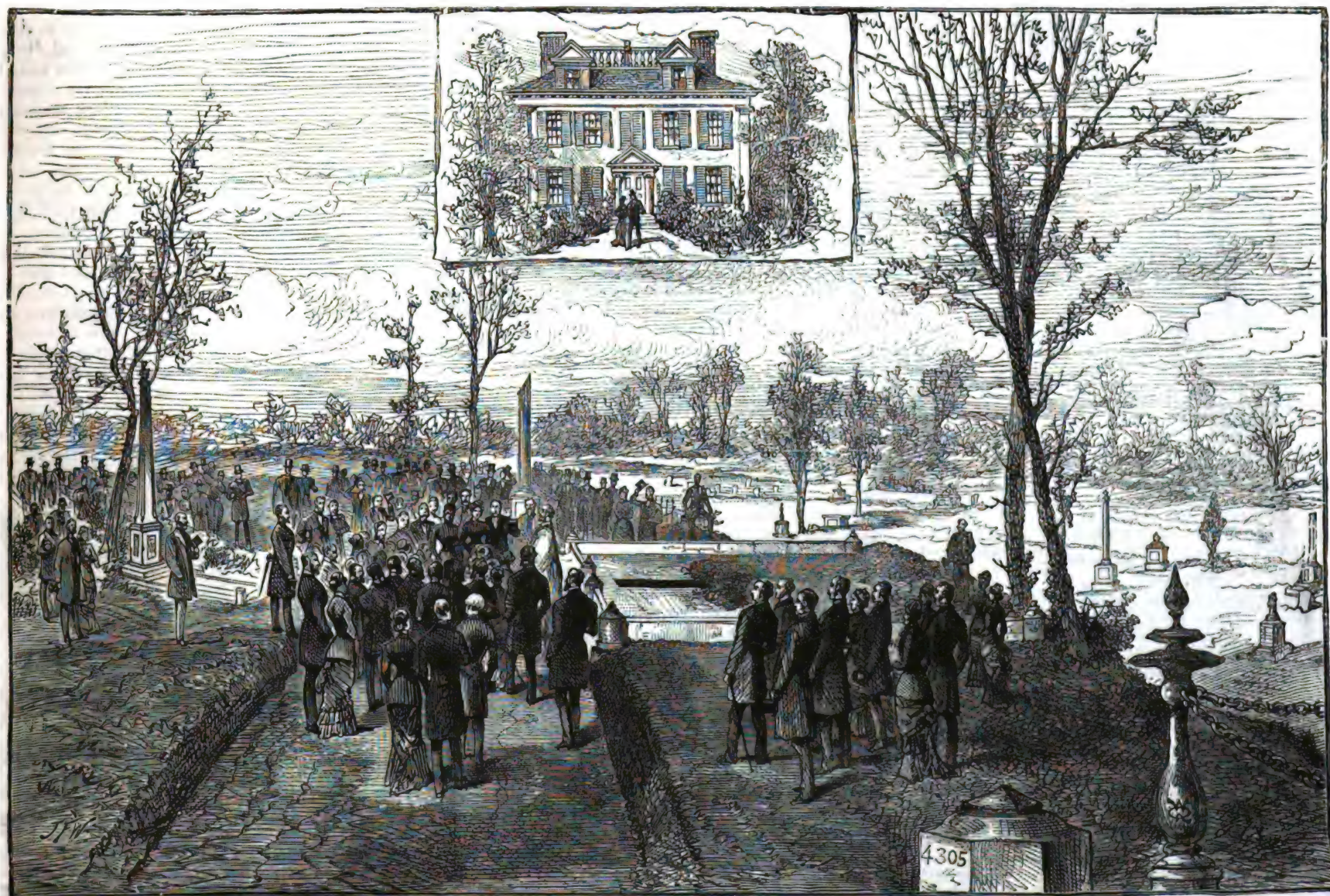
CARDINAL M'CABE, ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.



THE LATE MR. DANTE GABRIEL ROSETTI.
SEE PAGE 378.



M. TISSOT, THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO LONDON.



Longfellow's House at Cambridge, Boston.

THE FUNERAL OF LONGFELLOW, AT MOUNT AUBURN CEMETERY, BOSTON.—SEE PAGE 378.

BIRTHS.

On April 12, 1882, at Iquique, South America, the wife of Henry M. Read, of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at 18, Wilton-crescent, Lady Mary Lloyd, wife of Lewis Vivian Lloyd, Grenadier Guards, of a son.

On the 17th inst., at 79, Latham-gardens, the Lady Glamis, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On April 8, 1882, at the British Consulate, Batavia, Henry O. Forbes, F.Z.S., second son of the Rev. Alexander Forbes, M.A.F.C., Drumblade, Aberdeenshire, to Annabella, eldest daughter of William Keith, jun., of Rubialow Den, Aberdeen.

On the 18th inst., at St. Mary's, Woodford, by the Rev. A. Hughes, assisted by the Revs. J. Baird, J. Thomas, and A. G. Maitland, Philip Stirling, youngest son of John S. Lee, of Southgate, to Mary Maud, daughter of Washington Single, of Woodford.

On the 18th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Haverfordwest, by the Rev. J. A. Owen, of Cheltenham College, assisted by the Vicar, the Rev. J. B. Wrenford, W. Howell Walters, only son of the late William Walters, Esq., J.P., of Haverfordwest, to Mary Laura, only daughter of William Davies, Esq., M.P. for Pembrokeshire.

On the 18th inst., at the parish church, Omagh, Co. Tyrone, by the Rev. Thomas Ellis, Rector of Killybegs, Co. Armagh, assisted by the Rev. H. R. Collum, Vicar of Leigh, Kent, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, David Browne McCorkell, M.A., LL.B., barrister-at-law, eldest son of Bartholomew McCorkell, Esq., J.P., Richmond, Londonderry, and Glenburnie, Moville, Co. Donegal, to Evelyn Georgiana Harriett, only surviving child of the late Thomas Samuel Pakenham, Esq., J.P., Glen Oak, Crumlin, Co. Antrim.

On the 18th inst., at St. Andrew's, Wells-street, Lawrence John Jones, Esq., eldest son of Sir Willoughby Jones, Bart., of Cranmer Hall, Norfolk, to Evelyn Mary, daughter of James Johnstone Bevan, Esq., of Northgate House, Bury St. Edmunds.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at San Remo, the Most Rev. Frederic Barker, D.D., Bishop of Sydney, and Metropolitan of Australia, aged 74.

On the 18th inst., at Gosford, Louisa, Countess of Wemyss and March in the 84th year of her age.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 32' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Miles.			
April 19	30.193	44.8	35.5	72	5	55.5	35.1	NNE. NE. E.	283	0.000	
20	30.063	44.5	36.5	75	9	53.5	36.2	NE. SE. S.	98	0.000	
21	29.848	44.5	36.5	75	2	57.9	35.6	SSW. NW.	102	0.000	
22	29.715	47.7	40.2	77	9	57.0	35.8	SW. S.	281	0.050	
23	29.186	50.2	47.7	92	10	52.7	47.8	SSW.	421	0.815	
24	29.259	50.2	41.2	73	6	57.3	48.0	SW.	459	0.010	
25	29.438	48.3	40.4	81	9	54.5	39.3	SSW. NNE.	276	0.000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches), corrected	30.247	30.114	29.904	29.767	29.571	29.228	29.374
Temperature of Air	46.5°	46.7°	43.2°	53.3°	50.4°	53.5°	53.0°
Temperature of Evaporation	42.5°	43.5°	41.0°	47.0°	48.0°	47.4°	46.2°
Direction of Wind	N. E.	N. E.	N. W.	S. E.	S. W.	S. W.	N. W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 29.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 20	5 40	6 30	7 22	8 15	9 10	10 25

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class
Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon.

Day Return Tickets, 10s.
A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run on the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 3.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 15s., available by these Trains only.
Tickets and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hays' Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE TWO MONTHS, FORTNIGHTLY, and FRIDAY or SATURDAY to MONDAY (First, Second, and Third Class) Tickets will be issued on and after APRIL 1 by all Trains at REDUCED RATES to YARMOUTH, LOWESTOFT, WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE, WEELEY (for Clacton-on-Sea), HARBWICH, DOVERCOURT, ALDEBURGH, FELIXSTOWE, SOUTHWOLD, HUNSTANTON, and CROMER.
For full Particulars see Handbills and Time Tables.
London, April, 1882. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Tourist Arrangements, 1882.
TOURIST TICKETS will be ISSUED from MAY 1 to OCT. 31, 1882.
For Particulars, see Time Tables and Programmes, issued by the Company.
Leeds, April, 1882. JOHN NORTON, General Manager.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1882.
TOURIST TICKETS will be issued from May 1 to Oct. 31, 1882. For Particulars see Time Tables and Programmes issued by the Company.
Euston Station, London, 1882. G. FIDDLAY, General Manager.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS M'LEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, 6d.—GALLERY, 53, Pall-Mall.
H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of Divine dignity"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" CHRIST LEAVING THE TETRACHUM; "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM;" with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ARTHUR TOOTH and SON'S SPRING EXHIBITION
OF ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL PICTURES is NOW OPEN, including Bastien-Lepage's new Picture, "Pas Méche," at 6, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

THE LION AT HOME. By ROSA BONHEUR.
This splendid chef-d'œuvre, the latest production of this celebrated Artist. Also the complete Engraved Works of Rosa Bonheur. Now on exhibition at L. H. LEFEVRE'S GALLERY, 14, King-street, St. James's, S.W. Admission One Shilling. Ten to Six.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
The New Programme, produced last week, a success from beginning to end. EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.

MONDAY. WEDNESDAY. SATURDAY, at Three and Eight.
Sir Henry Bishop's great Chorus, "The Hail of the Caravan," will be sung by the fine choir at every performance.
New Songs:—"In Honour Bound," "The Sheep Bells," "Good-bye, but not for Ever," "Call Me, Darling," "Birds and Blossoms," "Dreaming Eyes," "The Old Plantation Lonely," "The Little Green Leaf."

MADAME SOPHIE MENTER'S FIRST PIANOFORTE RECITAL, MONDAY, APRIL 24, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Three o'clock.
Schumann's Carnival, Selections from Scarlatti, Mendelssohn, Henselt, Schubert, Liszt, Rubinstein, and Chopin, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Admission, 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

MASKELYNE and COOKE, EGYPTIAN HALL, give
their MARVELLOUS ENTERTAINMENT of Illusions and Sketches every Afternoon at Three, and every Evening at Eight. For further Particulars, see daily papers.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—
Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. THE HEAD OF THE TOLL, by Arthur Law; Music by Edouard Fanning; and a new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled NOT AT HOME. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. No fees.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.
Every Evening, at 7.45. ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Billing; Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Terrell; Mr. Howe, Mr. Morning Performances, Saturdays, April 29 and May 6, 13, 20, and 27, at Two o'clock. Box-office (Mr. Hunt) open Ten to Five. Seats can be booked two months in advance.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

A SPECIAL EXTRA NUMBER

WILL BE ISSUED SHORTLY AFTER

The Marriage of Prince Leopold and Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont,

CONTAINING

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1882.

In a political sense, the Conservatives had the Easter week all to themselves. Their opponents wisely abstained from platform oratory. Downing-street does not agitate. Even our versatile Home Secretary was silent, and at the customary Easter banquet at the Mansion House Ministers were conspicuous by their absence. Whether the Opposition leaders were exhausted by preceding assaults on our present Liberal Government, or, as it is more charitable to suppose, they had a definite policy in view, the Conservative demonstrations at Liverpool yielded something better than promiscuous denunciations, and may be said to mark a new departure of the party. Lord Salisbury as well as Sir Stafford Northcote, it is pleasant to state, feels the responsibilities of leadership, and his several addresses on successive days in that great city—which is as much the stronghold of Toryism as is Birmingham of Radicalism—were redolent of epigram, flexible in argument, and not deficient in purpose. Apart from the usual party cuts and thrusts, in which both sides more or less indulge, his Lordship had something definite to say on the all-absorbing topic of the day. Leaving the responsible Ministers of the Crown to devise suitable measures for putting down lawlessness, and recognising that a revolution—as he characterises the tendency of the Irish Land Act—creates a chasm in Society which cannot be recrossed, the noble Marquis suggests that the best means of meeting the dual ownership of the land sanctioned by that enactment is to bring it back again "into single hands." The much-neglected and condemned purchase clauses of Mr. Bright, which somehow failed in 1870, and have not proved to be operative under the Act of 1881, are brought to the front under Conservative auspices. Early next month, if not anticipated, Mr. W. H. Smith, with the full sanction of his leaders, will propound his scheme for creating a peasant proprietary in Ireland; or, as Lord Salisbury puts it, he will propose "to increase the powers under which the Commissioners can now act, to enable Irish tenants, with perfect fairness and justice to their present landlords, to become themselves owners of their land."

It is a hopeful sign to see Statesmanship, especially when free from official responsibilities, propounding a constructive policy as well as indulging in destructive criticism. Much good may result from Lord Salisbury's Liverpool speeches. Ministers are under engagement to state their views as to the expediency of amending the Irish Land Act before May 10, and the Conservative declarations of last week will probably hasten their decision. The presence of Mr. Bright himself in the Cabinet is the best guarantee of their sympathy with the object which their political rivals have put in the forefront. How it is to be brought about, what are to be the terms of purchase, and whence the fund to buy out the Irish landlords is to be drawn, are questions of vital importance, which will no doubt before long engage the attention of Parliament. All are agreed as to the desirableness of turning Irish occupiers into owners, and thus putting an end to chronic agrarian warfare and the evils that flow from rack-renting and cruel evictions. But whether this remedy can be applied without the British taxpayer being called upon to bear the cost of buying out, perhaps on extravagant terms, the present landlords, is a problem that will have to be faced, and is, probably, the problem that perplexes her Majesty's Ministers. How are a bankrupt tenantry to purchase, or even partially purchase, the holdings they occupy? Mr. O'Donnell has more than once announced that the offer of liberal compensation to Irish landlords will entirely suit the purposes of the Land League. No doubt, but we have yet to see whether it will commend itself to the House of Commons, which holds the purse-strings of the nation.

It is highly satisfactory to miss, even for a brief space, the customary catalogue of atrocious crimes in the news from Ireland. On both sides the Irish Sea the assassination of Mr. Herbert and Mrs. Smythe created a degree of alarm and insecurity which has not subsided, and the Press has been actively discussing not only the necessity of more vigorous repressive measures, but a reform of the administrative machinery at Dublin Castle, with a view to make the action of ordinary law more effective. It is something new to be warned by experienced Irish correspondents against taking too gloomy a view of the situation.

We are reminded that while some districts are a prey to anarchy, many counties are peaceable and orderly. The payment of rent and equitable arrangements between landlord and tenant are becoming more common; the Roman Catholic clergy, as at Cashel, are quite vigorous in their denunciation of secret societies, outrages, and midnight raids; at least a hundred suspects arrested under the Coercion Acts have been set at liberty; and the Government have sufficient confidence in the working of the Land Act to appoint four additional Sub-Commissioners, making a total of sixteen who are actively engaged in settling on an equitable basis, as far as their agency goes, the relations of owners and occupiers of the soil. The reverse side of the picture is the official return of agrarian crime for the month of March, which, omitting threatening letters, shows a considerable increase over the returns for January and February. Public feeling appears to be more disposed than heretofore to separate the case of the imprisoned suspects from that of the "village ruffians" who perpetrate outrages. That the Government do not contemplate early application to Parliament in respect to Ireland may be inferred from Mr. Gladstone's reply to Sir E. Wilmot on Tuesday, to the effect that nothing will be proposed till the House of Commons is able to give "close and effectual attention" to the subject.

The House of Commons reassembled on Monday after the Easter recess, invigorated, no doubt, by its brief holiday, but by no means cured of its bad habit of wasting time. Nearly six hours were consumed in comparatively trivial matters before the real business of the evening, the consideration of the Army Estimates, was reached; and a sitting which might have ended at a comparatively early hour was protracted to the small hours of the morning. On Monday Mr. Gladstone will make his Financial Statement; and although, owing to the dim prospect of a considerable surplus, expectation is not on tiptoe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will probably have it in his power to surprise, if not to gratify, the country with an original and symmetrical Budget. Not before Thursday next will the debate on the First Rule of Procedure be resumed, and, if we may accept the opinion of Mr. Raikes, Whitecliffe will find the House still engaged upon that much-discussed proposal. Possibly, however, the new member for Preston may be mistaken in his forecast. Protracted and tedious discussions on a question already exhausted will only hasten the period when day sittings must be conceded to Ministerial exigencies. Why not now? During the present Session the House has already been counted out on seven Tuesdays. Protracted sittings on Government nights, but not to do Government business, and counts-out on private members' nights—is not this the burlesque of legislation?

If the Nihilists will allow, the coronation of the Emperor Alexander III. in August next is to be the occasion of imposing demonstrations. All the dignitaries of the Empire are to be summoned to Moscow to attend the ceremonial, and the festivities are to extend over a fortnight. But the Russian revolutionists have early shown their hand. It would seem that under the church where the Czar is to be crowned a mine has been discovered. A large number of arrests of high officials and workmen engaged in the alleged plot to blow up the Emperor and his Court have been made, and the services of a select body of noblemen, with a view to protect the Imperial family and maintain public order on the occasion, have been accepted. This implies a thorough distrust either of the loyalty or the efficiency of the official classes. To a certain extent, it may be said that the Czar's foes are those of his own household. The virus of Nihilism has especially infected the professional classes, who have no adequate sphere for their abilities. The thorough policy put in force by General Ignatieff has suddenly broken down, and whether he be succeeded by Prince Lobanoff or General Loris Melikoff, it is to be hoped that the Imperial coronation will inaugurate a reforming policy which will be the best antidote against the secret conspiracies which make miserable the life of the unfortunate recluse of Gatchina.

The spectacle of a powerful Government in possession of large funds which it is at a loss to dispose of is quite unique, if not piteous. Though the award of the Geneva Arbitration Court, in the matter of the Alabama cruiser, is beginning to fade from recollection, the balance, said to be a million and a half, is still unappropriated. Notwithstanding that the damages awarded were extravagant in the extreme, John Bull promptly and wisely acquiesced in the decision without demur, and paid over the sum of £3,200,000 to the Washington Government. Every demand has been satisfied except those indirect claims which were ruled out by the Court. Ever and anon the question of disposing of the balance has arisen, and at length a bill has been introduced into the American Senate to repay the amount to Great Britain. Whether or not that august assembly is favourable to such a course is not certain. Though this country has put forward no claim of restitution, a return of the balance would be an honourable act, which would greatly redound to the credit of President Arthur's administration and strengthen the cordial relations of the two countries.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Although we have had some variable days—a good deal of rain, a touch of the East Wind, a few chilly evenings, and, on Friday, the 14th, a trifle of thunder and lightning—the weather in Paris, during the last fortnight, has been simply enchanting. On the boulevard where I am sojourning the chestnut-trees are brave in blossoms; and the greenery all round about is so delightful to the eye and soothing to the spirits as almost to compensate for the continual peril of being run over; and even for that dreadful asphalt pavement, the glare of which, in the sunshine, half blinds you, while its painful perambulation makes you desperately footsore before you have walked a couple of miles and develops all your latent corns. Corns are very often like crimes. When you wear the easy shoes of an accommodating conscience you forget how criminal you are. But walk on asphalt in new boots, and you will soon have the consciousness of wickedness: and of Remorse.

But the Paris spring livery! White and coloured lilac and primroses abound. Roses and forget-me-nots are rife. The florists' shops are so many bowers of delight; and the Champs Elysées are so leafy that they should be haunted by the sweet-scented phantoms of Babet-la-Bouquetière, Fleur de Marie, Rose Pompon, and Jenny Vertpré. A Paris *feuilletonniste* writes that one of his *confrères* from the sunny but torrid and burnt-up South, who has come to Paris on a visit, declares that the brightest fascination of the capital is in the greenness of the vegetation—he should see Russell-square, W.C.—while there has once more been trotted out the historic anecdote of the little girl who, after admiring the verdure in the Tuileries gardens, asks her mamma "whether there are any nice trees in the country."

There must be more poetry in the English soul than the cynics ordinarily imagine. I learn from a curious communication to a contemporary that the first anniversary of the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield has been commemorated by an extensive demand among the West-End florists for little bouquets of primroses, the favourite flower of the deceased statesman. When I return to town I must ask Mrs. Buck, of the Central Avenue, how many "Beaconsfield buttonholers" she has sold. The author of the curious communication alluded to indulges in some erudite disquisitions concerning certain flowers which have been associated with famous personages; but he omits to mention the violets which the Bonapartists wear on the anniversaries of the deaths of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial. The violet, of course, was the occult emblem assumed by the partisans of Napoleon I. in 1814, as a reminder that "Corporal Violet" would return from Elba in the spring-time.

I don't know whether the Corsican was fond of flowers. He should have been so: seeing that Ajaccio is a very home of Flora. But a flower was, nevertheless, the cause of one of the very best puns ever made in his disparagement. I dare say the anecdote which I am about to relate is familiar to most of my readers; but it is good enough to bear retelling. At a ball at Milan, shortly after the coronation of "Napoleone il Grande" as King of Italy, he noticed a lady who was wearing in her *corsage* a bouquet of singular beauty. The Conqueror was habitually rude to women; and he snatched the nosegay from the lady, saying, with a clumsy effort to be affable, "Tutti gli Italiani sono ladroni"—all Italians are thieves. "No, Maestà," answered, with a profound curtsy, the despoiled dame, "non tutti, ma buona parte." She had him there. It was as stinging a retort as that of the famous Prussian partisan chief, Major Schill, to whom the Emperor and King had sent a missive insultingly addressed, "Schill, Chef de Brigands." The Major wrote back to "Bonaparte, Chef de Tous les Brigands."

They were crying, in order to sell their catchpennies on the upper boulevards the other night, the "Death of Prince Victor Napoleon." The Emperor Alexander III. and President Arthur are generally assassinated about twice a week by the catchpenny criers; and a French friend tells me that at the entrance to the Passage Jouffroy, the place *par excellence* for *gobemouche* and catchpenny resort, the Bank of England is habitually blown up by Fenians on Saturday nights. Journals of the most revolting kind are openly sold in the most frequented thoroughfares; the newspaper kiosques and the shop-windows teem with the grossest pictures and caricatures. Citizen Henri Rochefort, in the *Intransigeant*, when he is not abusing M. Gambetta as though the deputy for Belleville were a convicted pickpocket, or inveighing against the British Government as equally cowardly and ferocious for imprisoning Mr. Parnell in a "cul de basse fosse," or underground dungeon, is bellowing "screeds" of furious Atheism; and the poet demagogue and deputy, M. Clovis Hugues, is denouncing, in furious stanzas, the cruelty and injustice of requiring the working classes to pay any rent. I have only seen four revolutions in France, and would not for a moment pretend to be prophetic as to her politics; but I should not be surprised if a "blow-up" of some kind were to take place in the Gay City ere long.

"H. C. P." (Exmouth) kindly writes to tell me of a Devonshire word with which, he thinks, I may not be acquainted. "What we should call a lock-up, or police station," says H. C. P., "the oldest inhabitants at Exmouth call a 'Clink,' which suggests iron-bound doors being shut with a metallic clang." But I venture to doubt "Clink" being an exclusively Devonian word for a place of confinement. Centuries ago there was in Southwark a prison known as the Borough "Clink." It is possible that the provinces borrowed the word from the metropolis; even as Liverpool borrowed the cockney Bridewell and Dublin the cockney Newgate. There seems to be one term for a place of incarceration which would seem to be wholly obsolete. That is "round house." Are there any "cages" left in the country? When I was young, the old structure now rebuilt as the Vine-street police station bore on its façade the inscription "St. James's Watch House."

A *Caballero*, who does not give his name, writes me in Castilian, from Higuer Broughton, Manchester, and incloses me the annexed and very interesting extract from the *Catholic Times and Opinion*, respecting the expression "Save the Mark."

THE CROSS-MARK.—The mark which persons who are unable to write are required to make instead of their signature in the form of a cross, and this practice having formerly been followed by kings and nobles is constantly referred to as an instance of the deplorable ignorance of ancient times. This signature is not, however, invariable proof of such ignorance. Anciently, the use of this mark was not confined to illiterate persons; for among the Saxons the mark of the cross, as an attestation of the good faith of the person signing, was required to be attached to the signature of those who could write, as well as to stand in the place of the signature of those who could not write. In those times, if a man could write or even read, his knowledge was considered proof positive presumptive that he was in holy orders. The word *clericus*, or clerk, was synonymous with penman; and the laity, or people who were not clerks, did not feel any urgent necessity for the use of letters. The ancient use of the cross was, therefore, universal alike by those who could and by those who could not write. It was, indeed, the symbol of an oath from its early associations, and generally the mark. On this account Mr. Charles Knight, in his notes, in the "Pictorial Shakespeare," explains the expression of "God save the mark!" as a form of ejaculation approaching to the character of an oath. This phrase occurs three or more times in the plays of Shakespeare, but for a long time was left by the commentators in its original obscurity.

Touching the benediction attending sneezing, "E. R. C.," Woodford, remarks that the custom dates from "primitive" times, when the act of sternutation was superstitiously thought to mark the exit of a demon from a possessed body; and "that it is consequently incalculably older than that sign of the cross with which it has since been frequently associated." My correspondent refers me, in this connection, to Tylor's "Primitive Culture."

Lord Sandon, with other Tory magnificoes, has been "orating" at Liverpool on the blessings of Conservatism; and a wickied reporter of the *Times* has, in noting a speech in which Radical was contrasted with Conservative "progress," put the following into his Lordship's mouth:—"He could compare such progress only to that depicted by one of the great painters of England: 'The Rake's Progress' and 'The Road to Ruin'." Of course Lord Sandon is aware that the former series of pictures were painted by William Hogarth, and the latter by Mr. William Powell Frith, R.A. With "two" instead of "one of the great painters of England," the passage (although entirely nonsensical in its reference to Liberal progress) would have passed muster well enough. By-the-way, when is that regeneration of Asia Minor by means of the steam-plough which my Lord Sandon promised us when he was last in office, to come to pass?

A more serious mistake has been made, not by a reporter, but by the Paris correspondent of the "Journal de la Cité," as the Parisians delight to call the *Times*, in connection with the late Madame Eve de Balzac. The obituary notice of the widow of the illustrious novelist and Philosopher of Human Life contained the cruel insinuation that Honoré de Balzac lived many years with the widowed Madame Eve de Hanska before, as the *Times* put it, "the marriage ceremony was gone through." The most superficial acquaintance with the published correspondence of Balzac would be sufficient to prove that the statement was altogether as inexact as it was unjust. A man who almost worshipped his mother as Balzac did would scarcely have begged her blessing on his marriage with his quondam mistress.

But I am glad that Mr. Clarence C. Wason has written from Paris to vindicate the fair fame of Madame Eve de Balzac, and to prove that the noble Polish lady, the relict of the great writer of "La Comédie Humaine," bore a perfectly unsullied reputation. The blunder in the *Times* probably arose from a hasty translation of a careless statement in one of the Parisian papers to the effect that Balzac "vécut longtemps auprès Madame de Hanska." Yes; he lived near her from time to time. He made long journeys to Germany, to Italy, to Poland, and to Russia to be near her and her daughter. He was Don Quixote and she was Dulcinea del Toboso; or rather, he was Sir Roger de Coverley and she was the perverse widow—a widow, however, who relented at last, but only to make her second husband happy for a brief half year.

Cagliostro come again; Joseph Balsamo to the fore once more, Nicolas Flamel *redivivus*, and Balzac's own Balthazar Claes—only a fraudulent Balthazar—once more absorbed in "La Recherche de l'Absolu." Stranger than all is history repeating itself in the shape of a Prince de Rohan being bamboozled by a resuscitated Cagliostro. The Paris Tribunal of Correctional Police has lately condemned *in contumaciam* to two years' imprisonment an American chemist named Wise, or Wyse, who was accused of swindling M. le Prince Benjamin de Rohan and M. le Comte de Sparre out of a sum exceeding thirteen thousand francs, under pretence of making gold. In the presence of his two noble dupes, the pseudo-chemist placed in a crucible portions of gold, silver, copper, and lead, together with certain red powders. At the precise moment of fusion the assistants were asked to turn away their heads, as Mr. Wise or Wyse did not wish his grand secret to be divulged yet awhile; and besides, as the Prince Benjamin de Rohan naïvely explained at the trial, the crucible emitted such a horrible odour that he was glad to give it a wide berth.

At all events, out of his hocus-pocus Mr. Wise or Wyse produced a nugget which, on being assayed, was found to contain a large quantity of pure gold. The two noblemen, thinking that they saw "millions in it," agreed to become the partners of the ingenious American in his "Recherche de l'Absolu," and advanced him certain moneys wherewith to carry on his experiments. The "Moneyspinner" hired premises in the neighbourhood of Paris, to be used as a gold-making laboratory, and then he did as the unscrupulous shopkeeper in the "Sketches by Boz" did: he "locked the door, and bolted himself." Shortly afterwards the Comte de Sparre died; and the duty of prosecuting Cagliostro the Second devolved on Prince Benjamin de Rohan.

I dare say Mr. Wise or Wyse will be heard of again—but not in France—in connection with alchemy, and that he will find more people to believe in him.

Of course, gold will be made some day; and electricity will take the place of the long-sought Philosopher's Stone. Some of the old alchemists held that gold was only a compound of Mercury and Light. If we can store electricity, why should we not be able to bottle sunshine? Meanwhile, it would be prudent not to go into partnership with adventurers who profess to be able to make gold.

A wag has lent to Prince Florestan—I mean Prince Charles, Sovereign Prince of Monaco—the expression of a preposterous intention, should the French or the Italian Government show a determined resolution to force him to suppress the gaming-tables of Monte Carlo, to sell the entire principality of Monaco, "lock, stock, and barrel," to the United States. Were such an offer made to the United States Government, the Secretary of State would be, of course, too well bred to paraphrase the reply of Louis XV. to the Doge of Genoa, when that potentate proposed to surrender the territory of the Genoese Republic to France. "Vous vous êtes donnés à moi," quoth the Grand Monarque, "et moi je vous donne au Diable!" The acquisition of the *tripot* of Monte Carlo and the adjoining rock of Monaco by the Great Republic of the West might please "Truthful James" and the "Heathen Chinese," and all the confraternity of Poker Flat, Faro Gulch, and Euchre Cañon; but only fancy the horror and indignation which would arise in pious New England, and in immaculate Boston in particular, if Mrs. General Gilforey, "who has lived so long in Europe," were enticed to back the red or stake heavily on Zero, under the protection of the Stars and Stripes! Boston must have been once upon a time the most innocent city in the Union. When I first went to America, close upon twenty years ago, an elderly gentleman told me that he very well remembered the importation of the first billiard table—disguised as a grand pianoforte—intended to be used for public play in Boston. Was he "gammoning the Britisher," I wonder?

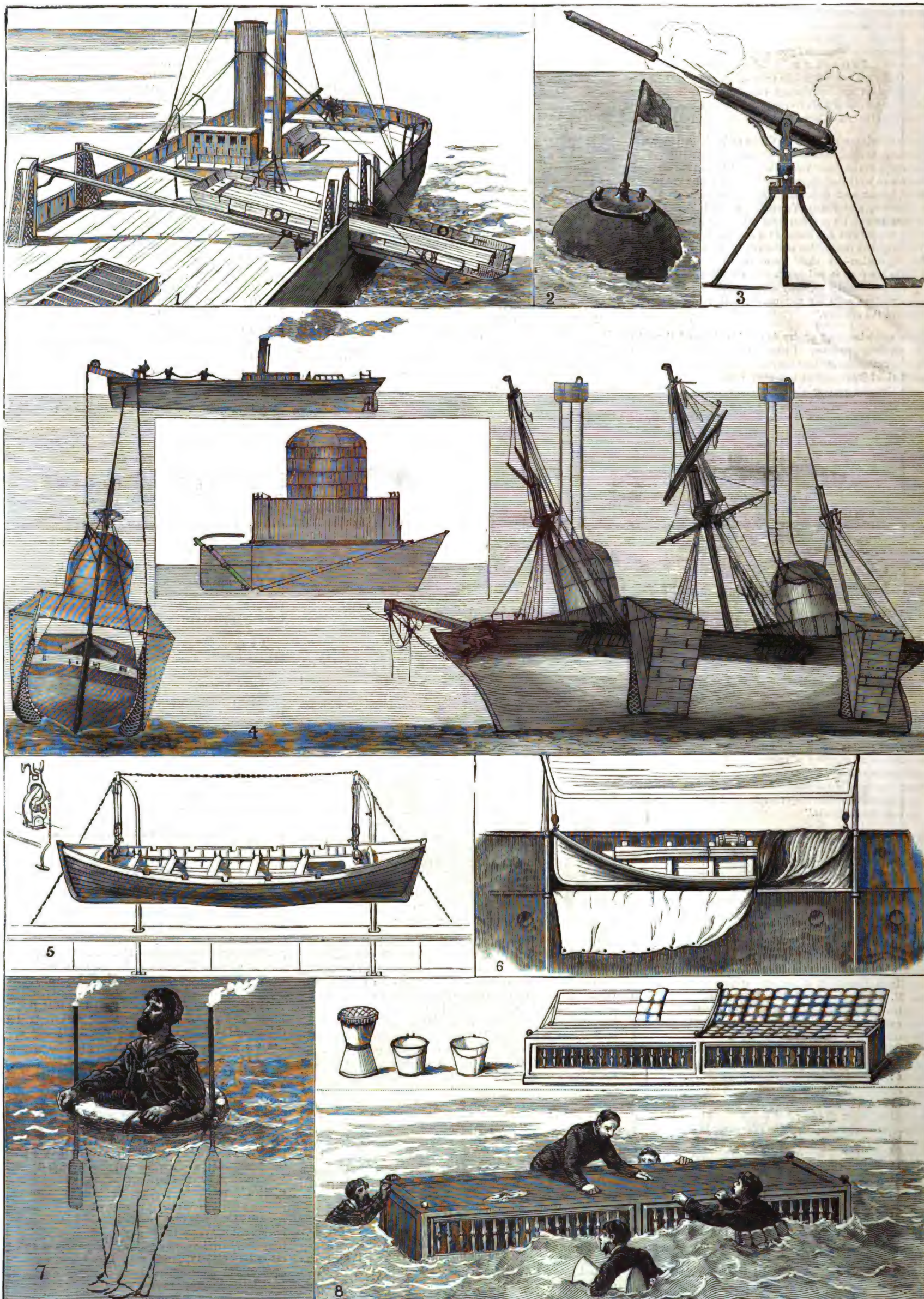
Paris would regret the suppression of Monte Carlo. So would fashionable and Clubland London. But throughout the South of France and that portion of Italy which borders on France there is a deep and steadily growing feeling in favour of abolishing this splendid nuisance and highly decorative curse. The opposition of Nice to Monte Carlo is not quite free from a self-interested bias. The Casino carried on by the executors of the exemplary Monsieur and Madame Blanc offers what French tradesmen call *une concurrence déloyale* to the Circle de la Méditerranée at Nice, and to the hotel, café, restaurant, and *bric-à-brac* shop keepers of Garibaldi's native town. Moreover, Monte Carlo attracts the most dangerous rascals of both sexes to be found in the whole world to the beautiful shores of the Mesogean sea.

A very ancient gamester, with whom I had the disadvantage to be acquainted about a dozen years since, used often to tell me that he clearly foresaw a time when the united public opinion of Europe would make the abrogation of Monte Carlo inevitable. What was to be done in the interest of the punters? Havana was too far off. The King of Portugal might decline to sell Madeira for gambling-house uses; and the Great Powers would never permit the Sultan to allow a public gaming-table to be set up at Constantinople: although the Concessionaires of a Monte Carlo on the Sea of Marmora (think of the Russian connection from the Black Sea) might very well afford out of their profits after, say, ten years' operations, to pave and light Stamboul and Pera, build a suspension-bridge across the Bosphorus, provide all the pariah dogs with kennels and daily rations, and pay off all the Turkish coupons, at par. A Dream not to be realised.

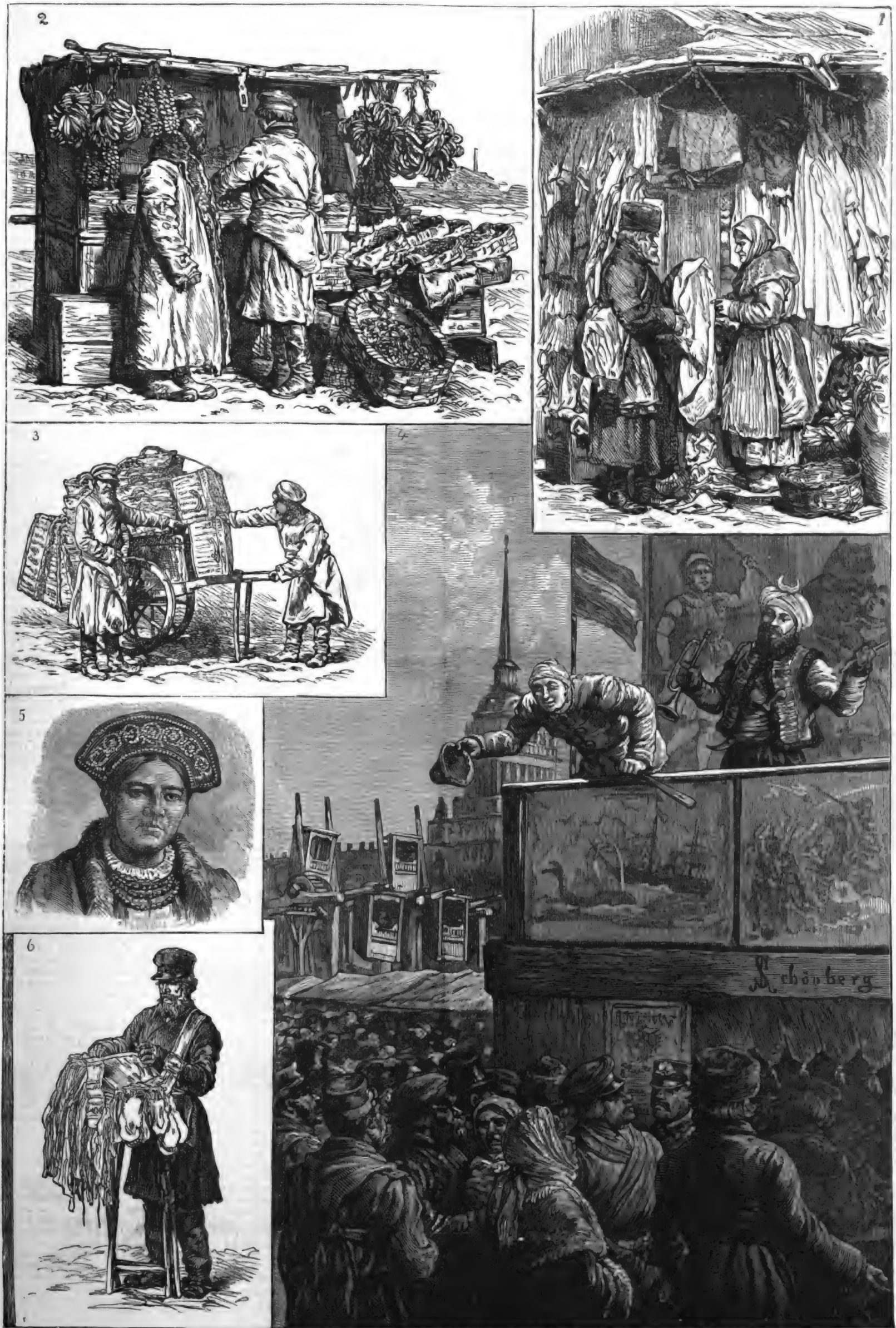
Still my veteran gaming acquaintance thought that something might be done by constructing an island, beyond the three miles limit, off the coast of England or of France. It was only a question, he said, of capital and engineering enterprise. You were to keep on lowering *caissons* full of stones into the sea till you obtained a foundation, and then you built up and up to the sea level; and then you built the plateau of your island; and there you were! A sanguine man. He went wrong, I am afraid, subsequently.

It is with the deepest grief that I hear of the death, at Birchington-on-Sea, of my dear friend Dante Gabriel Rossetti, the son of the famous Italian poet and commentator of Dante, and the brother of William Rossetti, the learned critic and editor of Shelley, and of Christina Rossetti, the accomplished writer of "The Shadow of Dante" and "Goblin Market." Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Painter and Poet, was only fifty-three. Long years more of beauteous art labour might have been expected for him; but the expectation, to those who knew him closely during his later years of valetudinarianism, must have been a hoping against hope. I must have known him nearly thirty years; and a photograph which he gave me of a wonderful pen-and-ink drawing of his "Mary Magdalen at the House of Simon the Pharisee," and which I have at home, is dated, in his own handwriting, 1858. Between that time and the day of my leaving England recently, I suppose that I did not see him half-a-dozen times; but we did not cease to keep up an affectionate epistolary intercourse. Of Dante Rossetti's great powers as a painter, the art-critic of this journal will, I rest assured, speak with candour and appreciation. I can only speak of him, here, as a Man, intellectually fit to rank with the most gifted; personally gentle, amiable, truthful, and upright. His life was secluded, and his artistic achievements were imperfectly known to the vulgar; but there is in London at least one palatial mansion which, in the pictures on its walls, presents a monument of the genius of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, whose name Posterity will not willingly let die.

G. A. S.



1. Roper's Self-Launching Life-Raft. 2. The "Avalanche" Sea-Messenger. 3. Gun for throwing Life-Line. 4. Clark and Standfield's Ship-Raising Apparatus. 5. Hill and Clark's Boat-Lowering Apparatus. 6. The Berthon Folding-up Boat. 7. The Whitby Life-Buoy. 8. Rose's Combined Life-Buoy Seats, Fire-Buckets, and Sea-Messengerr.



1. Jews in the Old Clothes Market, 2. Provision Seller. 3. Basket Seller. 4. An Easter Panorama. 5. Old Russian Head-dress. 6. Jewish Pedlar.

LIFE IN RUSSIA.—SEE NEXT PAGE,

THE NEW IRISH CARDINAL.

Archbishop McCabe, who has been made a Cardinal by Pope Leo XIII., is son of Mr. William Bernard McCabe, a well-known London journalist, who wrote the "Catholic History of England," and whom we recollect as belonging to the Parliamentary staff of the *Morning Herald*. Edward McCabe, the prelate who has just attained this high ecclesiastical rank, was born in Dublin, and was educated at Maynooth College. He early gained the notice and confidence of the late Cardinal Archbishop Cullen, whom he assisted, first as secretary, afterwards, when parish priest of Kingstown, as a member of the Chapter of Dublin, and as one of the Vicars General. When, in 1877, Cardinal Cullen visited Rome to celebrate the Jubilee of Pius IX., he was suddenly stricken with illness. He consented to the appointment of an assistant, and named Dr. McCabe, who had been made a prelate with the title of Monsignor. Pius IX. accordingly appointed him Assistant Bishop on June 25, 1877. The consecration of the new Bishop took place in his parish chapel at Kingstown on July 23 following, Cardinal Cullen officiating as consecrating prelate, and a large number of the Irish Bishops and superior clergy assisting. From the period of the elevation of Monsignor McCabe to the Episcopate, Cardinal Cullen almost ceased to interfere in the mere ecclesiastical administration of the metropolitan diocese, and concerned himself chiefly with the matters of an Irish Catholic policy. In the direction of University Colleges, charitable institutions, and parochial matters, Bishop McCabe took the chief part, and thus came in contact with the clergy of the diocese and the religious Orders. On the death of Cardinal Cullen, the administration of the Archdiocese fell into the hands of Bishop McCabe, pending the election of a successor to the Archbishopric. At the meeting of the clergy of the Chapter the auxiliary Bishop was returned to Rome as *dignissimus*. It was only in March, 1879, that the Pontiff determined to accept the nomination of the Chapter, and appoint Bishop McCabe. On May 3, 1879, the Most Rev. Edward McCabe was formally enthroned in the Archiepiscopal chair, and received the homage of the Chapter of the Diocese. The new Archbishop had hitherto never delivered a political speech. Early, however, in his career as Archbishop the Land League was formed, and he has published two pastorals warning his people against the principles of the League. But his chief utterances have been on educational questions, claiming for Catholics a share proportionate to other members in the Irish educational endowments. He is a member of the Senate of the Royal University of Ireland, and takes a constant share in its deliberations. On Sunday last, at Rome, the new Cardinal was formally installed as Protector of the Church of Santa Sabina, in that city. Every member of the College of Cardinals has the titular and honorary charge of one of the numerous parish churches in Rome. The ceremony was attended by the head of the Order of Dominicans, and by the Rector of the Irish College at Rome, who presented addresses of congratulation. Many of the English and Irish Catholic residents or visitors to Rome were present.

DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI.

We have already recorded the untimely death of this poet and painter, whose influence, though little under public observation, at least in painting, has been considerable through the pseudo-medieval, romantic, and "sensuous" school in contemporary English art and literature. Mr. Rossetti was born in London in May, 1828, and was a son of Gabriel Rossetti, the commentator on Dante, also himself a poet, who had come to England as a refugee after the Neapolitan revolution in 1821. This son made some very precocious attempts both in poetry and painting; and subsequently was for a short time a student at the Royal Academy. He did not, however, enter the "life school," and his imperfect early training in art technicalities remained apparent throughout his career, at least as regards draughtsmanship. His sympathies (naturally from his parentage) were from the first directed to mediævalism; but in his earliest works there was some of that reference to nature in disregard of academic and conventional traditions which has been claimed to be the distinctive characteristic of pre-Raphaelitism. The term, we need hardly now say, was a misnomer. The reaction thirty years and more ago against meaningless conventionality and Academicism was very wide-spread, both in literature and art, at home and abroad, and the pre-Raphaelite "brotherhood" were but the exaggerated expression of it. The historical pre-Raphaelites had no Academicism to explode, and they perfected art not by reference to nature alone, but also by due recognition and adoption of the intellectual and imaginative conventions necessary to the very existence of art. Mr. Rossetti worked for some time in the studio of Mr. Madox Brown, his senior by some years, and the archaeological tastes (though not the realistic tendency) of Mr. Brown harmonised with his own. But soon Mr. Rossetti's all-absorbing aim was to the mystical, the spiritual and poetic; while his scheme of colouring was gradually formed on that of the later Venetian school. His earliest manner was shown in the "Girlhood of Mary," with one exception the only picture ever exhibited by the artist in London, as he always had a settled aversion to submit his works to public criticism. We have glanced at the influences which developed pre-Raphaelitism, because Mr. Rossetti became one of the original members of the brotherhood; the others being the painter's brother, Mr. W. M. Rossetti, the critic, and editor of their organ "The Germ;" Messrs. Millais, Holman Hunt, Woolner, G. F. Stevens, the art critic, and the late Mr. Collinson. It has been erroneously stated that Mr. Madox Brown was also of the number: he did not join them, for the reason that he disapproved of cliques and coteries in art. Of these, all the artists soon departed from the principles they had laid down for their guidance, if extreme and exact realism was one of them, with the exception of Mr. Holman Hunt. Indeed, there is absolutely nothing in common between the works of Mr. Rossetti and Mr. Holman Hunt, unless it be a love of symbolism. The wall-paintings by Mr. Rossetti in the Oxford Union should be named both as early productions, and as having probably influenced Mr. Burne Jones and Mr. William Morris, both of whom were undergraduates at Oxford. Mr. Burne Jones has obviously derived his colouring, and the type of his female faces, from Mr. Rossetti. The fancy of the one is far more fertile; but the imagination of the other seems to have been deeper as well as more original. The one is prolific; the other was a very slow producer, often keeping pictures and poems in hand, emending and completing them, for years. The worship of Dante was hereditary with the subject of this notice, and from the "Vita Nuova," especially, was derived some of his finest pictorial themes. His most important work of this class is the large picture of Dante's vision of the dead Beatrice, recently purchased by the Liverpool Corporation. As it is proposed to shortly hold an exhibition of the painter's works we reserve detailed criticism. It may here be remarked, however, that, alike from the nature of their subjects and treatment, they cannot be popular. Mystical and symbolical representations of unfamiliar poetry and out-of-the-way

legends will interest only the romantic initiated. The one unvarying type of female beauty—with matted masses of hair shading eyes full of love-lorn languor; emaciated cheeks and jaws, protruding upper lip, and nether lip retracted as by in-drawn sighing; long crane neck, and generally an expression of febrile and morbid rather than healthy "potentialities of passion"—will, indeed, be an offence to many. As a colourist, the artist presents perhaps the truest claim to admiration, though he but imitates the Venetians. He has been compared to Tintoretto: but seeing that the English artist's works have none of the robust vigour of colour and effect, without a trace of the free, decisive handling of that mighty master of both form and colour, the comparison is most unfortunate. Mr. Rossetti had undoubtedly the peculiar "personality" of genius; hence his influence on congenial minds; but in art his works rather suggest possibilities than assert themselves as actual achievements of enduring and general acceptance.

As a poet in words, Mr. Rossetti is far better known: his gifts are here more apparent, though they have been much contested, and his fame will probably be more lasting. Of his merits in this respect it will not be necessary to dwell, as we have recently endeavoured to do justice to them in these columns. Here, again, some of his earliest efforts were inspired by Dante. In 1861 he published a collection of translations of early Italian poems, including Dante's "Vita Nuova," which was reissued in 1874 under the title of "Dante and his Circle." In 1870 was published his first volume of original "Poems." That these evinced imaginative power, if fantastic, sensuous, and narrow, in range of sympathy; and also much constructive art, if laboured, artificial, and affected, was generally admitted. The artist-recluse, such as he was known in painting, was seen again at work—living in and borrowing from the vague and mystic past, limning the picturesque aspects of things, and elaborating all to a consciously artistic result, overwrought by fevered or hypochondriac analysis of emotions and sentiments. Spontaneity, sense of actuality, and the simple directness of passions or emotions felt, not merely recalled, or dreamt of and submitted to dilettanti examination, were deficient. It was ten years before Mr. Rossetti published his second volume of poems—the "Ballads and Sonnets," recently reviewed, some of which are greatly in advance of his preceding compositions in verse.

THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

The appointment of M. Tissot to supersede M. Challemlacour as Minister of the French Republic in London is generally attributed to M. Gambetta's thinking it desirable that a poet of so much importance should be intrusted to an experienced member of the French diplomatic service, not to a clever political journalist of the last Revolution. M. Tissot has been constantly employed in the regular consular and diplomatic business of France during thirty-two years, and has steadily worked his way upward from the lowest to the highest degree of official preferment. He has resided, as the consular agent of the French Government, successively at Corunna and Salonica, at Tunis, at Adrianople, and at Jassy, in Moldavia; he was also engaged on a special mission in Herzegovina and Montenegro; and he has since been the diplomatic representative of his country in Morocco, in Greece, and at Constantinople. Under the Empire, in 1863, while Consul at Jassy, he furnished to M. de Lavalette, then Special Envoy to Constantinople, valuable reports on the state of the Danubian Principalities; and, when M. de Lavalette afterwards became Minister of Foreign Affairs in Paris, he called M. Tissot to assist him in the political business of the Department. In 1869, M. Tissot came to London, as First Secretary to the French Embassy here; and upon the fall of the Empire, in September, 1870, he remained in London as Chargé d'Affaires. But when, after the peace in 1871, the French Republican Government, under M. Thiers, sent a new Ambassador to London, M. Tissot went as Minister to Tangiers. In 1876, he was transferred to Athens, where he gained much favour with the Greeks, and two years ago he was promoted to the Embassy at Constantinople. It is understood that Madame la Comtesse Le Peletier d'Aunay, wife of the First Secretary to the Embassy in London, will act as presiding lady at the drawing-room receptions held by M. Tissot, during his residence here as accredited Minister of the Court of Great Britain.

THE FUNERAL OF LONGFELLOW.

On Sunday, the 26th ult., in the beautiful Mount Auburn Cemetery, adjacent to the city of Boston, the mortal remains of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, a scholar and English poet as much beloved and esteemed in the Old Country as in the New, were committed to their final earthly resting-place. They were brought from Longfellow's dwelling, Craigie House, in the classic suburb of Cambridge; an old-fashioned mansion which belongs to American history, as it was in July, 1775, and during some months afterwards, the temporary residence and headquarters of General Washington, while engaged in beleaguering the British garrison of Boston during the War of Independence. Among the company of invited friends were Richard H. Dana, Ralph Waldo Emerson, John Greenleaf Whittier, Oliver Wendell Holmes, William Dean Howells, Alexander Agassiz, Mrs. Louis Agassiz, President Eliot of Harvard College, Bronson Alcott, and George William Curtis. On the plain coffin lay a spray of passion flowers. Everything was studiously simple. Hundreds of people followed the bier to Harvard University, where the brief funeral services were read, in the Appleton Chapel. Nearly one thousand persons were present, and many could not find room. The family were absent from the chapel. Professor Everett's address was not an elaborate eulogy, but a brief and simple memorial of a neighbour, a townsman, and a friend, who was also a poet, rather than a poet merely. Some passages were delivered with quiet pathos, but without any attempt at oratory, to a tearful and sympathetic audience. The day was recognised formally in every church in Cambridge, and by many in Boston, and in other cities of the United States. At the grave in Mount Auburn Cemetery stood, on one side, Longfellow's two sons and two daughters, with his brother, the Rev. Mr. Longfellow, who read the concluding part of the funeral service; at the other side, his personal friends and literary associates, Emerson and Wendell Holmes being two of the most distinguished. Our Illustrations are from Sketches by Mr. G. W. Yass, of Boston.

Mr. Edward Shiel, who represented Athlone in the last Parliament, has been returned for the county of Meath without opposition, in succession to Mr. A. M. Sullivan, who has retired from Parliamentary life.

In a few of our earliest printed copies last week the Engravings on pages 368-9 of the Easter Volunteer Review were transposed. The Illustration at the top shows the Artists' Corps advancing to the attack; the second showing the Western Division moving on Portsdown Hill.

NAVAL AND SUBMARINE ENGINEERING.

The Exhibition opened at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Easter Monday, under the patronage of the Institution of Naval Architects, the Admiralty, Lloyd's Shipping Register, the Institution of Civil Engineers, and other scientific or official authorities, was closed this week. It was visited daily by several thousand persons of superior intelligence, many of whom belonged to the classes practically acquainted with the objects to be secured by such contrivances and apparatus—namely, improvements in steam and hydraulic machinery, in marine engines and boilers, and in propellers, ships' scientific instruments, the employment of steel in ships' pumping machinery, electric lighting of ships, boat-lowering apparatus; the appliances of docks, dredging, and diving, and of wreck-raising; submarine boats, refrigerating apparatus, and the means of preventing or repairing accidents to machinery at sea. Lectures upon these subjects were delivered every day, in Berners Hall, to very attentive audiences, by the authors of approved inventions, or by other persons having special knowledge of the particular matter. Our Illustrations represent some of the means devised for saving life at sea, and for raising shipwrecked vessels. The Self-Launching Bridge Life-Raft, exhibited by Mr. R. Roper, of 143, Lewisham-high-road, New Cross, is here shown attached to the midship section of a large ocean-going steam-ship, ready for being launched into the water, as was done with the model at the Agricultural Hall. It is fitted with mast, sails, oars, compass, and seats, which also serve to hold fresh water and provisions. This raft can be used as a bridge, or gangway, for landing or embarking troops, horses, guns, or baggage. The Sea-Messenger, patented by Messrs. Rednap and Penhry, of Twickenham, who call it "the Avalanche," is a buoy carrying a mast and a flag, and made visible at night with luminous paint, in which mail-bags, letters, or valuable articles of property can be placed for safety, to be picked up by some passing ship, or to be seen and fetched by boats. Evans' and Low's Patent gun, exhibited by Messrs. Low and Duff, of the Albert Machine Works, Dundee, may be used, either on shore or on board ship, being easily portable, for shooting lines to or from a vessel in distress, as is done by Mauby's Rocket Apparatus. Messrs. Clark and Standfield, of 4, Broad Sanctuary, and 8, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, also of the Crown Works, Guildford-street, York-road, Lambeth, have recently given practical demonstrations of the merits of their contrivance for raising sunken ships. The difficulty, indeed, seems to be not so much that of lifting, but that of taking hold of the vessel, so as not to damage it by the cutting effects of the chain-anchors, or other attachments, hitherto used. These, too, can only be used in the smooth water of rivers and harbours, as there must be an equal strain on the slings to lift the vessel successfully. The Self-Adjusting Gripping Camels, devised and constructed by Messrs. Clark and Standfield, consist each of a large buoyant domed cylinder, fixed above a transverse pontoon girder, to lie across the vessel which is to be raised, with two wedge-shaped arms, or rather jaws, which are hinged to the girder, hanging down on each side; these jaws, or claws, are fitted on their inner faces with an ingenious gripping apparatus, formed of a jointed curtain of steel links or chains, with thick bags of canvas, india-rubber, and rope network, to protect the sides of the ship when gripped, as in a vice, by the jaws fastening upon it; the dome or cylinder above, when filled with air, can raise a weight of 270 tons by its buoyancy; and a sufficient number of these machines, along the hull of the sunken ship, will be able to raise it to the surface. Messrs. Hill and Clark, of 6, Westminster Chambers, have already gained official approval for their boat-lowering apparatus, by which the boat releases itself as soon as it floats on the water, and one end cannot become detached without the other; this apparatus has been used by the Admiralty, and by some of the great Steamship Companies, during ten years past. The Collapsible or folding-up portable Boats, invented by the Rev. E. L. Berthon, have been described and illustrated in this Journal upon former occasions; they are so light, and can be packed up in so small a compass, that every passenger-ship might easily carry enough of them to hold all the persons on board; and a boat 22 ft. long, 7 ft. 4 in. wide, can be unfolded, fixed, and lowered from the ship, by two men, in less than one minute. The Whitby Life-Buoy, invented by Mr. Robert Whitby, of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, has been adopted for Government service; it is shown in our Illustration, being a floating ring of 35 in. diameter, made in eight water-tight compartments filled with air, and having a chain suspended beneath to support the man's feet. This buoy will, in fact, support four men at once, it is fitted with two signal-lights, a strong whistle, and a bottle of brandy, whereby the poor fellow may keep himself alive and hope to be rescued in an hour or two. For the rescue of large numbers, in case of such a disaster as that of the Princess Alice on the Thames near Woolwich, the patent Life-Buoy Seats, combined with a furniture of fire-buckets, cork life-belts, and buoys for sea-messengers, which Mr. R. Rose, of 72, Leadenhall-street, has designed, would seem likely to be effectual. They might well be carried on board the crowded river steamers, though perhaps not equally suitable for seagoing ships.

SKETCHES OF LIFE IN RUSSIA.

Easter festivities among the Russian people, as we have already observed, are still kept up with a great exhibition of characteristic modes of providing for the entertainment of all classes; not only by the sale of Easter cakes, Easter eggs, curds and sweetmeats, and of various articles of personal and household decoration, but also by shows resembling those formerly to be seen at the Easter Fair held in many an English country town. The Sketches by our Artist, Mr. Schönberg, presented this week, include that of the scene outside a booth in which there is a Panorama, or some attractive spectacle of that sort. We can discern, among the canvas paintings of the exterior, such figures as St. George and the Dragon, the Great Sea Serpent, or else a Whale, in conflict with a Ship, and a ferocious Bear carrying off a Child from its distracted Mother. And there are the managers, one cap in hand, inviting customers to enter, the other with a trumpet now and then sounding his loud signal that the show is ready to begin. Jewish dealers in the old-clothes' market, a pedlar with his portable stand and tray, a basket-maker carrying his wares on a barrow, figure as the subjects of minor Sketches; and the old-fashioned Russian costume is illustrated by the drawing of a peculiar head-dress, as well as by the garb of the true Muscovite standing at the provision-dealer's stall, in the upper corner of the page.

Our Portrait of the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin is from a photograph by G. Borelli, of Rome; that of M. Tissot, the new French Ambassador, from one by Abdullah Brothers, of Constantinople; that of the late Mr. Dante Rossetti, from one by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of Ebury-street; and that of the late General Causton, from one by Mr. Spink, of Brighton.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Mr. Robert Buchanan has publicly announced that he is not wholly responsible for the dramatic version of his novel "The Shadow of the Sword" that has been advertised and announced as his work by the management of the Olympic Theatre. He showed a drama on the subject to Mr. John Coleman, a well-known actor and one of the best stage managers living, who was permitted by the author largely to remodel and rewrite the play. This permission having been given, Mr. Buchanan does not appear to have approved of Mr. Coleman's work. He objects to a curse in the second act; and he has an apparent horror of the conventional "stage peasant." What Mr. Buchanan's play would have been without Mr. Coleman's alterations it is not for me to say, as I have had no opportunity of comparing the two works; but I submit that the novelist exhibited great good sense in seeking the advice and profiting by the experience of so old a stage manager as Mr. Coleman. Authors are not always the best judges of stage effect, nor do they conscientiously study the spirit of the dramatic times. If they were occasionally less sensitive to correction they would be more successful. Many of the most valuable theatrical properties of modern days have been made so by the experienced advice of the stage manager, who has not hesitated to eliminate beautiful though pointless dialogue, and to remodel ineffective scenes. It has been said that literary actors make the best dramatists; it is certain that they avoid the pitfalls into which the purely literary dramatist occasionally falls. All who are familiar with Mr. Buchanan's admirable work, who know his bold, nervous songs, and have followed the course of his poetical prose, will quite understand his desire to make out of "The Shadow of the Sword" a purely idyllic drama, after the fashion of "L'Ami Fritz." But the experiment would have been a very dangerous one. The charming play by M.M. Erckmann-Chatrian would never have succeeded in this country, where on the stage, in the present condition of public taste, the purely idyllic is voted wearisome. Gems like "Olivia" and "The Squire" succeeded because they had strong stories superadded to their inherent poetry. When Mr. Hardy dramatised his own most poetical novel, he made it very like a melodrama. The play-going public differs from the reading public, and so, I hold, Mr. Coleman was perfectly right in introducing the curse of the concept, which is one of the most striking dramatic moments of the play, and equally right in introducing the stage peasant, who, at any rate, relieves the composition from a monotony of gloom. The cause of the ill-success of this play is, however, quite outside Mr. Buchanan's work or Mr. Coleman's alterations. The London public is accustomed to a more harmonious style of art. They patronise and applaud what is very good, but they refuse to scatter a shower of gold over mediocrity. I trust that I have explained all this without temper or offence. Mr. Robert Buchanan appears to be very angry with "London dramatic critics," and to consider them, one and all, incapable of civility or fair play. He invited them to see his plays of "Lucy Brandon" and the "Shadow of the Sword," and because they could not conscientiously recommend those works they have incurred the author's displeasure, as they incur the displeasure of everyone with whose work they disagree. This is inevitable, and is the outcome of a disagreeable duty. Of the two plays, I myself prefer "The Shadow of the Sword," but I wish that both could have been so successful as to encourage Mr. Buchanan to continue writing for the stage. His is just the temperament for dramatic writing, and just the pen that the stage requires.

The component parts of modern melodrama are romance and reality. Two distinct orders of mind have to be satisfied, and pleasure must be given to those who exercise their imagination as well as those who can derive no enjoyment except from the actualities of life presented with a pre-Raphaelite exactness. In these days we must have chivalry and costermongers, deeds of daring and degraded desperation, lovers of Arcadia and loafers of Whitechapel. Incongruity, instead of being a disadvantage, is a recommendation in a modern play of variety and action. Who, for instance, would have seen any connection between Grace Darling, the heroic daughter of the lighthouse-keeper on Longstone, one of the Farne Islands, and the two dreadful actors in a modern, grim, and dreadful tragedy that was enacted in Northumberland-street, Strand, in the month of July, 1861. What was the story of the brave girl who saved nine of the crew of the wrecked Forfarshire steamer in 1838 to do with that vulgar scene of horror close by Charing-cross Station, when an officer in the Army—Major Murray—and a money-lender, one Roberts, belaboured one another with tongs, champagne-bottles, metal vases, and every available missile until one died outright and the other had barely strength enough to go to the window and babble for help. It was the old story—*cherches la femme*!—a woman was at the bottom of it, and the jealous money-lender wanted to put the successful officer out of the way. The task of sewing these two disjointed scraps of dramatic action and sensation together has been satisfactorily accomplished by Mr. Hugh Marston and Mr. Leonard Rae in a new drama called "Humanity," recently produced, with considerable success, at that fine theatre "down east," called The Standard. In this romance of life we have not only the Grace Darling episode and the dread details of the Northumberland-street tragedy, but a dim suggestion of our old friend the Tichborne case, which arises in the person of one Joshua Langley, an adventurer who comes over from Australia to claim and possess the Edendale estates. The real heiress is however, Grace Darling, the persecuted heroine, who suffers untold misery at the hands of the false Lord Edendale and his accomplice, a polished scamp, called Carlo Silvani. The drama advances by progressive stages of interest. Grace Darling, going out in a small boat on a stormy sea, saves her lover from drowning and secures the documents proving her claim to her property. Her innocence of all the charges of petty larceny forced upon her character is clearly established, and nothing remains to be done but to administer poetical justice to the two villains, Lord Edendale and Silvani, who have both loved and married the same woman. It is the end of the play, and these two Kilkenny cats must be disposed of; so the authors follow the ugly precedent of the Strand tragedy of 1861 with an exactness and fidelity that are almost appalling. If the last scene in the "Lights o' London" and in this play of "Humanity" are samples of the simple pleasures of the people, we must be developing a strange taste for bloodthirstiness. The free fight of the costers and roughs in the first play was sufficiently tinged with horror; but this domestic tragedy is far worse. No detail is spared. The scene is elaborated with painful fidelity. The duel to the death begins with pistols, proceeds to tongs, poker, vases, plates, and champagne bottles. Windows are smashed with chair legs, the two men fight to the top of a rickety staircase, and fall down with a crash, their faces are smeared with blood, and the curtain falls upon a wreck of furniture and humanity. The scene, if it can be said to belong to the province of art, was at least well done; and the drama has the advantage of the assistance of Mr. Arthur Dacre, a fine manly young actor, who

takes the part of Carlo Silvani, and fights Mr. Edward Sass with a desperation that must be highly satisfactory to the new realistic disciples of the "blood and thunder" school. Mr. J. A. Arnold, a capital actor of character, and Mr. Ernest Wilmore, a clever low comedian, also distinguished themselves. C. S.

The Easter novelties at the Philharmonic Theatre, Islington, continue to attract large audiences. "Night Birds," the work of Messrs. G. L. Gordon and Joseph Mackay, is a melodrama of a pronounced conventional type, in which virtue is oppressed by vice through five long acts and eventually triumphs at the fall of the curtain. The moralities being thus propitiated in the result, it is perhaps unnecessary, it would certainly be unpleasant, to dwell upon the means by which the end is attained. We may observe, however, that it is possible to point the moral that honesty is the best policy without introducing honesty to scenes where that quality is rarely found and never retained for any length of time. The whole of the third act is objectionable in this respect, and its excision would greatly improve the piece. The drama is followed by a burlesque called "De Lights of London," in which three hands have been employed to travestie Mr. G. R. Sims's popular play, the trio of authors being M.M. Wallis Mackay, Lennard, and Gordon. The songs in this trifle are happily conceived, and are excellently sung by Miss Emily Nichols as Bess, Miss Lindon as Harold Armytage, and Miss De Wyndale as Philosopher Jack.

The Moore and Burgess Minstrels set forth a holiday programme, abounding in those hilarious buffo songs, quaint jokes, tunelessly rendered choruses, and humorous burlesques, for which this famous troupe has long been renowned at St. James's Hall. With quip and song, Mr. G. W. Moore, Prince of "bones," provides a merry and varied entertainment, wherein the practical jokes of "Mrs. Simpson's Ball" and "Jumbo and Elephant William" are relieved by such harmoniously sung ditties as "The sheep-bells on the hill," and "Birds and Blossoms," and "Oh! Barney, come back to me!" Sir Henry Bishop's fine chorus, "The Halt of the Caravan," is another praiseworthy feature of the Easter programme.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

We have already given a summary of the prospectus of the arrangements for the new season at this establishment, and have now to record the opening thereof on Tuesday evening. As usual on a first night, the opera chosen was a familiar one; in this case Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots" having been selected, with a cast similar to that of previous occasions, Madame Fursch-Madi was the Valentine, Madame Alwina Valleria Margherita di Valois, and Madame Trebelli the page Urbano; three excellent representatives of those characters; other principal parts having also been effectively filled, especially those of Raoul di Nangis by Signor Mierzewsky, Conte di San Bris by Signor De Reszke, Conte di Nevers by Signor Cotogni, and Marcello by Signor Gresse. The lady first named sang and acted with fine effect, notwithstanding that she was suffering from a cold, for which an apology was made. In the important duet with Marcello in the *Pré aux Clercs*, and still more in the conspiracy scene and the grand duet with Raoul (at the end of the fourth act), with which the opera now generally terminates, Madame Fursch-Madi produced a marked impression. Signor Mierzewsky's resonant voice and high chest notes were most effectively displayed in the duet-septet and the great duet with Valentine; in which latter, especially, he sang with genuine dramatic feeling. As on previous occasions, Madame Valleria gave the florid music of her part with fluent and brilliant execution, and the Page's songs were charmingly rendered by Madame Trebelli. The other three characters were also excellently sustained; Signor Gresse's voice having apparently gained in power since his debut here last season, as evidenced in his very effective delivery of the chorale, and "Piff-paff" song in the first act, and in Marcello's share of the duet with Valentine. The orchestra—with Mr. Carrodus as leading violinist—was in every way worthy of the reputation of the establishment, and the chorus was generally satisfactory, fully so in the great scene of the benediction of the poniards. Signor Bevignani conducted with the practised skill and care which he has manifested here for several past seasons. The National Anthem was given, by chorus and orchestra, before the opera. For Thursday, "Lucia di Lammermoor" was announced, with the return of Madame Sembrich as Lucia; and for this (Saturday) evening "Faust" was promised, with the first appearances of Mdlle. Olga Berghi and M. Bouhy, respectively, as Margherita and Méphistofele.

The formation of the Royal Italian Opera Company (Limited), projected some time ago, is now proceeding, the lamented death of Mr. Frederick Gye having rendered necessary the realisation and division of his estate among his family. The scheme is a comprehensive one, comprising operatic and concert performances in the Royal Italian Opera House, the Floral Hall, Her Majesty's Theatre, and in the provinces and America. The capital of the company is £200,000, and this will effect the purchase of all the properties and interests associated with the establishments above referred to. A very important feature is the appointment of Mr. Ernest Gye as managing director, an office for which he is eminently qualified by business aptitude and the valuable experience gained during a part of his father's career and since. The engagement of Mr. Mapleson to superintend the operatic business in the United States is also a valuable point in the arrangements, this gentleman having had great and special experience on that ground. For financial details the carefully prepared prospectus issued should be consulted.

The Crystal Palace Saturday Afternoon Concerts were resumed last week, after one week's interruption. The programme included the first performance here of a new Piano-forte Concerto composed by Herr Eduard Schütt, a young Russian, who completed his musical studies at the Leipzig Conservatorium, and has recently settled at Vienna. The work consists of three divisions—"Allegro Energico" in G minor, "Moderato Assai" in B flat, and "Allegro Grazioso" in G major. It is well written for the display of the principal instrument, to which are assigned many brilliant bravura passages, with others in a pleasingly melodious style. The orchestral writing is also varied and effective, the work generally being less vague and incoherent than is the case with many productions of the new German school. The concerto, altogether, is full of promise as the production of so young a composer. Mr. H. Blower made a highly successful first appearance at these concerts, and was deservedly applauded in Handel's air, "O, ruddier than the cherry," his other song having been Schubert's "The Wanderer." Madame Sinico also contributed effective vocal performances, the remainder of the programme calling for no specific notice. A new symphony by Anton Dvorak is to be given for the first time here at this week's concert.

Mr. Gunz's new series of concerts at St. James's Hall begins this (Saturday) afternoon, the dates of the remaining performances being May 6 and 20, June 3 and 17.

The concert at the Royal Albert Hall this (Saturday) afternoon is to include the novel feature of a performance of the music of the garden scene from "Faust," with the singers in the costumes of the respective characters; Madame Christine Nilsson as Marguerite, Madame Trebelli as Siebel, Mr. Maas as Faust, and Signor Foli as Méphistopheles.

Signor Machiavelli (vocalist) gave a *soirée musicale* at the Beethoven Rooms on Tuesday evening, when he was assisted by several eminent performers, vocal and instrumental.

A concert, supported by eminent artists, was given at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening, in aid of that deserving institution, the Covent Garden Life-Boat Fund.

The Schubert Society gave the second concert of their sixteenth season at the Langham Hall on Thursday evening.

Madame Sophie Menter, the renowned pianist, will give a recital at St. James's Hall next Monday afternoon, and a second on May 5.

Mr. Oscar Beringer's fifth annual recital is to take place next Wednesday afternoon at St. James's Hall.

The second of this year's concerts of the Bach Society takes place next Wednesday evening, with a programme of a purely classical nature.

The Philharmonic Society's concert of Thursday next will possess special interest, as it will bring forward—for the first time in England—Rubinstein's cantata, "Paradise Lost."

Madame Pinart will give a *matinée musicale* on Thursday afternoon, May 4, at Steinway Hall.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Newmarket Craven Meeting seldom passes over without bringing about some changes in the quotations on future events, and it was not, therefore, surprising last week to see Paragon emerge from obscurity, and take a prominent place in the betting on the Two Thousand, whilst, at one time, Kingdom became nearly as good a favourite as Bruce for the Derby. These two horses came into notice through their performances during the early part of the week, and the result of one or two events that were decided on the Thursday and Friday was not without its influence on the future. Though there was a field of nine for the Craven Stakes, this event really looked at the mercy of Marden, who was opposed by a very ragged lot indeed. He seemed to be winning easily some distance from home, but little Laureate stuck gamely to him, and managed to do him by a short head. Like his own brother, The Abbot, Marden has a most heart-breaking knack of running second; but, whilst the former was generally defeated from having the ill-luck to meet something a little too good for him, the latter is, we fear, a rogue, and loses his races through not having the heart to struggle. Laureate, who disappointed his party in the Middle Park Plate last season, is a splendidly-bred horse, being by Rosicrucian from Laura, the dam of Lemnos, Fraulein, Petrarch, &c.; but he is rather wanting in size and length, and neither he nor Marden need be thought of in connection with the great events of the year. Fiddler galloped right away from Great Carle and Soltkyoff over the D.I., and thus made some amends for his Northampton defeats. Ten runners furnished material for a very interesting race in the International Handicap, and Barbe Bleue (6 st. 11 lb.) scored such an easy victory that he may be regarded as a fair outsider for the Derby. Amongst the beaten lot were Spring Tide (8 st. 5 lb.), Guthrum (7 st.), Incendiary (8 st. 4 lb.), and Mistake (8 st. 11 lb.), all of them useful animals; and the son of Bolard made such an example of them that he may be equal to winning a race or two in far better company. The uncertain Corky did not at all relish being called upon for the third time in four days, and ran all over the course in a Biennial Plate, a bad example that was followed by Merinos; so Myra was left to win at her leisure. After her defeat by Pebble, Petticoat was scarcely so good a favourite as Tyndrum in a Private Sweepstakes over five furlongs of the Abingdon Mile; still she had little trouble in beating the son of Blue Gown, who did not finish very generously.

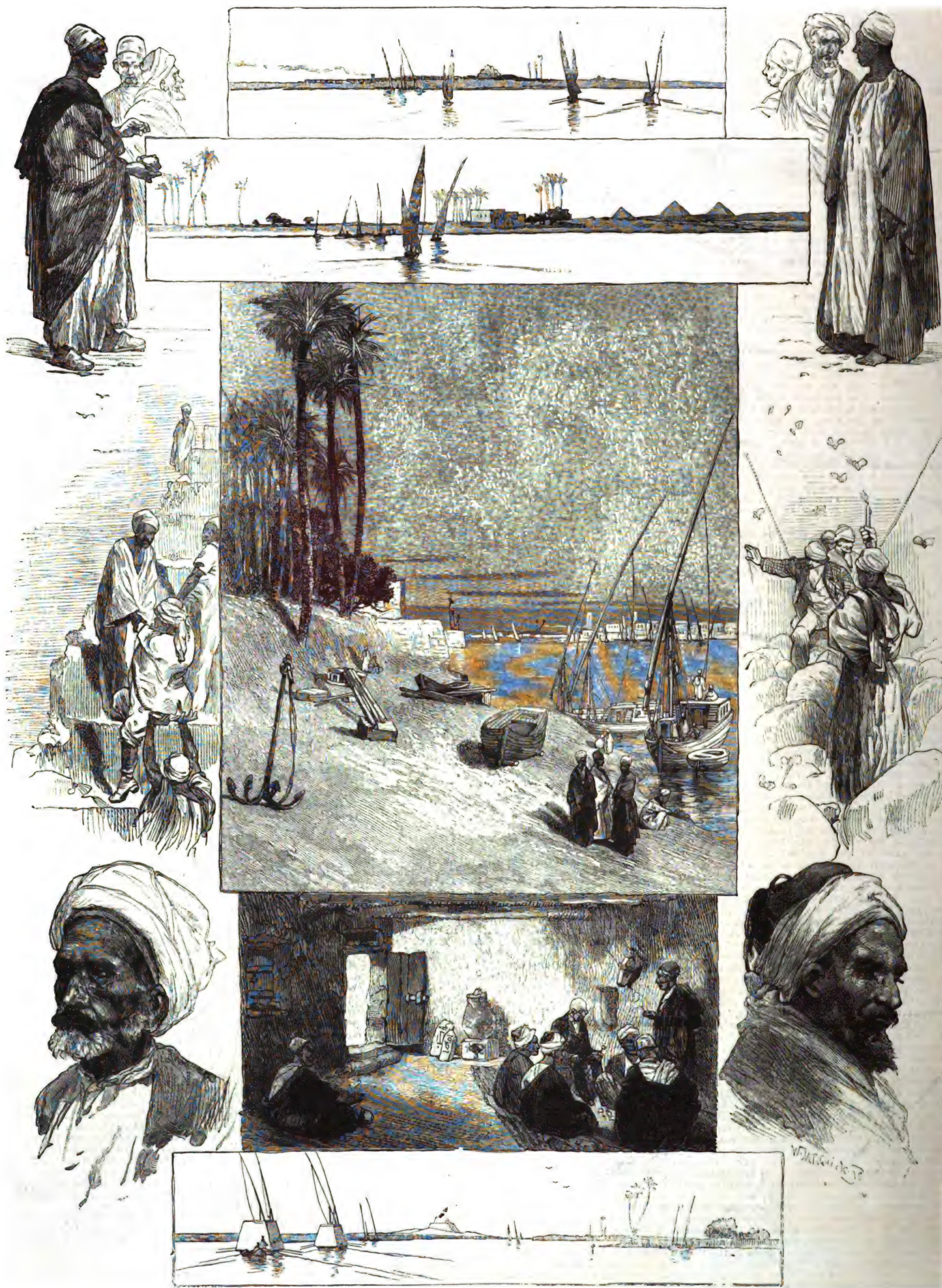
The card on the opening day at Epsom was not a very interesting one, and, though the rings were well filled, we never saw fewer people present on the hill on a Metropolitan day. Lord Rosebery secured a Maiden Plate with a very fashionably-bred filly by Macaroni—Bonnie Agnes; and then a poor field of seven turned out for the Great Surrey Handicap. Old Chevrone (9 st.) ran as well as he always does over this course, but could not quite concede the required weight to Leeds (6 st. 10 lb.). Five runners made up a very poor field for the Metropolitan, which was little less than a gift for Fiddler (7 st. 11 lb.), the unlucky Prudhomme (7 st. 7 lb.), who has been hurdle-racing during the winter, proving the best of the remainder; whilst Brown Bess (7 st. 5 lb.), who scored such an unexpected victory in this event last year, was third. The best field of the day was brought together for the Westminster Stakes, which was at first regarded as a match between Alfonso and Pebble. Soon, however, a "dark" filly by Speculum—Gardenia, in Lord Rosebery's stable, was so heavily backed that she was decidedly favourite at the fall of the flag, and eventually won very easily indeed. Alfonso made some sort of a fight with her, and finished second; but Pebble cut up so badly that his defeat of Petticoat last week must be regarded as a fluke.

In spite of a change for the worse in the weather, there was an immense attendance on the Downs on Wednesday, and the sport showed great improvement on that which had been provided on the previous day. Chevrone (9 st. 12 lb.) repeated his victory of last year in the Stamford Plate, and then the chief interest centred in the paddock, where the City and Suburban candidates were being prepared for the fray. The field only numbered fourteen, by far the smallest number that have taken part in the race since 1857, when only thirteen came to the post. There was little or no change in the betting prior to the start, which took place at the second attempt, and all calculations were upset by the easy victory of Passaic (6 st. 7 lb.), a cast-off from Mr. Lorillard's stable, who was followed home by Master Waller (7 st. 8 lb.) and Scobell (8 st. 2 lb.), the last-named of whom seriously interfered with Master Waller, or Mr. Crawford's colt might have made an even better fight of it. The Hyde Park Plate went to the highly-tried Rookery, a daughter of Hampton, and Archer had an extraordinary day, being apparently invincible in the minor events.

A correspondent of the *Times* states that out of the eighty Brethren of the Charter House there are fourteen gentlemen who are upwards of eighty-three years of age.

The Lords of the Admiralty have sanctioned the expenditure of £400 for the erection of a gymnasium in connection with the Royal Naval Barracks, Sheerness.

A new public abattoir of Dublin was opened last week by the Lord Mayor and Corporation in statu. The Lord Mayor, in commemoration of the event, was presented with a gold key.



Bedouins Selling Antiquities.
Climbing a Pyramid.
Head of a Bedouin.

Railway from Cairo to Shout.
View of Pyramids, from the Nile.
The Nile at Boulak, Cairo.
Visiting an Arab Household.
The "False Pyramid."

Guides to the Pyramids.
Interior of Pyramid of Mycerinus.
Sheik of Village near the Pyramids.

OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN EGYPT.—SEE PAGE 382.



PETS. BY C. T. GARLAND.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Over Ireland still hangs the one black cloud, which darkens the United Kingdom. It filled Parliament with gloom when the Houses broke up for the Easter Recess; kept Mr. Forster busily occupied in Dublin, and the Prime Minister and his other colleagues ingloriously mute in England; caused even the Leaders of the Opposition to speak with 'bated breath' in Liverpool last week; and remained undisputed when the House of Commons reassembled on Monday, and the House of Lords on Thursday, after the holidays. Murder yet stalks abroad in Ireland. Lawlessness is uncurbed. It behoves all classes of men who would see this agrarian crime suppressed to strengthen the hands of the Government at this deplorable juncture.

Mr. Gladstone, who hid his anxiety beneath a show of cheerfulness, typified by the flower he wore in his button-hole, was not in his seat in time on Monday to reply to any of the Irish questions; and when the Premier paid the dark-browed irreconcilable, Mr. Healy, the compliment of crossing the floor to address a few words to him privately, it was thought the right hon. gentleman did so to personally express his regret for his absence to the hon. member. With this act of courtesy on the part of the Leader of the House to Mr. Parnell's bitterest free-lance, and with the liberation of Mr. Parnell himself from Kilmallick on parole, it undeniably looked as if the Ministry were, at any rate, prepared on their side to hold out the olive-branch to the Home Rule members.

Mr. Sexton, the best of Mr. Parnell's debaters, was to prove himself the obdurate one of his Party, however. The hon. member, first opposing progress of the Army Bill in Committee on the score of the military's proclivity for seizing cars in Ireland rather arbitrarily, next made himself the champion of the soldier's wife. In this chivalrous capacity Mr. Sexton, unwisely seemingly that the wedding bells should ring for naught in the Army, wished to insert a new clause rendering it more binding on Tommy Atkins to maintain his wife and children. Mr. Childers promised the matter should be looked into. But Mr. Sexton found some Radical support. On a division, the amendment was, nevertheless, defeated by 116 to 49 votes; and the Army Bill was then reported.

The "Fourth Party" has been temporarily dislocated since the illness of Lord Randolph Churchill. Mr. Chaplin has now and again shown a partiality for his advantageous seat on the corner of the front bench below the gangway. Deprived of their dashing leader, Mr. Gorst and Sir H. Drummond Wolff no longer habitually sit together. The return of the noble Lord (thoroughly restored to health, it is to be hoped, by his trip across the Atlantic) will probably bring the "Fourth Party" together again. We are too much indebted for the enlightenment of debate to Lord Randolph Churchill not to regret his absence, and its cause.

Bravely, though, do the two chief remaining members of the temporarily disrupted "Fourth Party" strive to maintain the credit. Mr. Gorst, to wit, on Monday endeavoured to make the still, small voice of conscience heard with regard to our treatment of Cetewayo. With the name of the ex-King of Zululand on his shield, Mr. Gorst entered the lists, ready to do battle on behalf of his sable client. But there were few to fight. In plainer language, Mr. Gorst moved that an humble address be presented to the Crown praying that Cetewayo should be released from captivity. In argument, the hon. and learned member went further, and advised that the exiled monarch should be reinstated King of the Zulus. Lord Chelmsford displayed his interest in the motion (cordially seconded by Mr. W. Fowler) by occupying a seat in the Peers' Gallery. It was to be gathered from the friendly tone Mr. Gladstone adopted in speaking of Cetewayo (who was "on parole," not in captivity, the Premier maintained) that the whole case of Zululand and the ex-King is being considered by the Government, with a probability that the outcome of the deliberations may be favourable to Cetewayo's claims. Reasonably satisfied with Mr. Gladstone's statement, Mr. Gorst withdrew his motion, and went on his way rejoicing. The danger of fires in the metropolitan theatres and music-halls was the parable next taken up; but Mr. Dixon-Hartland (who paid, in passing, a deserved compliment to Captain Shean for the rules he has framed for extinguishing of fires in places of amusement) could draw from Sir William Harcourt nothing more satisfactory than that the responsibility of ensuring the public safety rested between the Lord Chamberlain's Office and the Metropolitan Board of Works. Finally, on Monday, in Committee, Mr. Childers secured the good round sum of £2,966,000 for provisions for the Army.

His eye ever with a fine frenzy rolling over the horizon in search of any clouds that may be scudding abroad, Sir H. Drummond Wolff may be justly regarded as the ready-made Foreign Secretary of the "Fourth Party." He sought to make good his claim to this position on Tuesday by an animated onslaught on the Government because of their employment of Mr. Errington as a kind of semi-official Ambassador to his Holiness the Pope. But Mr. Gladstone, owning the soft impeachment in so far as Earl Granville actually had requested Mr. Errington to convey to his Holiness some accurate information respecting the state of Ireland, had no difficulty in piercing the airy bubbles Sir Drummond Wolff had blown round a simple and natural proceeding. Perhaps, no stronger proof could be adduced of the satisfactory nature of the Ministerial explanation than the fact that it aroused an earnest protest from Mr. Newdegate, whose increasing solemnity of manner is becoming quite pathetic. Sir J. M'Kenna's prosing about the "unequal incidence of Imperial taxation in Ireland"—an inequality far more noticeable this side of St. George's Channel—gradually emptied the House, which was counted out at an early hour in the evening.

Seeing that the House has been now counted out on seven Tuesdays this Session, and considering that the legislative business of the Government is sadly and unprecedentedly in arrears, it may be admitted that there were grounds for the question Mr. Justin M'Carthy gave notice of on Wednesday—whether the Prime Minister would take steps to keep the House on Tuesdays for important business? Not till after the Budget has been introduced by Mr. Gladstone, on Monday next, will the House be called upon to resume the consideration of the proposed new rules of procedure. As the Closure rule has not yet been sanctioned, except inferentially by the rejection of Mr. Marriott's amendment, the field of discussion threatens to be limitless, unless the leaders on both sides come to some understanding on the point.

Mr. Shiel, the Home Rule member chosen for Meath in place of Michael Davitt, took his seat on Tuesday; and on Wednesday a new writ was ordered for West Somerset, which is in the throes of an election by reason of Major Lee's acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds. Wednesday was mainly taken up with the second reading (by 95 against 31 votes) of Mr. Leahy's bill to make the elections of guardians in Ireland triennial instead of annual, and the consideration of Mr. Ashton Dilke's Parliamentary Elections Expenses Bill.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, April 18.

Once more my hopes and the hopes of thousands of my fellow-creatures are about to be crowned by a brilliant realisation or blighted by a bitter disappointment. The chances are strongly, overwhelmingly, in favour of their being blighted. However, on Thursday next will take place the public drawing of the lottery of the Dramatic Artists' Society, and some happy mortal will win the *gros lot* of 100,000*fr.* Meanwhile the speculators in lottery tickets do not seem to have done a good business this time, for during the past two or three days along the boulevards the usual cries of the venders of obscene journals have been varied by the yelping of young Israelites: *A tizhuit sous j'ai tes pillets!* And then another would chirp in: *A tizept sous j'ai quelques pillets!* As I came out of the theatre last night I bought a ticket finally at four sous below par, the last of a vender's stock. "If that ticket only won!" said I. "That may well be," remarked my Israelite, "*butique c'est le dernier!*" The reasoning was not very conclusive; still it was comforting.

A propos of the cries of the venders on the boulevards, the Government has prepared a bill intended to cover offences against decency committed by "writings, printed matter, bills, engravings, paintings, emblems, or images." Of late the boulevards of Paris have been a disgrace to any civilised city, and it is high time that the police should be empowered to interfere. Only now the literary folks are alarmed. The terms of the proposed law are too elastic. "Writings and paintings" is too sweeping. The novelists and poets have a vivid recollection of the manner in which a tribunal treated Baudelaire's "*Fleurs du Mal*" and Gustave Flaubert's "*Madame Bovary*." They remember, too, that in a recent case the *détournement* of the order of advocates characterised Gautier's "*Mademoiselle de Maupin*" as "a complete treatise of debauchery and libertinage." The novelists and poets do not ask anything better than the suppression of the pornographs, but they protest against investing the magistracy with the right of literary and artistic censorship.

After months, almost after years, of delay M. Ambroise Thomas's new opera, "*Françoise de Rimini*," was brought out at the Opera on Friday last. On the first night the piece was decidedly not a success. Long, tiresome, uninteresting, no character, such were the verdicts of the critical and *blasé* audience. Amongst the critics few whose words have any weight have ventured to defend M. Thomas by pleading the science and perfection of his music. The Wagnerians and the partisans of the lyric drama have demonstrated without difficulty that "*Françoise de Rimini*" is simply a series of airs, duos, trios, symphonic episodes and choruses connected together arbitrarily by a recitative; that the plot of the piece is too ridiculous to bear analysis; that none of the characters hold together; and, in short, that the piece has neither ideas nor dramatic unity. The limits of this letter do not permit me to develop the grounds of these sweeping criticisms; I am simply endeavouring to give the general impression produced by the work. As far as concerns the section of Parisian society known as "*tout Paris*"—a section which, it must be confessed, carries depreciation often to excess—the opinion about "*Françoise de Rimini*" is summed up in two words—*four complais*, total failure. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the same author's "*Hamlet*" was unanimously pronounced to be long, tiresome, and ridiculous—a fact which does not prevent it from maintaining its place in the repertory. In "*Françoise de Rimini*" there is an excellent Spanish ballet, the only part of the work whose success is uncontested, thanks to the choreographic skill of Mlle. Rosita Mauri. The prima donna, Mlle. Caroline Salla, whose début was preceded by so much drum-beating, failed to impress favourably a Parisian audience.

Nothing remarkable has happened during the past week in the world of fashion. The steeplechases at the Croix de Berny brought out a few well-appointed coaches, it being considered *à la mode* to tool down to this meeting. In the afternoon, society has honoured the Concours Hippique with its presence. Never in previous years has the horse show had such success. Every day the vast Palais de l'Industrie was crowded, and every morning the boulevard journals repeated the bulletin of the previous day, testifying to the presence of the "*tout Paris*," the "*haute gomme*," the "*crème*," the "*gratin*," "*the top of the basket*," the "*élite des tendresses*."

The funeral of Madame de Balzac last Wednesday was a melancholy sight. There were not more than fourteen people there, including the priests, and those who did follow the lady to her grave were, with one or two exceptions, Poles—a handful of those foreigners whom exile has early accustomed to press around a bier for fear their own may be deserted. Even the Société des Gens de Lettres had neglected to send a delegate, and of those soi-disant disciples of the master who noisily cite the name of Balzac to attract attention to their own paltry wares, not one sent a bouquet or a wreath of flowers to deck the funeral car of the widow of the author of the "*Comédie Humaine*."

The excellent *écuyère*, Mlle. Emilie Loisset, to whose début at the Cirque d'été the Parisians were looking forward with expectation, died yesterday from injuries sustained while training one of her horses on Saturday.

A new verse translation of "*Othello*," by M. Louis de Gramont, was brought out at the Odéon on Saturday. Othello is played by Taillade, and Desdemona by Mlle. Tessandier. The piece is admirably mounted, and the translation fairly good and very faithful; but it is to be feared that this attempt to acclimatise Shakespeare in Paris will not be any more successful than previous attempts by poets of greater talent than M. de Gramont.

A public meeting was held on Monday evening in connection with the opening of a new school which has lately been erected in Raymond-street, Battersea Park-road, by the London School Board. Mr. James Stiff, Chairman of the Works Committee, presided.

On Monday the customary Easter banquet given by the Lord Mayor took place at the Mansion House, the guests numbering about 300. The toast of the Foreign Ministers was responded to by the Envoy from Roumania and the Chinese, Chargé d'Affaires; that of the Houses of Parliament by Lord Thurlow and Mr. Marjoribanks, M.P.; and that of the Treasurers of the Royal Hospitals by Mr. Baggallay, who fills that office in the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem.

An act of great bravery occurred in connection with a fire at Stockport on Saturday night. Ann Loftus, aged sixteen years, escaped from the house in which the fire originated, but immediately afterwards discovered that her sister, aged seven, was still on the premises. Placing a shawl across her mouth, the girl rushed back into the house, ascended the stairs, which were then on fire, groped her way through the smoke, and, finding her sister, succeeded in rescuing her. The girl was burnt about the face, but otherwise escaped injury.

"PETS."

The manly gravity and natural dignity of this elderly sixteenth-century gentleman, who might be a comrade of Sir Walter Raleigh or Sir Francis Drake, none the worse for smoking his pipe and lounging at the house-door with his sweet little daughter, in the season of repose at home, command our interest in Mr. Garland's agreeable picture. As for the pretty child, whose artless amusement in feeding her feathered "Pets" has furnished a title for the pleasant scene of domestic life, her tenderness and playfulness may well afford to such a retired veteran, after long years of toil, of strife and peril, by land and sea, the most delightful solace that a fond father's heart can enjoy. The pigeons, too, are charming little creatures to watch in their brisk airy movements, descending from the wall, or rising again, hovering to and fro, circling around the hand that feeds them, striving to intercept one another, or standing below expectant of what she may chance to let drop. It is, altogether, quite a small idyll fraught with the most innocent sense of loving pleasure, and with a touch of sympathy between age and youth, between the care-worn sire and the fresh-hearted little maiden, not much beyond infancy, his dearest home companion, which every one is glad to see.

OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN EGYPT.

A page of Engraving in this Number of our Journal consists of Sketches furnished by M. Montbard, our Special Artist, who has been employed in delineating the scenery and popular life of Egypt since the affairs of that country became a political topic of the day. He has sketched views of the Nile and its banks; at Boulak, a suburb and river-port of that city, where the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities is established; along the line of the railway, which runs parallel with the river, up its mighty course, towards Slout, the chief town of Upper Egypt; and near Ghizeh, a few miles above Cairo, with the first view of the amazing Pyramids. Those stupendous works of antiquity, from thirty to forty centuries old, stand upon a rocky platform, 150 ft. high, with the Libyan mountain range behind them. The ground upon which they are erected, as well as the desert plain beneath, is now covered with deep layers of sand, but was probably, in the age of the Pharaohs, a cultivated and inhabited tract of country, on the left or west bank of the Nile. The Pyramids are built of limestone blocks from the quarries at Masarah, on the eastern or Arabian side of the river, but were cased, at least one of them was, with finely cut triangular slabs of Syenite granite, which was highly polished; and the masonry throughout is so neat and exact, that the jointing is not easily seen. The largest Pyramid is about as high as St. Paul's Cathedral, and its base is about the size of Lincoln's Inn-fields. It is the northernmost Pyramid, often called the Pyramid of Cheops, which is usually ascended by tourists, as this has been stripped of the smooth stone casing, and the blocks, each about 4 ft. high, serve for steps to climb to the top. But it is rough and hard climbing, and the Arabs or Bedouins engaged as guides are wont to drag and push the struggling Englishman or Frenchman, pulling him up by the arms, lifting his feet and legs, and shoving his body unceremoniously forward in a manner that is not very pleasant. They will by no means let him try to get up alone, and their vociferation, when they have him in custody, is alarming to a timid or nervous stranger. Two or three of the Pyramids can be entered, by narrow, low-roofed passages, which turn steeply up and down, to explore the inner sepulchral chambers, in which was found more than one sarcophagus, with the mummies of ancient Kings, now in the British Museum or elsewhere. The so-called Pyramid of Mycerinus is but half the size of those above mentioned, and is rather believed to have been constructed, at a much later date, by Queen Nitocris, widow of Thothmes III., who reigned in the fifteenth century before Christ. Our Artist has sketched a party of visitors with torches clambering up the interior passages of this Pyramid. There are other groups of Pyramids in Middle and Lower Egypt, to the number of thirty-nine altogether, but all on the western side of the Nile, and near the margin of the desert, which has greatly encroached upon the inhabited territory of the ancient kingdom, by the continual advancing movement of the sands. The last of them, going up from Boulak to Minieh, is called "the False Pyramid," from a belief that its centre is not composed of artificial masonry, but is a portion of the solid rock; its base is 350 ft. square, and its shape differs much from that of the regular pyramidal structures. The human figures drawn by our artist are Bedouin guides, and sellers of relics of antiquity, with the head of a village Sheik and another leading man. He shows us, also, the interior of an Arab hut or cottage, where a European visitor sits conversing with the people.

The gardens which have taken the place of the old tombstones round the ancient Church of St. Margaret, Westminster, have been thrown open to the public.

The Temple Opera-House at Bolton, one of the largest theatres in the provinces, was destroyed by fire after the audience had quitted it last Saturday night.

Opposition is being organised to the proposal to remove Smeaton's lighthouse from the Eddystone Rock and to re-erect it on Plymouth Hoe.

The spring general meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, on Monday afternoon, May 22. The Duke of Cambridge, president of the association, will take the chair.

The trial of Maclean for shooting at her Majesty took place at the Reading Assize Court on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty" on the ground of insanity, and the prisoner was therefore ordered to be confined during her Majesty's pleasure.

Over thirty miners are believed to have lost their lives by an explosion in the Tudhoe Colliery, near Durham. One of the explorers who went to the rescue of the imprisoned men was suffocated.—Another colliery explosion, attended with loss of life, has occurred at West Stanley pit, Durham.

"General" Booth, writing to the *Times*, incidentally gives some striking evidence as to the growth of the Salvation Army. In three years and a half its corps have risen from 48 to 286; and the number of officers engaged in and wholly supported by the work from 100 to 623.

Mrs. Harris, of Wheeler-end, near Wycombe, celebrated her hundredth birthday last week, and in honour of the occasion was drawn in a carriage in triumphal procession through the village by more than 200 of her children and grandchildren. Of the former ten were present out of sixteen.

Sir William Harcourt has communicated with the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, proposing that each should appoint a scientific analyst to investigate cases of criminal poisoning. The colleges have readily consented to do so.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty, while on her homeward journey from Mentone, was met at the Gare de Bercy by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and at the Nice railway station by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Cherbourg was reached at half-past six p.m. on Thursday week, when the Queen and Princess Beatrice embarked on board the Victoria and Albert, where they passed the night. The next day being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Princess's birthday, the band of the 25th Regiment of the French Army played a selection of music on board the Royal yacht in the morning, the Victoria and Albert steaming off at half-past ten for Portsmouth, conveyed by the Alberta, the Enchantress, and the Galatea. The Royal flotilla, after a somewhat heavy passage, reached Portsmouth at four o'clock. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the chief naval officials received her Majesty on landing, a guard of honour of the Royal Marines being in attendance. The Royal travellers continued their journey by special train, proceeding by the South-Western and Great Western Railways to Windsor, where the Mayor and Corporation received the Queen at the station. Most of the inhabitants of the borough turned out to greet her Majesty on her welcome return, and a detachment of the 2nd Scots Guards, opposite Henry VIII.'s Gateway, saluted as she passed to the castle. The Queen and the Princess are in excellent health.

Princess Christian dined with her Majesty on Saturday; and Prince Leopold arrived from Paris, his Royal Highness, although still slightly lame from his fall, being in good health. The Hon. Victor Spencer joined the Royal dinner circle.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle, the Rev. Francis J. Holland, Minister of Quebec Chapel, officiating. Prince and Princess Christian and Duke Ernest Günther of Schleswig-Holstein dined with her Majesty; and Prince Alfred and the Princesses of Edinburgh, who were staying at Cumberland Lodge, visited the Queen. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, drove out.

Princess Christian dined with the Queen on Monday; and the Royal family have taken their usual out-of-door exercise during the week.

The Duke of Albany's marriage takes place next Thursday. General Sir C. H. Ellice is appointed a K.G.C.B.; and Mr. F. S. Reilly, Q.C., in recognition of legal services rendered to the Foreign and Colonial Departments; and Mr. R. Hart, Inspector-General of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, are made Knights Commanders of St. Michael and St. George.

The dedication of Epping Forest to the "use of the people for ever" by her Majesty is fixed to take place on May 13. The Queen will travel from Windsor by the Great Western, Metropolitan, and Great Eastern Railways to Chingford, and drive through the forest to King's Oak, where an address will be presented; returning by another route.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, who had a family party staying at Sandringham, including Princess Louise of Lorne, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, attended Divine service at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, in the park, on Sunday morning, with their daughters and their relations; the Rector officiating. The Royal party went to the afternoon service at West Newton church, the Rector being assisted by the Rev. J. F. Mitchell. Their Royal Highnesses' visitors left on Monday for their respective homes, and the Prince came to Marlborough House. The Princess and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud left Sandringham on Wednesday for town.

The Prince and Princess have consented to visit Leicester on Whit Monday, in order to open the new Abbey Park, which is now being completed at a cost of over £40,000.

The Prince and Princess intend visiting Bradford for the purpose of opening the new Technical School, the date fixed being June 23. The Royal visitors will arrive at Milner Field, the residence of Mr. Titus Salt, on the previous evening, and on the day following the inaugural ceremony the Prince and Princess will attend a bazaar in aid of the Church Institute. His Royal Highness will also be present at a gathering of the Freemasons of West Yorkshire during his visit.

His Royal Highness has given his patronage and approval to the Museum and Art Gallery Extension Scheme of the Plymouth Institution, and has directed a grant of £50 to be made to the fund from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. He has also contributed £10 10s. towards the funds of the Royal Army Coffee Taverns' Association.

Princess Christian was present last Saturday at the opening of some new parochial schools at Sunninghill, near Ascot.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who came from Paris, landed at Folkestone on Tuesday for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the New Convalescent Home to be erected on the East Cliff. They were received by Sir Edward Watkin and other gentlemen at the pier, whence they drove in the carriage of Mrs. Dawkins, the foundress of the home, to the Pavilion Hotel, where they lunched, after which their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the site, where a large concourse of people, with numerous clergy, had assembled. After a short service the Duchess, with a silver trowel, "truly laid" the first stone. Her Royal Highness next visited the old convalescent home at Shelloes-street, the Duke going with Sir Edward Watkin to inspect the Channel Tunnel. After leaving the home the Duchess went to the vicarage and to the old parish church, accompanied by the Vicar. Their Royal Highnesses left at a quarter to five for Clarence House.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Biarritz for Paris yesterday week. The health of the Duchess has greatly improved. The last week of their stay was a busy one. They went to see the processions at Feuentarabia and San Sebastian; the Duke laid the first stone of a new English club at Biarritz, and took part in several lawn-tennis matches between the players of Pau and Biarritz. Their Royal Highnesses passed a day at Pau, and were entertained by Lady Strathmore at luncheon.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Mr. Lyonel Plantagenet Tollemache, eldest son of the Hon. W. F. Tollemache, M.P., and grandson of Lord Tollemache of Helmingham, married Lady Sybil King, daughter of Robert Edward, seventh Earl of Kingston, on the 13th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square.

The marriage of the Hon. and Rev. Arnold de Grey, brother of Lord Walsingham, with Miss Margaret Ponsonby, daughter of the Hon. Spencer and Mrs. Ponsonby-Fane, took place on Monday at St. James's Church, Piccadilly.

The marriage of the Hon. Henry Brougham and Lady Musgrave, widow of the late Sir R. C. Musgrave, of Eden Hall, was solemnised on Tuesday at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge.

The marriage of Mr. Charles H. R. Williams, brother of Sir William G. Williams, Bart., of Bodolwyddan, North Wales, and the Hon. Mabel Emma Boscowen, youngest daughter of Viscount Falmouth, took place on Tuesday at St. James's Church, Piccadilly.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

The King received M. Andrieux, the new French Ambassador at Madrid, on Monday, with much cordiality.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Monday an amendment authorising the Government to denounce the French Treaty of Commerce with one year's notice at any period of its duration, should it prove prejudicial to Spanish industries, was rejected by 202 to 65 votes.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William arrived on Wednesday at Wiesbaden, where he will remain until the middle of May. The Empress follows later, after visiting her brother, the Grand Duke of Weimar.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

On the 12th inst. the marriage of Princess Therese Liechtenstein with Prince Franz Joseph Arnulf of Bavaria took place in the Liechtenstein Palace, Vienna.

Last Saturday the extraordinary session of the Austrian Delegation was opened by the President, Herr von Schmerling, who expressed the hope that order would ere long be established in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in preparation for the time when they might be incorporated with the Empire. The extraordinary credit demanded, amounting to 23,733,000 fl., was referred to the Budget Committee.

RUSSIA.

It is announced that the coronation of the Czar is to take place at Moscow in August next, the festivities to continue for a fortnight, and to cost about a million and a half sterling.

Still another Nihilist plot is reported to have been discovered in Moscow. The story is to the effect that a mine has been found under the church in which the Czar's coronation was to have taken place. Eighty workmen, it is said, have been arrested, and search is being made for a second mine. The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* learns, in connection with late arrests at Moscow, that, in addition to the eighty workmen engaged at the cathedral where the coronation ceremonies were to be held, an official occupying an important position at the exhibition buildings was also arrested. The Czar has accepted the offer of the St. Petersburg and Moscow noblemen to protect the Imperial family and maintain public order.

An Imperial ukase appoints Baron Jomini Secretary of State.

AMERICA.

The Senate on the 12th inst. confirmed the appointments of Mr. Chandler as Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Hunt as United States Minister to Russia, and Mr. Partridge as Minister to Peru. On the 13th the Senate passed the bill of the House of Representatives for removing the discriminating duty of 10 per cent upon products from countries east of the Cape of Good Hope imported from countries lying west of the Cape. A bill has been submitted proposing to repay to Great Britain the undistributed balance of the Geneva award.

The House of Representatives on Monday passed, by 201 votes against 37, the new Chinese Exclusion Bill, suspending immigrating into the United States for a period of ten years.

An aurora of remarkable extent, brilliancy, and grandeur was witnessed on Sunday night. It was observed over an immense territory.

A fund of 1,000,000 dols. has been given by Mr. John F. Slater, of Norwich, Connecticut, the wealthiest man in that State, for the education of Southern freedmen.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne gave a ball at Montreal on the 13th inst. His Excellency has been presented with an address for transmission to the Queen, signed by 50,000 Canadian women, congratulating her Majesty upon her escape from assassination.

A bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been read the third time in the Dominion Senate. Should the Governor not veto the measure, its opponents threaten to appeal to the Queen against the bill.

In the Dominion House of Commons a motion asserting the rights of Provincial Legislatures against federal interference, and dealing generally with the action of the Government in disallowing certain bills passed by the Ontario Legislature, has been defeated by 110 votes to 50.

The Dominion House of Commons has passed the bill for consolidating the Canadian telegraph system.

The Quebec Legislature has ratified the sale to the Pacific Railway Syndicate of the Western division of the Quebec, Montreal, and Ottawa Occidental Railway. In the Legislative Council yesterday week the Government were only sustained by the casting vote of the Speaker in a division on the bill depriving the Speaker of a seat in the Council.

The Prince Edward Island Legislature has been dissolved. The new elections will be held on May 8.

General Garibaldi and his family have arrived safely at Caprera.

Jewels to the value of £20,000 belonging to the ladies of the Imperial family of Brazil have been stolen.

A telegram from Calcutta states that the Burmese Embassy has arrived there, and will shortly proceed to Simla.

Lord Lawrence, after a long tour in India, has returned to England. He saw much of the natives of the country, and made careful inquiries as to its condition and prospects.

The Central Post-office in Paris has been robbed of a large number of registered letters. An iron safe was broken open, and the property stolen is estimated at a million of francs.

Navigation at St. Petersburg opened this year on March 30, which is the earliest on record excepting 1822, when it opened on March 18, and closed in December.

A fire broke out on Sunday night in the Schwerin Theatre during the performance. The audience were at once informed of the occurrence from the stage, and left the house without accident or confusion. Only the four walls of the building now remain standing.

Some charges preferred by the Standard Bank and by Mr. Nicholson against the Marquis of Huntly were on Tuesday withdrawn, the Lord Mayor expressing his opinion that there was no ground for any imputation whatever on the character of Lord Huntly.

Another respite has been granted to the convict Lamson, until the 28th inst. This is granted at the request of the American President, to await the arrival of further evidence; but the prisoner is distinctly warned that no further respite will be granted, and that the additional evidence thus far submitted affords no justification for advising any interference with the execution of the capital sentence.

Good-conduct medals—534 silver medals, with gratuities of various amounts, dependent on the rank to which the recipient had attained—have been awarded to as many warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of the Army for exemplary conduct during long service. The medals and accompanying gratuities have been sent to the commanding officers of the various regiments, and will be presented on parade.

BENEVOLENCE AND SELF-HELP.

The Mansion House Fund for the Relief of the Persecuted Jews in Russia on Saturday last amounted to £67,000.

The Duchess of Edinburgh laid the first stone of St. Andrew's Convalescent Home, Folkestone, on Tuesday. The majority of patients admitted are from the metropolis.

Mr. Cecil Raikes, M.P., took the chair on Tuesday evening at the annual meeting of the Church of England Young Men's Society, at Cannon-street Hotel.

An amateur theatrical performance was given at St. George's Hall on Thursday evening by the "Irrationals" in aid of the distressed ladies of Ireland.

The Earl of Jersey has become one of the vice-presidents of the Church of England Central Home for Waifs and Strays, and has sent £20 to the funds of the home.

The annual meeting of the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution, which is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, was held at the Mansion House yesterday.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in Exeter Hall on Thursday evening, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding.

Earl and Countess Stanhope on Tuesday opened a new block of buildings in connection with the County Industrial School for Boys at Kingsnorth, near Ashford, erected at an expense of £7000.

By the generosity of Mr. Whiting, of Wandsworth, a fund has been placed at the disposal of the Commissioners of Police for the relief of officers of the metropolitan police who may be suffering from sickness.

In connection with the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, a ball was held last week in Cannon-street Hotel. It was graced by the presence of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and attended by over 700 persons.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon, who had been for a short time the guests of Lord Leigh at Stoneleigh Abbey, visited Kenilworth last week for the purpose of opening a bazaar in aid of the national school.

An industrial exhibition was inaugurated on Monday at Peterborough by Earl Spencer, through whose kindness many valuable objects have been sent thither on loan from the South Kensington Museum.

A sub-committee has been appointed at the Mansion House to carry out a scheme of emigration of unemployed labourers and artisans to Winnipeg, in Canada, where work was offered to 200 persons. The Lord Mayor appeals for funds.

The Marchioness of Bath opened a bazaar at Salisbury on Tuesday afternoon in aid of the funds of the 1st Wilts Rifle Battalion, A and B companies. There were nine tastefully laid-out stalls in the Council Chamber, the officers and honorary members contributing largely.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Dramatic and Musical Sick Fund took place on Tuesday, at the Strand Theatre. Mr. M. Betty presided. The total income, according to the balance-sheet, was £289 for the year, and the expenditure, including sums paid in sickness and funerals, left a balance of £53. There is now £2611 invested.

On Easter Thursday several ladies and gentlemen of Weymouth, at the suggestion of Mr. W. M. Thiselton, gave a musical entertainment to the inmates of the Union, when the poor people enjoyed two happy hours. The large room was adorned with plants lent by Mr. Symonds. In the course of the evening oranges and sweetmeats were distributed to those present, whose ages varied from eighty years to twelve months.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, was held at the hospital on April 13, Mr. B. H. Van Tromp, vice-chairman of the committee, presiding. The secretary (Mr. R. Kershaw) read the annual medical statement, which showed that during the past twelve months 4869 out-patients had been treated, with 19,277 attendances. In the same period 209 patients had been admitted into the wards. This number of patients had been treated at a cost of £1643, of which the maintenance, medicines, and instruments amounted to £1192, and the management to £210. The income had exceeded the regular expenditure by £390.

Mr. John Shrimpton, of 38, Lincoln's-inn-fields, hon. secretary of the Society for Obtaining Homes for Working Girls in London, states:—"The society will open next month a large home, situate at 361, Brixton-road, S.W. It is to be known as Garfield House, in memory of the late President of the United States. Early in June another home will be opened—namely, Norfolk House, 50, Well-street, Hackney, E. These two homes will accommodate seventy-five. I am glad to be able to state that our homes are appreciated by the class we seek to benefit, and the rules for the occupants accord to them a healthful spirit of independence and self-reliance so necessary for their success in daily life. In our seven homes we provide accommodation for 250 young people, but a sum of £1000 is required to open our new homes free of debt."

A free library was on Tuesday handed over to the town of Wycombe. The institution, which comprises a large reading-room and a reference library of equal size, together with librarian's residence, committee-rooms, &c., situated in the centre of the town, was founded by Mr. J. O. Griffiths, Q.C., Recorder of Reading, and a native of Wycombe, in 1876. Since that year Mr. Griffiths has borne the entire cost of its support, the money raised by the public having been devoted to the formation of an endowment fund. This already amounts to more than £1200, and it is hoped will be largely augmented by the proceeds of a fancy fair to be held in July. Mr. Griffiths has presented the freehold buildings to the town, on condition that the fund be increased within the next seven years to £3000, and the formal transfer of the deeds took place on Tuesday evening, Lord Carrington and the Mayor of Wycombe accepting them on behalf of the town.

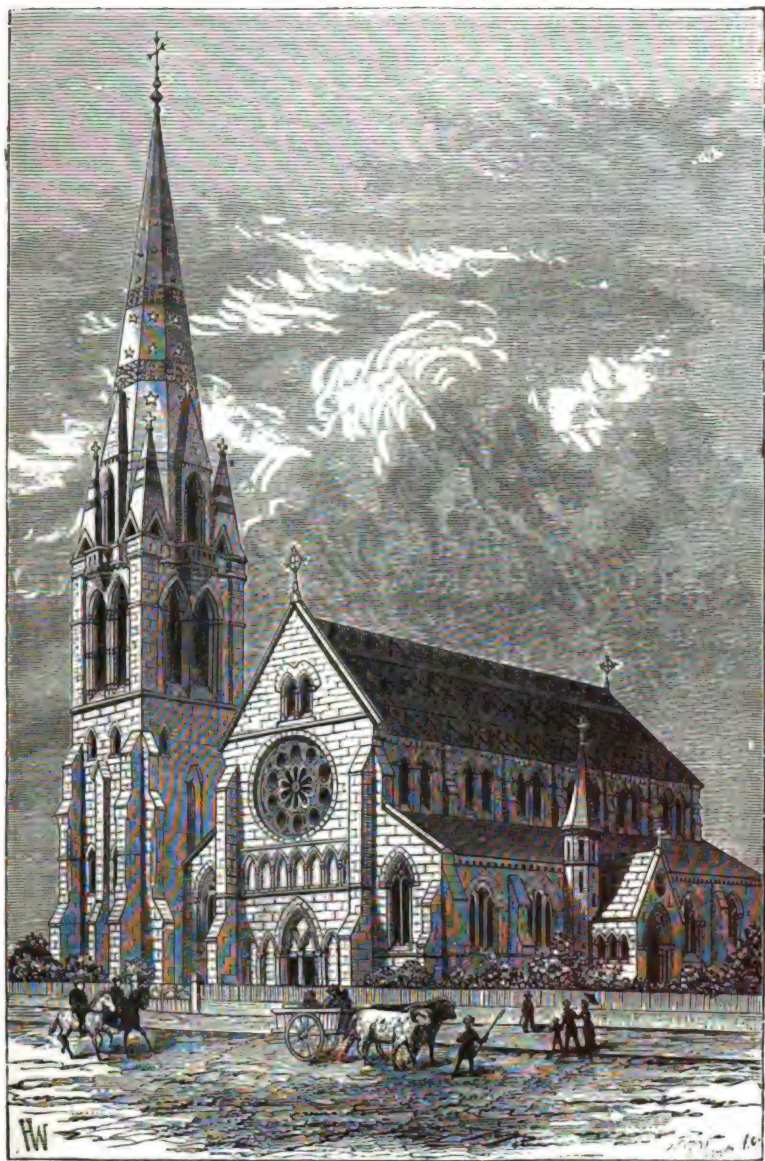
The Duke of Teck opens the Richmond Public Baths to-day. Among forthcoming meetings may be mentioned the following:—Mrs. Richardson-Gardner has issued invitations for a séance musicale by the blind pupils of the Royal Normal College next Saturday.—An evening concert, under the patronage of Princess Mary Adelaide, will be given by Mr. Ernest Hensley at the Townhall, Kensington, on Tuesday evening, May 2, in aid of the funds of the People's Entertainment Society.—On Monday afternoon, May 8, by permission of the Earl of Ellesmere, an amateur performance will take place at Bridgewater House of Mr. Herbert Gardner's comedy, "Time Will Tell," in aid of the funds of the Moore-street Home for Crippled and Orphan Boys, under the immediate patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, her Royal Highness Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), and her Royal Highness Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck).—The Duke of St. Albans has promised to preside at the dinner of the Samaritan Hospital, to be held on Tuesday, May 16.—Earl Cairns has consented to preside at the annual meeting of the Early-Closing Association, to be held in Exeter Large Hall on June 8.



Samoyed from the Lower Yenisei.
Ostiak inhabiting the basin of the Obi.

NATIVES OF SIBERIA.—SEE PAGE 386.

Female Samoyed.
Ostiak inhabiting the basin of the Obi.



CHRISTCHURCH CATHEDRAL, CANTERBURY, NEW ZEALAND.



NEW ENGLISH CHURCH, ROME.

THE NEW ENGLISH CHURCH AT ROME.

The corner-stone of the new English church in the Via Babuino, dedicated to All Saints, to be used instead of that outside the Porta del Popolo, in which the English congregation has met since 1818, was laid two or three weeks ago by the British Ambassador to Italy, Sir Augustus Paget. The Archdeacon of Northumberland, Canons Lonsdale and Wickenden, the Revs. H. W. Wasse and W. Pickance, British chaplain and assistant-chaplain, with other clergymen of the Church of England, and the Rev. Dr. Nevin, American chaplain of St. Paul's in the Via Nazionale, assisted in the ceremony. Her Majesty's Ambassador, with his Secretaries of Embassy and Attachés, Mr. Wurts, Secretary of Legation, representing the Hon. George Marsh, United States Minister, and the members of the church committee, passed processionally along the line of the intended nave, which was strewn with box-leaves. The stone was lowered, and the Ambassador,

striking it three times, said, "Thus, thus, and thus I lay the foundation-stone of this Church of All Saints, in the Name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; and may God prosper the undertaking." The church was designed by the late Mr. Street. Upon the foundations, always most costly in Rome, £60,000 have been spent; the site cost about £6000, and the committee have £5000 in hand. About £70,000 more is wanted to complete the building.

THE CATHEDRAL OF CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND.

The finished portion of this Cathedral was consecrated on All-Saints' Day, 1881. The first settlers in Canterbury had from the beginning determined to make the Cathedral the central feature of what they hoped would be at some future date the rich and prosperous city of Christchurch; and on Dec. 16, 1864,

the fourteenth anniversary of the settlement, the foundation-stone was laid, the designs for the Cathedral having been prepared by Sir Gilbert Scott. The foundations, the cost of which was very heavy, were completed in the following year, and then a great monetary depression fell upon the colony, and for some years the work was completely at a standstill; so much so that Mr. Anthony Trollope, having visited Christchurch in 1872, writes in his "Australia and New Zealand" that the idea of building the Cathedral had been abandoned. Happily, however, Mr. Trollope's prediction has not been realised. The nave is now completed; the tower and spire, reaching a height of 210 feet, have been built, and a peal of ten bells given by one of the oldest settlers, Mr. R. H. Rhodes, and the family of his brother, the late Mr. G. Rhodes; and a temporary wooden apse has been added. The furniture of the chancel is very perfect, all being individual gifts by various persons. The organ, by Messrs. Hill and Sons, London, has been sent from England.



BRETHREN OF THE FIRST FREEMASONS' LODGE IN MOROCCO, AL MOGHREB AL AKSA, AT TANGIERS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

NATIVES OF SIBERIA.

In connection with the journey of our Special Artist and the *New York Herald* Commissioner across Siberia, to convey relief to the shipwrecked crew of the *Jeannette*, Arctic exploring steam-yacht, sent by Mr. James Gordon Bennett to that remote northern coast, some illustrations of the uncivilised Asiatic populations of the Steppe and of Western Siberia may be interesting to the reader. Our Artist has already furnished several sketches of the Kirghis Tartars, who may soon be met with after crossing the Ural mountains from Orenburg, or from Perm, and entering upon the great plains of Central and Northern Asia.

The Ostiaks, who have some claim to be considered as the aboriginal inhabitants of Siberia, occupy the north-western region. They are principally found in rude settlements scattered along the banks of the Ob or Obi, as far north as Obdorsk, and as far south as Tobolsk. Their chief occupation is fishing and hunting. The former yields them abundant means of subsistence, as the rivers teem with fish; and hunting supplies them with valuable furs for barter. Some of the Ostiaks lead a kind of pastoral life, and keep large herds of reindeer, which furnish them both with food and clothing. In summer, they live in wretched temporary huts, framed of boughs and covered with birch bark. Their filthy bodies are but scantily clad. Small in stature, lean and lank, with a scared hangdog look, and a stupid expression on their broad ugly faces, they seem a degraded race. It is true that on the water they show to better advantage in their light skiffs or canoes, which they manage with wonderful dexterity. But the Ostiak is only seen at his best in winter, and in that far north which is his home. There he leads the primitive life for which he is best suited; and there, warmly clad in the skin of the reindeer, while swiftly gliding on his snow-shoes in pursuit of game, or bounding along in the "narta," the sledge drawn by dogs or deer, he may feel himself the true lord of the snowy wilderness that stretches to the Arctic Ocean. The winter habitations of the Ostiaks are rude dwellings, built of logs, with an opening at the top for the smoke. The light is admitted by means of a rough but ingenious contrivance. An aperture made in the hut is fitted with a large block of ice, which serves as a window, and is renewed at will, when it has become thawed. The dress worn by the Ostiaks is of reindeer skins. It consists of, first, a fur coat, which is seamless, and is slipped on over the head, and reaching to the knee; next, drawers of the same material, fastening round the body; lastly, fur boots, with the hair turned inside. Over this dress is worn another, of which the various parts are the same, only that the skins are those of the old reindeer, the hair of which is thicker and longer.

Beyond the Arctic Circle, near the Kara Sea, and along the estuaries of the Ob and the Yenisei, dwell the Samoyeds, who in many points resemble the Ostiaks. They, too, lead a kind of nomadic life, roaming about in quest of pastures for their reindeer, of which they possess large herds. They are more inclined to the chase than to fishing. Keen and bold hunters, they do not even shrink from encountering, single-handed, the huge polar bear, with no other weapon than the bow, or a knife fastened to a pole. They bring to market, at Obdorsk, on the Ob, the choicest furs; among the rest, a peculiar variety of wolfskin, much prized by the natives. The Samoyeds are tall and slender, but the women small. The dress of the latter is far more elegant than that of their Ostiak neighbours. It is not made of deerskins, but of different furs, carefully selected with a view to effect. The Russian capital is visited every winter by a few Samoyeds from the government of Archangel.

The sale by auction of the second part of the celebrated Sunderland library began on Monday, when several rare and interesting works, including early editions of Cicero and some ancient chronicles, were sold at fair prices. The sale continues through the week.

A number of people have narrowly escaped death by poison at Retly, near Wellington, in the county of Salop. A woman and her four children, who had eaten some "jam" purchased at a shop in the district, were suddenly taken ill, and narrowly escaped death. The "jam" was sent to the county analyst, who, upon investigation, found it was composed of "gooseberry tops," apples, rhubarb, and other things, the mixture of which had produced fermentation.

RIPON CATHEDRAL.

The quiet little country town of Ripon, in the north-west part of Yorkshire, was made the See of a Bishop in the seventh century, under the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria; but this Bishopric remained in abeyance more than a thousand years. It was revived in 1836, the Diocese including the Deanery of Craven, part of the Deaneries of Ainsty and Pontefract, and those populous manufacturing districts of the West Riding which contain the towns of Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Wakefield.

The Cathedral at Ripon has arisen from a Benedictine Monastery founded by the Monks of Melrose, but which gave place, under the Normans, to a Convent of Augustinian Canons, and this was converted, after the Reformation, into a Collegiate Church. The Archbishops of York held the manor of Ripon, and often resided there, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, when they built the older parts of the existing cathedral, in the Transition and Early English Gothic styles; but parts of the choir, and the nave, are Perpendicular architecture, of the fifteenth century. The chapter-house is a Norman building. The west front, not shown in Mr. Read's drawing, is a singularly pure example of Early English; it presents a central gable, 103 ft. high, between flanking towers somewhat higher, divided by flat buttresses from the central compartment. The grace and harmony of the whole design, though its component parts are simple, will be appreciated by a correct taste; but this front is too narrow for an effective view; and the Artist has preferred a view from the south-east, showing the choir and south transept, with the low central tower.

FREEMASONRY IN MOROCCO.

The Al Moghreb al Aksa Lodge of Freemasons, a group of whose Brethren we give amongst our Illustrations, was opened on the 23rd ult. in the city of Tangiers, Morocco, and is the first established in that Moslem Empire. We understand that new lodges will shortly be in operation in other cities and seaports; and it is anticipated that the craft will flourish apace now that a commencement has been made. This lodge derives its charter from the Grand Lodge of Manitoba; and its name, which is the old Saracen or Arabic appellation for Morocco, means the "Far West," as the Arabian conquerors of Mauritania considered that country the farthest western limit of the world. The principal leaders in the Moorish Masonic movement are brethren connected with Canada. The Rev. R. Stewart Patterson, Past Grand Master of Manitoba, is Deputy-Grand Master for Morocco, and was long resident in Ontario. The Worshipful Master of the "Al Moghreb al Aksa" Lodge, Captain Ballard, hails from Montreal; and his Senior Warden, the Rev. W. H. Bullock, Chaplain to her Majesty's Forces, is a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia. These gentlemen are sojourners at Gibraltar, nearly opposite Morocco. The names of the officers and members represented in the group are as follows, commencing with the brother standing to the right:—1. Brother Damian Dobvanich, organist. 2. Brother Enrique, a Jewish gentleman of Tangiers. 3. Brother Lyons, Director of Ceremonies. 4. Brother Worth, Treasurer. 5. Brother Bell, Past Master, Calpe Lodge, Gibraltar. 6. Brother Silva, Superintendent of Works and Kaid of Moorish Engineers. 7. Brother Sidi Abdullah Benarais, Junior Warden. 8. Brother J. R. Ballard, Captain A.P.D., Worshipful Master. 9. Brother R. Stewart Patterson, Special Grand Master, Morocco. 10. Brother Ross, Deputy Master. 11. Brother Hadj Ali Butalib, a nephew of the Amir Abdul-Kadir of Algiers, and a Knight of the Red Eagle. 12. Brother Levi A. Cohen, Acting Senior Warden. 13. Brother Charles Johnston, P. Senior Grand Warden, Gibraltar. 14. Brother Manuel Novello, British Embassy, Tangiers, Junior Deacon. 15. Brother Enrico Lugaro, Senior Deacon. 16. Brother Antonio Gutierrez, Inside Guard. 17. Brother M. Adato, Italian Embassy, Tyler. The Shereef Hadj Ali Butalib a few months ago returned from a visit to Timbuctoo, to which place he had gone with the Austrian traveller, Dr. Linz. Having been instrumental in saving the life of his companion from the wild desert tribes, he was decorated by the Emperor of Germany with the order of the Red Eagle.

The *Modern Review* contains several thoughtful and valuable articles. The most important are in general of a theological

or philosophical cast, including one on the date and tendency of the book of Ecclesiastes, by Mr. T. Tyler, who considers that it was probably composed about 200 B.C.; and a review of Mr. Rhys Davids's Hibbert Lectures on Buddhism, by Professor Kern.

The most acceptable among the contributions to the *Melbourne Review* are those of local interest, embodying information not otherwise accessible in this country. Foremost among these are biographical notices of two remarkable Australians recently deceased—Marcus Clarke, the first Australian writer whose productions afford promise of a national literature; and Moses Wilson Gray, a politician of mark, and afterwards a Judge in New Zealand.

The secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce on Monday received notice of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Union Nationale of Paris, which represents ninety-six chambers of commerce, regretting the rupture of the negotiations for the Anglo-French Treaty of Commerce, and expressing the desire that the negotiations should be resumed as early as possible, even though some concessions should have to be made with regard to specific duties, especially those on woollen and cotton fabrics.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 29.

SUNDAY, APRIL 23.	
Second Sunday after Easter.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. Rev. F. K. Harford; 3 p.m. Rev. Canon Prothero; 7 p.m. Rev. Canon Barry.
Albert, King of Saxony, born, 1828.	St. James's, noon, Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy.
Morning Lessons: Num. xx. 1-14; Luke xvii. 20. Evening Lessons: Num. xx. 14-xxi. 10; or xxi. 10; Eph. vi. 10.	Whitehall, 11 a.m. Rev. Dr. Baker; 3 p.m. Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m. Rev. Prebendary Kempe; 8.15 p.m. Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m. Rev. C. W. Furse, Vicar of Cuddesdon.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m. Rev. Professor Mommery; 7 p.m. Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth.
MONDAY, APRIL 24.	
Society of Antiquaries, anniversary, 2 p.m.	Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. Professor Monier Williams on the Vaimava Religion.	Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
	Actuaries' Institute, 7 p.m.
	Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, opening of exhibition.
TUESDAY, APRIL 25.	
St. Mark, Evangelist and Martyr. Moon's first quarter, 6.56 a.m.	British Orphan Asylum, festival, Willis's Rooms.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. Dr. E. B. Tylor on the History of Customs and Beliefs.	Hibbert Lectures, Professor Kuenen, St. George's Hall (and on Thursday), 11 a.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. Papers by General Pitt Rivers and Mr. E. H. Man.	British and Foreign School Society, anniversary, 1 p.m.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. Discussion on the Gas Engine, and Mr. L. F. Vernon-Harcourt on Harbours and Estuaries on Sandy Coasts.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m. Hon. Noel Shores on the Character and Social Industry of the Inhabitants of China, Japan, and Formosa.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.	Institute of Chemistry, 8 p.m. Discussion on the Ethics of Professional Chemistry.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. Dr. Symes Thompson on Physic—four days.	Races: Curragh and Newmarket Meetings.
	Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26.	
London Institution, anniversary, noon.	Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.
Botanical Society Exhibition, 2 p.m.	Royal Society of Literature, anniversary, 4.30 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m. Colonel C. E. Webber on Telephonic Communication.
Bach Choir, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.	
THURSDAY, APRIL 27.	
Marriage of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, to Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont.	Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. Professor Dewar on the Metals.	Inventors' Institute, 7 p.m.
Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m. Mr. W. Bird on the Berlin Metropolitan Railway.	Philharmonic Society, 8 p.m. Rubinstein's "Paradise Lost."
Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m. Mr. A. Stroh on Attraction and Repulsion due to Sonorous Vibrations.	Albert Hall, Bazaar for Society for Promoting Female Welfare (3 days). Earlswood Asylum for Idiots, elections.
	Society of Arts, 8 p.m. Mr. S. G. Thomas and Mr. Percy C. Gilchrist on the Manufacture of Steel from Phosphoric Pig Iron.
FRIDAY, APRIL 28.	
Royal Academy, private view.	Society of Arts, 4 p.m. Dr. Richardson on National Education.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. Professor Abel on Some Dangerous Properties of Dusts, 9 p.m.	Sacred Harmonic Society, Handel's "Solomon," 7.30 p.m.
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.	Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Browning Society, 8 p.m.	
SATURDAY, APRIL 29.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. Mr. F. Pollock on the History of the Science of Politics.	Zoological Society, anniversary, 4 p.m.
	Society of Schoolmasters, 3 p.m.
	Alexandra Palace, Musical Festival.

A COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

The Dutch people have resolved upon an enterprise which ought to secure the sympathy and co-operation of Great Britain and other countries with colonial possessions. The British exports to Holland and its dependencies in 1880 amounted in value to considerably over forty-six millions sterling, while the imports from those places were valued at more than twenty-eight and a half millions. These facts afford some idea of the extent of Great Britain's intercourse with the Netherlands, and suggest a community of interest which must prevent this country from feeling indifferent to the tendencies of Dutch enterprise. The undertaking in which Holland is now engaged is the promotion of an "International Exhibition of Colonial Objects and of General Exportation," which is to be held in Amsterdam, the commercial capital of the Netherlands, in the months from May to October next year. The Dutch are proud of Amsterdam, especially since its brilliant success in making for itself direct communication with the sea; and it is a committee of the most influential of Amsterdam's citizens who have been intrusted with the organisation of the projected Exhibition. As London, Paris, Vienna, Philadelphia, Melbourne, and other cities which have been the scenes of "world's shows," Holland claims the privilege and honour of taking the initiative in organising a concourse between the various colonising peoples such as has never yet taken place. And the committee are confident that this Exhibition will prove of immense interest, and throw a new light on colonies in general. No one can doubt that there is yet a good deal to learn about far-away countries and peoples, their powers, and their needs; and the Colonial Exhibition at Amsterdam may be expected to increase greatly the knowledge on these subjects, to the advancement of civilisation and the benefit of trade and commerce. It is in contemplation to divide the great show into five departments, devoted respectively to the exhibition of colonial products, the display of goods suitable for export to the colonies, a retrospective exhibition of fine and industrial arts from the earliest ages, special and partly temporary exhibitions, and national and scientific lectures and meetings. The second department will, of course, embrace in its scope all that belongs or relates to the general export trade, and here a vast space is to be set apart for industry as applied to the transformation of matter. We only give an outline of the Dutch project; but it will serve to show how comprehensive the Exhibition at Amsterdam is likely to be, and how full of interest it must be to Great Britain and her Colonies. To enable those who wish to exhibit, the Committee has sent to all the Consuls of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Great Britain the necessary information—such as the general regulations, programmes, and demands for admission.

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PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

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THE DOWAGER.

I remember that the noble family of SydeWynde were all much impressed by Anne, Marchioness of Boltington. Any reference to that gorgeous lady was sufficient to command their attention even in times of toothache or five minutes before a hunt breakfast in the country. The present Marquis was but a very small party compared with his overwhelming relative by marriage, and, except that he had occasion now and then to bless himself because his father had made so judicious a choice on his second nuptials, his hereditary estate of nineteen acres had nothing in common with the grandeur of "Beechwood," which ill-informed people sometimes called Lady Boltington's (Anne) dower house. After mentioning the tokens of respect paid to her by a peer of his exalted rank and his belongings, it is needless to add that the Marchioness Anne possessed a large fortune, entirely under her own control. Her Ladyship's father (Tom Bilkins, of Manchester, who did so sharp a business with Japan when it was first opened to British enterprise) rather encouraged her idea of enlisting in the ranks of the aristocracy when she first made this bold idea known to him; but he took care that she should do so under easy conditions. He, therefore, looked for the right sort of coronets, and as there was only one fat middle-aged Duke in the market, rather out of fashion too, he bid for the best Marquis in the stock just then. He did not grudge what he paid for the nobleman, though it was, as he often observed in after days, "rather beyond the price current," but he insisted that, the cash once handed over to his Lordship, there all financial transactions between them should end. Grip, Holdfast, Clench, Binder, and Grip, the eminent conveyancers, drew the settlements, which were unusually stringent in their provisions; and when the most honorable Altamont-Savory-Keane-SydeWynde, third Marquis of Boltington, had spent his own purchase money he departed upon foreign travel, as had been the custom of his predecessors since the first Marquis had paid the debts of the Prince Regent and ruined himself.

Fortunately, the Lord who had given a title to the pretty Manchester girl died within a reasonable time. She had behaved very kindly to him, paying his tailors' bills now and then, and allowing him quite enough for pocket-money; but he was an incurable gambler, and when he departed this life, after a run of ill-luck at hazard, it was certainly a relief. The new Marquis was a much more reasonable person. He had, luckily for himself, not been an eldest son, and only dropped into the succession by accident, as collateral heir. He was then a decent sort of fellow, who had a small appointment in the Customs or the Excise, and kept fowls in a back garden at Kentish Town. Of course, when he came into the family honours, his pursuits were modified. The Dowager knew far too well what was due to herself not to be good to him. She sent for him, indeed, to call upon her the day after he had taken his seat in the Legislature, and promised to continue the weekly pay which she had allowed to his deceased kinsman, till she could do something still better for him. Shortly afterwards, too, on the eve of a borough election, where the votes of her tenantry were much wanted, she got him made commissioner of something, which was in reality a



"The eminent conveyancers, Grip, Holdfast, Clench, Binder, and Grip, drew the settlements."

snug sinecure worth fifteen hundred a year. She always felt generously towards the man who bore her name, helped him to rear his numerous offspring; and even after he was provided for she continued his allowance to his eldest son, and promised it should go with the title if he behaved himself. All she exacted was obedience, and she got it to her heart's content.

She never cared to marry again, or, with her property, she would not have wanted for offers among the upper classes. She wisely chose, however, to remain free, and went a great deal into society. No party recorded in the *Morning Post* was ever considered complete without her; and her stately carriage, with three footmen in bag-wigs hanging on behind, made an imposing figure on drawingroom days at Court. People in high places were fond of her, because she wanted nothing, and had a great deal to give away. Besides, she was not young enough to be a flirt, and not old enough to be a bore. Her dinners were admirable, and she gave a great many of them. Her country house at Beechlands, which Tom Bilkins had bought after glorious news from the China seas, was one of the finest show-places in England, and the Dowager had made it thoroughly comfortable. General SydeWynde, an elderly military officer who was a competent judge of wine, managed her cellar, and performed the delicate duties of her chief butler; his brother, a Yorkshire squire, replenished her stables; and Lady Selina SydeWynde, daughter of the second Marquis, and still unmarried at fifty-five, was lieutenant over her household, she only acting on judiciously-selected occasions as commander-in-chief. So the world had nothing to say against her. She surrounded herself with SydeWyns, and dealing so impartially with them that no one of them could pretend to be greater than his fellows, or to hold an undue share of her favours. She gave ecclesiastical benefices in her patronage to three of them; she put one in the army, two in the navy, as the more patriotic service, and there was a whole company of little SydeWyns scattered about on the foundations of public schools through her influence with trustees and head masters.

Thus, gradually, she came to wield a real and permanent authority over the great world of London. Both Court and Ministries found her useful, for she learned how to bring together people who wanted to see each other, and was a charming hostess. An invitation to her house was everywhere recognised as a brevet of social rank, and her introduction could open many of the best drawing-rooms in Europe. Cabinets were formed in her boudoir over the caravan tea, which was served in Sévres cups of an afternoon; and matches by the dozen were made in her conservatory. Her town house was one of the best in Carlton-gardens, and lay right in the midst of the world of fashion and politics. Every politician also knew that it was quite safe to visit her, and that Boltington House was neutral ground. They could go there without being pestered to do anything unreasonable, and if a negotiation had to be gingerly managed between rival Premiers or Secretaries of State they could talk over the hotter questions without compromising themselves; and an intelligent good-natured woman, who is always rich, free, and at home when wanted, can do wonders in such cases.

The Marchioness (Anne) was truly grand as a pacificator. She could use just the arguments wanted for reconciling people who are offended with each other. She could make point-blank appeals to the interest of one person and to the feelings of another. It was known that her influence was powerful enough to do anything in reason, and that which could not be done through her could hardly be done at all. She was perfectly well aware of the tone and temper of society concerning all social disputes, and had heard the opinions of the highest personages in the realm about them. Her advice, therefore, was worth having when she could be persuaded to give it; and it sometimes astonished her to see how many illustrious people were glad to know what she thought of their affairs. Prelate and Judge, captains of great renown, place-hunters who would not have spoken of their hopes to their own brothers or sons talked over them with her, for one of the secrets of her power was that she was always loyal to the trust reposed in her. Once, and it was said to be the rarest thing that ever happens in this country, there was a murmur of enthusiasm when she appeared at a Royal garden-party, for as she entered, a very model of gracious dignity, the first lady in the land advanced some steps, then took her by both hands and kissed her. It was whispered that something had happened in connection with one of the Princes; but this was mere surmise, and nothing ever transpired to confirm the rumour. All the world saw or heard was that Royalty was pleased, and that whatever the Marchioness (Anne) had done had been well done.

So two generations of her friends and admirers passed by, and she who had been always wise and gentle became venerable also. As extreme old age came upon her she went out less, but her reception days were thronged by all that was beautiful and renowned in England. She began to give away several of the most splendid of her jewels and personal ornaments. Her famous pearls from the Potemkin collection went to Mable SydeWynde on her wedding with Lord Gale. A great Brazilian diamond, which had belonged to the Princely Chandos, was a bridal gift to her sister, who married Mr. Tempest, the rich Australian. Some of the finest of her Indian shawls went to others of the race whose title she bore. But it came at last to be noticed that a little girl with wondering blue eyes and golden hair was always with her. She was known as plain Miss Alice Smith, a distant relative of My Lady's father, till people came to speak of her as the great heiress. When the present Lord Boltington's eldest son won the Victoria Cross in Zululand, the Marchioness (Anne) made a match between them.

Professor Humphry, M.D., F.R.S., senior surgeon to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, has been re-elected a member of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons of England for a period of five years.—At a meeting of the council on the 13th inst. the Jacksonian Prize was awarded to Dr. William Alexander, of Bedford-street, Liverpool, for his essay on the pathology and surgical treatment of diseases of the hip-joint. Mr. Alexander, who pursued his studies at the Queen's University, Ireland, whence he graduated M.D., with gold medal and exhibition, 1870, was admitted a Fellow of the College of Surgeons by examination, June 14, 1877, is the author of valuable contributions to surgical science.

Yesterday week the Devonshire Chamber of Agriculture passed a resolution in favour of the speedy creation of representative county boards.—At a meeting of the Chester Chamber of Agriculture last Saturday the Duke of Westminster remarked on the unsatisfactory state of the land laws, but feared Government would be unable to deal with them this Session. He declared himself favourable to legislation giving compensation for unexhausted improvements.—The Bath and West of England Agricultural Society will hold its annual exhibition this year for the second time at Cardiff, and it has been arranged that the meeting shall be opened on Whit Monday, and be kept open for the remainder of the Whitsun week. The local committee have added a liberal amount to the prize-list for special local premiums.

FINE ARTS.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

Notwithstanding the recent addition of some half-dozen new members, we hardly remember an exhibition of this society so poor as a whole as that which opened on Monday last. One may pace two thirds of the gallery and have the attention scarcely arrested forcibly by any work at once fine and important. Several causes have combined to this result. The Institute could probably display quite as much ability as the parent society, but much of this remains latent for the reasons that so many of its members (besides those on the honorary list) are oil-painters, who are yearly drawn more away from water-colours by their successes in the stronger medium; while many others expend most of their energies in designing for the wood engravers. On this occasion, among the usual contributors who are absent altogether are Messrs. Herkomer, E. J. Gregory, Seymour Lucas, Boughton, A. C. Gow, and Wolf. Then several other leading members are very sparingly represented. Mr. J. D. Linton, for instance, has but one single-figure costume study (58) of a lady in a greenish yellow satin robe with a lute;—the face and hand beautifully modelled, the colouring artistically qualified with tone, but comparatively uninteresting. Mr. Small sends a version of an oil-picture already exhibited representing men from a life-boat rescuing "Survivors" (150) of a wreck from the rigging of the sunken ship. It is a sensational subject very effectively treated, but the interest is not novel for the reason indicated. G. Clausen has but one small drawing (138) of a man and boy carrying faggots of wood in the twilight; it is, however, remarkable for its sentiment and grave tone; it might be by a French painter of similar subjects. F. W. W. Topham, also, is represented by one drawing only, No. 47, a scene beneath the porch of an Italian Gothic church, with a lady passing a poor woman seated with her babe at her breast on the steps, with the exclamation "Poveretta" (as intimated by the title), but with no apparent intention of offering more active sympathy. The expression of the lady's face is, however, enigmatical. Charles Green has two drawings—one (65) of a clown putting his performing dogs through their tricks before the audience of a provincial circus; the other, and to us far preferable, of a draper showing his "Summer Goods" (22) to a fair customer in a huge poke bonnet and a high-waisted dress of sixty years ago. The brilliant daylight that floods the shop is very skillfully managed.

All these artists are oil-painters, and their absence, or the paucity of their contributions, may possibly be accounted for in part by a relative decline in the demand for water-colour drawings generally, concurrently with the decline of the inflated prices that obtained for drawings by David Cox, Müller, and other masters a few years back. Other painters, however, who are known exclusively, or almost exclusively, as water-colourists, are also not now in force. Mr. T. Collier, for instance, sends but one drawing, though it is of goodly dimensions—No. 157, called "Under the Crag"—a rather uninteresting study of *débris* of grey rocks, with an outlook over a wild heath under a sky of silvery cumuli, very *mouvementé*, but unusually limited in range of colour; the dashing handling, moreover, is carried almost to excess. Mr. T. Walter Wilson has one large and striking drawing, "Good Bye" (34)—a man and woman standing high on the lofty deck of an emigrant-ship as she wears away from the suppositious quay. But it is difficult to realize the spectator's imaginary point of station in order that the bulwarks should appear so high, and the water so far below.

As already intimated, the new members do not largely aid the show. Even regarding Mr. MacWhirter's "Lake of Men-teith" as a sketch merely, we are bound to say that the mannered strokes in sky, water, and foliage are inadmissible, and quite unworthy of an Associate of the Academy. There is considerable merit, both as regards colour and draughtsmanship, in Percy Macquoid's single drawing, "Iconoclasts" (131)—a boy with pistol, his sister by his side, riddling the figures in a stained-glass window. The incident is, however, scarcely probable, and generally this promising young artist may be recommended not to waste good art on trivial subjects. George S. Elgood, a young Nottingham artist, we believe, is an acquisition to the society. His predilection appears to be (like that of Mr. Fulljove when he made his début) for Elizabethan and other old English houses and garden pleasures, of which No. 121 affords a charming example. He is careful, yet unlaboured, in execution, unvulgar in colour, and a nice keeping obtains in his works. Keeley Halswelle's "On the River Below Sonning" is taking, by virtue of its dextrous, decisive handling, but it is deficient precisely in the quality of keeping or harmonious unity, owing to the exaggerated metallic effect. Joseph Knight exhibits nothing of the importance of some drawings with which he has from time to time made a mark; and we only noted in the present examples a tendency to monotonous colouring and formal execution. Randolph Caldecott is very favourably known to the public as a designer for children's books and other publications; but, judged as a painter, distinct from a designer, he has evidently much to learn in technicalities. The excessive use of body colour is unpleasant, to say the least, in his "Scene at Florence" (39) with a procession of the ghastly black-robed brotherhood of the Misericordia bearing a patient to the hospital. In the graceful fancy and humorous characterisation of the "Fancy Ball at Florence" (186) the artist is far more at home; and, as there is no attempt to carry the work to completion as a picture, it is much more satisfactory.

It is our more agreeable duty to record the marked advance made by Messrs. Harry Hine, J. Orrock, and W. W. May. The several contributions of the first are full of unforced suggestions of harmonious colour. Mr. Orrock keeps to the old lines in subject and treatment, but gains in grasp of his materials in strength and decision—see Woodhouse, Leicester (69), and, better still, "In Charnwood Forest" (72). Mr. May, while enlarging the range of his subjects, develops new resources, which are, however, modestly and faithfully employed, according to his wont. Especially commendable are "The Port of Havre" (135) and the sunny scene, "In the Canal, Ostend" (142). J. Aumonier's works are always refined, but his "Old-fashioned Garden" (32) strikes us as just a little too positive in colour. We hardly know what to say of H. J. Stocks' drawings of a lover placing a rose wreath on a sleeping girl (151), and another of a man reclining in reverie during the playing of an organ by a girl, while above him rises a nude figure enveloped in flame and smoke, symbolical of "The Aspiration of a Soul while listening to Music" (184). As draughtsman and colourist Mr. Stocks ranks high here: his models and colouring are derived from elevated Italian sources, and we must sympathise with any aim at spiritual significance in the prosaic world of contemporary art. But the artist's imagination is scarcely inventive; it decidedly needs chastening; and he should beware of the narrow limits between the sublime and the ridiculous. Towneley Green's pleasant, carefully elaborated little figure-pieces with landscape backgrounds will be welcomed; as also will be W. Simpson's skilful records of travel; L. P. Smythe's dainty studies; the architectural pieces by L. Haghe, J. Fulljove, and W. Wyld—with which may be named Harry Johnson's view

of Stonehenge by moonlight (44); the marine pieces of Edwin Hayes; and the still-life of J. Sherrin and Mrs. Duffield. The public will know, too, what to expect from E. M. Wimperis (one of the ablest followers of David Cox), from W. L. Leitch, E. Hargitt, Hugh Carter, and H. B. Roberts. Mr. Hine, senior, so long and deservedly a favourite at this gallery, is represented in his customary subjects; but we fear that the life of his drawings is being sacrificed more and more to excessive softness of gradations. E. H. Corbould, another member of long standing, but a very sparing exhibitor in recent years, sends a large drawing (on canvas, or paper prepared with a similar texture) of Mazepa surrounded with wild horses (102). The draughtsmanship shows a practised hand; and the spirit with which the horses are represented is incontestable. Yet, with all respect for an artist to whom the public owe many fanciful creations, the work seems to us theatrical in conception, and the labourous stippling mechanical, therefore lacking the precious quality of suggestiveness.

The private view of the Exhibition of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours takes place to-day (Saturday), and the exhibition will be open to the public on Monday next.

To-day also a private view takes place of Munkacsy's celebrated picture "Christ before Pilate," at the Conduit-street Gallery, and the gallery will be open to the public next Monday.

The private view of the Royal Academy Exhibition will be held on Friday next, and the Exhibition will be open to the public on the Monday following.

The private view of the Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition will take place next Saturday, and the exhibition will be open to the public on the following Monday.

The very important collection of foreign pictures formed by Mr. J. S. Forbes, which includes several of the finest works by Israels, will be sold at Messrs. Christie's to-day (Saturday) and Monday next.

The spring exhibition of modern water-colour drawings at the Royal Pavilion Gallery, Brighton, was opened on Thursday.

Her Majesty has given her patronage to the Academy of Arts which is being formed in North Wales, which will be known as "The Royal Cambrian Academy."

Sir S. Baker presided yesterday week at the distribution of prizes at the Newton Abbot Art Exhibition. The prizes were distributed by the Dowager Countess of Morley.

Between nine and ten thousand pictures, big and little, bad and good, have been submitted to the Council of the Royal Academy this year, being the largest number on record.

The exhibition of drawings organised at the Mansion House by the Coachmakers' Company and by St. Mark's School for Coachmakers closed yesterday week with the distribution of prizes by the Lord Mayor.

The Copyright Committee of the Law Amendment Society have not been inactive since the withdrawal at the close of the last Session of Parliament of their Bill dealing with copyright in works of literature, music, the drama, and the fine arts. The promoters consider that the best action for the present Session will be, in the first place, to proceed with a Bill confined to the requirements of the fine arts and photography only, leaving music and the drama to be dealt with by them hereafter. The committee have, therefore, introduced such a measure into Parliament. It has been drawn substantially on the lines of the Royal Academy's memorial to her Majesty's Government, which received the warm support of artists generally. When the Committee shall have succeeded in their efforts in this direction, they will again take up the other branches of copyright. The present Bill is "to amend and consolidate the law of copyright in works of fine art and in photographs, and for repressing the commission of fraud in the production and sale of such works." It is proposed that the duration of copyright should extend in the case of paintings and sculpture to thirty years after the death of the artist, and in the case of engravings to fifty years from the time of publication. In the case of photographs the term is also to be fifty years; but photographic portraits are not to be sold or exhibited in shop windows without consent of the person photographed.

The Duke of Westminster has made an offer to the Vestry of St. George's (Hanover-square), on behalf of himself, Mr. Cubitt, and Mr. Sloane Stanley, the owners of certain frontages in Grosvenor-road, to plant plane-trees along the Embankment between Claverton-street and the railway station near Chelsea-bridge-road.

The principal railway companies of the kingdom have completed a series of very important returns, extending over a fortnight, as to the number of parcels of seven, fourteen, twenty-eight, and fifty-six pounds carried during that time. The return also includes valuable information as to the conveyance of insured parcels in locked-up hampers from town to town, and the proportion of parcels for rural districts.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

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| <p>ALLEN AND CO.
On Board a Union Steamer. A Compilation by Captain B. P. Oliver. To which is added "A Sketch Abroad." By Miss Davenport.
Private Theatricals. By an Old Stager.</p> <p>BENTLEY AND SON.
Jack Urquhart's Daughter. A Novel. By Pamela Sneyd. 2 vols.</p> <p>BLACKWOOD AND SONS.
More than Kin. A Novel. By M. F. CARRILL, PETER, and GALPHE.
Familiar Wild Flowers. Figures and Described by F. Edward Hulme. Third Series. With Forty Coloured Plates.
Popular Shilling Library—English Journalism and the Men Who Have Made It. By Charles Pebody.</p> <p>CHAPMAN AND HALL.
History of the Elementary School Contest in England. By Francis Adams.
Lady Deane, and Other Stories. By Mrs. Leith Adams. 3 vols.</p> <p>CHATTO AND WINDUS.
Chap-Books of the Eighteenth Century. With Facsimiles, Notes, and Introduction. By John Ashton.
Ireland Under the Land Act: Letters contributed to the "Standard" Newspaper. By E. Cant-Wall.
Familiar Studies of Men and Books. By Robert Louis Stevenson.
A Defence of Zululand and Its King. Echoes from the Bluebooks. By Lady Florence Dixie.</p> <p>DEAN AND SON.
Debrett's Preface, Baronetage, and Knightage and Companionage. Illustrated with 1400 Armorial Bearings. Edited by Dr. Robert H. Mair. Royal Edition, 1882.</p> <p>HAMILTON, ADAMS, and CO.
Don Pedro the Cruel. A Historical Tragedy. By James Prior.</p> <p>"HOME WORDS" OFFICE.
Talks with the People. By Men of Mark—Vol. III.: Prince Leopold. By A. J. Symington. Edited by the Rev. Charles Bullock.</p> <p>KELLY AND CO.
Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes. Annual Edition.
Lockwood and Co.
Grammaire des Grammaires. With numerous Exercises and Examples. By</p> | <p>Dr. V. de Fiva. With an Appendix on the History and Etymology of the French Language.</p> <p>LONGMANS, GREEN, and CO.
Wintering in the Riviera; with Notes of Travel in Italy and France, and Practical Hints to Travellers. By William Miller. With Illustrations. Second Edition.
Lays of Ancient Rome, with Ivory and the Armada. By Lord Macaulay. New Ed.</p> <p>LOW AND CO.
Low's Handbook to the Charities of London for 1882. By Charles Mackeson. Chess Practice. By H. E. Bird.
Nordenskiöld's Voyage Round Asia and Europe. A Popular Account of the North-East Passage of the "Vega." By A. Hovgaard. Translated from the Danish by H. L. Brækstedt. Three Maps and the 47 Original Illustrations.
How John Bull Lost London; or, The Capture of the Channel Tunnel. By "Grip."
Narratives of State Trials in the Nineteenth Century. First Period, 1801–1850. By G. Leith Brown. 3 vols.
An Elementary History of Art: Architecture, Sculpture, Painting. By N. D'Alverny. Second Edition. With Introduction by Professor Roger Smith.
Wanderings South and East. By Walter Cootes. Maps and 47 Wood Engravings.</p> <p>MACHILLAN AND CO.
English Men of Letters. Charles Lamb: by Alfred Alinger.</p> <p>MURRAY.
Speeches and Addresses of the Earl of Dufferin. Edited by Henry Milton.
Men and Events of My Time in India. By Sir Richard Temple, Bart.</p> <p>NELSON AND SONS.
Rambles in Rome. By S. Russell Forbes. With Maps, Plans, and Illustrations.</p> <p>PAUL AND CO.
Poems of English Heroism. Collected and Arranged by A. C. Anshmutz.</p> <p>SMITH, ELDER, and CO.
Irish Legends, and Others. By M. Arnold.
TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY.
Buried in Secret, or, The Poor Refugee. By Rupert Wain.</p> <p>WARD, LOCK, and CO.
Old Faiths in New Light. By Newman Smith.</p> <p>WHITE AND CO.
Poems. By Mrs. C. B. Langston.</p> |
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VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Our readers will recollect a series of illustrations of the "American Franklin Search Expedition," consisting of sketches taken by Mr. H. W. Klutschak, a Bohemian artist. He accompanied Lieutenant Schwatka's party from New York to find traces and relics of the unfortunate North-West Passage explorers, Sir John Franklin and the officers and crews of the Erebus and Terror, lost in the Arctic regions so long since as 1847. Another of the party, Mr. W. H. Gilder, the second in command, who was special correspondent of the *New York Herald*, has now completed and published his narrative. This makes an interesting volume, entitled *Schwatka's Search* (Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington). The expedition, which went out in June, 1878, and returned in August, 1880, under the patronage of the New York Geographical Society, was composed of five persons—namely, Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka (of Polish lineage), a cavalry officer of the United States Army; Mr. W. H. Gilder, Mr. H. W. Klutschak, Frank Melms, an experienced whaler, and Joseph Eberbieng, an old comrade of Captain Hall and Dr. Hayes in their Arctic explorations some years ago. They were conveyed by a whaling-vessel to the north-west coast of Hudson's Bay, near Chesterfield Inlet, about 64 deg. N. latitude, and there landed. Towards the end of summer, they formed a camp on shore, named after Judge Daly, of New York, and abode there all through the winter of 1878. In February, they made an excursion southward to Marble Inlet, where they visited some American whaling-ships laid up for the winter. Information got from the Esquimaux, and from the sailors who had been in the northern archipelago, determined Lieutenant Schwatka to travel with sledges overland, in the summer of 1879, and to cross Simpson Strait from Adelaide Peninsula to King William Land. This overland journey of four hundred miles, in a northerly direction, by way of Wager river and Hayes river and Montreal Island, with the aid of friendly Esquimaux tribes and of their useful dogs, was prosperously performed. The expedition was further assisted by the Netchilliks and the Ootjooliks, tribes dwelling on the shores of Simpson Strait, which piece of water they crossed, and made a thorough examination of all the western and south-western shores of King William Land. It was here that the survivors of Sir John Franklin's party, in 1848, after the loss of their ships, finally endeavoured to make their way southward, to the American mainland, in the hope of ascending Back's River and so reaching Hudson's Bay. The result of Schwatka's discoveries is to leave no doubt that they perished in this attempt, dying probably of disease and hunger, on the coast of King William Land, probably near Washington Bay. There is no reason to doubt the story of Ahlangyah, the woman who says that she and her companions met some white men there, and that she afterwards saw the tent, with dead bodies, and with many articles belonging to them, at the head of Terror Bay. But we can attach little value to the wild notion of the Esquimaux or Inuits, that the white men had been eating each other's flesh, or to other fantastic ideas concerning them, such as that of one having a gold watch fastened by a chain "to his ears." The extreme simplicity and ignorance of those people would allow them to imagine such fabulous incidents, related after the lapse of thirty-two years, and the character of Ogzeuckjeuwock, as "medicine-man" of his tribe, would incline him to a fabulous exaggeration of this matter. The description of finding the grave of Lieutenant John Irving, third officer of the Terror, in Collinson Inlet, has a pathetic and romantic interest, which will have remained in the minds of those who read of it in our Journal a twelvemonth ago. They will remember that his bones were sent home to be interred, with Christian rites, by the care of his family at Edinburgh, as we noticed at the time. Lieutenant Schwatka's party, after devoting the summer of 1879 to King William Land, as far north as Cape Felix, in lat. 70 deg. N., returned to the south by way of Back's River, or the Great Fish River, travelling through the winter months, a feat which no Europeans had ever done before. They lived entirely upon the produce of the country, shooting reindeer and bears, seals and walrus, and catching fish; while they imitated some Esquimaux fashions of lodging and clothing. The cold in January was sometimes as great as 70 deg. below zero; and it is probable that no experience of overland travel in the Arctic Regions has been equally severe. Mr. Gilder's narrative is plainly and soberly written, and will doubtless command its proper share of attention.

We may also remind the readers of this Journal, with reference to the next book under notice, that our pages have been enriched with some of the sketches of Borneo, by Mr. Carl Bock, whose handsome volume is published by Sampson Low and Co. It bears the title, *The Head-Hunters of Borneo*, a Narrative of Travel up the Mahakkam and down the Barito, which are, of course, the names of two rivers. These are in the south-east region of that large island, quite remote from the country which has recently been placed by the native Sultans under the administration of a British trading Company. Mr. Bock is a scientific zoologist, who had gone out to the Dutch East Indies, in 1878, under the patronage of the late Marquis of Tweeddale. The Dutch Governor-General in Sumatra gave him a commission to explore the less known parts of Borneo, first the district of Koetei, on the east coast, with the Mahakkam river, then the interior country, and to descend another large river to a different coast of the island, at which he arrived in a southerly direction. The whole of this region, we understand, is claimed as under the Dutch sovereignty or protectorate; but some of its tribes are extremely wild, and the authority of the Malay Sultans is limited to those within actual reach. The first place visited by Mr. Bock was Tangaroeng, with its port, Samarinda, which is on the shore of the Strait of Macassar, opposite the island of Celebes. He was frankly welcomed by the Sultan, Mohammed Suliman, who appears to be a good-humoured fellow, though addicted to cock-fighting and other idleness. Mr. Bock went up the river Mahakkam, and northward to Long Wai, staying there seven weeks among the Dyaks, whose peculiar manners and customs he describes in six entertaining chapters. His graphic power with the pencil, as well as with the pen, is used to present that singular race of people in such vivid portraiture, that they seem almost living in this attractive book. The large coloured lithographs of their robust figures, often partly nude, and the delineations of their costumes, houses, furniture, and utensils, excel most of the illustrations of travellers' narratives that have lately appeared. There are thirty chromo-lithographs, with some engravings of portraits or animals, and a useful map. The author, having returned from his northward excursion, set forth again, to ascend the Mahakkam in a westerly direction, aided by the Sultan's steam-yacht, built at Glasgow, and accompanied by his Highness and suite most of the way. The Sultan's loitering habits made this honour rather a hindrance to the long and difficult journey that Mr. Bock had before him. At Moera Pahou, the farthest advanced inland settlement of the Malays in the Koetei province, he made his first acquaintance with the reputed cannibals of Borneo, the Tring Dyaks, some of whom happened to be visiting that place. The head-hunting exploits of this ferocious tribe, and

their habitations of cruelty full of human skulls, are spoken of with terror by their peaceable Dyak neighbours, who refuse to associate with them; while the Malays, of course, as good Mohammedans, regard them much as we should do. The "natural man," if we come to know him, is not a very noble or amiable creature, but a rather nasty sort of cunning, savage beast. Sibau Mobang, the cannibal chief of the Trings, with whom this author had an interview while sketching his portrait, had just eaten "the hands and brains" of seventy slaughtered human victims, men, women, and children. He told Mr. Bock, indeed, that "his people did not eat this flesh every day," but that of various animals and birds, with rice and wild fruits. They have not the excuse of the Polynesian cannibals, who formerly could get little or no animal food, in their small islands, without devouring each other. It must not be supposed that all the Dyaks of Borneo, though barbarous and superstitious, are morally vile; on the contrary, says Mr. Bock, "robberies and theft are entirely unknown among them; they are also very truthful." They show great respect for their wives, and are very fond of their children; they marry early, but have only one wife. Their mental capacity is equal to that of the Malays, while the Dyaks are not so slovenly and lazy as these, and have more inclination to work. "Head-hunting," for the sake of possessing such hideous trophies of their warlike prowess, like scalp-hunting with the North American Indians, seems to be the universal Dyak custom. "You must not get heads," said Mr. Bock to Rajah Sinen and the fat chief of Long Wahou, speaking their native language; "but a doubtful smile," he tells us, "was all the reply to my proposition." The expedition inland, leaving the main river and the steam-boat, to pass up the lesser streams in five praus or native canoes, and subsequently marching through a forest across the border country, descended on Christmas Day, 1879, to the valley of the Barito in the territory of Doeseen, under the Dutch Government, at Fort Teweh or Lotoentoer. The author, perhaps for reasons of official reserve, has little to tell us about the Dutch administration of Southern Borneo. He briefly relates the fact of his going down, with the Sultan of Koetei, to the mouth of the Barito, the commercial port of Bandjermasin, where Mr. Bock disembarked for Java. A second narrative contained in this volume is that of his "Journneys in Sumatra," in August, 1878, along the mountainous west coast, which displays much beautiful scenery and many curiosities of zoological research.

Absorbing is not too strong an epithet to apply to such a book as *Men and Events of my Time in India*: by Sir Richard Temple, Bart., etc. (John Murray), a large handsome volume, containing a most interesting but quite unvarnished account of persons encountered and experiences undergone during a long and successful career in India. The author, who has left his own mark upon the history of our Indian Empire, began his course of notable, if not brilliant, service in the East thirty-five years ago as a "writer" under "John Company," and in 1877 "received charge of the Governorship of Bombay" after having fulfilled high functions as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It stands to reason, then, that he must have been brought into personal communication with some of the most illustrious among the many illustrious administrators of Indian affairs, as well as with the chief performers of the most splendid military achievements at a very momentous and critical period; and as he confines himself, for the most part, to persons and things with whom and in which he was himself more or less intimately engaged, his narrative, his sketches, and his judgments are invested with the peculiar charm and weight which, when the narrator, sketcher, and judge has unimpeachable credentials in each capacity, belong to whatever we receive at first hand. It would be impossible to convey within reasonable compass an adequate idea of the many subjects upon which an opinion is expressed, of the many events which are more or less briefly described, and of the characters which are more or less fully delineated in the volume; but it is possible to mention certain facts which will whet the appetite of readers and show them what an abundant and what a tempting feast is set before them. Let it be premised that there is a copious index, which will of itself suffice to convince anybody who runs an eye through it that the book is a delightful if not a dainty dish to set before a king or a commoner. The most interesting portions of the work, however, are undoubtedly those in which the "stars of India," to use the expression in more than one sense, with a sort of literal as well as figurative meaning, are the subject of discourse or of simple description. It is a grand series of constellations, made up not only of English but also of "native" luminaries. For the writer was happily inspired when it occurred to him that his "countrymen desire to know something in regard to the character of those native princes who have proved themselves the loyal feudatories of the empire," something also about "eminent native statesmen," something, too, about "native worthies who are well known to the European community in India," something, moreover, about "the missionaries whose talents were equal to their zeal and piety." A pretty full and very sympathetic account is given of James Thomason, one of our earliest and best provincial Governors in India, a wonderful man, whose deeds and merits have hitherto been insufficiently appreciated, for want of information, by Englishmen at home; and a fair amount of space is devoted to the career of another provincial Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, whose principles of policy are said to have borne much resemblance to those of James Thomason, and with whose qualities and administrative ability we are all well acquainted. The best testimony to the worth of James Thomason is contained in the following statements:—"John Lawrence in the days of his greatness would often declare that as a civil administrator he dropped his flag to Thomason;" and "when receiving decorations in after years, Montgomery (Sir Robert) said that he felt almost unworthy, because Thomason had died undecorated." The author of the volume, having had "the advantage of serving in a confidential capacity" under both James Wilson and Samuel Laing, the former of whom may be considered very justly to have fallen a victim to his patriotic exertions, has explained, with some detail, the financial policy of those two eminent servants of their country, and has narrated, with all the accuracy which official intimacy enabled him to employ, the story of Mr. Wilson's short but useful term of life, closed by a premature death, in India. Nor are the legal "stars" forgotten; the names of Sir Henry Sumner Maine and of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen are duly honoured, and a proper tribute is paid for services rendered by those learned but very dissimilar jurists. But one "star" differs from another "star" in glory; and it is, therefore, only in accordance with the fitness of things that the most conspicuous places should be assigned to such distinguished personages as the "noble pair" of Lawrences, John and Henry or Henry and John, and "the greatest Governors-General that have ever held supreme command in India," among whom one of those two brothers asserts his position of right beside Dalhousie, the "Great Proconsul," beside "Clemency Canning," and beside

the murdered Mayo. Nor are the administrations of Lord Hardinge, Lord Northbrook, and Lord Lytton passed over without notice; and even Lord Ellenborough, though not strictly within the author's range, receives a word or two; whilst Lord Elgin, his work, his short tenure of office, and his sudden, untimely death are dealt with succinctly but appreciatively. It is Lord Lawrence on whom the most exhaustive treatment is bestowed, and naturally; for the author acted "as his Secretary in the Punjab, next as the Foreign Secretary to his Government of India, and then as his Financial Councillor." The author draws a contrast, as he would be likely to do, between the India of 1847 and the India of 1881; and, though the result of the process is not calculated to raise an English reader's spirits to a dangerous height, it appears that there is a certainty of improvement effected, and some hope of a good time coming: "when India, as she exists," says the author, "is compared in imagination with India as she ought to be, a feeling of despair supervenes. But courage revives when a retrospect is taken of the latest and most progressive generation which has yet been seen." Unfortunately, there is a doubt whether the time will ever arrive when the "native" and the European shall have ceased to regard one another with that feeling which prevented the writer of a certain epigram from being drawn towards Dr. Fell; and that feeling is a sad hindrance between the would-be improver and the won't-be-improved.

A military correspondent, to whose pencil the readers of this Journal have been indebted for many acceptable sketches, has collected some "Leaves from an Officer's Note-book," under the title, *On and Off Duty*, making a volume of not insignificant appearance (published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.). Captain Samuel Pasfield Oliver, late of the Royal Artillery, and now on the Reserve List, a member of several scientific societies, is the officer to whom we have alluded; and his travelling journals, with subsequent notes and comments, from the year 1860 to 1867 inclusive, will be found to contain a great variety of interesting geographical and ethnological details. These are divided, perhaps a little too ambitiously, into three main regions of the earth, "Turan," "Lemuria," and "Columbia." The first-named portion of Captain Oliver's personal observations is limited to China and Japan, where the lapse of twenty-one years, since his visit to Peking and to Yokohama, may be expected to have put many remarks out of date. "Lemuria," which is not to be found in the Atlas, is the appellation given by some authorities in physical geography and comparative zoology to a supposed lost Continent, of which Madagascar and a few smaller islands in the Indian Ocean are the only visible remains, but which is regarded as the habitation of a peculiar family of the animal world. The Mascarene Isles, that is to say, Mauritius or the Isle of France, Réunion or Bourbon, and Rodriguez, with the Seychelles, and scattered lesser groups, added to Madagascar, would seem to compose this geographical division, which certainly does not belong to Africa, and scarcely to Asia or to Australia, by community of natural productions. Captain Oliver's descriptions of these islands, and remarks concerning what he saw and learnt there, form not the least valuable part of this volume. He has a keen eye for all that is characteristic and humorous or curious in the manners and habits of the native population; and by his frequent quotations from ancient and modern literature, and his reference to homely or foreign examples, these matters are shown as they appear in the light of a wide experience of human nature. The third division of the volume, "Columbia," relates to his journeys and labours on the Central American Isthmus, the San Juan river, Lake Nicaragua and Lake Managua, where Captain Oliver was employed in 1867 with a party intent on pioneering for a navigable route from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. It is not at all unlikely that this route will soon again be brought into notice, as an alternative to the Panama Ship Canal of M. de Lesseps; and the accurate descriptive notes of Captain Oliver will then be perused with close attention. In the meantime, we can recommend all three parts of his collection of journals as pleasant and instructive reading. The volume is adorned with thirty-five wood-engravings, several of which appeared long since in this Journal, and others, of a botanical character, in the *Gardener's Chronicle*. Mr. J. G. Baker, of Kew Gardens, has contributed a scientific chapter on the natural history of Madagascar.

A lively descriptive writer, Mr. F. Francis, in two volumes bearing the alliterative title, *War, Waves, and Wanderings* (Sampson Low and Co.), presents a rapid succession of sketches of travel and adventure in Zululand, Madagascar, Zanzibar, East Africa, the Seychelles, Singapore, Siam, Cochin China, Japan, California, Alaska, and the Aleutian Islands. Here is geographical variety enough, in all conscience; and Mr. Francis, who first meets us as a War Special Correspondent with Lord Chelmsford's army, immediately upon the lamented death of the Prince Imperial, in June, 1879, was fortunate, after the crowning victory of Ulundi, which also he narrates, in a speedy chance of visiting many other parts of the world. He was thus favoured by the friendship of the owner of the steam-yacht Lancashire Witch, then lying in harbour at Durban, Port Natal; in which, having done with the "War," he embarked on the "Waves and Wanderings," and enjoyed many months of cruising about the Indian Ocean, the Malay and East Asiatic coasts, and the North Pacific, with frequent inland sporting excursions, all to the great entertainment of his readers. For his frank high spirits and gust of novelty, in the experiences of such diverse climates, scenes, and nations of men, will be found contagious; and he has plenty of diverting personal anecdotes to beguile the tediousness of a long sea voyage. Of shooting and fishing, and the pursuit of different kinds of game by the eager sportsmen of this jovial party, Mr. Francis has much to relate, and some of his observations will be interesting to the naturalist. The account of his sojourn in Alaska, the north-western part of the American Continent, formerly Russian territory, but now belonging to the United States, occupies a hundred pages of the second volume. This portion of the book contains a good deal of comparatively new information, at least such as we have not often encountered in preceding narratives of travel. There is some real knowledge to be gained by following the author's devious course to those remote places, Kodiak Isle, Cook's Inlet, Chignik Bay, Port Moller, and the Seal Islands, which have not yet been too frequently described. But Mr. Francis everywhere contrives to be amusing, with which most readers will be well contented.

The award of the prize medals offered annually for competition by the Royal Geographical Society among candidates from the various public schools has been made as follows:—The gold medal for physical geography is awarded to Hubert L. Smith, of the Bristol Grammar School; and that for political geography to Frank H. Becker, of Dulwich College. The silver medal for physical geography to Albert R. Sharp, of Dulwich College; and that for political geography to Sydney C. Farlow, of Harrow School. Candidates from Marlborough, Dulwich, the London International, and Liverpool Colleges are distinguished by "honourable mention" with certificates.



THE

FROM THE PICTURE BY R. WYLLIE, ESQ.

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H A N.
THE FRENCH GALLERY.—SEE PAGE 306.

OBITUARY.

VISCOUNT NETTERVILLE.

The Right Hon Arthur James, eighth Viscount Netterville, of Dowth, in the county of Meath, in the Peerage of Ireland, died at St. Alban's place, on the 7th inst., at an advanced age. He was eldest and last surviving son of Mr. Robert William Netterville, of Cruiceth, in the county of Meath, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Bernard, of Ballynagar, and in early life served for some years in the 3rd and 12th Regiments. In 1867 he was adjudged by the House of Lords to be entitled to the ancient viscounty of Netterville, conferred on his ancestor, Nicholas Netterville, of Dowth, April 3, 1622. He married, Oct. 27, 1841, Constantia Frances, second daughter of Sir Edward Joseph Smythe, Bart., of Eshe Hall, in the county of Durham, and by her, who died at Paris, Jan. 21, 1870, leaves an only child, Frances Constantia, wife of M. Charles Viditz. By his Lordship's death without male issue one of the most historic titles of the Irish Peerage becomes extinct.

SIR RICHARD THOMAS GILPIN, BART.

Sir Richard Thomas Gilpin, Bart., of Hockliffe Grange, in the county of Bedford, J.P. and D.L., Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and Hon. Colonel of the Bedfordshire Militia, died at his seat, near Leighton Buzzard, on the 8th inst. He was born Jan. 12, 1801, the only son of Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Gilpin, of Hockliffe, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of Mr. William Wilkinson, and was educated at Rugby, and at Christ's College, Cambridge. He early entered the Army, served in the 14th Light Dragoons and in the Rifle Brigade; was High Sheriff of Bedfordshire in 1850, and represented that county in Parliament, as a Conservative, from 1851 to 1880. He was created a Baronet Feb. 19, 1876.

Sir Richard married, Dec. 13, 1831, Louisa, daughter of General Gore Browne, but by her (who died in 1871) had no issue. His title consequently becomes extinct.

SIR HORATIO HENRY WRAXALL, BART.

Sir Horatio Henry Wraxall, fourth Baronet, whose death is announced, was born Dec. 17, 1832, the second son of Lieutenant Charles Edward Wraxall, by Ellen, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Mudden, and succeeded, at the death of his brother, Sir Frederick Charles Lascelles Wraxall, June 11, 1865, to the baronetcy conferred in 1813 on his grandfather, Sir Nathaniel W. Wraxall, the author of "Historical Memoirs." He married, Feb. 28, 1855, Laura, second daughter of Mr. Edward Hammond, of Richmond, Surrey, but leaves no issue. His brother and heir is now Sir Morville Nathaniel Wraxall, fifth Baronet.

ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM CLIFFORD, BART., C.B.

Admiral Sir William John Cavendish Clifford, Bart., C.B., died at Bournemouth on the 11th inst. He was born Oct. 12, 1814, the eldest son of Admiral Sir Augustus William James Clifford, C.B., Bart. (so created Aug. 4, 1838), for a long time Usher of the Black Rod, by the Lady Elizabeth Frances, his wife, sister of John, fourth Marquis Townshend. He received his education at Eton, entered the Royal Navy in 1829, and became successively Commander in 1847, Rear-Admiral in 1865, Vice-Admiral in 1871, and Admiral in 1877. Sir William succeeded his father Feb. 8, 1877. He died unmarried, and the baronetcy consequently devolves on his next brother, now Sir Robert Cavendish Spencer Clifford, third Baronet, Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod in her Majesty's Household, Colonel late Grenadier Guards. He was born in 1815, and married in 1839, Emmeline, only child of the late Mr. Atwell Lowe, a Judge in India. The late Baronet's younger brother, Charles Cavendish, was formerly M.P., for the Isle of Wight and for Newport, and from 1854 to 1857 Private Secretary to Lord Palmerston.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Charles Moore Luckraft, Senior Lieutenant H.M.S. Cormorant, at Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides. He was second son of Captain Charles Maxwell Luckraft, Governor of the Naval Prison, Lewes.

Mr. Edward Stephens, of Trevornan, J.P. and D.L. for the county of Cornwall, on the 7th inst. He was eldest surviving son of the Rev. Dorell Stephens.

Sarah, Lady Barry, at her residence in Cleveland-square, in her eighty-third year. Her Ladyship was widow of the great architect, Sir Charles Barry, R.A., and daughter of Mr. Samuel Rowsell, of London.

Caroline, Lady Crompton, on the 12th inst., at Dorset-square, aged seventy-six. Her Ladyship was daughter of Mr. Thomas Fletcher, of Liverpool, and widow of Sir Charles Crompton, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. She was married in 1832, and left a widow in 1865.

Mr. Edward Duncan, one of the oldest members of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours, on the 11th inst., at his residence, Upper Park-road, Haverstock-hill. His larger and more important works are chiefly marine subjects. We shall give Mr. Duncan's portrait next week.

Lady Henrietta Scott-Bentinck, at Naples. Her Ladyship was born April 21, 1798, the eldest daughter of William Henry, fourth Duke of Portland, by Henrietta, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of General John Scott, of Balcomie, Fifeshire; and succeeded at the death of her brother, the late Duke, to his Grace's Ayrshire estate.

It is officially announced that enrolled members of the volunteer force who may be injured on duty and rendered thereby incapable of resuming their occupations, will in future be allowed a gratuity not exceeding 3s. 6d. per day, and for a period not longer than six months. The allowance will not be given while the patient may be in a military hospital.

Emigration returns for March show a large increase over the corresponding period of last year, the total number of persons who left the Mersey being 20,410. The foreign element predominated, and nearly equalled the English, Irish, and Scotch combined. The United States took 18,566; Canada, 1576; Australia, 14; South America, 106; the East Indies, 54; the West Indies, 30; China, 5; West Coast of Africa, 49; and the Cape of Good Hope, 10.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

R H B (Frankfort).—We shall endeavour to ascertain the name of the publisher in the course of next week.
F F B (Matlock-Bath).—Your note, for which we are obliged, has been acknowledged through the post.
J P (Birkenhead).—We propose to avail ourselves of the suit-mate, but not immediately.
H E W (Oxford).—Thanks for your letter and card.
P S S (Barking).—Thanks for your letter.
A F M (Manchester).—The correction of your problem is noted. It is under examination.
F G (Midway Park).—Thanks; the problem shall be examined.
INQUIRY.—A book on the subject of chess problems, by Mr. S. Loyd, has been published recently in New York. Apply to Brentano's, 5, Union-square, New York.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 1984, 1985, and 1986 received from John R. Handley (Halifax, N.B.); of No. 1985 from H. N. Van Dyke (Princeton, U.S.A.); and Junior (New London, U.S.A.); of No. 1986 from the Rev. John Wills (Portland, U.S.A.); of No. 1987 from J. R. Blyth and A. Schroeder (Naples).
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1988 received from W. J. Haslam, P. S. Shenale, D. W. (Guernsey), H. Hampton, John R. Ross, and C. J. W. Inter Wood.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1989 received from B. H. C. (Salsbury), Th. A. H. (Lee), P. S. Shenale, D. W. (Guernsey), H. Hampton, George C. Baxter, and E. L. G.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1990 received from H. B. A. Russian Amateur in Paris, W. J. Haslam, Shadforth, Bosworth, Junbo Junior, Schmucke, Ben. Nevis, M. O'Halloran, Harry Springthorpe, E. Casella (Paris), H. H. Noyes, A. Wignmore, Otto Fulder (Ghent), G. Seymour, L. Wyman, A. W. Scrutton, S. Bullen, G. W. Law, F. G. Parlane, W. Hillier, S. Lowndes, J. G. Anstee, G. Foshrooke, Jupiter Junior, A. Harper, A. M. Porter, R. J. Vines, B. H. C. (Salsbury), Carlsake, W. Wood, V. D. H. (Brussels), Th. A. H. (Lee), H. Vivan, James Dobson, Dr. F. St. J. Hall, P. J. P. (Guernsey), R. H. Brooks, G. H. Lodge, A. F. Morley, W. H. Fudge, Rev. R. Gibbins, J. H. Rogers, G. P. S. Shenale, C. W. Crooke, Norman Rumble, Smutch, D. W. (Guernsey), W. J. (Gateside), A. R. Street, H. Hampton, E. J. Winter Wood, B. Reynolds, Bradford Club, John R. Ross, Florence (Exeter), E. Loudon, H. A. L. E. B. A. Sovera, Albert Mass, T. H. Lee Warner, Plevins, Sirina, Rev. S. G. Short, R. Valpy French, D. C. L. Clature, Theodor Willink, F. M. Young, A. H. Empson, Donald Mackay, Alpha, H. W. Richardson, Indigitor, C. Charvatis, J. Bumstead, W. Gibbins, Leo (Dawlish), "Lincoln's Inn," R. A. T. G. R. B. Pearce, E. Emmel, A. C. (Staines), A. Chapman, W. F. Payne, C. S. Wood, Clement Fawcett, Z. Ingold, C. M. Forster, Orlot, P. Johnston, J. A. Green, W. J. Peck, T. Kenny (Dublin), C. S. Salusbury, Cant. Sudbury (Sudolk), W. Furber, Edward, Cryptotype, and Matthew Hendrie (Liverpool).

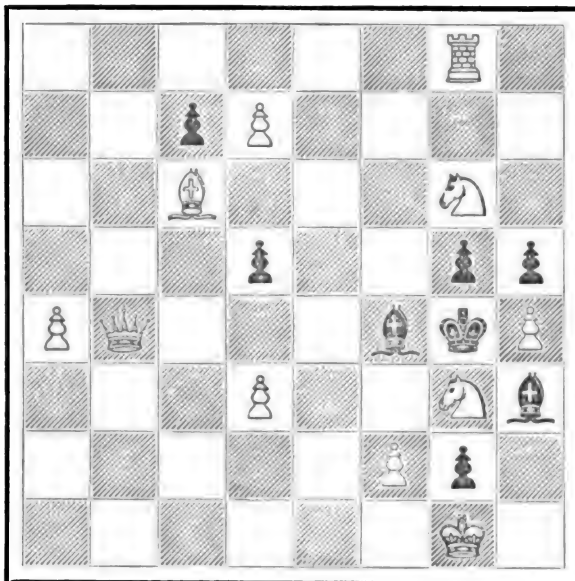
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1989.

WHITE.
1. B to R 4th
2. Q to B 5th (ch)
3. B mates
BLACK.
Kt to Kt 3rd
K takes Q
*If Black play 1. P to R 4th, White continues with 2. Q to K 5th (ch); if 1. K to B 7th, then 2. Q to K 5th (ch); if 1. R to K 5th (ch), then 2. B takes R (ch); if 1. Any other move, then 2. B takes B (ch), &c.

PROBLEM No. 1992.

By JAMES PIERCE, M.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played between Mr. Gossop and Mr. WAINWRIGHT, of the Cambridge University Club.

(King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. K to Q 2nd	Kt takes B
2. P to K B 4th	B to B 4th	20. R takes Kt	Q to R 3rd (ch)
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	21. K to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th
4. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
5. B to Kt 5th	R to Kt 5th		
6. P to K R 3rd	B takes Kt		
7. Q takes B	P takes P		
8. Q takes P	K Kt to K 2nd		
9. P to Q 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd		
10. B takes Kt (ch)	P takes B		
11. Q to B 3rd	Q to R 5th (ch)		
12. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt to K 4th		
	Of course, White cannot capture the Queen.		
13. Q to Kt 2nd	Q to R 4th		
14. R to K B sq	Castles (Q R)		
15. R to B 5th	Q to Kt 3rd		
16. Kt to K 2nd	Q R to K sq		
17. P to Q 4th			
	Best. If White had played the tempting move, 17. Kt to B 4th, Black could have forced the game, as follows:—		
17. Kt to B 4th	B takes R		
18. P takes Q	Kt to B 5th (double ch)		
19. K to Q sq	R to K 5th. Mate.		
17.	B to Kt 5th (ch)		
18. P to B 3rd	Kt to Q 5th (ch)		
	White has a good reply to that move in 24. Q to Kt sq.		
	25. K to B 2nd	P to K 6th	
	26. K to Kt sq	Q to Kt 3rd (ch)	
	27. K to R sq	Q to K 6th	
	28. Q takes Q B P	R to K 2nd	
	29. Q to R 8th (ch)	K to Q 2nd	
	30. Q to B 6th (ch)	K to B sq	
	31. R to Q B 5th	Q to Q 5th (ch)	
	32. Q to R 8th (ch)	K to Q 2nd	
	33. R to Q 5th (ch)	2nd mate next move.	
	32. Kt to B sq, and Black resigned.		

There was some delay in the publication of *Brentano's Chess Monthly* last month, and the number for March only came to hand last week. Mr. Reichelm, of Philadelphia, now edits the games, and the selection this month includes ten hitherto unpublished games played by Mr. Morphy. The problem department is, as usual, marked by variety and excellence; and among the other contents will be found interesting sketches of Mr. Richardson and the late Mr. Bodeu. The April number is promised for the 15th inst., and should therefore be in the hands of English readers in the course of next week.

Last week the imports of cattle and meat from the United States included 326 cattle, 6595 quarters of beef, and 1374 carcasses of mutton.

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Subscriptions must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 198, Strand, in English money; by cheque crossed the Union Bank of London; or by Post-Office Order, payable at the East Strand Post Office, to George C. Leighton, of 198, Strand, London.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 29, 1874), with a codicil (dated Sept. 2 following), of the Right Hon. Catherine, Dowager Countess of Essex, the widow of George, fifth Earl of Essex, late of No. 9, Belgrave-square, who died on Feb. 22 last, was proved on the 6th inst. by Miss Esther Matilda Johnstone, the niece and sole executrix, to whom she gives, devises, appoints, and bequeaths all her real and personal estate absolutely. The value of the personal estate amounts to over £71,000.

The will (dated Feb. 24, 1880) of Mr. Louis Cohen, late of the Stock Exchange, and of No. 84, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, who died on the 15th ult., was proved on the 8th inst. by Lionel Louis Cohen and Alfred Louis Cohen, the sons, Arthur Montefiore Sebag, the grandson, and Francis Alfred Lucas, the great-nephew, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £623,000. The testator bequeaths his Ark (Aron Hakodesh) to his executors, for such person or persons, institution or institutions, as they may think fit; his two largest Siphri Torah (Manuscripts of Hebrew Pentateuch), with all the paraphernalia, to the Wardens of the Great Synagogue, Duke's-place, for the use, subject to certain conditions, of the said synagogue; his two smaller Siphri Torah and all his Hebrew printed books to his son Lionel; the remainder of his books between his four other sons; all his plate between his five sons; his jewellery between his three surviving daughters and his son-in-law, the husband of his deceased daughter; £5000 to the United Synagogue, the interest to be distributed by the council among the Jewish poor of the metropolis; £500 to the Great Synagogue; £300 to the Jewish Board of Guardians; £200 each to the Jewish Hospital and Orphan Asylum, Lower Norwood, the Jews' Free School, Bell-lane, Spitalfields, and the London Hospital; £100 each to the Benevolent Fund for Decayed Members of the Stock Exchange and the Jewish Poor in the Holy Land; £50 each to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, and St. Mary's Hospital; and several other legacies to Jewish charities and institutions, for the Jewish poor, and to the Incumbent of the parish in which he resides, to be distributed among the poor generally. He makes up the fortunes of each of his daughters, Mrs. Adelaide Sebag, Mrs. Henrietta Moses, Mrs. Julia Jessel, and Mrs. Ellen Montagu, with the amount settled upon them on their respective marriages, to £35,000, and in the case of his daughter Mrs. Henrietta Moses, who predeceased him, such money is to be held upon trust for the benefit of her husband and children. Legacies are also bequeathed to godchildren, grandchildren, sister, executors, nephews, nieces, daughters-in-law, sons-in-law, Sir Moses Montefiore, the Chief Rabbi, clerks in the employ of his firm, domestic servants, and others. A special bequest of £30,000 is made to each of his sons, Henry, Lionel, Alfred, Nathaniel, and Benjamin, and the residue of his property, real and personal, is given to or upon trust for his said five sons. All transactions in which he or his firm may have been concerned on the Stock Exchange or otherwise, and whether binding and lawful or not, are particularly directed to be paid by his executors in the usual course of business and according to the custom of the Stock Exchange.

The will (dated Feb. 10, 1869), with two codicils (dated July 2 and Aug. 11, 1881), of Mr. Alfred Kitching, late of Darlington, who died on Feb. 13 last, was proved on the 13th ult. at the Durham district registry by Mrs. Mary Janson Kitching, the widow, John Kitching, the son, Arthur Lucas, and William Harding, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £344,000. The testator leaves to his wife his household furniture, plate, pictures, effects, horses and carriages, and for life £3000 per annum, his property known as Elmfield, and certain house property at Darlington; £200 to the Friends' school at Ayton; £100 each to the Darlington Hospital and Dispensary, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Friends' Foreign Mission Association; to his son John his share of the goodwill and capital of Messrs. Fry, Janson, and Co., and the North Bitchburn Coal Company; to his son Alfred Edward his share of the goodwill and capital of Messrs. Charles Janson, Son, and Co.; and to his son Henry £10,000. There are specific devises of various freehold properties to each of his said sons; and the residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between them.

The will (dated Aug. 20, 1864) of Mr. Alexander Scrimgeour, late of No. 18, Old Broad-street, and of "Whisper," Midhurst, Sussex, who died on Feb. 1 last at sea, was proved on the 5th inst. by Mrs. Anne Esther Scrimgeour, the widow, and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £338,000. The testator gives all his real and personal estate to his wife for her own absolute use and benefit.

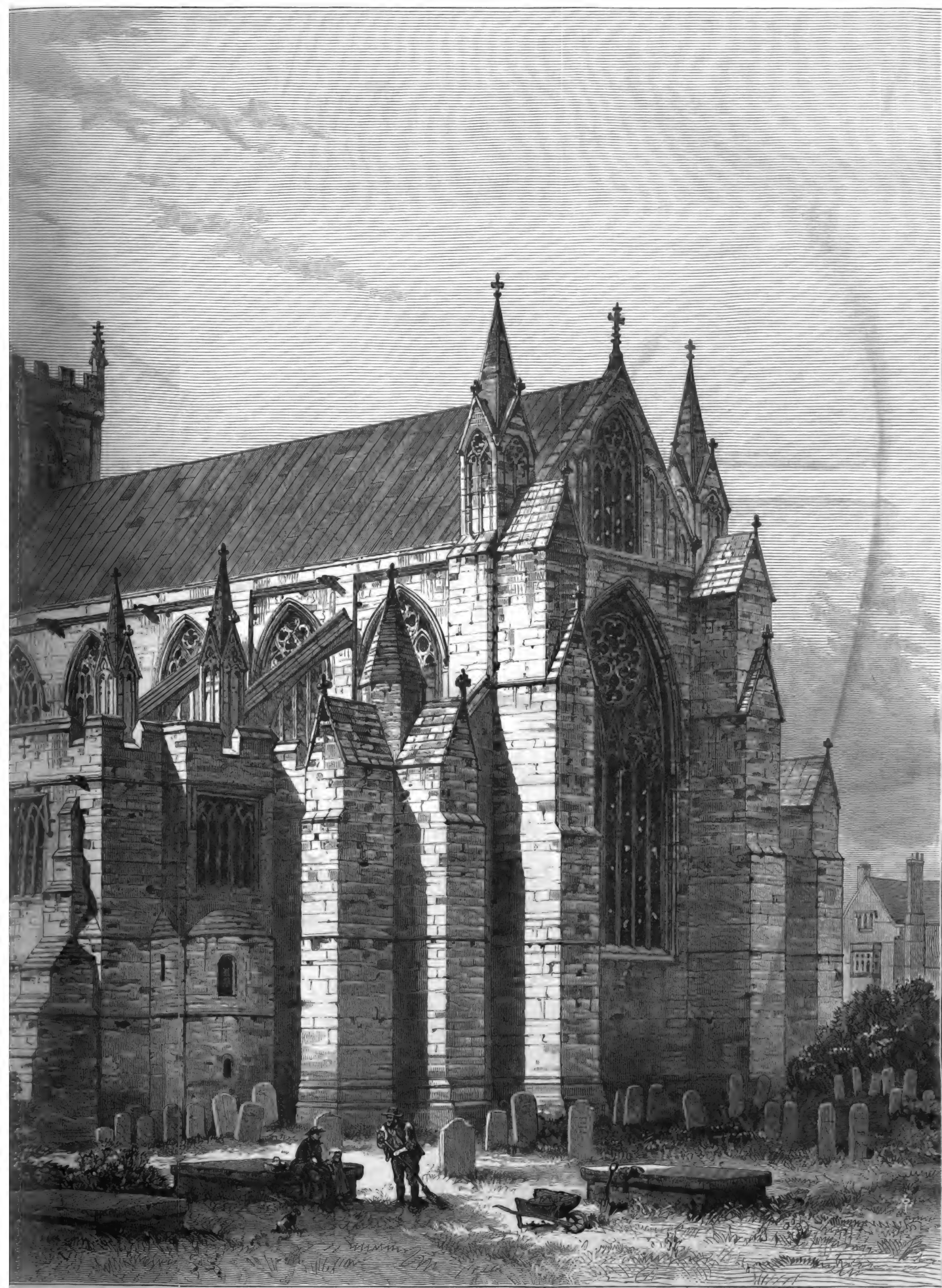
The will (dated Nov. 17, 1880) of Mr. William Roundell, late of Gledstone, Yorkshire, who died on Sept. 21 last, has been proved at the Wakefield district registry by Charles Savile Roundell, the brother, and Thomas William Lloyd, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £140,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Harriet Jane Roundell, £2000, and the interest for life of certain bonds and Stock; at her death such bonds and Stock are to be divided between his nephews and nieces, George Hotham, William Hotham, Mary Hotham, and Lucy Hotham, and Frederick Thompson and Frank Thompson; to his second son, Charles Selborne, £50,000, in addition to the portion charged by settlement on his real estate in favour of younger children; a further sum of £50,000 is to be laid out in the purchase of real estate near Gledstone, if possible, but not in Ireland, to go with the settled family estates, and certain plate is also to go therewith as a heirloom. The residue of the personalty the testator gives to his eldest son, Richard Foulis.

The will (dated May 3, 1880) of Mr. Christopher Russell Brown, late of No. 53, Tredegar-square, Mile-end, who died on Jan. 23 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Michael Brown, the brother, and Miss Emily Brown, the sister, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to more than £51,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 each to the National Life-Boat Institution, the London Hospital, Mile-end-road; the Newcastle-on-Tyne Infirmary, the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge; the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Snarebrook, Essex; the London Orphan Asylum, and the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution;—a like sum of £1000 to be distributed among the Training Ships on the River Thames, between London and Gravesend; £500 to the Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields; £200 to the City of London Truss Society; £10,000 and all his household furniture and effects to his sister Emily; and legacies to relatives and others. The residue of his property is to be divided between his said sister and his brother Michael.

The will (dated Dec. 4, 1880) of Captain Frederick William Henegage, R.E., late of Hainton, Lincolnshire, who died on Oct. 31 last, at New York, was proved on the 16th ult. by Edward Henegage, the acting executor, the personal estate exceeding £19,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Ann Lawrence Mary Henegage, £1000 and his furniture, household effects, horses and carriages; to his executor, £50; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his children.



RIPON



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ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Covent-garden.
Limited. Capital £200,000, in 19,900 ordinary shares of £10 each, and 1000 founders' shares of £1 each. Of the ordinary shares, 4000 shares have been already subscribed for at par, 2000 are taken by the vendors, together with the 1000 founders' shares; and the remainder of the ordinary shares—viz., 13,000, are now offered for subscription at par. After payment of a cumulative 5 per cent. dividend on the ordinary shares, one half of all surplus profits will be divided among the holders of the ordinary shares, and the remaining half among the holders of the founders' shares.

The amounts payable in respect of the ordinary shares are as follows:—£1 on application; £4 on allotment; £2 on June 1, 1882; £3 on July 1, 1882.

Holders of 25 shares and upwards will be entitled to a deduction of 20 or 10 per cent on the price of admission, as explained in paragraph 12.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. the Earl of LATHOM (Chairman).
His Serene Highness Count GLEICHEN.
J. H. RENTON, Esq., Throgmorton-street.
W. M. EATON, Esq., 33, Old Broad-street.
Ernest GYE, Esq. (Managing Director).

BANKERS.

Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard-street; Messrs. Ransom, Bouvier, and Co., 1 and 2, Pall-mall East.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, and Co., 6, Old Jewry, E.C.; G. M. Saunders, Esq., Carlton-chambers, 8, Regent-street.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Helbert, Wagg, and Campbell, 18, Old Broad-street; Patrick Buchan, Esq., 10, Angel-court.

SECRETARY.

F. S. Vincent, Esq.

OFFICE.

Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden.

PROSPECTUS.

The death of the late Mr. Frederick Gye having necessitated the realisation and division of his estate amongst his family, this Company has been formed for the purpose of combining the two Italian Operas in London, and for purchasing from Mr. Gye's Executors the Covent Garden Opera House and Floral Hall, with the whole of the plant and contents, and also the lease and goodwill of Her Majesty's Opera House, with scenery, costumes, music, furniture, &c., the whole of which latter the Executors have agreed to purchase for the above purpose.

2. The Covent Garden Opera House, the Floral Hall adjoining, and the buildings in Hart-street (which together cover an area of about 58,000 square feet), are held on leases direct from his Grace the Duke of Bedford, K.G., for a term, of which about sixty-six years are unexpired, at a ground rent of £1210 12s. per annum, or at the rate of about 6d. per square foot; and these leases, including all the boxes and seats, except the box belonging to the ground landlord and the boxes and seats hereafter specified, together with the goodwill of the business, and the entire stock of music, scenery, dresses, armour, furniture, properties, and other plant for the mounting of the repertoire, which now comprises more than fifty operas, will be made over to the Company by the Executors of the late Mr. Frederick Gye as a going concern.

3. A lease of Her Majesty's Theatre, commencing in last year (1881) was granted to the Executors by the present Crown lessees, for the whole of their unexpired term under the Crown—viz., 30 years, at an annual rental of £2000, free from any existing rights, except the reservation of two boxes by the lessor. The average rent for which this theatre lets for the various periods of the year would be sufficient to pay the above annual rental, and insurance, taxes, &c., even should the Company merely sub-let the theatre, instead of using it themselves for any of the various entertainments for which such a theatre is suitable.

The above lease is based upon the decision of the High Court of Justice in the action of Quilter v. Mapleson; but should that decision be reversed on appeal, the old lease held by Mr. Mapleson, which has about ten years to run (upon which a ground-rent only of £1934 6s. is payable) will be handed over to the Company, subject to twelve property boxes and twenty-eight stalls, reserved from the lease.

The arrangements now published with regard to Her Majesty's Theatre will be carried on by the Company upon its formation.

4. The following is a description of the buildings and property and interests acquired by the Company, by which will be seen the independent security which the shareholders have for their subscribed capital, irrespective of the annual profits of the business.

(A). The buildings known as Covent-Garden Theatre and the Floral Hall attached, the storerooms in Hart-street, all built by the late Mr. F. Gye, together with the before-mentioned lease (66 years unexpired); the buildings taken at cost, and the lease at 20 years' purchase of the valued rental, and after allowing for sinking fund for redemption of capital.

(B). The machinery, chandeliers, gas mains and fittings, water supply and fire mains, heating apparatus, and other fittings, valued at

(C). The scenery, costumes, properties, music, armour, and accessories for the repertoire of over fifty operas, valued (after allowing for depreciation) at

(D). Scenery, costumes, properties, furniture, music, &c., at Her Majesty's Theatre

(E). In addition to the above, the Lease of Her Majesty's Theatre and the Goodwill of both Theatres are estimated at

(F). An agreement made with Mr. Mapleson, whereby he has agreed to give his exclusive services to the Company for a period of ten years, and to undertake to manage and conduct, on behalf of the Company, the operatic business in the United States, which hitherto has been very profitable, and for which his great experience eminently fits him.

(G). The benefit of all the agreements with artists and others, which Messrs. Gye have acquired, together with all rights as to performance of operas, music, &c.

(H). The benefit of an undertaking by the Messrs. Gye not to carry on any operatic undertaking in opposition to the Company.

5. In settling the terms of purchase, the Directors have been able to arrange that £80,000, part of the sum hitherto secured on Covent Garden Theatre, shall remain on mortgage at 4 per cent, and that the holders of three boxes and six stalls shall, subject to indemnity in respect of the said mortgage, retain their seats, in lieu of being bought out in common with the other shareholders. These few seats make no sensible difference in the average nightly takings of so large a theatre as Covent Garden, containing, as it does, 105 boxes and 500 orchestra stalls.

6. The mortgage is redeemable by the Company at any time.

7. The capital of the Company (viz., £200,000) is appropriated as follows, viz.:

(A). For the purchase of the whole of the above properties and interests in both Operas Houses (subject to the mortgage of £80,000), and to the above boxes and stalls—cash

Fully paid ordinary shares

Fully paid founders' shares

(B). Reserved for working capital by the Company

8. The Company will thus have the virtual control of Italian operatic performances in London, in all the principal towns in Great Britain and the United States, for which latter branch of the company's business most important and advantageous arrangements are almost complete (thereby providing engagements for the artists nearly all the year round).

9. The Covent Garden Opera House was built with a view to the interior arrangements, as to seats, &c., being easily adapted to the requirements of pantomime, concerts, and other like entertainments in the autumn and winter, during which seasons it lets on very advantageous terms.

10. The books of Covent-Garden Opera have been thoroughly examined by Messrs. R. Mackay and Co., Chartered Accountants, of No. 3, Lombury, and show that the average annual profit for the six years immediately preceding the death of the late Mr. Gye was upwards of £15,500 for that theatre alone, quite irre-

spective of the business done during those years at Her Majesty's Theatre, which would now have also to be taken into consideration. Mr. Gye's sudden death, occurring as it did, shortly before the Opera Season of 1879, and other exceptional causes in the years 1879 and 1880, occasioned a falling off in the revenue of those two years, but during the year 1881 there was a large increase in the general receipts over the two above years, and the subscriptions for that season were the highest ever obtained.

11. The following estimate has been prepared by Mr. Gye of the profits of the business to be carried on by the company, calculated after paying expenses and outgoings of every kind:—

In the year 1880, the only year in which the combination of the two Italian Operas has ever yet been effected, which was at Covent-Garden Theatre (as permanently secured by the present undertaking), the profits of the Italian Opera Season alone (extending a little over three months) amounted to £22,000.

Assuming however, that two thirds only of this sum were to be realised, say

The average rents for the winter months at which Covent-Garden Theatre lets amount to £2000, and this sum may be taken as what would be received supposing the Company let the Theatre, instead of working it and receiving the extra profits themselves.

The alterations made last year in the re-arrangement of seats and price admit of an additional annual profit of £19,000.

The average nightly letting of these seats is over two thirds of their number; but taking only two thirds, the annual increase will amount to

The operatic and concert tours in the principal towns in Great Britain will produce, at a very low estimate

A careful estimate has been made for the undertaking in America and the United States, and a net annual profit of upwards of £20,000 may be fairly expected.

Assuming that about one half only is realised

No sum has been entered on account of profit from Her Majesty's Theatre, as the amount would depend on the particular uses to which the theatre might be put, as explained in paragraph 3.

From this profit of

Will have first to be paid:—

Interest on £80,000, at 4 per cent

Allowing for the annual redemption of mortgage, say

And for a reserve and sinking fund, including depreciation of scenery, dresses, stock, and other plant, say

Sum available for dividend

Or over 11 per cent on the ordinary share capital of £190,000, after payment to the holders of the founders' shares of their proportion of the surplus profits.

12. Shareholders to the amount of twenty-five shares and upwards will (subject to such regulations as shall from time to time be determined by the Board) be entitled to a reduction of 10 per cent on the published prices of admission to all operatic performances and concerts given by the Company in this country and the United States, or elsewhere, as purchasers of tickets for any single entertainment, and to a deduction of 20 per cent on the amount of their subscription should they be subscribers for the London season, or for any series of performances or concerts, not less than twenty in number, out of London.

13. An agreement has been prepared and will be entered into between Messrs. Gye and the Company, in which are recited the arrangements for acquiring the different interests comprised in the agreement.

14. There are various contracts connected with the ordinary business of the two houses, such as artists' engagements, rights of representations of operas, &c., all valuable to the Company, but the parties to which cannot, it is obvious, be set out, and applicants for shares must be considered as having waived this being done.

15. Mr. Ernest Gye has agreed to act as Managing Director of the Company.

16. The above-mentioned contracts and agreements, the accounts, report and the estimates of the value of the properties, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, can be inspected at the offices of the solicitors.

If no allotment is made the amount payable on application will be returned in full.

Applications for shares to be made to the Bankers.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be had of the Bankers, or the Brokers, or at the offices of the Company.

London, April, 1882.

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SEASON IS NOW OPEN.

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THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, Paris, 1871, and the HONORARY MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FRANCE.

THE GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1870.

THE DIPLOMA OF EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, Netherlands International Exhibition, 1880.

THE MEDAL OF HONOUR, Paris, 1867.

THE PRIZE MEDAL, London, 1862, &c.

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"I have attentively examined the beautiful pianos of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons that are exhibited at the Paris International Exhibition of 1878. I consider them to be exceptional in the case with which gradations of sound can be produced from the softest to the most powerful tones. These excellent pianos merit the approbation of all artists, as the tone is full as well as sustained, and the touch is of perfect evenness throughout its entire range, answering to very requirement of the pianist."

"Ch. Gounod."

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"Paris, Sept. 8, 1878.

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"D. MASQUÉ,
"Chevalier ANTOINE DE MONTREUIL, Court
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"In tone the instrument is exceedingly rich and sweet, and in touch the very perfection of lightness. Messrs. Brinsmead may certainly be congratulated upon their success."

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ELECTRO-PLATE,

THE LATE LIEUT.-GENERAL CANNON.

This distinguished officer, who died at Folkestone on the 5th inst., aged seventy-one, will be remembered as having borne his part in the Russian war of 1854 and 1855. Robert Cannon first served in the 40th Madras Infantry, and was with that regiment in the Coorg campaign of 1834. In the following year he raised 500 men in Devonshire for the British Auxiliary Legion of Spain, and was appointed Major in the 6th Scotch Regiment. He was engaged in many actions during the Carlist civil war of Spain, from 1835 to 1837, for which he was decorated with the Cross of the First Class of the Order of St. Ferdinand, and the insignia of a Knight of the Order of Charles III. He became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd or Royal Westminster Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia May 6, 1853, and was appointed by the Earl of Clarendon to proceed to Turkey with a staff of British officers for the purpose of serving with the Turkish Army. Early in 1854, as "Behram Pasha," he joined the army at Shumla, commanded by Omar Pasha. In June of that year, when Silistria was hard pressed by the Russians, and preparing to surrender, he (without receiving orders) threw himself, at the head of 6000 men, into the fortress for the relief of the garrison, and the Russians soon afterwards raised the siege; he then marched on Turtakan to oppose a threatened attack from the Russians. He was at the battle of Giurgevo, where the Turks gained a complete victory over the Russians. He persuaded Hassan Pasha immediately afterwards to seize and occupy the heights of Stabodrie, where Omar Pasha, on his arrival, formed an intrenched camp; was at the occupation of Giurgevo and Bucharest in 1854; took a division of the Turkish army in December, 1854, to Eupatoria, where he was incessantly engaged in strengthening and restoring the defences of the place; accompanied Omar Pasha's force to Sebastopol, and was present at the bombardment in April, 1855. General Cannon received four medals with that of the Crimea, and in October, 1858, the Second Class of the Order of the Medjidie from the Sultan.

"THE ORPHAN."

The picture we have engraved from the late exhibition at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, presents a well-chosen incident for a work of homely genre. And not less happily selected is the locale where this little scene of a domestic drama is enacted. It is a Breton *chaumière*, with its characteristically thick walls, massive timbers, and small casement; its image of the Virgin and Child, and its patron saint with the pot of sweet-smelling herbs placed beneath, dimly seen in the background. In such a cottage you may often see pieces of fine old carving, beyond the apparent means of the occupant—such as the cradle in the picture, and the mantelpiece with its columnar jambs. These carvings often date from the seventeenth century, and are jealously kept in their possession by a peasantry singularly attached to olden associations, customs, and traditions. The same sentiment has preserved the costumes, both male and female, from an equally remote period,



THE LATE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CANNON.

and has rendered Brittany a favourite haunt of artists in search of the picturesque—so little of it either in garb or life being left in Europe. Into such a home is brought that fatherless and motherless little girl; kindly welcome and sympathy are on every face—if we except the baby that clings to its mother's neck more in fear of a strange figure than in jealousy. You may even form, if you will, a romance in the future between the urchin on the right and his newly-adopted sister, as they grow up together, for grow up together they surely will. The subject may be taken to illustrate the proverb of "The poor helping the poor." For very likely this humble family, landed proprietor though its head may be, lead what an Irish tenant would consider a hard life. We need say no more, unless it be to praise the excellent composition, broad

treatment (both obvious in our engraving), and the good colour of the original. R. Wylie, the painter of this charming picture, was an American by birth, but received his art education in France, and lived and painted in Brittany. His death, about six years back, at a comparatively early age, was much deplored.

LIVERPOOL CONSERVATIVE CLUBS.

The Conservative party demonstration last week at Liverpool was associated with the new building of the Liverpool Conservative Club in Dale-street. This building has advanced in its erection as far as the first floor, but the corner-stone was laid by the Marquis of Salisbury on Wednesday week. Amongst those present, besides Lord Salisbury and Sir S. Northcote, were Sir R. A. Cross, Lord Lathom, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, the Right Hon. H. C. Raikes, M.P., Lord Sandon, M.P., Sir Thomas Edwardes Moss, Colonel Ireland Blackburne, M.P., the Hon. A. Egerton, Major-General Feilden, M.P., Mr. Gilbert Moss, Mr. D. MacIver, M.P., Mr. E. Whitley, M.P., Mr. A. B. Forwood, Mr. Macgregor Laird (chairman of the club), the Right Hon. E. Gibson, M.P., and a large number of members of the club and other local Conservatives. The stone which was to be laid is placed at the angle of the building over the entrance. It is of Pentland marble, polished and inscribed with a few words commemorating the occasion. A temporary platform had been erected, upon which the speakers and other gentlemen stood in full view of the spectators in the street below. Mr. Macgregor Laird having welcomed Lord Salisbury on behalf of the club members, Mr. D. Ratcliffe, a member of the Building Committee, presented his Lordship with the trowel and mallet. The Marquis of Salisbury then duly laid the stone. The party then advanced to the edge of the platform, where Lord Sandon proposed a vote of thanks to the Marquis for his presence and the work he had performed. The speech of Lord Salisbury has been fully reported and commented upon in all the daily papers. We now give an illustration of the building, as it will appear when completed; the architects are Messrs. F. and G. Holme, of Westminster Chambers, Crosshall-street, Liverpool. This Conservative Club-house is at the corner of Dale-street and Cumberland-street, a central and convenient situation, and it is estimated that the premises will cost between £35,000 and £40,000 before they are completed.

On Friday Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote paid a visit to the Junior Conservative Club, a young but rapidly-growing association, which bids fair to play a distinguished part in future political struggles in Liverpool. It was opened on March 31, 1881, and already numbers 500 members. At present it is in occupation of only temporary premises in Eberle-street; but a site has been secured, about fifty yards west of the senior club premises, and the architect, Mr. F. E. Murray, has furnished the design of a four-storey building, having a frontage on Dale-street and on Stanley-street, in fourteenth-century Gothic, modified to meet the requirements.



NEW CONSERVATIVE CLUB-HOUSE, LIVERPOOL.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2243.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1882.

WITH **SIXPENCE.**
TWO SUPPLEMENTS! By Post, 6^d.



TRIAL OF RODERICK MACLEAN, AT READING, FOR SHOOTING AT THE QUEEN.—SEE PAGE 401.

BIRTH.

On the 24th inst., at 17, Upper Wimpole-street, the residence of her grandmother, the wife of C. N. Farmer (late 28th Regiment), of Downing College, Cambridge, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 19th inst., at Chateau de St. Hecren, Loo, Harderwyk, Holland, the Baron Nahluy, late Governor of the Province of Overijssel, aged 78.

On the 25th inst., at Gilmerton, Ventnor, John Forbes-Mitchell, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Thainstone, Aberdeenshire, aged 88. Deeply mourned.

On the 25th ult., the Hon. Henry Frederick Francis Adair Barrington, ninth son of George, fifth Viscount Barrington, died on his estate at Gortland, Knyana, Cape of Good Hope, in the 74th year of his age. He married Georgiana, daughter of the late Colonel Wright Knox, who, together with a family of seven children, survives him.

On the 22nd inst., at the residence of the Hon. William Kerr, Greenwood, Jamaica, the Hon. Augustus W. C. Ellis, youngest son of the Dowager Lady Howard de Walden, in his 37th year.

On the 22nd inst., at 36, Eaton-place, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, aged 75.

On the 21st inst., at Eaglescliff, Bournemouth, the Countess of Minto.

On the 21st inst., at Chapel-street, London, S.W., the Dowager Lady Abercromby, widow of the late George, third Baron Abercromby.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

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THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 25' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Minimum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Velocity in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.		
April 16	29.738	43.4	38.1	70	0-16	55.0	33.2	N. E. S.	193	0.025	
17	29.806	48.1	43.9	87	10	56.5	40.7	S. S. W.	316	0.030	
18	29.856	49.2	46.1	70	7	54.5	42.8	W. N. W.	292	0.010	
19	29.988	51.2	48.5	81	10	55.4	43.9	W. S. W.	276	0.020	
20	30.108	52.8	49.6	83	4	62.5	47.8	S. S. W.	380	0.003	
21	30.129	51.0	48.6	75	9	62.5	35.9	W. S. S. E. S. E.	164	0.165	
22	29.564	49.9	48.9	88	8	58.9	45.8	S. S. W.	201	0.310	

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches), corrected .. 29.777 29.694 29.724 29.897 30.018 30.215 29.611
Temperature of Air .. 44.4 51.5 48.3 51.2 52.4 52.9 51.9
Temperature of Evaporation .. 39.4 50.1 41.9 51.2 49.9 49.9 50.9
Direction of Wind .. S. S. E. S. W. N. W. S. W. W. N. W. S. E.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class
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divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6, 1s.

ARTHUR TOOTH AND SON'S SPRING EXHIBITION
of ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL PICTURES is NOW OPEN, including Inleton, Lepage's new Picture, "Pau Meche," at 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

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HORSE SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.—
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MONDAY.

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Sir Henry Bishop's great Chorus, "The Hail of the Caravan," will be sung by the full choir at every performance.
New Songs:—"In Honour Bound," "The Sheep Bells," "Good-bye, but not for Ever," "Call Me, Darling," "Birds and Blossoms," "Dreaming Eyes," "The Old Plantation Lonely," "The Little Green Leaf."

MADAME SOPHIE MENTER will give her LAST
PIANOFORTE RECITAL, previous to her Provincial Tour, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on FRIDAY, MAY 5, at Three o'clock. Madame Sophie Menter will play Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 57 (Appassionata); and Selections from Handel, Scarlatti, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Chopin, Rubinstein, and Liszt. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Stanley Lucas, Violon, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

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MASKELYNE and COOKE, EGYPTIAN HALL, give
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1882.

Near to the honoured grave of Sir Isaac Newton in Westminster Abbey, the mortal remains of Charles Robert Darwin, whose illness was hardly suspected ten days ago by the general public, were on Wednesday committed to the tomb. The eminent men in every walk of life—statesmen, scientists, artists, and divines—who were present at the simple obsequies of the great philosopher truly represented a mourning and grateful nation; and, indeed, the sorrowful regrets of the civilised world. Dean Bradley intuitively interpreted the general feeling in proposing that the Abbey should be the last resting-place of the venerable naturalist, whose faithful and patient application of the Baconian theory of induction has brought about a complete revolution in scientific thought. If Mr. Darwin had been cut off twenty years ago, it is safe to say no one would have had the temerity to suggest that his memory should have been so conspicuously honoured. Then a furious theological storm was raging around the modest scientist who, by his "Origin of Species" and theory of Evolution, challenged ancient traditions and gave a severe shock to time-honoured axioms. It was soon, however, discovered that Mr. Darwin was rather a patient investigator of facts than a daring speculator; and that, whatever might be his conclusions, the mass of facts he had collected with unparalleled industry and sagacity were an invaluable contribution to human knowledge. The panic created by his discoveries has gradually subsided; and science, "rich with the spoils of time," has at length come to be regarded, not as the enemy, but the handmaid of religion. The greatness of the revolution that has taken place in human thought and the abatement of honest but unreasoning alarm at modern discoveries are vividly illustrated by the profound homage paid to the deceased philosopher by the foremost orthodox divines of the day. That Evolution theory which a quarter of a century ago was denounced as leading to Materialism, is now recognised by Dr. Barry, preaching at Westminster Abbey, as in no way alien to the Christian religion; or, as Canon Liddon on Sunday last put the matter from the pulpit of St. Paul's Cathedral, "whether the creative action of God is manifested through catastrophes, as the phrase goes, or in progressive evolution, it is still His creative activity, and the really great questions beyond remain untouched." Darwin, who had the gift of silence in controversial questions, had also the happiness of living down the clamour created by his grand discoveries. Even where his theories have not been accepted, he has long since been recognised as a modest, reverent, and truthful searcher after truth, and at Darwin's death no one challenges the claim that the tomb of the foremost scientific man of the Victorian era should be alongside the grave "of the only other philosopher (Newton) in the past whose revolutionary effect on thought can at all be compared with his own."

Almost simultaneously with the news of Mr. Darwin's decease appeared a notable letter in the *Times* showing the inestimable benefits that flow from patient research in the field of medical science. Many years ago the investigations of the late Dr. Budd, of Bristol, led to the discovery that consumption of the lungs was due to the substance called "tubercle," and that the disease was strictly analogous to the ordinary infectious eruptive fevers, such as smallpox and the measles, and is therefore eminently contagious. Subsequent experiments have established that the fevers referred to are due to the growth within the body of minute parasites called *bacilli*. The researches of Dr. Koch, an eminent German physician, as explained by Professor Tyndall, have led him to the further conclusion that tubercle, which is the essence not only of pulmonary disease, but of some of the most formidable of the affections of the joints, may be mitigated as well as communicated by inoculation. It was the parasites in question that caused the splenic fever in cattle which M. Pasteur was able so successfully to mitigate by that means. If it be possible by scientific means to produce this class of diseases—which it is said are fatal to one-

seventh of the human race—in a mild instead of a severe form, as in the case of vaccination for the smallpox, it is hardly too sanguine to hope that an antidote to consumption and to tuberculous diseases generally may ere long be found. May it not hereafter become as easy to ward off such fatal complaints by scientific appliances as it is to guard against typhoid fever by the avoidance of sewage-polluted water?

The wedding festivities at Windsor Castle on Thursday are a more cheerful, if not a more important theme than the discoveries of medical science. The unfavourable weather which attended the arrival on our shores of Princess Helen and her august relatives on Tuesday did not damp the heartiness of their reception by her Majesty's loyal subjects, or by the Royal family at Windsor. The Castle has witnessed many a Royal wedding since Queen Victoria ascended the throne, and it is pleasant to believe that on no previous occasion has the rejoicing been more cordial or the occasion more auspicious. The strong and deep sympathy evoked by the recent outrage on the Queen has augmented the general interest in an event which is so calculated to increase her domestic happiness by the accession of another adopted daughter. The brilliant scene in St. George's Chapel on Thursday did not differ materially from other historical events of which it has been the theatre, and in which the Queen's children have been the chief actors. But the youngest son has now followed the example of his elder brothers by entering the married state, and introducing to the British Court a charming young lady who, we may be sure, will not only adorn her new and brilliant sphere, but will co-operate with her happy husband in those public philanthropic objects, the prosecution of which, amid peculiar difficulties, has already gained his Royal Highness an honourable reputation. The cordial good wishes for his health and happiness that follow the Duke of Albany on this auspicious occasion are something more than the felicitations evoked by the marriage of her Majesty's youngest son. Prince Leopold has already made his mark as a public man. Following in the footsteps of his illustrious father, he has used a cultured intellect and a commanding position to assist in the social and educational elevation of his fellow-countrymen. We doubt not that this noble ambition will be a stimulus in the future, as it has been in the past, and that his Royal Highness in wedded life will add fresh lustre to a career that has begun with so much promise, and that offers great opportunities of future usefulness.

In these days even a Chancellor of the Exchequer has no prescriptive rights. On Monday night the statesman who combines that office with the Premiership was permitted to introduce his Budget at a comparatively early hour. Before six o'clock Mr. Gladstone had begun his Financial Statement, which, though not presenting any important features, occupied two hours in delivery. Growing expenditure and a sluggish revenue supplied the keynote of the speech. Most of the taxes have been less productive than might have been expected, especially Excise, which the Chancellor attributes not to trade depression, but to the more economical habits of the mass of the population. While the "Alcoholic Revenue" decidedly languishes, the deposits in savings banks steadily increase. Time was when the nation "drunk itself out of the Alabama difficulty." Now the nation declines to drink in order to swell the revenue. We cannot mourn over so hopeful a change. In reviewing the finances of the past year, Mr. Gladstone pointed out that we had been scrupulously paying our debts. The large sum of £3,842,000 is swallowed up by special war charges in Afghanistan and the Transvaal; and even if the Jingo fever does not return, we shall not be free from those unproductive burdens for three years to come. By the operation of the Sinking Fund, there is also a reduction of debt to the extent of £7,159,000, leaving our national liabilities—for it is well sometimes to look them full in the face—at an aggregate £763,166,000.

With a very slender surplus to carry over to the account of 1882-3, and an estimated expenditure of £84,630,000 (including about half a million for extra expenditure in governing Ireland, which will probably have to be supplemented), Mr. Gladstone does not see his way to any abatement of the public burdens, but would gladly bring about, if the Commons would help him, a restriction of expenditure. Still, the gross estimate is less by nearly a million than that of last year. His calculation of the prospective revenue is not sanguine. A total estimate of £84,935,000, including some extraordinary items, yields a bare surplus of £303,000, which suffices only to cover contingencies. Sorrowfully admitting that his scheme for a comprehensive reform of local government, including a County Government Bill, would have to stand over, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to meet the transfer of the highway rates to the Consolidated Fund by an increased duty on carriages, leaving what he calls the Death Duties to be dealt with hereafter, as well as his proposal to extend the annuities which expire in 1885. Three years hence the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being will have a golden opportunity. May Mr. Gladstone be that fortunate financier!

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

One of the usefulest public servants—perhaps the very usefulest, next to the late Sir Rowland Hill, whom this age has seen—has passed away in the person of Sir Henry Cole, K.C.B., some time Director of the South Kensington Museum and Inspector-General of the Science and Art Department. He is dead, at the ripe age of seventy-four. Exhaustive accounts of his long, brilliant, and eminently beneficent career, and a long list of the distinguished personages who were present at his funeral at Brompton Cemetery, have been published in the newspapers; and it was, indeed, only a simple act of justice that a high tribute of respect should be paid to the memory of this singularly many-sided, active, and energetic man. Brusque in mien, and slightly overbearing in manner, you were not apt—as Lord Granville hinted on a memorable occasion—to swear eternal friendship with Sir Henry Cole when you first became acquainted with him; but love at first sight is apt to cool as suddenly as it has kindled; and as you began to know Sir Henry better, you learned not only to appreciate his vast administrative capacity and his almost inexhaustible fertility of resource, but also to admire the man for his frankness, sincerity, and sterling worth.

Henry Cole was a Blue Coat boy—and, I should say, a contemporary there of my contemporary in this column, Peter Cunningham—and at a very early age he obtained a clerkship in the Record Office. An excellent apprenticeship for the laborious official life of his later years. He had been twenty years in the public service when he began to write, under the pseudonym of "Felix Summerly," a series of tasteful little art-handbooks—Hampton Court, Windsor, the National Gallery, and so forth. It is curious to remember that quite in the evening of his life he resumed his old *nom de plume* of "Felix Summerly" as editor of a quaint gastronomic farrago by Walker of "The Original." Among Sir Henry's other literary efforts must be noted the share which he had in editing the works of T. L. Peacock, the author of "Crotchet Castle," "Headlong Hall," "Nightmare Abbey," *e tutti quanti*—works about the wit and humour of which most people talk, but which comparatively few seem to have read.

If you will glance at Mr. Thackeray's poem on the Great Exhibition of 1851—not the May-Day Ode in the *Times* but the one in *Punch*—you will find the writer acknowledging his indebtedness to "Mr. Cole" for having given him a ticket which enabled him to see the show before its public opening. The May-Day Ode which appeared in the *Times* had been originally intended for *Punch*; the copy arrived too late; Mr. Mark Lemon declined to stop the press in order to insert the poem, which was taken away by its author in dudgeon to Printing House-square. I wonder whether that attentive biographer of Mr. Punch, Mr. Joseph Hatton, is aware of this little fact. And the stanza which Mr. Mark Lemon excised from the manuscript of Thomas Hood's "Song of the Shirt"? What has become of that?

Sir Henry Cole was one of the shrewdest and the bravest of the band of Helpers whom the Prince Consort gathered round him in carrying out the great scheme of the Exhibition of 1851. At the last moment, prior to the opening, he was called on to put the Exhibition of 1862 in proper trim. He was the guiding spirit of the British Commission at the Paris Exposition of 1867; it may be said that he was practically the founder of the South Kensington Museum; he was undoubtedly the Father of the National School of Cookery; and long after his retirement, on a well-earned pension, from the public service, he continued to occupy himself, with his old energy and concentrative power, with enterprises of a social and philanthropic nature. I have not enumerated a twentieth part of the work which he did, simply because I lack the space to do so; but I may just remark that the very last time I met him—at one of the Grosvenor Sunday afternoons—he told me that he was organising a new house-to-house sanitary movement, and that his hope was to set up in every parish in the kingdom a "Pulpit of Health," next to that of the clergyman.

Of course, during a career so long and so busy, he trod on innumerable toes, and made many enemies. He was incessantly abused and ridiculed as a quack, a pretender, and a humbug, and from these points of view was quite a standing dish with the *Saturday Review*. Now, everybody is sorry that he is dead, and reveres his memory as that of an enlightened, courageous, and virtuous citizen, who in his time did yeoman's service to the State.

There was buried the other day a highly-respected artist, of whom it may without impropriety be said, I suppose, that he was the Patriarch of English scene-painters. This was Mr. Thomas Grieve, a member of a family whose renown as scenic decorators takes us back to far beyond the days before Beverly, and right into the days of Clarkson Stanfield and David Roberts, both famous scene-painters, and both Royal Academicians. Stanfield, who has been dead fifteen years, would, were he alive, be only eighty-eight now. Roberts, who joined the majority eighteen years since, would only be eighty-six; while Mr. Thomas Grieve, over whom the grave has just closed, was on the verge of eighty-three. He was old enough to have remembered as managers of the two "patent" houses John Kemble, Charles Kemble, Elliston, Laporte (afterwards *impresario* of the King's, now Her Majesty's, Theatre), Captain Polhill, Alfred Bunn, William Charles Macready, Madame Vestris, and Charles Mathews. He was old enough to have painted, in conjunction with his distinguished brother William, the scenery for Byron's "Marino Faliero" and "Werner," on their first production; and I know that, nearly forty years ago, the "Grieves" painted the scenery for a pantomime, of which the "opening" was founded on the story of King John and his Barons at Runnymede, and which, from the fact of most of the earliest

contributors to *Punch* having a hand in it, was popularly known as "Punch's Pantomime."

All that I can remember of this doubtless droll production is that in one of the scenes there was a posse of "supers," supposed to represent the mailed Barons who forced their Sovereign to accept the celebrated "little" bill called Magna Charta, and each of whom bore on his breast a letter of the alphabet, very conspicuously displayed. At first, these gentlemen of letters were promiscuously intermingled; but, at a given signal, they ranged themselves in a line right across the stage, and the inscription on their breasts in its ensemble was made to read thus:—

W.E.'LL. M.A.K.E. J.O.H.N. S.H.I.V.E.R. I.N. H.I.S. S.H.O.E.S. I.F. H.E. D.O.N.T. M.I.N.D. H.I.S. P.S. A.N.D. Q.'S.

Modern seekers after amusement will perhaps preserve a keener remembrance of Mr. Thomas Grieve in connection with the Gallery of Illustration in Regent-street (next to where is now the Raleigh Club), and where he, with the late Mr. William Telbin as his co-labourer, produced the beautiful dia-panorama of "the Overland Route;" yet do I find from Weale's "London Exhibited" that "the Overland Route" was in full swing so far back as 1852. Truly, time slips away with terrible swiftness.

The remembrance of the very capable artist and excellent gentleman, whose demise I record (I knew him very well, and curiously enough, at long years' intervals, two of the only four dramatic productions that I ever ventured upon were illustrated by his practised pencil), sent me to Horace Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting," with a view of finding something relating to the scenic art during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It would seem that for that art the Honourable Horace Waddlepoodle (as Mr. Thackeray was irreverent enough to call the Lord of Strawberry Hill) entertained as profound a contempt as my Lord Sherbrooke entertains for journalism.

To Inigo Jones, who is justly regarded as the father of English scene painting, the practice of which he probably studied at Venice, the Hon. Horace is civil enough. He says of Aggas (the son of the surveyor who engraved the map of London published in the reign of Queen Elizabeth), "he was little more than a scene-painter, for which reason I do not give him a separate article here" (in the "Anecdotes"); and of Thomas Stevenson, a pupil of Aggas, Walpole sneeringly remarks, "he painted landscapes in oil, figures and landscapes in distemper. The latter is only a dignified expression used for scene-painting."

And yet the noble anecdotist enumerates a goodly number of capable artists who were also scene-painters. John Freeman, the historical artist and rival of Fuller in the reign of Charles II., "was employed in painting scenes for the theatre in Covent-garden" (for which read Drury-lane). Streater, whom the Merry Monarch at the Restoration appointed his serjeant painter, and who embellished the theatre and the chapel of All-Souls' at Oxford, "painted all the scenes at the old play-house." This versatile and industrious artist was unfortunate in one of his panegyrists, who wrote—

Thus future ages must confess they owe
To Streater more than Michael Angelo!

John Laguerre, the friend of Hogarth, and son of one of the artists immortalised in Pope's spiteful line—

Where sprawl the Saints of Verrio and Laguerre—

was an excellent scene-painter. Francis Hayman, who, with Hogarth, helped to decorate Vauxhall Gardens; Samuel Scott, the English Cunaletto; Amiconi, who painted the proscenium at Covent Garden; and George Lambert, were all "mere scene-painters."

Mem.: Although Lely and Kneller were content to receive twenty pounds for a half-length life-sized portrait; and Sir James Thornhill was only paid forty shillings per square yard for painting the cupola of St. Paul's, and twenty-five shillings a yard for beautifying the hall at Blenheim, the artists of the Georgian era enjoyed occasional slices of luck. What do you think of the good fortune of John Ellis, one of Sir James's pupils, who, through the interest of Sir Robert Walpole, was appointed master-keeper of the lions in the Tower? "In these easy circumstances," writes the Hon. H. W., "he was not very assiduous in his profession." Lucky John Ellis! I envy him. Ah! if in one's declining days one could only hope for the "easy circumstances" of a permanent appointment. There are no lions left in the Tower; but I don't think that I should mind being beef-eater to a travelling menagerie, or *cicerone* to the Chamber of Horrors at Madame Tussaud's.

The working of some coal-mines in China has, it is announced, been brought to a stand-still by superior authority; an astrologer or some other mandarin person at Peking having discovered that the operations of the miners were of a nature to disturb the Earth Dragon who lives "down below Nathaniel" (what is the meaning of "down below Nathaniel"?), and who, if interfered with, might on his part disturb the maues of the Empress mother, raise the price of dried ducks, flowery pekoe, and edible birds'-nests, and, in fine, do all sorts of uncomfortable things. Now it is all very well to laugh at the Celestials for their grotesque superstition; still I cannot help regarding the Earth Dragon as a creature to be spoken of with some degree of respect. Milton is scrupulously polite to the E. D.

The Old Dragon underground
In straiter limits bound,
Not half so far casts his thurped sway;
And, wroth to see his kingdom fail,
Swindles the scaly horror of his folded tail.

A highly Conservative people like the Chinese are bound to believe in and to respect the susceptibilities of the "Old Dragon underground." Are you quite sure that there is no one under the sea as well? The great and good people who, in the *Nineteenth Century*, have signed the Protest against the

Channel Tunnel seem desperately afraid of somebody or something "swindling the scaly horror of his folded tail" between Dover and Calais some day.

The discussion at the Society of Arts of Sir Edward Watkin's paper on the feasibility of the Tunnel scheme has been brought to a close. All kinds of conflicting opinions were, of course, expressed; but, in the end, the meeting agreed by a large majority that the experiments now being made should be persevered in. As Sir Edward Watkin put it, "whether the objections raised from a military point of view were sound or not, the making of the tunnel was purely a question of the advance of civilisation." There it is. But we have no forecasting pedometer of the "advance of civilisation." Sometimes its advances are by "leaps and bounds," but very often its rate of locomotion does not equal that of a tortoise crawling down (say) Sloane-street, Knightsbridge. Were I not old enough to remember that all weapons of war were excluded from the Great Exhibition in 1851, and that a colossal Krupp's gun was one of the leading attractions in the Paris Exposition of 1857, and that since the last-named period wars and rumours of wars have been almost incessant, I should be ready enough to believe in the surcease of the thousand years of war, and the imminence of the thousand years of peace.

A gentleman has written a righteously indignant letter to the *Standard* stating that on going down to Windsor to visit a relative who is a private in the 2nd Life Guards, and ordering dinner for himself and gallant friend at one of the best-known hotels in the Royal borough, the manager positively refused to allow him and his companion to dine in the public coffee-room, but condescendingly offered to permit him to take a private room if he paid extra for it. This the indignant Amphitryon refused to do, and repaired to another hotel at which the landlord had no objection to the uniform of a private (and a very handsome one it is) in her Majesty's Household Cavalry. At the unprejudiced hotel they found a good dinner and every civility and attention.

Hotel-keepers and managers know their own business best, and, if they wish to earn a livelihood, are bound to consult the whims and foibles of their regular customers, who might, perchance, object to dining at the next table to a private soldier. But the grievance complained of is a very old one. I remember cases of soldiers in uniform being denied admission to the dress circle of a theatre, and of their not being allowed to take cabin passages on board steamers. I suppose that a railway clerk could not legally refuse to issue a first-class ticket to Private Thomas Atkins; but it is to be feared that more than one London manager would strongly object to one of his stalls being occupied even by a non-commissioned officer in the Guards. It is not wholly our fault if we are the most snobbish people in the world. Our education, our customs, our traditions all tend to make us snobs; and there is even a substratum of snobbery in many of the institutions of which we are most justly proud.

In the case of the prejudiced hotel at Windsor, the manager, however, displayed a ludicrous want of perception of the fitness of things. The privates of the Household Cavalry are all, by prescriptive courtesy, gentlemen. Formerly, I believe, their commanding officer addressed them on parade as "Gentlemen of the Life Guard;" but, although that custom may have been abrogated, it is generally understood that a Life Guardsman ranks higher in the social scale (bether the social scale!) than the ordinary "common soldier."

Here is a morsel of Pacific-slope Americanese, which requires a slight gloss to render it comprehensible to the English reader. I cull it from the always vivacious *San Francisco News Letter*. "He is dependent for stylish clothes and choice cigars upon a bounty to be begged for with as much pertinacity and grovelling as are exhibited by the *beat who strikes you for a quarter on the street corner*." A "beat" is a beggar; to "strike" is to importune; and a "quarter" is twenty-five cents, or a quarter of a dollar. But is there not something redolent of the affluence of the Golden State in the idea of a mendicant who asks not for a penny, but for a shilling? One is reminded of the old Lincoln's Inn Fields beggar that John Thomas Smith, the engraver (Nolleken's friend, and disappointed legatee), was aware of, and who was wont to demand roast veal "with a voice like the sound of a trumpet."

Here, from the same source, is a good "nigger" story:—

An aged negro in Austin, Texas, known as Uncle Mose, prosecuted a vagabond for stealing his chickens. The old man made out a clear case, describing his chickens as a peculiar Spanish breed, of which he was sole owner in that section. The defendant's lawyer, on getting up to cross-examine the old man, sternly said: "Uncle Mose, you claim nobody else has any of these chickens but you. Now, what would you say if I were to tell you that I have half a dozen of them in my back yard at this very time?" "Well, boss," responded Uncle Mose, "I should say dat dat ar' tef had paid you yer fee with my chickens." That ended the cross-examination.

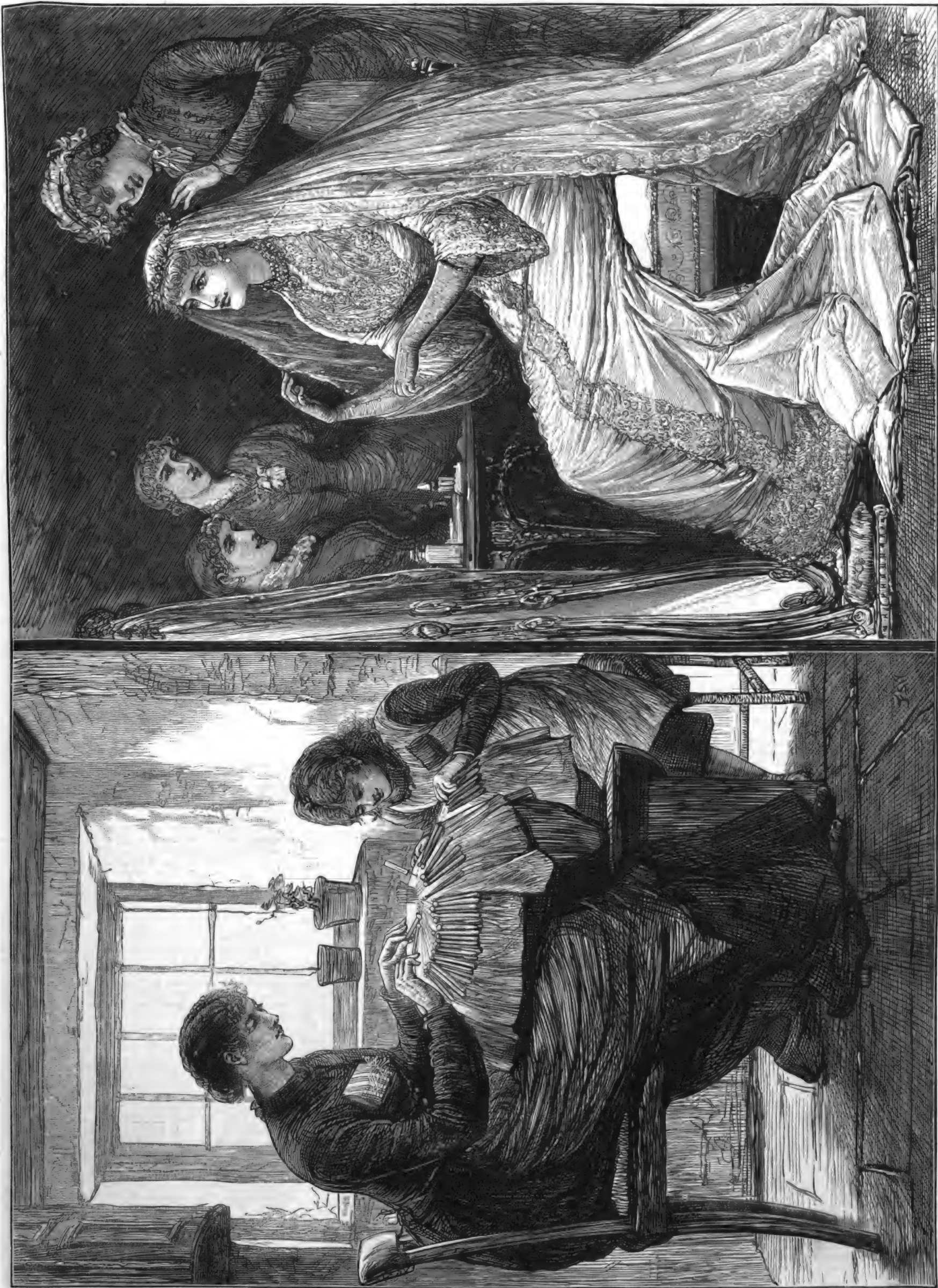
Mr. E. Edwards (Birmingham) writes me that he *does* make mention, at p. 239 of his "Words, Facts, and Phrases" (not "Theories," as the printers made me say recently) of the ambiguous expression, "God save the mark." I must have overlooked the reference, as also one in Dyce's Shakespeare to which my attention has been called by "W. P." But I am still very much in the dark as to what "God save the mark" really means. "P. II." (Morden College, Blackheath) writes that he finds in an old school note-book of his the following mem. on the occurrence of Lancelot Gobbo's ejaculation, "Salvum sit quod tango:"—Petronius. When a person was ill or unlucky he touched the part affected and said, "Save the mark." This explanation was given by "P. H.'s" form-master, himself no mean antiquary and etymologist; but what authority the Dominie had for his explanation "P. H." is unable to say.

Mem.: Was not Charlemagne accustomed to "make his mark" with one finger of his glove dipped in ink? G. A. S.



1. Arrival on the ground. 2. Hit Off. 3. "Don't cross, Sir!" 4. Slightly Mixed. 5. Good Shot. 6. Got the Lead on a Fast Pony. 7. Spectators.

POLO IN INDIA.—SEE PAGE 402.



THE WEARER.

LACE.

THE MAKER.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

The Portraits of their newly-married Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany, whose happy wedding took place on Thursday last in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, in the presence of her Majesty the Queen and of all the Royal family, and of the bride's parents, the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, are presented to our readers in the Extra Supplement to this week's Number of our Journal. Some illustrations of the Marriage will appear in our ordinary publication of next Saturday; besides which, on Tuesday next, we shall issue a Special Extra Double Number, of two whole sheets, containing Memoirs of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and of Princess Helen of Waldeck, now Duchess of Albany; a full account of the Wedding at Windsor, of the attendant ceremonies and festivities, and of the bridal dresses and marriage gifts; of the bride's parental home in Germany, and the present abode of their Royal Highnesses at Claremont, with abundance of illustrations of those interesting subjects.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, Prince of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Duke of Albany, Earl of Clarence, and Baron Arklow, Knight of the Garter, Knight of the Thistle, Knight Grand Cross of the Star of India, and Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, is the fourth and youngest son, but the sixth child, of her Majesty Queen Victoria and of the late Prince Consort. He is twenty-nine years of age, having been born, at Buckingham Palace, on April 7, 1853. He was educated by several private tutors until 1872, when he became a student of Christ Church College, Oxford, under the charge of Mr. Robert Hawthorn Collins, M.A., C.B., now Comptroller to the Household of his Royal Highness. The Prince quitted his residence at the University in 1876, and made a tour in Italy, after which he lived some time at Boyton Manor, in Wiltshire; travelled again, in 1878, in Italy and Germany, visiting also the Paris Exhibition; in 1879 took up his residence at Claremont, Esher; in the next year went to America on a visit to his sister, Princess Louise, and her husband, the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada; and last year, while in Germany, visiting his brother-in-law, the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, met his future bride, with her mother, the Princess of Waldeck, and soon afterwards was betrothed to that young lady, to whom his Royal Highness is now so happily married. The Duke of Albany inherits from his lamented father, and has improved by assiduous culture, those refined mental tastes and talents which make an accomplished patron of all the liberal arts and sciences; while his thoughtful concern for popular and for technical education, and for all sound plans of social utility and beneficence, has been shown by his public addresses on many occasions during the last three years, which are scarcely inferior to those of the late Prince Consort. In the presidency and advocacy of such undertakings, as they will continue to arise, and in the exercise of his rightful influence as a Prince of the Royal Family, a Peer of Parliament, and one of the leaders of high English society, we may expect of the Duke of Albany increasing public usefulness, and we feel the more disposed to rejoice in his prospect of domestic happiness.

The Duchess of Albany, Princess Helen Frederica Augusta of Waldeck-Pyrmont, is eight years younger than her husband, as she was born on Feb. 17, 1861. She is the fourth daughter, now living, of George Victor, Sovereign Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and of his consort, Princess Helen Wilhelmina Henrietta, who is a daughter of the late Duke William of Nassau. The Principality of Waldeck-Pyrmont is of small extent, with a population of 54,000 and a revenue of £78,000, but of high antiquity from the times of feudalism, though now under direct Prussian administration, and a component part of the German Empire. Waldeck, the larger portion of the Prince's territory, with a romantic old castle, surrounded by hills and forests, is situated to the north of Hesse-Cassel, bordering on Nassau and Westphalia; the residence of the Prince is at Arolsen, on the little river Aar, which flows into the Weser. The smaller Pyrmont territory, detached in situation, is thirty miles farther north, towards Hanover, and adjacent to those of Brunswick and Lippe-Detmold. Pyrmont, on the banks of the Emmer, is a favourite spa, and its chalybeate and carbonate waters have some medicinal repute. A sister of Princess Helen is Emma, Queen of the Netherlands; she has one brother, six years younger than herself.

Our Portrait of the Duke of Albany is from a photograph by Messrs. Molsberger and Christmann, of Arolsen; and that of the Duchess of Albany, from one by Mr. J. Thomson, of 78, Buckingham Palace-road, photographer to the Queen.

The arrival of the Royal bride in England, on Tuesday last, was hailed with much gratification both at Queenborough, near Sheerness, where she landed, and at Windsor, where she was received, with her parents, by the Queen, the Duke of Albany, and his brothers and sisters. The Prince and Princess of Waldeck, with their children, Princess Helen, the young Prince Frederick, and the little Princess Elizabeth, came across from Flushing to Queenborough in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, arriving before eight o'clock in the morning. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, on behalf of the Queen, attended by General Du Plat, one of the Queen's Equerries, went down to Queenborough to meet these distinguished guests. At ten o'clock Prince Christian went on board the Victoria and Albert, and the pier began to fill with spectators. Among those near the gangway were Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood; Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald, commanding at the Nore; Colonel E. J. Connolly, commanding the Royal Marines at Chatham; Colonel Stuart, commanding the Royal Engineers at Chatham; and a number of naval and military officers. As the hour for the disembarkation of the Royal party approached, the Mayor and Corporation of Queenborough appeared in their robes of office, accompanied by the town sergeants. As the air rang with the National Anthem, and the guns of the war-ships thundered a welcome, the Royal party were seen grouped on the deck of the yacht. When Princess Helen reached the pier, escorted by Prince Christian, Miss Filmer, the daughter of the Mayor of Queenborough, presented a bouquet to her Serene Highness. The Town Clerk read the address of welcome.

Princess Helen personally expressed her thanks to the Mayor and Corporation. She said: "I am much obliged, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, for the kind reception you have given me on coming to my English home. I can assure you that I very much appreciate your good wishes. You have my hearty thanks." The Princess spoke these few words in a most graceful manner, very distinctly, and with a German accent by no means strongly marked. Prince Christian also said a few words of acknowledgment on behalf of Prince Leopold, and shook the Mayor heartily by the hand. The Princess wore a costume of peacock blue silk, spotted with strawberries, over which was a dolman of similar colour, without spots, but handsomely trimmed with lace and ruching, and rosepink ribbons. Her dark brown hair was partly covered by a black velvet bonnet, trimmed with pink roses of the same shade as the ribbons of the dolman, and golden strawberries. Her Serene Highness was greeted with loud cheers as she stood at the door of the saloon carriage in full view of the spectators, and seemed highly gratified by her reception.

There was hearty acclamation as the train rolled away from the pier towards London, and, quickly getting up speed, made the journey with excellent punctuality. At Clapham Junction a slight halt was made, and the Royal train was transferred from the care of Mr. Harris and Mr. Cockburn, of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, to that of Mr. Verrinder, of the London and South-Western line. By this time, five minutes to one o'clock, the rain, which had kept off during the morning, poured down in earnest, when Windsor Castle came in sight. But the train presently rolled into the Datchet-road Station, where the Duke of Albany and his brother the Duke of Connaught, and the Grand Duke of Hesse, were waiting to receive Princess Helen and her family. Princess Christian, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice had also come from the Castle to welcome their new sister. The Princesses were all attired in the Windsor uniform, Prince Leopold wearing the collar of the Waldeck Order, as well as the Star and Ribbon of the Garter. As the bride-elect alighted, the bridegroom received her with a kiss, and great were the greetings and caresses lavished upon her by the English Princesses. The Mayor and Corporation of Windsor were present.

When the carriages reached the Castle, at the grand entrance in the quadrangle, the Queen was seen, in the midst of a grove of flowers and shrubs, waiting to welcome her future daughter. The Queen was accompanied by her grandchild, Princess Victoria of Hesse, and, warm greetings having been exchanged, the Royal party proceeded to luncheon. This meal being concluded, all present, except the Queen herself, paid a visit to the White Drawing-Room, where the wedding presents which had been received and unpacked were laid out—a magnificent show, of which more is to be said next week.

The time at which it is needful that this sheet should go to press forbids our giving here a detailed report of the actual Marriage Ceremony on Thursday last; but the following is a correct statement of the arrangements which had received the approval of the Queen:—

Invitations had been sent by the Lord Chamberlain to the Ambassadors, Cabinet Ministers, and the various officers of State. A limited number of private invitations had also been issued. The parents of the bridesmaids were invited. All these guests travelled to Windsor by special train from Paddington, and on arrival were conveyed in the Queen's carriages direct to St. George's Chapel, to be in their places by half-past eleven.

At a quarter to twelve the Queen of the Netherlands, the Princesses of Wales and her daughters, the Princesses of Waldeck, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the other Royal guests at the Castle started from the grand entrance. On arriving at the great doors of St. George's, they were joined by the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharanee, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Leiningen, Count Gleichen, and other distinguished personages. A procession was formed, and while it passed up the nave and the company were conducted to their places, Sir George Elvey played a new march of his own composition on the organ.

The Queen quitted the Castle at noon. The procession consisted of three carriages, her Majesty being accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Victoria of Hesse. In the procession of the Sovereign the whole of the great officers of the Household walked. Her Majesty was attended by the Duchess of Bedford, Mistress of the Robes, by the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady-in-Waiting, and by several other ladies. Mr. Erskine of Cardross bore the train, assisted by two pages of honour. During the progress of this procession Handel's "Occasional Overture" was played.

At a quarter past twelve the bridegroom's procession of four carriages quitted the Castle. Prince Leopold was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and by the Grand Duke of Hesse, who were his supporters during the ceremony. During this procession Mendelssohn's march from "Athalie" was played.

The bride's procession of four carriages left the Castle five minutes after that of the bridegroom; the Princess being accompanied by her father, the Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and her brother-in-law, the King of the Netherlands. On arriving at the chapel the bridesmaids joined her, the new march composed by Gounod, by command of the Queen, expressly for the occasion, being played as the procession passed up to the altar.

The clergy assembled in the library of the Deanery at half-past eleven, and walked through the cloister in procession, taking up their position within the altar rails just before the arrival of the Queen; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Worcester, and Oxford, the Dean of Windsor, Canons Lord W. Russell, Anson, and Courtenay; and the Minor Canons of St. George's being present. The Archbishop performed the ceremony. At the conclusion, the "Hallelujah Chorus" from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" was sung by the choir of the Chapel, stationed in the organ-loft.

A combined procession was then formed, headed by the bride and bridegroom, followed by the Queen and the other personages in the order of their precedence, Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" being played.

On returning to the Castle the Duke and Duchess of Albany, the Queen, and the principal Royal visitors proceeded to the Green Drawing-room, where the register was signed, after which a *déjeuner* was served in the large dining-room adjoining. The general company took lunch in the Waterloo Chamber, lined all round with buffets. The Queen walked through the room, in order that she might exchange greetings with her friends; and before the party broke up Earl Sydney, the Lord Steward, proposed the toasts, "The Queen" and "The Bride and Bridegroom."

About half-past three the Duke and Duchess of Albany left the Castle for Claremont in a carriage and four. They started from the Queen's entrance, and drove straight into the Long Walk, whence they proceeded by the high road. The procession was escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards as far as Chertsey. At Esher Lady Brett presented the Duchess with a bouquet on behalf of the inhabitants. The Hon. Mrs. Breton and the Hon. A. Yorke accompanied them in attendance.

In the evening the Queen gave a state banquet in St. George's Hall.

POLO IN INDIA.

This admirable game and equestrian exercise, which has of late years been taken up with much zeal and success by the officers of many regiments at home, especially of the Cavalry and Royal Artillery, was imported from India, where it had long been practised at most of the British military stations. It may not improbably have been suggested originally by the frequent exhibitions of the spear and of the sabre on horseback, to which the native cavalry of Asiatic countries, like the Arabs of the Levant, have been addicted from time immemorial. But the English adaptation of it is really a game of "hockey," played with long-handled mallets, by men riding on smart and well-trained ponies, which turn and wind after the flying ball with amazing nimbleness; the endeavour of the players, divided into opposite sides, being to drive the ball through the flagged

stakes or "pegs," that mark the goal defended by the adverse party. Eight horsemen on each side suffice to make a lively field, the space in which they contend being perhaps two hundred yards in length, and one hundred in width, of level turf clear of every obstacle, and good smooth galloping ground. We are indebted to Lieutenant Francis Carter, of the 5th Fusiliers, stationed at Agra, for the spirited sketches of "Polo in India," which appear in this Number of our Journal.

THE TRIAL OF RODERICK MACLEAN.

The miserable young man who shot at the Queen, and narrowly missed killing either her Majesty or Princess Beatrice, at the Windsor Railway Station, on Thursday, March 2, has been tried in the Berks Assize Court at Reading, and has been found Not Guilty, on the ground of insanity. The trial, which took place before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Baron Huddleston, under a Special Commission, on Wednesday last week, began at half-past ten, and was finished at half-past five. There was a great crowd of spectators in the galleries and on the floor below, with a large number of ladies, many of whom carried or wore bouquets of primroses in memory of the late Lord Beaconsfield, that day being the anniversary of his death. The prisoner made a wretched figure in the dock, looking feeble, worn, and unhealthy, and dressed in a dingy grey overcoat.

The counsel for the prosecution were Sir Henry James (Attorney-General), Sir F. Herschell (Solicitor-General), Mr. Powell, Q.C., Mr. Poland, and Mr. A. L. Smyth. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Montagu Williams and Mr. Arthur Yates. The grand jury, of which Sir George Bowyer was foreman, was first addressed by the Lord Chief Justice in a charge, explaining the law of high treason under a statute of Edward III., with a long series of judicial decisions upon its meaning, and the statute 36 George III., chapter 7, relating to the crime of attempting to cause the death of the Sovereign, or to maim or wound or inflict bodily harm. The grand jury, in half an hour, returned a true bill, and the prisoner was then put on his trial for high treason, to which he pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney-General stated the facts of the case, and said that the condition of the prisoner's mind would have to be inquired into; and, if he should be found to be insane, every subject of her Majesty would feel satisfaction that it was not from among those who were sane that a hand had been raised against our beloved and honoured Queen. The witnesses called to relate the circumstances of the attempt to shoot her Majesty were Mr. Superintendent Hayes, of the Windsor police; Mr. R. Errington, of Sunderland, who saw the act; Mr. James Burnside, photographer, who wrested the revolver from Maclean's hand after he had fired; Francis Orchard, one of the Queen's servants; and Master Gordon Wilson, an Eton schoolboy, who was standing near the prisoner. Inspector Turner, of the railway engine service, proved finding the bullet which had been shot from the revolver, at a distance of thirty-three yards. Mr. J. G. Smyth, the station-master, deposed that prisoner was there before, waiting for the train from London. A gunsmith at Portsmouth, Mr. Sheriff Warrell, proved that Maclean bought the cartridges of him; and a pawnbroker's assistant, named Fuller, at Portsea, had sold him the revolver for 5s. 9d. This was the case for the prosecution.

The leading counsel for the defence, Mr. Montagu Williams, then addressed the jury, contending that the prisoner was of unsound mind, and was not responsible for his actions. The following witnesses gave evidence in support of this plea of insanity; Dr. Towers Smith, surgeon, of Kensington, who attended Maclean for a wound in the head, in 1866, but who could not say whether or not his brain was affected; Dr. Henry Maudsley, who examined him in 1874, at the request of his father, and considered him to be not of sound mind; Mr. Stanbury, an artist, who had known the family twenty years, and had since 1871 thought him quite insane; Dr. C. Hitchins, of Weston-super-Mare, who in June, 1880, gave a certificate for his confinement in the Bath and Somerset Lunatic Asylum; and Dr. Thomas Steel, assistant physician to that Lunatic Asylum, at Wells, where Maclean was confined during a twelvemonth; both these medical witnesses considered him to be labouring under homicidal mania. Letters written by the prisoner to his sister, in May, 1880, were also put in, showing that he suffered from insane delusions about people wearing blue on purpose to vex or ruin him, and that he felt a vague inclination to murder somebody. The Rev. A. MacLachlan, a clergyman in Hampshire, deposed that, a week or so before the attempt on the Queen's life, Maclean fainted at his garden gate, and seemed in a very lost condition. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, of the Colney Hatch Asylum, and Professor of Psychological Medicine at King's College, who had twice examined Maclean in prison; Dr. Orange, Superintendent of the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, and Dr. Oliver Maurice, surgeon to the Reading Jail, all gave evidence, and agreed that the prisoner was of unsound mind.

The Attorney-General did not contest this point in his brief reply, and when the Lord Chief Justice had summed up, the jury, in a few minutes, found the prisoner not guilty. It was ordered that he should be detained, for his own and others' safety, at the discretion of the Crown; and he is now consigned to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, probably for the remainder of his life.

LACE AND LACE-MAKING.

There are, chiefly in and around Nottingham, lace factories of considerable magnitude, with endless rows of bobbin-frames and warp-frames driven by the mighty steam-engine, and tended by thousands of workpeople; besides finishing establishments, dressing, bleaching, and others, where fancy lace goods, plain net, and curtain pieces, are produced in large quantities for the home and foreign markets. A different kind of manufacture is that of the "pillow-lace," shown in one of our illustrations, as carried on both in East Devon, in the district between the river Axe and the river Exe, of which Honiton and Sidmouth are the immediate centres for this domestic industry; and in some rural districts nearer London, in the villages of Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Oxfordshire; also at Limerick, and at Donaghadee, on the north coast of Ireland. This work is mostly done by women, or by young girls and even children, in their cottages at home, usually sitting at the open door for the sake of the light; and they sell the lace to small dealers in the villages, who dispose of it wholesale to the travelling agents of merchants from the larger towns. The worker sits holding the pillow on her lap, with a paper fastened upon it, in which the pattern is traced and pricked out in pin-holes. She has a number of pairs of little sticks, about four inches long; each pair joined together by a thread which is partly wound round the ends of the sticks. She fixes pins upright in all the holes, and hangs the threads around these pins, after which she begins to interweave and cross the threads, by passing the little sticks over and under each other, as they hang down loose on the pillow. When all the holes of the

pattern have been filled with pins, and all the threads have been intertwined, the fabric thus produced is a copy of the pattern, which may be a "Honiton sprig." Its parts are then knit together by taking up a stitch, with a threaded "needle pin," through one of the pin-holes, and thereby making a loop, through which one of the lace sticks is passed, and the thread on it knotted with one of the others. Honiton sprigs are joined together, afterwards, either on the pillow, by surrounding them with other lace-work, or by sewing them on to plain net lace with the needle. The wearers of lace, including Royal brides and bridesmaids at Royal weddings, of whom some of our fair readers will be thinking this week, must naturally feel some interest in this pretty manufacture, which employs the quick fingers of their hard-working sisters in many a rustic home.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

An original English dramatist of the Robertsonian type, or, indeed, any type at all, being for the present undiscoverable, the management of the Haymarket Theatre have sensibly availed themselves of the work of a gentleman who is undeniably the cleverest and the most popular of living French playwrights, and have secured the exclusive right of presenting in an English dress the famous play of "Odette," by M. Victorien Sardou. The name of the gentleman who has executed the English version has been (somewhat unjustly, I think) omitted from the Haymarket programme. The work which he has performed may not be of a very dignified order; but he has surely no reason to feel ashamed of it. He has succeeded in introducing numerous and agreeable variations on the air originally performed with such triumphant success at the Vaudeville Theatre, Paris. He has altered, with curious felicity, the nationality of some of his *dramatis personæ*. He has entirely eliminated from the fable the crowning catastrophe of the suicide of Odette; and to this ingenious but, unfortunately, anonymous gentleman finally belongs the credit of having clothed a hybrid drama in hybrid language. Mindful that in the play of "King Henry the Fifth" Shakespeare makes the prisoner of war, Monsieur Le Fez, and the attendant boy talk French, while Ancient Pistol talks English, the English versifier of "Odette," gleefully following so illustrious a precedent, has interlarded his dialogue with choice morsels of the Gallic tongue. Indeed, most of the characters appear to have been at a feast of languages, and to have stolen the scraps. Mrs. Bancroft, stimulated, perhaps, by the remembrance that the historic home of the Italian lyric drama in London is nearly opposite the Haymarket Theatre—Mantua is so very close to Verona—breaks forth in the Tuscan tongue; and I was only disappointed to find that, in the gambling-house scene, the young gentleman who, in a fez, and with a star on the breast of his surcoat, was presumably "made up" to represent the exemplary Ismail Pascha, did not favour the audience with a little Arabic. It might perhaps, as a "tag," have brought down the house as triumphantly as Madame Modjeska's "Lâche!" at the end of the first act, and her "Voleur!" at the end of the third, did; to say nothing of Mrs. Bancroft's inimitably vivacious "Fa caldo." Altogether, the smooth, flowing, and sometimes crisp and nervous dialogue in the Haymarket "Odette" may be taken as a new departure in writing for our stage. It has a truly international ring, and may prove, indirectly, a powerful factor in the resumption of negotiations for an Anglo-French treaty of commerce, and in reconciling the protesting signatories of the *Nineteenth Century* to the construction of the Channel Tunnel. Perhaps, after all, the English version of "Odette" may be a work of collaboration: a combined emanation of the genius of Mr. Puff, of the "Critic," Monsieur Fenwick de Porquet, and the ingenious gentleman who used to propound the French puzzles in the *World*—the polyglot spirit of Ollendorf breathing harmony and unity into the whole.

Oddly enough, the evening which witnessed the remarkably able and interesting production of "Odette" at the Haymarket, was that of the day on which began, in the Civil Court of the Seine, the trial of what is commonly known in Paris as the "Chaulnes Scandal." The case against the Duchesse de Chaulnes is her infidelity to her husband with a gentleman who used to remain for days concealed in the house. "On one occasion," I am quoting from a morning paper, "the Duke, being informed that there was a robber in the place, knocked at the door of his wife's apartment, and found the gentleman hiding therein. The Duchesse acknowledged her guilt, implored his pardon, and signed a full confession, also renouncing her claim to her children, whom, however, she subsequently attempted to steal from the custody of their grandmother, the Duchesse de Chevreuse." The "plot" of the "Chaulnes Scandal" bears in many respects a remarkable similarity to that of "Odette," but the fact varies from the fiction in the circumstances that the Duke de Chaulnes is dead, whereas in the Haymarket piece Lord Henry Trevene continues to live a prosperous gentleman, and he has only one child, a daughter, named Eva.

For the rest, the story of "Odette" may be very briefly narrated. Lord Henry, an English nobleman, and the life and soul of chivalrous honour, has married, against the advice of his prudent brother Arthur, a beautiful and giddy young foreigner, Odette. He loves her with passionate devotion; and, to all seeming, she returns his love. Of their union a child is born,—a girl, who, when the curtain rises on the drama, is three years of age. But the reprehensible Odette is enamoured of a Russian prince, named "Troubitzkoy"—it should properly be Troubitskoy;—she is domiciled in Paris, and one night, "after the opera is over," she entertains at tea two of her husband's English friends—Lord Henry is in England, and is not expected to return yet awhile—and the Prince Troubitskoy afore-said: him she apparently dismisses; but she has made the dissipated Muscovite understand that he is to come back to her house, by means of an *escalier dérobé*, later in the night, when the two Englishmen shall have taken their departure. Meanwhile, this culpable married woman goes to bed. Soon afterwards her husband, Lord Henry, thinking to give his wife a joyful surprise, turns up in a hurry by the tidal train, accompanied by his brother Arthur. He, however, is destined to be surprised in a very disagreeable manner; for a key is heard to turn in the lock of the door leading to the *escalier dérobé*, and the profligate Troubitskoy makes his appearance. He is forthwith collared by the indignant husband, and is morally kicked down stairs by Lord Henry's English friends, who propose to call on his friends on the morrow to settle the details of a duel. The stage is now darkened. The reprehensible Odette opens the doors of her chamber and clasps what she believes to be the form of her paramour; but which, a light being thrown on the subject, turns out to be that of her husband. Odette does not appear to be very sorry for what she has done. In fact, she tries to turn the tables on, and eventually defies, Lord Henry; but she is roused to a terrible pitch of exasperation when her wronged spouse orders her out of the house, and tells her that she shall never see her child again. The little one has, indeed, been already taken into custody by the discreet Lord Arthur

Trevene. Hereupon, the defeated, foiled, and baffled Odette shrieks out to her husband that he is "un lâche," a coward; and the curtain falls upon what is really a very powerful and impressive situation. It would have been more impressive, however, had Lord Henry locked Odette up in a cupboard, and proceeded to kill Prince Troubitskoy;—the two English friends holding candles, and "seeing fair."

The next act is not a very strong one. Fifteen years have elapsed, and we are at Nice, at the gay season of the Carnival. Lord Henry Trevene has declined to divorce his wife, with the intention, as he rather selfishly puts it, of depriving her of the privilege of marrying again. The wretched woman has declined the handsome allowance offered her by her husband. She still retains his name; but for a long time has been wandering up and down the Continent under more or less disreputable circumstances. She is now at Nice, maintaining very equivocal relations with an American spiritualist, quack-salver, blackleg, and swindler, Dr. Broadway Wilkes. Once, during her troubled pilgrimage, she has made a fruitless attempt to abduct her daughter. All these details are told about Odette in Act the Second, in which the lady herself does not make her appearance. The personages whom we do see are her daughter Eva, now grown to be of marriageable age; her sweetheart, Lord Shandon, a young Irish nobleman; her doting, but sad and sorrowful papa, Lord Henry, and his two devoted English friends, Mr. John Stratford and Mr. Philip Eden, the last of whom has just married a young lady from Düsseldorf. Eva has been told that her mamma was drowned many years ago at Nice; but Lord Shandon's mother knows all about the Troubitskoy scandal, and makes it conditional on her granting permission to her son to marry Eva, that Lady Henry Trevene shall relinquish her espousal name, and enter into an agreement never to come to England, and never to molest her daughter. The third act is an extremely entertaining one; although its varied episodes do not help the action of the piece much: being chiefly devoted to an exposition of the humours of the cosmopolitan rascals of either sex who may always be found congregated in such a *refugium peccatorum* as Nice. A card-playing assembly in the apartments of Dr. Broadway Wilkes ends in the exposure of that scarcely fairly-selected type of Transatlantic character as a swindler and a cheat, and the invasion of his premises by the police. When Odette is shown the marked cards which her American guide, philosopher, and friend has used for gambling and swindling purposes, she resorts to the very old French theatrical "trick" of tearing up the cards and hurling the fragments at the scoundrel's head, screaming out "Voleur." This was a most effective "situation," but intensely melodramatic and touching was the subsequent interview between Lady Henry and her husband, who has come to Dr. Broadway Wilkes's rooms in order to propose to Odette the terms agreed upon between himself and Lady Shandon. Odette at first indignantly refuses what she conceives to be her maternal rights, and throughout assumes the attitude rather of the injured than of the guilty party; but at length a kind of compromise is arrived at between husband and wife, and Odette is to be allowed to have an interview with Eva, but in the presence of her father, and on the rigid condition that the mother is not to make herself known to her daughter. In Act the Fourth and last, the promised interview—preceded by some slightly too comic love-making between Lord Shandon and Eva—takes place. It is, from first to last, deeply pathetic. Odette is introduced to Eva as an intimate friend of her departed mother. The poor desolate woman religiously keeps her promise not to reveal her identity to her child; but the struggle within her is awful to witness, and might have melted a softer heart than that of Lord Henry Trevene, whose character throughout the piece appears to be marked by more egoism and more vindictiveness than should be expected from a high-minded English gentleman. Ultimately, Odette, convulsed by emotion, after passionately embracing her daughter, wanders away into the *enight*—in the French play, I believe, she drowns herself—and Lord Shandon, it is to be presumed, marries Eva Trevene.

I intend to return to "Odette" next week; for, with the limited space at my command, it is manifestly impossible for me to do even moderate justice to the truly admirable acting of Madame Modjeska as Odette, of Mr. Bancroft as Lord Henry Trevene, of Mr. Arthur Cecil as John Stratford, of Mr. H. B. Conway as Philip Eden, of Mr. C. Brookfield as the Figaro-like major-domo Narcisse; and of Mrs. Bancroft as the scheming widow, Lady Walker; and of the charming Miss Meador as Philip Eden's loving and unsophisticated little wife. Nor shall the merits of Mr. Pincro as the cockney tradesman, Mr. Hunway, and of Miss Wade as his wife; of Mr. Smedley as Prince Troubitskoy, and Miss C. Grahame as Eva Trevene, of Mr. Owen Dove as Dr. Broadway Wilkes, and Mr. Stewart Dawson as François be forgotten. "Odette" was magnificently placed on the stage, and appeared to give the liveliest satisfaction to a crowded and distinguished audience.

G. A. S.

Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., has been chosen a member of the Dover Harbour Board, in the place of the Hon. Mr. Byng, as the representative of the South-Eastern Railway.

The Staines and West Drayton Railway will form part of a through north and south connection, bringing together the whole of the railway systems on the north with those on the south of the metropolis, saving the journey through London both for passengers and goods from the north going south, and vice versa. The construction of the Uxbridge and Rickmansworth section being simultaneously undertaken with this will, by running over a small section of the Great Western system, bring the London and North-Western, the Great Western, and London and South-Western into direct communication with each other. This must prove a great advantage to the general public, and the trade of the district will therefore be benefited by the saving effected in mileage, and consequent reduction in the cost of carriage for all kinds of freight, manures, &c. The prospective advantages may be considered to be a connection with the Midland and Great Northern Railways. To the latter company it will, no doubt, prove an immense advantage; indeed, we believe this company and the South-Eastern and London and Brighton Railways on the south will not be slow to avail themselves of the facilities which will eventually be afforded for an exchange of traffic between the various systems so to be connected, and which will tend materially to relieve the inconvenience and danger arising from the congested condition of the main lines of railway in the neighbourhood of London. The fact that Alderman Cotton, M.P. (the senior member for the City of London), is the chairman of this company, is a guarantee sufficient in itself that the project will be carried to completion, and that with the assistance of his co-directors, apparently all men of good business capacity, the interests of the shareholders will be well looked after during the independent existence of the company, as well as upon its transfer or amalgamation with one or other of the great companies, a matter which the directors, in all probability, will sooner or later have to discuss.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, April 25.

At the risk of being accused of *rabâchage*, of thrumming on the same string, of serving up week after week the Juvenalian *crème répétée* that is responsible for the death of the poor schoolmasters—whose place in this particular case is taken by the readers of this Journal—I must once more devote a few lines to the great name of Honoré de Balzac. Yesterday I spent two hours in turning over his books and manuscripts, which were on view at the Hôtel Drouot, Salle No. 6, and which to-day and to-morrow will be knocked down to the highest bidders. Balzac was a greedy reader; he loved books, and he had formed an excellent library, which he intended at one time to bequeath to his native town, an idea which the indifference of his compatriots caused him subsequently to abandon. All his books were bound in red calf or morocco, and the predominance of that colour in the bindings of the books to be sold to-day shows that the vast majority were actually Balzac's books, although they are announced as "forming the library of Madame Veuve Honoré de Balzac."

But the most interesting items in the sale are eleven manuscripts and a quantity of volumes of corrected proofs, most of them presented by Balzac to his future wife, Madame de Hanska. The difficulty of execution which Balzac had to overcome in writing his works has become one of the stock themes of the historians of the curiosities of literature. The aspect of his manuscripts and proofs surpasses any idea that description could give. The manuscripts vary much, but most of them are full of erasures. On the first page of the manuscript of "César Birotteau" Balzac has drawn the type of the illustrious perfumer. The manuscript of the "Contes Drôlatiques" is full of sketches; on a blank page Balzac betrays jokingly his troubles, and figures up by thousands of francs his *Comptes Melancoliques*. The titlepages and often the margins of the manuscripts of the "Recherche de l'Absolu" and of "Eugénie Grandet" are covered with calculations of all kinds; in which we discern fragments like this: "total for June, 7505; July, 1500; floating debt, 3700; deficit, 1705, etc." Always those terrible debts which have tracked even his widow to the grave! As for the proofs, the reader knows how the first proof was transformed by the addition of an incalculable number of intercalations, prolongations, branchings out, scraps of paper of all shapes and sizes stuck with wafers on to the margin—an inextricable maze, a Chinese puzzle, forming one of those famous scrolls and scrawls of cabalistic appearance which the compositors used to pass round, each one refusing to work for more than one hour at a time on Balzac's copy. And Balzac continued correcting and amplifying even to the tenth proof!

This afternoon the books sold at very fair prices. For the benefit of the bibliophiles I noted the highest prices fetched by the manuscripts. The manuscript of the two first dixains of the "Contes Drôlatiques," 1440f.; "Histoire des Treize," MS., 650f.; "Eugénie Grandet," MS., 2000f.; "César Birotteau," MS. and six vols. of corrected proofs, 1520f.; "Le Lys dans la Vallée," MS. and five vols. of corrected proofs, 1500f.; "Le Médecin de Campagne," MS. and proofs, eight vols., 1620f.; "Illusions perdues," MS. and proofs, five vols., 2050f.; "Béatrix," MS., 820f.; "Seraphita," MS. and proofs, 720f.; "La Recherche de l'Absolu," MS., 860f. A copy of the "Contes Drôlatiques," on Chinese paper, with Gustave Doré's illustrations, sold for 1460f.

A woman of distinction and of distinguished lineage, the Countess Louise d'Haussonville, died last week, at the age of sixty-four. Madame d'Haussonville was the daughter of the Duke Victor and the sister of the Duke Albert de Broglie, and consequently granddaughter of Madame de Staël, whose daughter married the Duke Victor de Broglie. Madame d'Haussonville was an authoress of considerable talent. She wrote under the pseudonym of "the author of 'Robert Emmett,'" the title of her first novel. Wife, daughter, and sister of Academicians, Madame d'Haussonville presided over a *salon* which was decidedly the most intellectual of the *salons* of the Faubourg St. Germain. She was a woman of talent, of tact, and of *esprit*, who knew how to continue the traditions of the literary *salons* of the last century. Her remains have been conveyed to Coppet, where they will be interred in the vault of the Necker-Staël family.

In 1843 Victor Hugo's trilogy "Les Burgraves" was played at the Comédie Française, and soundly hissed. On that occasion the poet, unwilling to admit that his genius had been subjected to the insult in question, discovered a sublime periphrasis, and remarked in a nonchalant tone, in the presence of the actors, "Il paraît qu'on trouble ma pièce!" However, the failure of the "Burgraves" caused Victor Hugo to take the formal resolution not to expose himself to hisses in future, and so he has kept in his portfolio half a dozen dramas, the titles of which alone are known to fame—"Torquemada," "le Grand'mère," "Peut-être, Frère de Gavroche," &c. It appears that the manuscript of "Torquemada" is now in the hands of the printer, and that the piece will be published next month. Then the question presents itself, "Torquemada" being no longer *inédit* and the author being able to stand by the printed text, will not Victor Hugo allow the piece to be played? Will he not, at the same time, be able to abide by his resolution of 1843, and to authorise the representation of his drama? The acolytes of the idol of the Avenue d'Eylau are busy discussing this delicate point of literary casuistry; and some, favoured with the confidence of the poet, venture to predict that "Torquemada" will be played at the Odéon next season.

Après of the Odéon, the centenary of the foundation of that theatre was celebrated quietly last night by a performance of the "Mariage de Figaro." The Odéon was really opened on April 9, 1782, so that the centenary was not celebrated exactly up to date; but when a theatre is in its hundred and first year, a fortnight more or less does not make much difference. For that matter, the ceremony was without éclat. It may interest the curious in matters theatrical to know that MM. Porel and Mouval have recently published the second volume of their anecdotic history of the Odéon, in which they have faithfully and minutely narrated the almost uninterrupted career of misfortune which the second Théâtre Français had experienced since its foundation.

When the Chamber resumes its labours it will probably commence with a course of theology. No less than seven bills against clericalism are on the order of the day—namely, M. Paul Bert's bills against the exercise of the Catholic faith in France and the suppression of the theological faculties; M. Waldeck-Rousseau's bill on associations; M. Jules Roche's bill relating to the secularisation of the property of the religious congregations, seminaries, consistories, &c., and to the separation of the Church and the State; M. Corentin Guyho's bills relating to the limitation of the power of the Bishops; and the Boysset bill for the abrogation of the Concordat.

M. Louis Blanc is again seriously ill, and obliged to keep his bed.

T. C.



MR. G. F. BODLEY, A.R.A.

MR. W. FETTES DOUGLAS,
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 406.

MR. G. AITCHISON, A.R.A.

EDWARD DUNCAN.

By the death of this artist, on the 11th inst., at his residence, Park-road, Haverstock-hill, the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours has lost one of its oldest and most valued members. Mr. Duncan was born in London in 1803, and showed a love of drawing at a very early age. His parents artied him to Robert Havell, the aquatinter, though he had already a predilection for painting. During his pupilage he had frequent opportunities of studying and occasionally of copying fine water-colour drawings by William Havell, and he at length determined to abandon engraving for painting. At an early period of his career he joined the new Society of Painters in Water-Colours, but subsequently withdrew. In 1848 he was elected an Associate of the "Old," now Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours, and a full member the following year. His popularity thenceforth grew rapidly, and his works eventually were in wide request. His more important drawings were chiefly marine subjects, but he also painted many large landscapes—frequently with sheep. We have space only to name a few of his very numerous productions, such as "The Wreck," "The Life-boat," "Fishing-boats making for the Harbour of Boulogne—early morning," "Blue Lights," "Oyster Dredgers—Swansea Bay," and "Landing Fish on the Sands at Whitby." Mr. Duncan preserved the early traditions of our school of water-colour painting; and his drawings were executed without admixture of "body colour." Throughout, he was careful and conscientious in his painting, and betrayed no signs of failing power to the last. He was working on several important pictures in oil and water colours within a few weeks of his death.

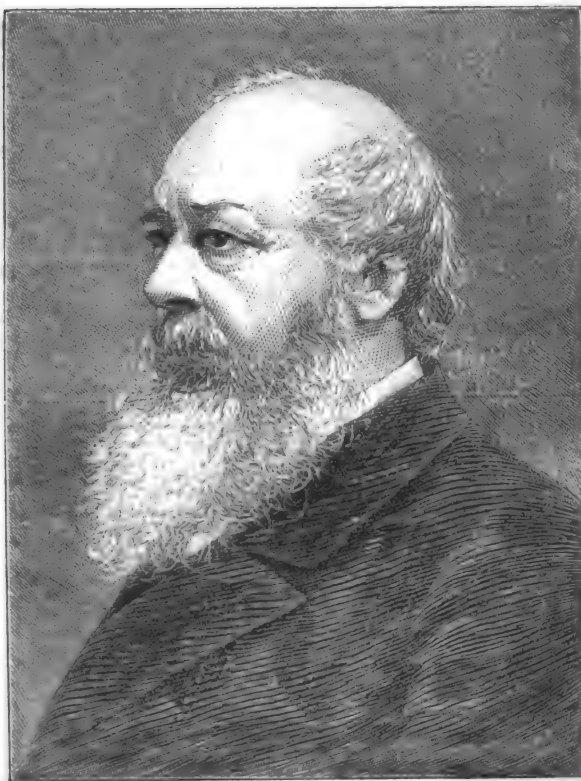
Mr. Duncan was not only one of the truest artists, but was one of the most liberal-minded of men. He had a good word for everyone, especially for young and struggling artists. He remembered his own early struggles, and was always free to admit that he had to thank the late Mr. Herbert Ingram and the *Illustrated London News* in a great measure for his ultimate success in life as an artist. In the early years of this Journal he was a frequent contributor to its pages. Besides an excellent series of country scenes, he drew a large number of other subjects chiefly relating to agricultural or maritime life, but all bearing the true stamp of genius. It is remarkable that so many of our eminent water-colour painters should have commenced their artistic life either as engravers or draughtsmen on wood. Not the least distinguished among them was the good man and genuine artist who has just passed away.

An Industrial and Fine Art Exhibition will be opened next Monday, at the Drill-hall, Kingston-on-Thames, by the Duke of Cambridge.

The annual meeting of the Council of and subscribers to the Art Union of London was held on Tuesday in the Adelphi Theatre. The amount of subscriptions received was £13,927, of which £3228 had been allotted for prizes, £614 set apart for promoting works of art for accumulated payments, and £6739 for the printing of the year, almanack, exhibition, report, and reserve fund. For agents' commission and charges, advertisements, printing, postage, and rent, the sum of £3345 had been expended. Mr. George Godwin presided, and Mr. Hallett read the annual report, which stated that the amount to be expended in prizes will thus be allotted:—One work at £100; two at £75; two at £60; four at £50; five at £45; five at £40; eight at £35; eight at £30; eight at £25; ten at £20; fifteen at £15; and twenty at £10. The presentation work for the coming year will be a line engraving by Mr. Lumb Stocks, R.A., and Mr. Charles Jeans from the picture by Mr. J. B. Burgess exhibited at the Royal Academy of 1868, entitled "The Child Stealers."—The report was agreed to, and the drawing of prizes proceeded with, the first (value £100) being drawn for D'Izazil, of Jerez, in Spain,



MR. HENRY WOODS, A.R.A.



THE LATE MR. EDWARD DUNCAN, ARTIST.

A FISHER-GIRL OF LISBON.

The river-side population of the Portuguese capital city on the Tagus presents a variety of picturesque figures, one of which is that of the barefooted maiden, with a basket of fish on her head, briskly stepping from the boat to the quay, and going to sell her fresh wares in the town, where she is likely to find customers for the best of the newly-caught finny creatures, on that coast the most delicious eating in their proper season. As this girl walks boldly and gaily along, she will perhaps be overheard singing a favourite ditty of her sex in Portugal, telling of the possession of five lovers at once, three for the morning, two for the afternoon, with a frank confession of her indifferent behaviour to them all:—

Eu tenho cinco namorados,
Tres a manha, dois de tarde;
A todos elles eu minto,
So a ti fallo a verdade.

But we are not at all inclined to believe her.

NEW ASSOCIATES OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Mr. George Aitchison, A.R.A., architect and decorative artist, was born in London, in 1825. He received his first education at Merchant Taylors' School; was articled to his father, the late Mr. J. Aitchison, architect, in 1841; became a student of the Royal Academy in 1847; matriculated at London University in 1848; entered University College the same year, and took prizes in mathematics in 1849 and 1850; and obtained the B.A. degree at the University of London in 1850. From 1853 to 1855 he travelled in Italy and France; and joined his father in business in 1859. He became a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1862; and has gained medals at the Philadelphia, Sydney, and Melbourne Exhibitions; he was also commissioned to design the furniture and decorative arrangements of the British Fine-Art Section at the Paris Great Exhibition of 1878. The following year he was appointed an Officer of Public Instruction by the French Government. Among Mr. Aitchison's principal works are large buildings for the London and St. Katharine's Docks Company Offices, in Mark and Mincing Lanes; the Board-room for the Thames Conservancy, and Founders' Hall; Sir Frederick Leighton's house at Kensington, including the decoration of the Arab Hall there; studios and galleries for Mr. Watts, Mr. Calderon, and other artists; houses for Lord Richard Grosvenor; schools, Turkish baths, and shops in various localities. He also designed decorations for H.R.H. Princess Louise in Kensington Palace, and for the houses of several noblemen and gentlemen.

Mr. Henry Woods, A.R.A., painter of figures in combination with landscape and architecture, was born in 1846, at Warrington, and was educated at the Grammar School there. He also commenced his art studies at the school of art of his native town, under Mr. J. Christmas Thompson—who is still master of the school. In 1864 young Woods came to London and studied at South Kensington for some years. Like several other painters who have won distinction, he has drawn largely for the wood engraver in illustration of books and periodicals. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1869, but his more important works date from 1873. Among the earlier of these are "Going Home," "Haymakers," "Convalescents at Highgate," "Good-bye," and "A Good Bargain." For the last few years he has painted at Vienna, and there he has worked, we believe, occasionally with his brother-in-law, Mr. Fildes, A.R.A., and the Dutch painter Van Haanen, whose "Pearl Stringer" obtained a deserved success at our Royal Academy two years ago. We were among the first to note the merit of Mr. Woods' Venetian pictures, among which are "A Venetian Ferry," "Sunshine," "Street Trading in Venice," "The Ducal Courtyard," "The Foot of the Rialto," and "The Gondolier's Courtship."



A FISHER-GIRL OF LISBON.

MR. W. F. DOUGLAS, P.R.S.A.

The new President of the Royal Scottish Academy was born at Edinburgh in 1822, and has passed his life there, with the exception of a year or two spent in Italy and elsewhere. He was a pupil for a few months of Sir William Allan at the Trustees Academy, and afterwards drew much from the sculpture there. Mr. Douglas commenced his career as a portrait-painter, and his first exhibited works were portraits. Subsequently he has practised in almost every department of painting. He has been a regular exhibitor at the Scottish Academy, but has seldom contributed to the London Academy. The list of the painter's works in *genre*, history, and illustrations of literature—many of them of great merit—is too long even to give a selection from them. In 1851 he was elected an Associate, and in 1854 a full member of the Scottish Academy.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

The first impression among artists and critics of this year's display at Burlington House seems to be that it scarcely reaches the recent average, except in portraiture. It is early to offer an opinion, or pretend to pass a verdict; yet first impressions of pictures, as of persons, are often the truest; and, unfortunately, a Royal Academy Exhibition seldom improves upon acquaintance. Big canvases abound, but the thought or technical merit expended on them is not always commensurate with the size. The exhibition suffers, as we anticipated, from the circumstance that important works in unusual number (by Alma Tadema, Frith, Fildes, and several others) could not be finished in time. But several—more than usual, it strikes us—of the works of the R.A.'s who have put in appearance betray failing powers to a lamentable extent, and that repeatedly and on a large scale. Even Mr. Millais is not always himself, nor Mr. Watts; while the President but intensifies and exaggerates his peculiarities of treatment. There are younger Associates, too, who should be urged to discontinue their "pot-boilers" and betake themselves to serious study. The strength of the exhibition certainly resides in larger proportion than last year in a few foreign pictures and works by "outsiders." The portraits are many of them fine, as already intimated, but there are too many of one pattern from several contributors. The quantity of showy but superficial commonplace work it seems hopeless to find reduced. In technicalities there is an advance if we recall the exhibitions of twenty years back; but this advance is by no means proportionate to the increase of the cultivation of art. If in its extension art is not more shallow, like some stream bursting artificial barriers, it does not generally rise to a much higher level. And notwithstanding boasted improvements in the Academy schools, it is not in the higher technicalities of figures, draughtsmanship, composition, and tone that much improvement is manifest. In these respects we have still much to learn from the Continental schools; but that never will be learnt till our leading artists adopt the foreign system of opening their studios to a body of pupils; and until our national Exhibition, by being enlarged and freely opened to foreign artists, like the Paris Salon, contains sufficient materials for estimating the whole present condition of contemporaneous art.

An enlargement of the exhibition space is more and more sorely needed, if only to represent our native art outside the Academic pale. The Academicians propose, it is said, to add two new rooms to the existing accommodation at Burlington House—a very "small mercy indeed" for which to be thankful, seeing that the number of works by outsiders offered for exhibition have doubled since the Academy removed to Piccadilly. Yet, strange to say, the large lecture-room, which had hitherto been appropriated for pictures (to find room for which the greatest pressure exists), has now been devoted to sculpture, in exchange for the smaller room, No. 6, although previously sculpture was accommodated advantageously, comparatively to its relative deserts. The "Vestibule," moreover, is disused altogether. Nearly 10,000 works are said to have been sent in this year! To justly adjudicate the claims of each of this vast mass, and to fairly allocate those selected according to relative merit, was obviously an impossibility within sixteen or seventeen working days. The selection and hanging must therefore have been little better than a haphazard scramble. And it follows of necessity that some hundreds of works entitled to be submitted to the public judgment are rejected. To our certain knowledge, many of them are at least equal to the works of the average Academician and Associate. For this rapidly growing evil, and all the cruel injustice that it involves, there is a palliative of simple application—one the adoption of which we have often urged. If the sixty R.A.'s and A.R.A.'s will not give up their self-voted rights to each place eight productions of their own, bad or good, in so many of the best positions, let them at least ordain that no "outsider" shall send in more than two. The greatest artist in Europe is not allowed to contribute more than two works to the Paris Salon. By making such rule the number of works presented would be at once reduced to something like manageable proportions; more justice would be done to the outside contributors; they would do more justice to themselves by offering only their best efforts; and consequently a better selection would be seen by the public. The present regulation was made more than one hundred years ago, and it is high time to modify it, now that professional artists have multiplied in the proportion probably of nearly a hundred to one.

In proceeding to review the present gathering, we shall, for the moment, attempt only a cursory survey of some of the more remarkable works, reserving criticism in detail for future articles. In Gallery I., then, we are arrested first by Mr. Pettie's illustration of Hood's "Dream of Eugene Aram," the murderer being impelled to talk to his young pupil of Cain. Close by is the same painter's representation of the Duke of Monmouth when a prisoner, with reddened eyes, crawling to the feet of James II., in that interview which the King in his dastardly revenge granted only to refuse mercy. We may as well also mention here Mr. Pettie's principal work in the Great Room, representing a palmer, worn and grey, relating the story of his travels in the Holy Land to a rather indifferent Saxon thane and his spouse. A smaller canvas would, we think, have sufficed for this subject: both thought and execution seem slight; nor is the dramatic conception in the two first-named works profound. Returning to Room No. 1, we have next a striking fancy by Briton Riviere—a portal, with strange devices, guarded by two leopards; the animals capitably painted, of course. A half-length of Mrs. James Stern (29), in *sang de bœuf* coloured robe relieved against French tapestry, is the first portrait by Mr. Millais in the order of the walls, and in this and the neighbouring "Dorothy Thorpe" which recalls the "Cinderella," as also in the little Princess Marie (353), daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, our English master seems to have been unwontedly careful, and has used "stippling" in the "carnations" more than usual, relying less on the first spontaneous stroke of the brush; and, in so far as he has done this, his execution seems rather less

artistic, and the colouring acquires not altogether harmonious "bloom." In Room II., however, is a portrait of Sir Henry Thompson, the flesh of which inclines, on the contrary, slightly to yellow. But this portrait is instinct with life and character: a marvellous likeness, as all who know the eminent surgeon will say. A noble portrait of Cardinal Newman (1514), in his red robes, marvellously complete, yet transparent in modelling; and half-lengths of Mr. D. Thwaites (553) and Mrs. Budgett (505) complete the number of Mr. Millais's contributions. As we have remarked a certain timidity in some of these works, we cannot refrain from also naming a splendid piece of audacity in the portrait of Miss Thorpe, already named—i.e., the painting of the silver bowl, gilt inside, in the milk in which the little lady is about to soak biscuits for her pet spaniels. Not Velasquez among the old masters, nor Vollon among the moderns, ever hit off a finer bit of still-life.

Resuming the order of the catalogue (though not denying ourselves occasionally the convenience of grouping a given artist's works), we arrive at "Day Dreams" (56), a girl languidly caressing her own hands, by Sir Frederick Leighton. More important is "Wedded" (71), close by—a woman letting her head fall back, in a melting passion of love, towards her mate, who in the same mood kisses the tips of the fingers of her proffered hand over her shoulder. We need not dwell on these, nor on the "Antigone" (474); the reader may readily imagine the sumptuous draperies and Oriental or classical accessories introduced in all three. We must also reserve for future consideration a design (1244) by Sir Frederick for a portion of the decoration of the dome of St. Paul's, which we shall review when noticing the general scheme for that work, as shown in a section of the dome in relieved curvilinear form, in the architectural room with Mr. Poynter's complementary designs depicted thereon. The President's most important work of the year is "Phryne at Eleusis," in the Great Room. It is a colossal nearly nude figure: the Athenian hetaira is loosening the last fillet that binds her almost dishevelled hair (which is of a deep red colour) preparatory to entering the sea at the public festival of the Eleusinian mysteries. She stands under the portico of the Temple of Demeter, through the intercolumniation of which the sea is seen; a mass of dark olive drapery fallen behind her serves to relieve the figure, and with one hand she is unfolding a last swathe of red drapery. Her flesh is of a deep tawny hue, to be accounted for, we assume, as an effect of firelight from a sacrificial rite in progress. But whether from artificial light, or the declining sun, the effect is that of a general local colour or stain rather than a ray. The figure appears taller than the Greek standard; but the sweeping contours and general form are, we need hardly say, very beautiful; though, as inevitably, smooth and waxen in texture, without the subtle indications of the accidents of surface that constitute the higher beauty of natural form, and that would certainly be found in a statue by Praxiteles, or a picture by Apelles from the living Phryne. With all deductions, it is one of the President's most considerable achievements; but we may well ask whether the artificial feeling and decorative motive of such a work is a fitting model for the students of our school, and calculated to win the tolerance of the British public to a display of the female nude—the purest and most ennobling subject for the painter, if only rightly treated—treated with loyal reverence for Nature—idealised, but not eviscerated.

Retracing our steps once more, we pause before a picture (64) by Munkacsy, in which he is far more at home than in the "Christ Before Pilate," reviewed in another column. It shows a lady arranging a bouquet in a gorgeously-furnished apartment, "Avant la fête de papi." The figures and objects are touched with masterly decision, and tell with surprising lustre out of their rich bituminous ground; but there is a want of atmospheric grey, and of the "modesty of Nature." H. W. B. Davis has painted nothing better than his large picture of cattle and sheep under an effect of sunset, which also irradiates the purple hills of "Ross-shire" (145). Van Haanen's (176) interior of a Venetian dressmakers' shop—something similar in motive to his "Pearl Stringers"—will maintain, or almost maintain, his reputation; and very nearly up to the same high level of merit is the scene before the stall of a Venetian bric-à-brac dealer (182) by Mr. H. Woods, the new Associate, whose portrait we engrave this week.

Passing fine portraits by Mr. Oulless and Mr. Holl, we enter the Great Room. Here, worthily occupying the post of honour at its head, is Mr. Goodall's very large impressive picture of the ruins of "Memphis" with the one remaining fallen colossus of Rameses II., lying on the now desolate site in the gathering shades of evening; the rays of the low sun touching only the dome of the modern mosque and a few lofty palms; with no sign of life near, save a solitary fellow who has brought his buffaloes to drink at a pool, and a couple of ibises—no longer guarded as sacred birds in the great temple. Another large composition is Mr. Marks's illustration of "King Henry VI.," representing Jack Cade with his rabblement arrainging Lord Say—a picture with obvious character and humour, but somewhat disappointing. "The Meeting of St. Francis and St. Dominic amongst the Ruins of Ancient Rome" (267), by Mr. Armitage, is suggestive, though rather dry in treatment. The "Molly" (281), of "Wapping Old Stairs" and "Sally in our Alley" (282), by Mr. Leslie (which hang as pendants), have the naive, old-fashioned grace of the painter, but strike us, the "Molly" especially, as too dainty. Frank Dicksee's picture (290) of a young Italian whispering to his lady-love in a garden seat shaded by laurels, is an artistic exercitation on moonlight effect, but we prefer the less honeyed and more robust and pathetic sentiment and meaning of earlier works. Mr. Burgess's Spanish street-scene (294), with a girl embarrassed almost to tears, and the public letter-writer scarcely less puzzled, by the contradictory counsels of the girl's friends, as to the answer she should give to a letter, tells the story well. Mr. Long's principal picture (302) illustrates the song of Deborah in Judges—"Why tarry the wheels of his chariot." The mother of Sisera sits looking anxiously out of a casement, with her maids about her in various attitudes of listening and expectation—one of them weaving a chaplet for the brow that is already pierced by the nail of Jael. The situation is dramatically conceived; but before this, as before his minor works, the suggestion arises that the artist must not relax his efforts as regards technicalities if he would maintain the reputation he has honourably won. Mr. Herbert's large principal picture, "Treasure-Seekers Despoiling a Tomb" (314), and which represents modern Greeks abstracting gold ornaments from a tomb, into which they have sacrilegiously broken, may be commended to the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments. The tomb is that of Philistion, the comic actor, the interesting epitaph on which is quoted in the catalogue. But we must return to this picture; as also to the coast-scenes and landscapes by Mr. Hook; and the noteworthy pictures in the following rooms.

The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University has appointed Mr. Matthew Arnold, M.A., to the office of Sir Robert Rede's lecturer for the ensuing year.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday General Ferrieri, the Minister for War, stated that the amount asked—about £13,000,000—spread over five years, would be employed principally in the construction of forts round the coast and fortifications to defend Rome, and would be sufficient to ensure the complete defence of the country. On Monday the Chamber proceeded with the discussion on the Extraordinary Military Expenditure Bill. On Tuesday the debate was concluded on the condition of the navy. The order of the day pure and simple, which the Government accepted as a vote of confidence, was carried.

The strike among the compositors in Rome has ended, they having to give way.

SPAIN.

Last Saturday evening the Congress of Deputies approved the Franco-Spanish commercial treaty by 237 votes to 59. On Monday a vote of censure on Señor Comacho, the Minister of Finance, was rejected by 152 votes against 46.

The Spanish Hygienic Society held their inaugural meeting on Sunday night. King Alfonso, who was surrounded by a number of eminent physicians, eulogised the objects of the association as calculated to improve the general condition of society, and to fortify the superior physique of the Spanish race, especially as regarded the industrial and agricultural classes. His Majesty's remarks were received with repeated cries of "Long live the King!"

GERMANY.

The Emperor and Empress take daily drives together at Wiesbaden. The Grand Duke Vladimir arrived there yesterday week, and was received at the station by the Emperor William. The Grand Duke left next day, arriving at Berlin in the evening at eight o'clock. He was received at the railway station by the Crown Prince, who accompanied him to the Russian Embassy. The Grand Duke left Berlin for St. Petersburg at eleven. While at Wiesbaden he repeatedly assured the Emperor William that the intentions of the Czar and the Russian people were not of an aggressive character. The object of the Grand Duke Vladimir's visit was to bring the official invitation to the Czar's coronation. The Emperor William will be represented by the Crown Prince.

On Tuesday the Prussian Chamber passed, on the third reading, the bill for completing the network of State railways by the construction of several important branch lines.

In the German Federal Council on Monday the Tobacco Monopoly Bill was adopted by 36 to 22 votes.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Delegation has all but unanimously approved the credit of 23,739,000 florins asked for by the Government for the troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina; but the Hungarian Delegation insists on a reduction of two million florins.

The trial is proceeding in Vienna of the persons accused of having contributed by culpable negligence to the disaster at the Ring Theatre. It has now been ascertained that the total number of victims by the fire was 384.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial Order has been promulgated in St. Petersburg prohibiting military men from delivering political speeches or publicly expressing opinions on political affairs. Functionaries in the War Office are at the same time reminded that they continue to be prohibited from publishing, without the sanction of their superiors, any printed matter respecting foreign countries.

All trials arising out of the outrages on Russian Jews have been ordered by the Emperor to be proceeded with as urgent.

DENMARK.

The Landthing, or Upper House, of the Rigsdag on Tuesday adopted, by 37 votes to 21, an Order of the Day approving the policy of the Government with regard to fortifications.

AMERICA.

In consequence of numerous complaints of the receipt of sanded cotton from America, the committee of the New York Cotton Exchange have been making inquiry, and have come to the conclusion that the sanding is due mostly to atmospheric causes—the dryness of last season causing the sand-dust to be beaten into the cotton bolls.

Nearly 20,000 emigrants, consisting largely of Germans and Italians, arrived in New York last week.

A cyclone has passed over Monticello (Mississippi) by which twenty-one persons were killed and many others injured.

The steamer City of Sanford has been destroyed by fire on the St. John's river, Florida. Several lives were lost.

CANADA.

The Dominion House of Commons on Thursday week passed the bill for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The bill provides that the line shall go through some other than the Yellowhead Pass. Yesterday week the House passed unanimously an address to the Queen praying that a form of self-government should be granted to Ireland, and that clemency should be extended to the Irish political prisoners; and Sir J. Macdonald said he would send the address to the Senate for its concurrence. On Saturday the House rejected, by 104 to 58, a motion in favour of Canada negotiating directly with foreign States for commercial treaties.

The British Columbia Legislature has been prorogued.

AUSTRALIA.

The Government of Victoria is materially strengthening the defences of the colony.

The Melbourne Argus reports that new pearling grounds, supposed to be from fifteen to twenty miles long, have been discovered off Beagle Bay, on the north coast of Western Australia.

NEW ZEALAND.

Upon the resignation of the Hon. John Hall as Premier, in consequence of continued ill-health, the Ministry was re-constituted—the Hon. Frederick Whitaker, formerly Premier and Attorney-General in Mr. Hall's Administration, being now once more Premier. All the other Ministers have been reappointed to the offices they held in Mr. Hall's Cabinet.

Mr. Barnum has sent to the Consul at Bangkok, for presentation to the King of Siam, a formal petition for the loan on his Majesty's own terms, of a white elephant.

Some coal-mines in China have been closed because the Censor has expressed a solemn fear that their continued working might release the Earth Dragon, and bring trouble on the Imperial family.

It is reported that the schooner Pet, from Bunbury to Adelaide, was struck by a sperm whale about fifty miles south of Cape Leuwin, and foundered in a few minutes. All on board escaped except the captain in his cabin, who was drowned.

At the British Embassy, Constantinople, on the 20th inst., was solemnised the marriage of Miss Hamilton, sister of the Countess of Dufferin, with Mr. Arthur Nicolson, second son of Sir Frederick W. E. Nicolson, C.B., in presence of many of the Turkish Ministers of State, the diplomatic body, and other personages of distinction.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The House of Lords reassembled after the Easter Recess at four o'clock instead of five on the 20th inst. As this earlier hour of meeting was agreed to at the suggestion of Lord Camperdown, it might fairly have been anticipated that the noble Lord would have provided the House with some tid-bit for discussion. But up to date neither his Lordship nor any other of the younger peers has given substantial reason for the assembling of the House an hour earlier than heretofore. On the Thursday and Friday of last week, literally the only business transacted worth mentioning was the passing through its final stage of the Duke of Albany's Establishment Bill, and the giving of Royal Assent thereto by Commission. The Earl of Dunraven, it is true, on Monday (with the frankness presumably of the candid friend who would not be averse to accepting office), poured a rhetorical flank fire into the Ministerial Bench on account of the alleged uncertain note which the Prime Minister emitted in speaking of the Irish Court of Appeal's decision with regard to the case of "Adams v. Dunreath." In the present critical juncture of affairs in Ireland, however, it may be submitted that the cold criticism of Lord Dunraven, and the trenchant attacks of Earl Cairns and the Marquis of Salisbury on Mr. Gladstone and the Irish Land Act would be more appropriate in a University or Fleet-street discussion forum than in Parliament. Undoubtedly smart and pungent as the speeches of the Leaders of the Opposition were as arguments against the hostility the Premier evinced to the Lords' Committee, especially as the Government itself now admits the necessity of revising the Land Act, the reasonableness of these lively assaults, and also of the Earl of Galloway's and Lord Salisbury's animadversions last Tuesday on Mr. Gladstone's rather ambiguous utterance concerning threatening letters, may be gravely doubted. Rarely has there been a crisis when the co-operation of both great parties of the State has been more needed for the pacification of Ireland.

Coming to the Lower House, Mr. Forster has furnished a noteworthy instance of the angry feeling which can be in an instant aroused by the lack of tact or imagination on the part of a Minister. Great sympathy has indubitably been deserved by the well-meaning Bradford Secretary for Ireland. In the place of measureless abuse, in the teeth of well-nigh overwhelming difficulties, Mr. Forster has sturdily striven to keep the peace in unhappy Ireland. But the right hon. gentleman was singularly wanting in judgment in returning so inadequate a reply to Mr. Sexton on Thursday week as that Mr. Clifford Lloyd knew nothing of Inspector Smith's circular to the Police for his protection. Nothing could have been more mischievous than this barbarous circular, which absolutely promised constables absolution if in the reckless use of firearms they should in error shoot an innocent man. Taking advantage of Mr. Forster's strange omission to reprimand the writer of this official document, Mr. Sexton moved the adjournment of the House in order to denounce the act with eloquence and indignation. What was the result? Mr. Forster brought down upon his head a torrent of rebukes from other Home Rule members, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Mitchell Henry joining in the condemnation of the circular, Mr. Redmond being expelled for the sitting for accusing the Secretary for Ireland of dishonesty, and Mr. O'Connor Power in an impromptu speech of exceptional power giving the Irish Executive a timely hint that the hour has arrived to govern Ireland according to Irish ideas. In fine, hours were wasted simply because Mr. Forster did not say at the spur of the moment what so conscientious a statesman must readily allow was the right thing to say.

Whilst this Irish tempest raged, a sweet little cherub, so to speak, sat up aloft in the gallery, and looked after "poor Jack" and her Majesty's Navy. This was Lord Henry Lennox, who, after spending his days and nights in poring over French bluebooks, was ready to descend, and, by the quotation of a formidable array of figures, endeavour to persuade the Secretary to the Admiralty that it was absolutely necessary for England to greatly increase the number of her ironclads if she would cope with France alone on the sea. But Mr. Trevelyan disputed the facts and figures alike of Lord Henry Lennox, and stoutly maintained that Britannia was quite as ready to rule the waves now as in the days of Nelson. All the same, so high and practical an authority as Mr. W. H. Smith reminded the Admiralty that it would be advisable to have our ships of war readier than they are for any emergency.

The vote of £90,921 for the public parks of London was yesterday week objected to by Mr. Labouchere on the score that the Metropolitan Council ought to pay at least for Victoria, Kensington, and Battersea Parks; but Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, able and zealous as First Commissioner, had the satisfaction of seeing the vote sanctioned at last.

The Budget which Mr. Gladstone introduced on Monday in a speech two hours long—an overflowing House assembling, as usual, to hear the Financial Statement—was probably one of the least satisfactory the Prime Minister has ever produced. Expenditure "growing," and revenue "sluggish"—quite a Dick Swiveller way of putting the question—there was only the small surplus of £350,000 on the right side of the national ledger for the past year, the revenue being £85,822,000, and the expenditure £85,472,000. From the point of view of social progress, the most satisfactory facts the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to adduce were that the revenue from the duties on drink had fallen off considerably, and that the deposits in savings banks had increased by millions. With regard to 1882-3, Mr. Gladstone estimated the revenue at £84,935,000, and the expenditure at £84,630,000, giving a surplus of £305,000. With this comparatively small sum in hand, he would be happy when the hour was ripe to fulfil his promise, and abolish the Highway Rate. But it would not be sufficient by itself. Amid much laughter—provoked possibly at the notion that the mountain had laboured and brought forth a mouse—Mr. Gladstone mentioned that private carriages would be additionally taxed—the duty on four-wheeled carriages being raised from £2 2s. to £3 3s., and that on two-wheeled carriages from 15s. to £1 1s.; the £247,000 yielded by this increase being put by till it could contribute to the end in view. This was literally the gist of the Budget.

Whether the Government are not employing stringency in a wrong direction in their Parliamentary Elections Bill may at least be worth consideration, in the face of the many objections urged to it on both sides of the House on Tuesday, when Mr. Callan talked the measure out for the day. The same day Mr. Leighton led to a serviceable debate on the Lunacy Laws, which will, it is to be hoped, bring about a stricter supervision of the insane who are at large—a large class, indeed, according to Carlyle.

The Irish Land Act came up for criticism again by the Commons on Wednesday. Mr. Parnell's bill for the Amendment of the Act in the direction of wiping off arrears of rent due previous to the August of 1880, the revision of leases, the definition of improvements, and the facilitating of purchases, found an inflexible introducer in Mr. Redmond. Mr. Gladstone admitted the necessity of dealing with the

arrears, and announced the Government's intention of legislating on this point in the course of the Session. What he had to say with regard to purchase it would be proper to postpone till Mr. W. H. Smith's proposal was before the House. On the other points, it would be premature to touch this year. While intimating it might be necessary to apply for fresh powers for the maintenance of order in Ireland, the Prime Minister earnestly assured Irish members that compulsory government was entirely repugnant to the Ministry.

THE COURT.

Another important transaction in the life of her Majesty has been performed this week in the marriage of her youngest and last unmarried son, Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, with Princess Helen of Waldeck, which was solemnised on Thursday at Windsor. The Queen upon this occasion received at the Castle all the members of her family in England; also her son-in-law, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and his eldest daughter, Princess Victoria; the King and Queen of the Netherlands, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and Duke Ernest Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein. Her Majesty evinced the utmost interest in all the preparations for the marriage, inspecting the arrangements of St. George's Chapel during progress, and also drove through the Royal borough to see the decorations. The Castle was filled with guests, and Frogmore and Cumberland Lodge were brought into requisition for the accommodation of visitors. An account of the arrival of the bride, on Tuesday, and of the wedding ceremony, on Thursday, will be found in another page.

State Banquets were given by her Majesty on the eve of the Royal marriage and on the wedding day.

Earlier in the week the Queen formally received addresses of congratulation on her providential escape from assassination from the Corporation of the City of London, from her Majesty's Commission of Lieutenancy of the City of London, from the body of English Presbyterian Ministers resident in and near the cities of London and Westminster, from the Corporation of the City of Edinburgh, and the Corporation of the City of Dublin. Princess Beatrice was present. The several deputations lunched in the Waterloo Chamber. A guard of honour of the Scots Guards, with the band of the regiment, was mounted in the quadrangle of the castle. The Queen also received by the hand of the Duke of Connaught a similar congratulatory address on behalf of the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench of Gray's Inn.

Her Majesty, too, gave audience to Earl Granville, who afterwards introduced M. Tissot, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the French Republic; and Sir Peter Brilla, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Greece, to present their credentials. The Queen also received the Serbian Minister, who presented Royal letters announcing King Milan's assumption of the Royal title, and at the same time delivering the insignia of the Serbian Order of Takova.

Mr. A. Bassano has photographed her Majesty, with the infant Princess Margaret of Connaught and Princess Beatrice. The Queen has been much grieved by the loss of a highly valued servant, Mr. Taft, who died at the Shaw Farm on Saturday. He had had for twenty-four years the management of the several Royal farms in the vicinity of Windsor Great Park. Her Majesty sent a wreath to be placed on Canon Pearson's coffin at his funeral at Sonning.

A Levée was held by the Prince of Wales on behalf of the Queen last Monday at St. James's Palace, at which the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present. The usual state etiquette was observed, and nearly 300 presentations were made.

Her Majesty will visit Epping Forest next Saturday. Drawingrooms will be held by the Queen on the following Tuesday and Thursday at Buckingham Palace.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Nawab-Ikbal-ood-Dowlah of Hyderabad was received by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House last Saturday. In the evening their Royal Highnesses were at the Royal Italian Opera. Divine service was attended by the Prince and Princess and their daughters on Sunday; and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught lunched with their Royal Highnesses. On Monday the Prince visited the Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria at Buckingham Palace, and Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg at Claridge's Hotel. The Grand Duke and his daughter returned the visit and lunched with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg lunched with their Royal Highnesses on Tuesday. The Prince and Princess, with their daughters, visited the Royal Academy, and in the evening their Royal Highnesses were at the Royal Comedy Theatre. The Prince and Princess, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, went to Windsor Castle on Wednesday for the Duke of Albany's wedding; and yesterday (Friday) their Royal Highnesses gave a party at Marlborough House to meet the King and Queen of the Netherlands. The Prince and the King of the Netherlands will be present at the Royal Academy opening dinner to-night at Burlington House.

His Royal Highness and the Duke of Edinburgh have accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor to be present at the Mayor's banquet at the Mansion House, on June 17.

The Prince was represented by Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Probyn at the funeral of the late Sir Henry Cole, at the Brompton Cemetery.

The Duke of Edinburgh made his annual official inspection of the London Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers last Saturday at the West India Docks. His Royal Highness and the Duchess and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught went to the St. James's Theatre on Monday evening.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at St. James's Palace on Monday from Germany.

Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who were staying at Claridge's Hotel, went to the Opéra Comique on Monday evening, and left the next day for Windsor Castle.

The King and Queen of the Netherlands left Windsor Castle after the Royal marriage, and are at Buckingham Palace. Their Majesties will visit the Guildhall in state next Tuesday, when the King will receive the freedom of the City.

Strawberry Hill villa is reported to have passed into the hands of an American Hotel Company.

Our Portrait of the late Mr. C. R. Darwin is from a photograph by Mr. Ernest Edwards; that of the late Mr. Samuel Gurney, from one by Messrs. Elliott and Fry; that of the late Mr. Edward Duncan, from one by Mr. E. M. Haigh; that of Mr. G. Aitchison, A.R.A., one of Mr. Van der Weyde's electric light photographs; that of Mr. G. F. Bodley, A.R.A., one by Mr. S. A. Walker; and that of Mr. H. Woods, A.R.A., one by Vianelli, of Venice.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Mr. R. S. Mitford has been appointed to a Commissionership of Prisons; and Mr. C. S. Murdoch, of the Home Office, succeeds Mr. Mitford as Sir W. Harcourt's secretary.

Mr. Edward Bellamy, F.R.C.S., surgeon to Charing-cross Hospital, will begin his course of lectures on the "Human Form," at South Kensington Museum, on May 5.

By order of Lord Brabazon, twelve seats have been placed on the Embankment—at Cheyne-walk, Pimlico Pier, and opposite Milbank.

It was stated at a meeting of the Durham Miners' Permanent Relief Fund at Newcastle that, by four recent colliery explosions, the association had incurred a liability of £42,000.

Mr. Edward James Stanley, the Conservative candidate for West Somerset, was on Tuesday elected without opposition, in succession to Major Vaughan Lee, resigned.

On Tuesday the National Auricular Society held their annual show at the Horticultural Gardens, in South Kensington. The show was exceptionally good, nineteen growers having sent contributions.

At a meeting of the Geographical Society on Monday evening the President announced that the gold medals of the year have been awarded to Dr. Nachtigal and Sir John Kirk, British Consul at Zanzibar.

A Civil List pension of £80 per annum has been awarded to the widow of Mr. John Hill Burton, late Historiographer Royal in Scotland, and the author of many valuable contributions to literature and history.

Mr. Parnell landed at Kingstown on Monday night, and was greeted with some cheering; he proceeded by train to Westland-row, whence he took a cab, and drove by a circuitous route to Kilmainham, where he surrendered himself at the termination of his parole.

Mr. Ray Lankester, appointed a short time ago by the Crown to the chair of Natural History in the Edinburgh University, has resigned the appointment; and Professor Ewart, holding the corresponding chair in Aberdeen University, has been appointed to succeed him.

The decoration of the Victoria Cross has been conferred upon Lieutenant Henry Lysons (now Adjutant) and Private Edmund Fowler (since discharged), of the 2nd Battalion the Cameronians, the wing battalion of which is stationed at Shorncliffe, for gallant services rendered in Zululand.

Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands, Q.C., of the South Wales and Chester Circuit, has been elected a Bencher of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, in place of the late Lord Justice Lush; and Mr. Edward Clarke, Q.C., M.P., has been elected a Bencher of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. W. J. Bovill, Q.C.

The School Board for London reassembled on the 20th inst., after the Easter recess. A motion by Miss Helen Taylor in favour of free education in all the schools of the Board gave rise to a long debate. The motion was got rid of by means of "the previous question," which was carried by a majority of nearly two to one.

Mr. Boehm, R.A., has been commissioned by the Duke of Bedford to execute the statue of Sir Francis Drake for Tavistock. Not only does Tavistock claim the honour of the great sea captain's birth, but, as the Duke finds pleasure in reminding all who take an interest in the Drake Tercentenary, the hero was the godson of one of his Grace's ancestors.

A paper on the mineral resources of India and their development was read at the Society of Arts yesterday week by Professor V. Ball, late of the Geological Survey of that country. The lecturer described the chief mineral products of India, and urged the necessity for affording increased facilities for mining operations generally, and of speedy and liberal legislation for that purpose.

A valuable binocular glass was presented at Aberdeen on Monday by the Lord Provost to Robert Bissett, late master of the steamer Bancheri, of Aberdeen; and a gold chronometer watch to John S. Scroggie, mate of the steamer—the gifts of the German Government, in recognition of the services rendered by the recipients in saving the crew of the German ship Alwaine during the storm of July 27.

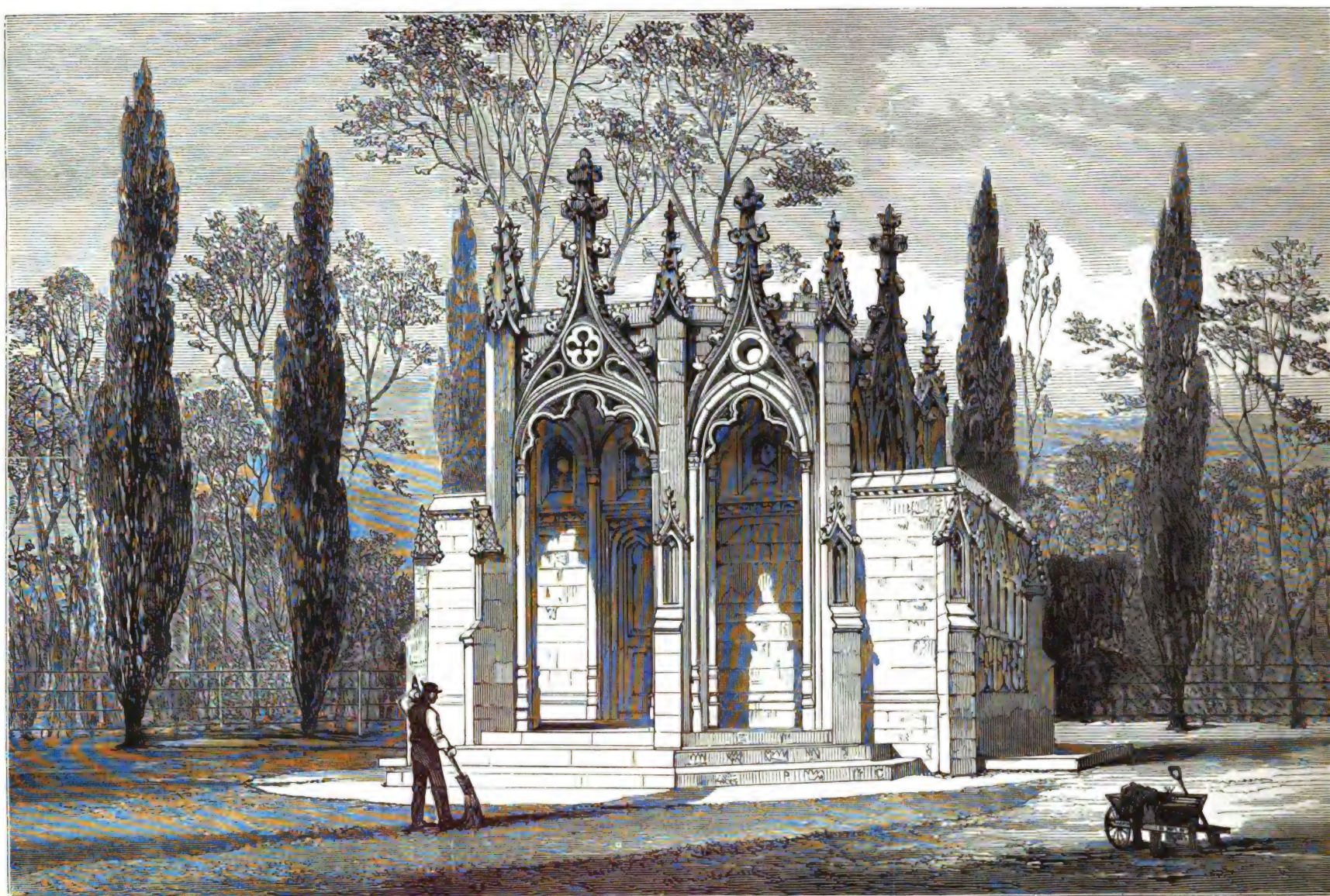
The Emperor of Russia having intimated his wish to stand sponsor for the second infant son of Mr. and Mrs. S. de Bustros, the baptism, according to the rites of the Greek Church, took place at their residence, 44, Queen's-gate, on Saturday last. His Imperial Majesty was represented by Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Ambassador, who acted in a similar capacity when the late Emperor stood godfather for M. de Bustros's first son.

In London 2683 births and 1573 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 28, while the deaths were 130 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 8 from smallpox, 36 from measles, 16 from scarlet fever, 19 from diphtheria, 153 from whooping-cough, 9 from enteric fever, 13 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and not one from either from typhus or from simple cholera.

We understand that Baronetries are about to be conferred upon Mr. F. A. Milbank, member for the North Riding of Yorkshire; Mr. J. W. Pease, member for South Durham; Mr. H. H. Vivian, member for Glamorganshire; Mr. M. A. Bass, member for East Stafford; Mr. C. E. Adam, of Blair Adam; and Mr. A. Matheson, member for Ross and Cromarty. The honour of a baronetcy was also offered to Mr. Thomas Ashton, of Manchester, and Mr. M. T. Bass, member for Derby, but declined.

A full-sized model of the colossal statue of Mr. Gladstone which it is proposed to erect at Bow-road, at the east end of the metropolis, was exhibited on Tuesday in a temporary studio fitted up on the Thames embankment, close to St. Stephen's Club. The statue, which is the work of Mr. Albert Bruce Joy, and will be cast in bronze, is said to be an excellent and pleasing likeness of the Premier. The cost of the statue and pedestal will be £2000, the whole of which has been subscribed, chiefly in the locality in which the statue is about to be placed.

The Lord Mayor on Monday received from the Duke of Connaught, the Ranger of Epping Forest, an intimation that the visit of the Queen to Epping Forest will be paid on the afternoon of Saturday, May 6. Her Majesty will proceed by special train direct from Windsor to Chingford, where the Royal carriages will be in waiting, and thence the Queen will drive to High Beech, where the most extensive view of the beautiful scenery of the forest is to be obtained. At this spot an amphitheatre will be erected capable of holding 2000 persons, and an address from the Corporation of London will be presented to her Majesty by the Lord Mayor. The Queen will then formally declare Epping Forest dedicated to the free use and enjoyment of the public for all time. At the conclusion of this brief ceremony, her Majesty will return to Chingford, and thence by train to Windsor.



MAUSOLEUM OF PRINCESS CHARLOTTE AT CLAREMONT.



THE GARDEN OF ASHBURNHAM HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.

THE LATE MR. SAMUEL GURNEY.

This gentleman, who died on the 4th inst., was one of the well-known family of the Gurneys, leading members of the Society of Friends, who have borne part in many philanthropic movements since the beginning of the nineteenth century. He was born in 1816, a son of Mr. Samuel Gurney, of Ham House, Essex, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. James Sheppard, of Upton, Essex. During many years he was a principal partner in the great discounting house of Overend, Gurney, and Co., afterwards transformed into a Limited Liability Company, which unfortunately broke down in the commercial crisis of May, 1866. The profits of that business, while conducted by the private firm, had been reckoned at £250,000 yearly; but its failure ultimately, with liabilities amounting to £11,000,000, inflicted a severe blow on the credit and trade of the country. Mr. Samuel Gurney, personally, held a most respectable position in the City, and was a Director of the Alliance Assurance Company, and of the Submarine Telegraph Company; he represented the boroughs of Penryn and Falmouth in the House of Commons from 1857 to 1868, and filled the office of High Sheriff of Surrey in 1861, being a magistrate for that county. He was one of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and took part in the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, and in various undertakings for the promotion of education and social charity. He married, in 1837, a daughter of Mr. W. F. Reynolds, of Carshalton, and that lady has survived her husband.

THE PETERBOROUGH EXHIBITION.

The Right Hon. Earl Spencer, K.G., President of the Council, who has an estate in the neighbourhood of Peterborough, on Monday last week opened the Industrial and Fine Arts Exhibition in that town. We give an illustration of the interior of the Exhibition Hall, which is at the Skating Rink, and seems to have been arranged with much skill and taste by a local committee, including the Mayor, Alderman J. Thompson, as Chairman, Mr. Councillor Little, as Vice-Chairman, Mr. H. L. Clark, honorary treasurer, and the Rev. H. W. Orford and Mr. Rowland Hill, honorary secretaries. Contributions have been sent in not only from the district ten miles round Peterborough, within which the exhibitors are entitled to the prizes offered, but also from London and other cities. Among the productions of local manufacture are fine specimens of brass-work and tool-making, of wood-turning and carving, a beautiful reredos of carved oak, made in this town for Bangor Cathedral, and another for Grantham parish church, both the workmanship of the Mayor's own manufactory; some instructive models of military fortification and defences, by the Northamptonshire Engineer Volunteer Corps; interesting architectural models, useful improved agricultural implements; some fine pottery and tiles; and a superb bride-cake, by Mr. Todd, baker and confectioner. Woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics of an ornamental character are furnished by Leeds, Huddersfield, Leicester, and other centres of the manufacturing industries; while the collection of pictures and sculpture, and of decorative art, partly lent by private owners, partly from South Kensington, is rich in various attractions. Earl Spencer, who was accompanied by the Countess, was met by the Bishop of Peterborough and the Dean of the noble cathedral, together with



THE LATE MR. SAMUEL GURNEY.

the Mayor, and the Duke of Grafton and other nobility and gentry of that neighbourhood. The exhibition is likely to prove a complete success.

THE MAUSOLEUM OF PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

Those of our readers who are past middle age can perhaps remember to have heard some of their elders speak with regretful sympathy of the untimely death of a Royal lady, a young wife, the only daughter of George IV. and Queen Caroline, but who died before her father, then Prince of Wales, came to the throne, and who was spared the pain of seeing her mother repudiated and prosecuted by the King's order for alleged unfaithfulness to the marriage vow. The Princess Charlotte of Wales, born in 1796, as the sole child of the Heir Apparent to the Crown, becoming after the separation of her parents the most likely inheritor of the Royal title, was for some years regarded with hopeful interest by great part of the English nation, when the unhappy condition of

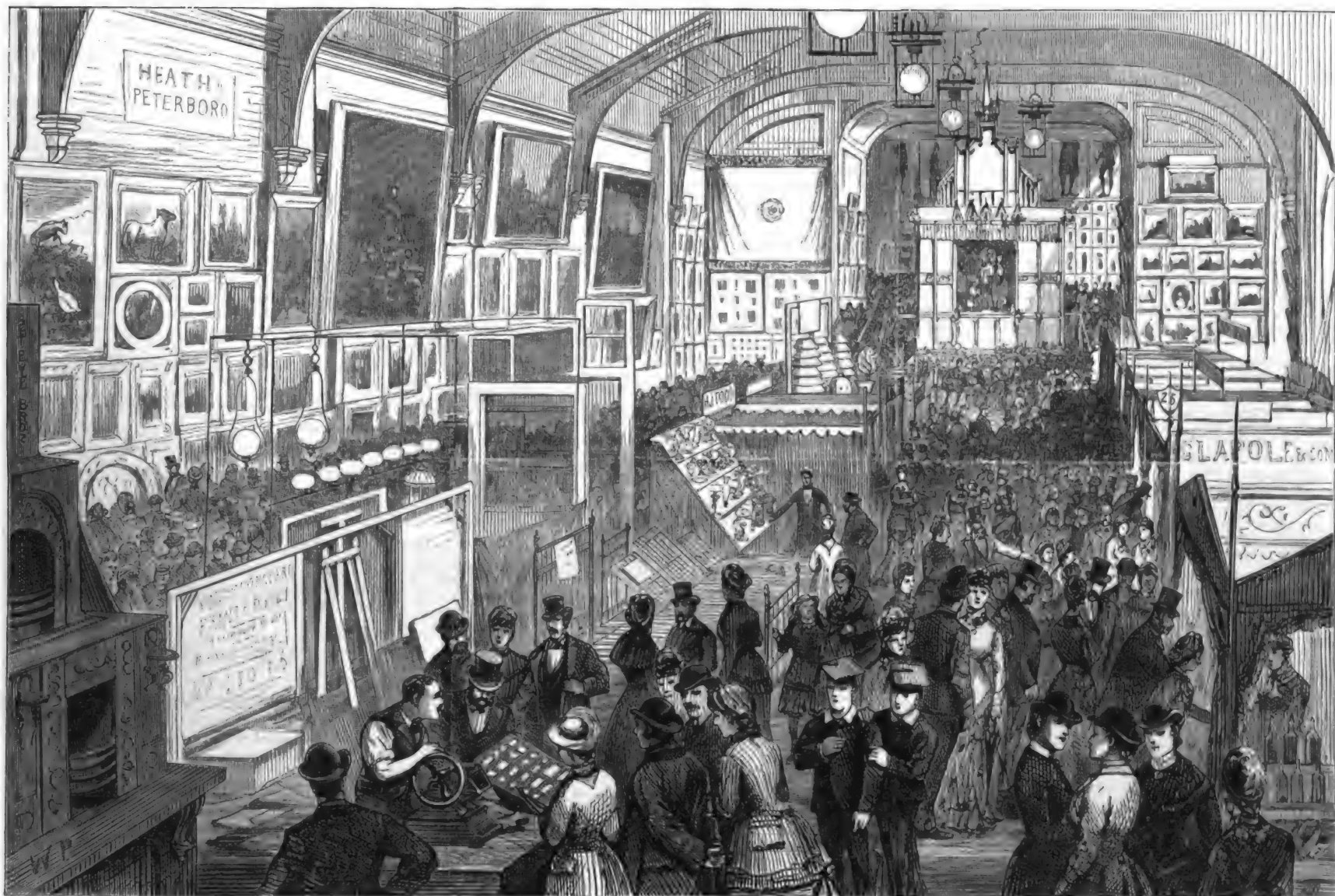
mental infirmity suffered by her grandfather and the deserved unpopularity of her father had cast a gloomy shadow over the prospects of the Royal family. Her marriage, in 1816, to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, who afterwards became the first King of the Belgian independent monarchy, was hailed with general satisfaction as the harbinger of better days for the Court, and for those social interests which are deeply concerned in seeing persons of exalted rank maintain a high and pure example of domestic life. These hopes were sadly disappointed in the November of the following year, when the youthful Princess, after giving birth to a child that did not live, was taken from the home and husband she had so recently found, dying at Claremont amidst the sincerest expressions of public sorrow. Our illustration represents the small Gothic edifice in Claremont Park, originally designed by her own order for an alcove, but which after her death was completed by Prince Leopold for a Mausoleum or monumental temple in memory of his lamented consort. The estate and mansion of Claremont, having been settled on her and her husband for life, remained the property of the late King Leopold I. till his decease, when it again reverted to the Crown.

THE GARDEN OF ASHBURNHAM HOUSE.

The controversy that went on for some weeks, in the autumn of last year, upon the proposal to make a new appropriation of this old house, with the respective claims of Westminster School and of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey to be regarded as its most fitting occupants, will not have been forgotten. As one of the buildings designed by Inigo Jones, Ashburnham House may be deemed to have some interest for the seeker of architectural antiquities in London, but it has no particular feature of stateliness or beauty, except a fine staircase, which will in any case be thought worthy of preservation. It is situated in the south walk of the Abbey Cloisters, and has long been used as the residence of one of the Westminster Canons, its last tenant being the late Rev. Lord John Thynne. The garden is secluded and pleasant, and commands a view of the south transept of the Abbey, with the wall of the Refectory, and the raised garden terrace, which we have delineated in the sketch engraved for this week's publication. It shows a handsome flight of steps, now being removed, which formed an additional ornament to the garden scene.

Lord Grantley has returned 20 per cent to his Yorkshire tenants. It is his Lordship's intention to grant fresh agreements, whereby any outgoing tenant will receive liberal compensation for unexhausted improvements.

The statistical returns from the circuits in the three London districts of the Wesleyan Methodist Society have been made up, and show an increase during the connexional year of 800 members, with upwards of 1400 on probation, besides 2000 young persons meeting in the junior society classes. It is anticipated, from the returns received at the Conference Office from the provincial districts, that there will be a substantial increase also in the provincial membership; whilst encouraging reports are being daily received from the foreign missionary stations of the society.



INDUSTRIAL AND FINE ARTS EXHIBITION AT PETERBOROUGH.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The opening of the new season of this establishment, on Tuesday week, was duly recorded by us. Since the performance of Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots" on that occasion, as already noticed, the proceedings have included the re-appearance, on the following Thursday, of Madame Sembrich as the heroine in "Lucia di Lammermoor," the character in which this lady made her debut here in 1880. Again last week she sang with brilliant execution, especially in the cavatina "Regnava nel silenzio," in the contract scene, and in the scene of delirium, in which last she roused the audience to enthusiasm. The cast included Signor Frapolli as Edgardo, Signor Pandolfini as Enrico, Signor I. Corsi as Arturo, and Signor Silvestri as Raimondo. Signor Bevilacqua conducted. On Saturday M. Bouhy made a very successful first appearance as Mefistofele in "Faust," his singing and acting having been throughout of a high order of artistic excellence. Mlle. Olga Bergh, who was announced to make her debut as Margherita, was prevented by indisposition, and her place was supplied by Madame Valleria, whose performance was throughout of high excellence. The cast included Madame Trebelli as Siebel, Mlle. Ghiotti as Marta, Signor Frapolli as Faust, Signor Cotogni as Valentino, and Signor Raguer as Wagner. M. Dupont conducted this performance.

On Monday Rossini's "Guglielmo Tell" was given, with Signor Mierzwinsky as Arnoldo, in which character that gentleman sang with magnificent effect, especially in the great duet with Tell, the yet greater trio with him and Walter, and in Arnoldo's final solo, "Corriam"—in each of which the singer's exceptionally high chest notes and his fine declamation were displayed with special success. The opera was altogether finely rendered, the cast having included Madame Valleria as Mathilde, Mlle. Ghiotti as Eduige, Mlle. Velm as Jenny, Signor Cotogni as Tell, Signor De Reszke as Walter, and Signori Scolari, Raguer, and I. Corsi, respectively, as Gessler, Melchthal, and the Fisherman. The overture, brilliantly played, was encored from the "Allegro." M. Dupont conducted.

"Faust" and "Lucia di Lammermoor" were announced for repetition, respectively, on Tuesday and Thursday; and this (Saturday) evening Madame Albani makes her first appearance this season as Violetta in "La Traviata."

The first of Mr. Ganz's new series of orchestral concerts—at St. James's Hall—on Saturday afternoon, brought forward, for the first time in England, Liszt's symphony in illustration of Dante's "Divina Commedia." Of the three movements, "Inferno," "Purgatorio," and "Paradiso," the two latter are to be preferred, as being less offensive than the incoherent noise which prevails in the first division. The work altogether is devoid of genuine musical thought and structural skill; and, like other pretentious pieces by the same composer, depends for its effect on violent orchestral effects. The last movement includes a "Magnificat" for female choir based on a Gregorian chant. This and the difficult instrumental details were excellently rendered. Herr Ondrick made a highly successful first appearance, and was greatly applauded for his fine performance of Mendelssohn's violin concerto. Other items of the concert call for no comment. Mr. Ganz conducted ably.

Madame Christine Nilsson sang, at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday afternoon, Handel's "Angels ever bright and fair"—and Margherita's music of the Garden Scene from "Faust" in association with Madame Trebelli (Siebel), Mr. Maas (Faust), Signor Foli (Mefistofele), and Madame De Vaney (Marta). The scene was to have been given with the characters in costume, but Madame Nilsson objected to this on account of the recent loss of her husband. She sang with fine effect, and was enthusiastically received. The concert, which comprised other details, was under the direction of Mr. W. Carter.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert included the first performance in England of a new symphony by Anton Dvorák, which met with great success. As it will soon be repeated at a London concert, we shall take that opportunity of speaking of its merits and characteristics.

Madame Sophie Menter gave the first of two recitals at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon, when the eminent pianist played with admirable execution a series of pieces in various styles, in each of which she was enthusiastically applauded. Her second recital takes place on Friday afternoon next.

The Bach Choir's second and last concert of the season offered a programme of high classical interest. Of the performances we must speak next week.

Mr. Oscar Beringer's annual pianoforte recital took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when his programme was of great and varied interest.

The final concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society took place at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) evening, when Handel's oratorio "Solomon," with Costa's additional accompaniments, was performed. The soloists announced were Miss A. Williams and A. Vernon, Madame Patey, Mr. H. Guy, and Mr. Burgon. Apart from this being the last concert of the society, great interest was added from the expected presence of Sir Michael Costa to direct the performance, which closes the society's operations and fiftieth year of its existence.

At the Alexandra Palace there will be a grand musical festival this (Saturday) afternoon, under the immediate patronage of Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck. Mr. W. Carter's "Placida" and the "Stabat Mater" will be given; Madame Christine Nilsson, Madame Antonette Sterling, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Signor Foli, and other artistes taking part in it. The orchestra and chorus will number 1000 performers. Conductor, Mr. W. Carter.

Herr Hermann Franke (director of the German opera at Drury Lane Theatre, and of the Richter concerts) announces his eighth series of chamber concerts, to take place, at the Marlborough Rooms, beginning on Tuesday afternoon next, when the programme is to consist entirely of English music.

Mr. Charles Hallé's Recitals will this year be given at the Grosvenor Gallery (under the altered title of "Chamber Music Concerts"), beginning on Wednesday evening, May 10; the remaining seven performances taking place on the following Wednesday evenings. Concerted music, as well as solo pieces, will be included in the programmes.

The fifth of this year's concerts of the Philharmonic Society has been postponed to May 11; Rubinstein's "Paradise Lost" being announced for the sixth (and last) concert.

A fourth series of six "Symphony Concerts," conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé, will be given at St. James's Hall during May and June, beginning on Monday next. Many important works will be performed, and the arrangements include the co-operation of artists engaged in the German Opera Company at Her Majesty's Theatre, and the association of the eminent violinist, Herr Wilhelmj. Beethoven's Choral Symphony will be given at the first concert, and his Missa Solemnelle at the sixth and last performance, on June 22. Herr Straus is to be the leading violinist, and Mr. O. Lemmer the chorus director.

The proceeds of the concerts are to be given to the funds of the Royal College of Music.

Instead of the usual series of concerts of the "Musical Union," only one "Grand Matinée" will be given by M. Lasserre, who succeeded Mr. John Ella in the management, on his retirement after many years' exercise of that office.

The fifth season of the Richter concerts will begin at St. James's Hall on May 3, and be continued on the 15th and 22nd of the month, on June 2, 12, and 26. Among many important features, Liszt's "Graner Messe" will be given for the first time in England, Brahms's new pianoforte concerto will be played by Mr. Eugene D'Albert, and Beethoven's choral symphony and his Mass in D ("Missa Solemnis") will be included in the programmes. Herr E. Schiever is the leading violinist, and Herr Frantzen the chorus director.

Mr. Gustave Pradeau's second pianoforte recital is announced for Tuesday afternoon next at Kensington Townhall; and in the evening of the same day the South London Choral Association give their eighth concert of English music at St. James's Hall.

Mr. George Gear will give his concert next Tuesday afternoon at St. George's Hall. An excellent programme, both vocal and instrumental, is announced.

A concert was given on the 19th inst. by Mr. Sexton's choir of eighty voices at the Grosvenor Hall, Pimlico, in aid of the funds of the institute in connection with the Westminster schools. The Victoria Glee Club rendered some excellent glees. Mr. Cox was the accompanist, and Mr. W. Sexton, of Westminster Abbey, director and conductor.

The Merchant Taylors' Company have voted 1000 guineas, payable in five annual instalments of 200 guineas each, towards the scheme for the establishment of a Royal College of Music. Meetings in connection with the proposed college were held last Saturday at Nottingham and Norwich, when resolutions to aid in the work were adopted.

At the Royal Academy of Music the Llewelyn Thomas gold medal was competed for last week. There were sixteen candidates, and the medal was awarded to Kate Hardy. The Evill prize (a purse of ten guineas) was also competed for. There were six candidates, and the prize was awarded to John G. Robertson. The Santley prize (a purse of ten guineas) was also competed for. There were thirteen candidates, and the prize was awarded to Beatrice Davenport.

GERMAN OPERA IN LONDON.

The arrangements for the important and interesting schemes to which we have previously drawn attention are now nearly complete, and the performances announced at Her Majesty's Theatre will begin on Friday next with "Das Rheingold," the introductory portion of the Nibelungen operas, the other divisions of which—"Die Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Götterdämmerung"—will be given, respectively, on the following Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday. The thorough nationality of the performances in all their details will give every opportunity for Wagner's music to realise the composer's intended effects. The principal solo singers—eminent in association with Wagner's stage music—are Herr Niemann (the renowned tenor and the original Siegmund at Bayreuth), Frauen Vogl, Reicher-Kindermann, and Sachse-Hofmeister, Fräulein Riegler, and Schreier; Herr Vogl, Herr Scaria, Herr Reichmann, Herr Wiegand, and Herr Eilers. The orchestra and chorus will be brought over from Germany; and Herr Seidl, of the Leipzig Opera—specially approved by Wagner—is the conductor. The splendid scenery, properties, and decorations prepared for the first production of the works at Bayreuth in 1876 will be imported for use here, and the direction of the enterprise is in the competent hands of Herr Angelo Neumann, to whom Wagner has intrusted the exclusive right of representation of these works. The final rehearsals will be superintended by the composer, who is expected to be present at some of the performances. The business arrangements have long been zealously promoted by Messrs. Schulz-Curtius, who have issued a very useful compendious handbook, giving analyses (in English) of the subjects of the dramas, and quotations of leading points in the music.

The Drury Lane performances will also be distinctively national in character. Herr Richter—long famous at Vienna, and recently so here in connection with the excellent concerts named after him—is to be the conductor. The chorus and solo singers will be imported, the former from the Hamburg Opera, the latter having been successfully associated with Wagner's works and other operas at various German theatres, and the orchestra will be that of the famous Richter concerts. The dates of these performances are May 18, 23, 25, and 30, June 1, 6, 8, 13, 15, 20, 22, and 27 for the first series; and May 20, 24, 27, and 31, and June 3, 7, 10, 14, 17, 21, 24, and 28, for the second series. During this period, Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer," "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," "Die Meistersinger," and "Tristan und Isolde," Beethoven's "Fidelio," Weber's "Euryanthe," and Mozart's "Cosi fan tutte" will be given, with repetitions of each. The solo singers will be Frau Sucher and Frau Peschka-Leutner, Fräulein Malton, M. Brandt, Wiedermann, Schefsky, Hartmann, Vahsel, and Oehlmann; and Herren Winkelmann, Nachbaur, Wolff, Ehrke, Landau, Gura, Koegel, Hofmann, and Dr. Kraus. The business arrangements are in the hands of Herr Franke, by whom the Richter concerts were so ably managed; and with him is associated Herr Pollini, of Continental celebrity in this capacity. The scenery, costumes, and decorations—designed and executed in Germany—will be worthy of the occasion. The opening performance on May 18 will consist of "Lohengrin." Mr. Carl Armbruster has been appointed chorus director.

Great interest attaches to both the schemes now referred to; each having its distinctive features, and promising efficient renderings of German opera with all its national surroundings.

The Brighton Spring Exhibition of Water-colour Drawings was opened on the 19th inst. by the ex-Mayor, Mr. Alderman Smith. There were upwards of 600 works.

The returns of metropolitan pauperism last week show that during last week 50,619 indoor, and 40,167 outdoor paupers were relieved, making a total of 90,816, against 92,370 in the corresponding week of last year. There are decreases in all the districts except the eastern and southern. The number of vagrants relieved was 906.

An "infant" of the name of Robertson was last week sued in the Queen's Bench Division for a sum of over £600 for goods supplied within a period of about eighteen months. Among the articles sold were fifteen head-stalls, seventeen whips, and nine walking-sticks. Acting on the advice of the Judge, an arrangement was come to.

A rifle competition took place last week at Wormwood-scrubbs, when 156 winners of the gold and silver medals, given in the Queen's prize contest at Wimbledon, shot under the new Wimbledon regulations. The Champion badge in the Snider contest was won by Colour-Sergeant Gilbert, 3rd Middlesex, and the highest prize with the Martini-Henry by Sergeant-Instructor Gilder, 9th Middlesex.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A very large circle of friends and acquaintances will hear with deep regret of the somewhat sudden death of Mr. Harry Hall, the well-known painter, which took place last Saturday. We were seldom at Newmarket without paying a visit to his studio, and, last spring, had the pleasure of seeing what is, perhaps, his best piece of work—a large picture of Robert the Devil, with Cannon up, the likenesses of both horse and jockey being marvellously successful. A self-taught artist in the first instance, Mr. Hall has for many years stood quite alone in his own particular line; indeed, he has enjoyed a complete monopoly of painting the portraits of famous winners, and his death has left a gap that it will be difficult indeed to fill up. He died at Newmarket, and was buried in the little cemetery at the "top of the town."

Tuesday was one of the most wretched days ever experienced even at Newmarket, but fortunately there was very little to see, and few, except those whose business kept them, and the most enthusiastic of backers, remained on the heath until the close of the proceedings. Goggles (9 st. 7 lb.) beat a large and very useful field for the First Welter Handicap, and showed that he must have had something in hand at Sandown Park last week. The Prince of Wales's Stakes fell to Muskelyne (7 st. 4 lb.) for the second year in succession, though it looked as though Incendiary (7 st. 5 lb.) would win until his defective wind stopped him on the final ascent. Of course the success of the French horse gave renewed confidence to the supporters of his stable companion, Executor, for the Two Thousand. This was really the only event of any importance on Wednesday's card, and, owing to the very open appearance of the race, there were no less than eighteen runners, the largest number that has taken part in the race since Pretender beat eighteen opponents in 1869. Gerald was an absentee, and the great feature of the betting prior to the start was the rush on Pursebearer. At the first attempt the lot were dispatched to an excellent start. The first to show in front was Southampton, who in the centre of the course settled down with a clear lead of Paragon and Quicklime, well up on the stand side being Marden, Shotover, Zeus, and Berwick, while on the right lay Pursebearer, Alban, Antarctic, and Laureate. Southampton brought them along at a good pace, and was followed by Quicklime, Paragon, Marden, Shotover, and Pursebearer, Sachem being next, to the Bushes. Here the latter was beaten, and directly after Executor being in trouble left Quicklime in command, his immediate followers descending the hill being Marden, Shotover, and Pursebearer. In the Abingdon dip Shotover, full of running, challenged, and soon having everything beaten, won in a canter by two lengths; half a length between the second and third; Pursebearer was fourth; Gareth fifth; Executor sixth; and Comte Alfred next; the last three were Laureate, Balil, and Zeus. Shotover, who is by Hermit from Stray Shot, is only the fourth filly that has won this race since it was established, more than seventy years ago. She performed badly in her three essays last season, but is evidently greatly improved, and, in the first blush of her victory, supplanted Bruce as favourite for the Derby. Porter has thus made a grand start as trainer to the Duke of Westminster; and, curiously enough, Cannon's only other victory in the Two Thousand was gained on a filly.

The Public Schools Racquet Challenge Cup was played for at Prince's last week, when representatives were sent from Eton, Harrow, Marlborough, Cheltenham, Winchester, Wellington, and Charterhouse. After some close and exciting matches in the preliminary rounds, in one of which the Marlborough pair showed unexpected form and were within an ace of beating Harrow, the final was left to the latter and Eton. R. H. Pemberton and A. C. Richards were the Etonians, and they were opposed by H. C. Crawley and C. D. Buxton. The contest proved a very good one; but, though Buxton was perhaps the best of the four players, he was not well backed up by his partner, and eventually the Eton pair secured the cup for the year by four games to two.

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PROSPECTUS.
The Royal Assent to this undertaking in its present form having been obtained on the 11th of August last, the Directors now invite the co-operation of the public, and especially those interested in the locality, and in the three large Railway systems this line will link together—viz., the Great Western, the London and South-Western, and the London and North-Western—to carry this important work to a successful termination.

This Railway, about 14 miles in length, leaves the London and South-Western Railway westward of the Staines Station, crosses the Bath Road half a mile east of Colnbrook, and terminates by a junction with the Great Western Railway near the West Drayton Station.

With the exception of the Suburban Lines, there is no Railway communication between the Great Western and South-Western Railways nearer London than at Reading; the Staines and West Drayton Railway, therefore, will not only prove a great accommodation to the locality, but will also form the readiest means for the conveyance of through traffic.

This Railway will pass over a perfectly level country, and a glance at the Map accompanying the prospectus will show that it is destined, in conjunction with the Uxbridge and Rickmansworth Railway, authorised in the last Session of Parliament, to form an integral portion of a through North and South Line of communication.

The only contract which has been entered into by the Company is now the construction of the Line, the opening of it for public traffic, and the payment of all costs, charges, and expenses, Legal, Engineering, Parliamentary, incidental, and otherwise, up to the completion of the Line, for the total sum of £800,000. The Contractor, besides undertaking to pay interest at 5 per cent during construction on all sums accepted and paid in advance of calls, is bound to maintain the Line and Works for a period of six months after the same have been taken over by the Company.

The Line is to be completed within 18 months from the commencement of the Works.

The Great Western and South-Western Railways are authorised by Act of Parliament to work this Railway, and are prepared to give every facility for the construction of the Line.

Large returns may be looked for from the carriage of Coal and Bath Stone from West Drayton to Staines (the great proportion of the coal now consumed in and around Staines coming from South Wales), and this, with the various kinds of mill produce originating in the locality, together with passenger traffic in a district assuming a Metropolitan character, increase the prospect of a quick, satisfactory, and remunerative return.

Altogether, the Line will start under very favourable circumstances. It supplies a want long felt in the locality. It is within a short distance of the Metropolis. It is placed between two large Railway Systems, and offers to both a convenient means for interchange of traffic; and it occupies a position which points to its becoming a most important link in future Railway arrangements.

Copies of the Prospectus and Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained from the Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors, and at the Office of the Company.

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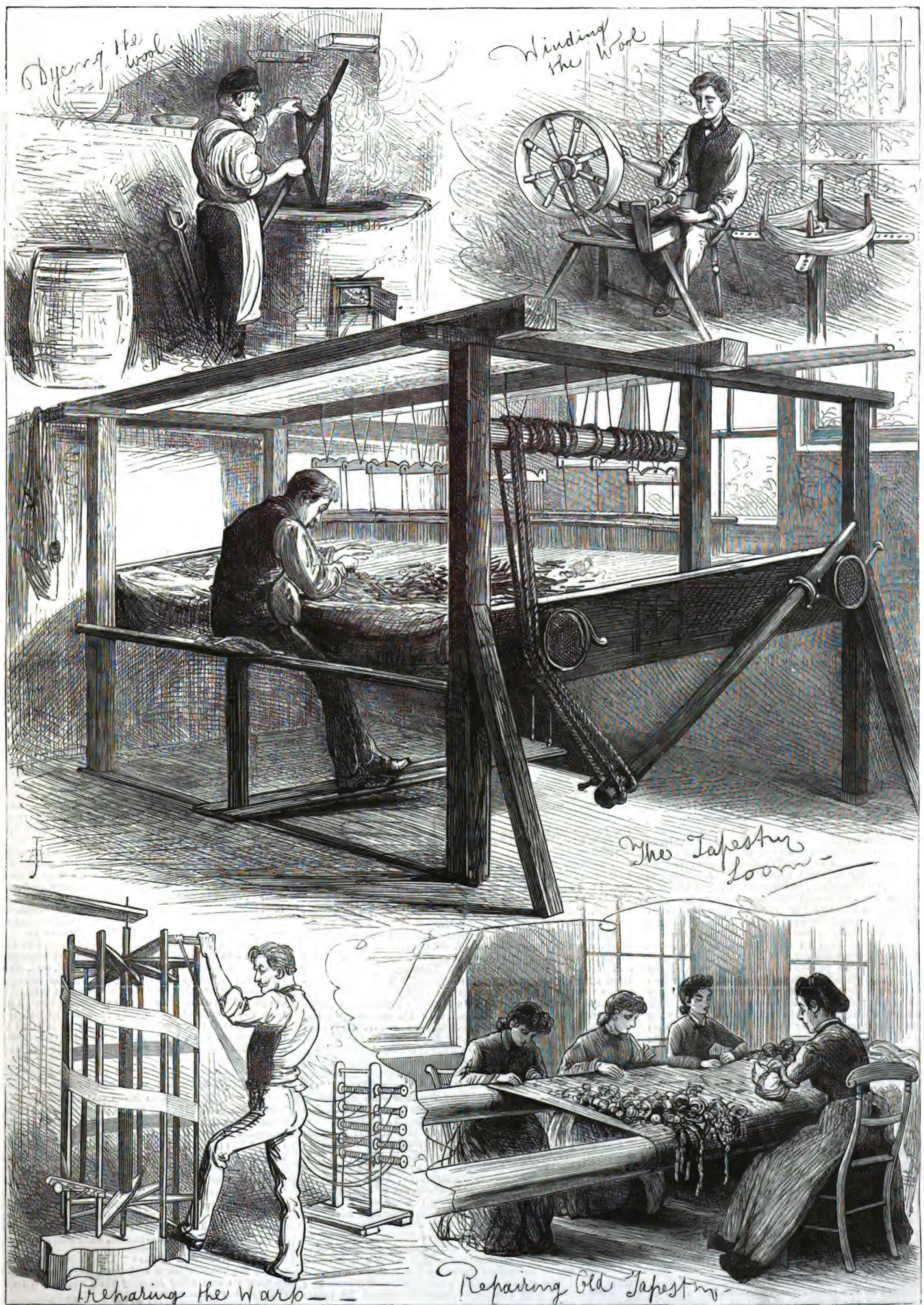
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SKETCHES OF THE ROYAL TAPESTRY MANUFACTORY AT WINDSOR.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE ROYAL WINDSOR TAPESTRY MANUFACTORY.

In July, 1877, an important event in the progress of English art-manufactures and of revived taste in this country took place in the Royal borough of Windsor. This was the inauguration, at the Manor Lodge, Old Windsor, under the immediate patronage of her Majesty the Queen, and of their Royal Highnesses Prince Leopold, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, of a factory of tapestry, which promises to renew the ancient charms and glories of that historic method of household decoration. It is a fact just now of more than usual interest, that his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, was the author of the suggestion that an establishment of this kind should be started in England. Some years ago, when the Prince was residing at Boyton Manor, in Wiltshire, he was waited upon, in the ordinary course of business, by Mr. H. Henry, then connected with the firm of Messrs. Gillow and Co., of Oxford-street, decorators and manufacturers of ornamental furniture. His Royal Highness entered frankly into conversation with Mr. Henry upon matters of decorative art, and showed him a fine specimen of old tapestry which was hanging in the hall. "Ah, they don't make tapestry now," remarked the Prince. "Only at Gobelins and Aubusson," replied Mr. Henry. "Why don't they make it in England?" asked his Royal Highness; "why don't you start a manufactory?" Mr. Henry then said that it ought to be a national concern, and that he believed, if the Prince would give it his public support, a committee might be organised to carry out the undertaking. He was thereupon desired by the Prince to draw up a report upon the project, with a list of the proposed committee, which his Royal Highness would submit to the Queen. Mr. Henry, within two or three months, had performed this task successfully, engaging the aid and favourable countenance of several accomplished friends of art; Lord Ronald Gower, who became honorary secretary, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Leinster, and the Marquis of Bute; Louise, Marchioness of Waterford, and other ladies of rank; Sir Richard Wallace, and Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, Director of the South Kensington Museum. He also procured from M. Brignolas, then of the French tapestry factory at Aubusson, a piece of work, 12 ft. by 9 ft. in size, reproducing a hunting scene painted by Mr. Henry on rough canvas, to imitate the effect of old tapestry. This was sent, with Mr. Henry's report, to her Majesty at Balmoral. The Royal approval was at once granted, and Mr. Henry and Lord Ronald Gower lost no time in putting the scheme into execution. M. Brignolas was engaged as manager of the workshops, and a number of skilful hands, Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, came over with him to instruct the English apprentices in this almost forgotten art, which at a former time was practised in England, a tapestry-weaving establishment having been founded at Mortlake by King Charles I. The production of tapestry by needlework, as our readers are probably aware, was a favourite pursuit of English ladies in much earlier times, and down to the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Mr. Henry, the director of this institution, is a decorative artist of high talent and repute, who was the designer of the interior ornamentation of the grand Midland Railway Hotel, St. Pancras, of the Carlton Club, of the Prince of Wales's Pavilion at the late Paris Exhibition, and of several of the richest and finest new houses in London. The artist principally employed in designing cartoons for the Windsor tapestry is Mr. T. W. Hay; but other artists, the late Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., and Mrs. Ward, Mr. J. E. Hodgson, R.A., Mr. Herbert Bone, Mr. John O'Connor, M. Monblond, and M. Gerard, have contributed designs; and a few sketches by Louise, Marchioness of Waterford, enlarged by Mrs. E. M. Ward, have been made available for this purpose. An exhibition of the products of this beautiful industry was opened at Windsor last year in the Townhall, and was visited by numbers of people; there was an exhibition also at the Bassano Galleries in Old Bond-street; and a collection of these fabrics was much admired in the last Paris Exhibition.

The Royal Tapestry Manufactory at Windsor, which has been frequently visited by the Queen and most of the Royal family, has now a permanent abode in a handsome building, of Queen Anne architecture, designed by Mr. Walter Lyon, architect, and erected on land granted by the Crown near the Albert Bridge. We give some illustrations of the interior, of the looms and other appliances, and of the working hands. The processes of dyeing the woollen thread, of winding it, of preparing the warp for the loom, and of weaving, are shown in these sketches, to which is added that of women repairing a piece of old tapestry by hand needlework. Admission is liberally granted, on Saturdays, to inspect the Royal Windsor Tapestry Manufactory. The only difference between the looms used at Windsor and those at the Gobelins Tapestry Manufactory, near Paris, seems to be in their position. The former are horizontal, this arrangement being technically called "low warp," or *basse lisse*, as the French say, whereas those in use at Gobelins are on the *haute lisse* system, in which the warp stands up perpendicular to the worker. In both instances, the coloured cartoon to be copied is placed on the far side of the warp, so that the weaver can, at any moment, by putting aside the threads of the warp, look through and see the design which is to be imitated by the woven fabric. The apparatus for winding the threads, which are of many different hues and shades for the weft, and the operation of preparing and laying down the warp in the loom, appear tolerably simple. In the actual weaving, which is rather a slow kind of work, the white horizontal threads of the warp, one by one, are lifted with the left hand, or by the treadle action, while the reels of coloured threads for the pattern are passed, with the right hand, between the threads of the warp; so that it takes several days' labour to weave a square foot of any elaborate pattern. A peculiarity of the Windsor manufacture is that every thread used consists of a combination of two shades of the colour, one not so bright as the other, to tone down any glaring or staring effect. All the dyeing of the threads is done on the premises, and not less than five thousand different shades are in use. The fineness and nicety of perception required for this work can only be expected in those naturally gifted with a quick and sure eye for colour, improved by training through long years of practice.

We have also engraved the design of a cartoon drawn by Mr. J. E. Hodgson, R.A., representing "The Men of Kent Marching in Front of the Army of Harold," which was copied at the Royal Windsor Tapestry Manufactory, as one of four very large panels of tapestry made for Mr. H. A. Brasse, M.P. Another, designed by the same artist, depicted the "Siege of Rochester Castle and the Burning of Rochester Bridge," in the War of the Barons; and there was one by the late Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., representing the fight between the Britons under Vortigern and the Saxons of Hengist and Horsa, at Aylesford, on the Medway, about the six hundredth year of the Christian era. Mr. Herbert Bone's five Cartoons of subjects from Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," worked in fine Windsor tapestry for Mr. Coleridge Kennard, were much admired in the Exhibition of last year.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The present exhibition of this society seems to be, on the whole, a good one, although there are few works of any exceptional excellence. This society is formed, in much larger proportions than the Institute, of artists who are mainly painters in water colours; hence its strength is more regularly put *en évidence*, and on this occasion there are no absentees of importance, except Mr. Alma Tadema and two or three others. Since the last exhibition, several new Associates have been elected, and, although some of these are but little known, the society appears to have made no mistake in their selection.

Among these, the painter whose reputation is of longest standing is R. Beavis, who has seceded from the Institute. Of his two contributions we prefer, for its richer colouring and more picturesque treatment, the "Skirts of the Forest of Fontainebleau—Timber Clearing" (32). C. Gregory, like the last, has made his mark in oil-painting, though more recently. He is seen to most advantage in a drawing (77), full of colour and sufficiently broad in effect, of a girl with two children on the margin of a stream with ducks. Miss Constance Phillott's "Electra" (205) shows admirable foreshortening in the head, and is carefully and skilfully elaborated. S. J. Hodson proves himself a meritorious painter of figures in combination with architecture, particularly in "Der Gänsemarkt, Nurnburg" (60): the foreground is effective, the distance duly subordinated by aerial perspective. Mr. J. Jessop Hardwick, a painter of still-life, is variously represented: but, perhaps, the severest test of his skill is afforded in the simple "Bank of Primroses" (128), which, in its brilliant colouring and balance of exactitude and freedom, evinces that he is a not unworthy successor of William Hunt.

Several other artists elected recently, or comparatively recently, are making sure if not rapid progress, and their merit is not less estimable because it is modestly displayed. In this category may be classed G. Du Maurier—whose "La Belle Distracte" (264) is a decided advance in point of colour; and Norman Tayler, among the figure-painters. Among the landscapists, W. Pilsbury—all of whose little bits of rural scenery have minutely conscientious and charming fidelity; W. Eyre Walker—whose "Down to the Sea: a scene in North Wales" (72) strikes a note of greater strength; and W. M. Hale—who, by-the-way, is already promoted to full membership. C. Rigby, besides sending several landscapes, has tried his hand with success in a small single-figure subject, "The First Letter Home" (220). Mrs. Angell, in her flower-pieces, is more vivid in effect and richer in colouring than ever. But of all the newer accessions to the society, none is making head and establishing a speciality more surely than H. M. Marshall in his town views. Mr. Marshall has had the good taste to perceive that much-abused London presents under various conditions of weather, and with occasional gleams of sunlight irradiating its mysterious gradations of fog and smoke, inexhaustible material for artistic representation. But it requires rare justness of observation to render the effects to which we allude, and so faithfully as this artist has done in "Westminster—Evening after Rain" (91), and other works. E. Buckman's party of sailors and soldiers drinking "The Toast of the Army and Navy" (164) at a table before an inn, does not certainly err in the direction of false refinement and mock sentiment, but it is more harmonious and stronger in colour than any preceding work by the artist that we remember. We would also mention in this connection A. Hopkins's spirited "All Hands to the Capstan" (170), E. F. Brewtnall's "The Visit to the Witch" (158)—rather stagey, perhaps, but not a little artistic in colour; "The Knitting Lesson" (151), by R. Barnes; and "A North Sea Pilot" (80), by A. H. Marsh. Mrs. Allingham dispels any impression that might have been formed that she was inclining to self-repetition in her drawing of a young mother officiating at "The Children's Tea" (248), in a cozy country parlour flooded with light from a large casement. This is the nearest approach the accomplished artist has made to Frederick Walker. The execution is dainty in the extreme; the effect of light admirably rendered. We have a high level of manly art, broad and truthful, grasping the whole relations of the subject in hand, in Mr. Thorne White's several contributions, especially "The Beach at Hastings" (186), with fishermen engaged over the night's take in the foreground, with the picturesque adjuncts of their village in the middle distance, and the cliffs beyond veiled by the silvery early morning mist.

It is time, however, to turn to the works of the members whose reputations have generally been longer associated with this gallery. Happily, their several styles are so well known that little critical comment is necessary, otherwise our space would not suffice to analyse all that is noteworthy. The worthy President sends one of the largest drawings he has ever exhibited, "The Head of the Procession" (105), a sixteenth-century cavalcade of gaily-caparisoned horses, and sumptuously costumed figures bearing flags and banners. The composition is almost too exuberant; the colouring almost too gorgeous—at least, as regards the strong oppositions of red and blue in the flags; yet we know no living painter from whom we could expect so splendid a piece of decoration in water colours. There are mementoes of departed members in one of S. Palmer's Miltonic illustrations (61)—impressive, but strongly marked with his mannerism; and two examples of E. Duncan. There are several contributions by Carl Haag, including three gems on the screens, all of them distinguished by his vigour of effect, rich colouring, and vivid realisation of picturesque Oriental life. Birker Foster contributes two important drawings, "Turnberry Castle, Ayrshire" (116), and "The Watering Place," the latter especially marked by his better characteristics. The public will know also exactly what to expect when we say that G. Fripp is represented in several small drawings, A. Fripp in a view of Lulworth (96), A. W. Hunt in views of Durham, of which "Bramwell Gate Bridge" (120) is, perhaps, the most Turneresque; W. C. T. Dobson in a child's head (21); E. A. Goodall in a panoramic view of "The Principal Buildings of Venice" (83), under early morning effect; Basil Bradley in "Buried in the Snow" (123), with St. Bernard dogs; S. Reid in a striking drawing of the "High Altar of St. Paul's, Antwerp" (70), and others smaller but not less effective; C. E. Johnson in female figures, with landscape accessories; H. Wallis in further illustrations of "The Merchant of Venice"—which seem to us less acceptable dramatically considered than for their Venetian colouring; F. Powell in small seapieces, which sometimes reconcile the realistic with the poetic; P. Boyce in still smaller landscapes, wholly realistic; A. Goodwin also in landscapes, usually marked by poetic intention, though occasionally forced in the means, as in "The Invading Army" (71); and A. Glennie in Italian scenes. H. B. Willis's animal-pieces, though small, are of choice quality, and he is not less happy with cart horses, unharnessed on "The Day of Rest" (133), than with the more familiar cattle-pieces. The following deserve special mention also:—Mr. H. Moore's "Break in the Storm" (9)—the ghastly foaming wrath of the sea lashed by a storm revealed by a sudden sunburst; Mr. O. W. Brierly's picture of the "General Ship"

of a squadron of the Spanish Armada taken to Torbay by Drake (45), one of this artist's highly interesting series of illustrations of England's naval glories in the Elizabethan era; and A. P. Newton's large and striking drawing (73) of a mountain on the summit of which linger the last rays of the setting sun. Lastly, there is a "Head of a Knight" (93), by the recently-elected honorary member, Adolph Menzel, the distinguished German illustrator, which is finely drawn and modelled, but sullied in colouring. The society has this year issued a catalogue with illustrations, some of which are excellent.

"CHRIST BEFORE PILATE"

This gigantic work, by Michael Munkacsy, the Hungarian painter, but who has worked in Paris in recent years, is now being exhibited at the Conduit-street gallery, and will doubtless attract much more attention than the picture by the same artist of "Milton Dictating to his Daughters," which was shown in Bond-street two years back. The present work is, at least technically, a great advance: rich transparent and harmonious masses of bituminous brown, with golden lights, such as yielded the gem-like though more forced sparkle of "The Visit to Baby," and other of the painter's recent works in *genre*, take the place of the black and rather opaque shadows of the Milton picture; while the handling has all, and more than all, the masterly freedom and foregone decision by which alone so rich an inner glow of colour, clear even when profoundly deep, can be preserved. Monsieur Munkacsy has evidently emulated Rembrandt in his tonality; as in the subordination to it of the subdued reds and yellows and the sparing use of blue; but his gradations are less subtle, and he has not so cunningly focussed his principal figures in light as the great Dutch master would have done. Munkacsy's work is also realistic much in the sense that Rembrandt's was so. He has taken most of his models from the life about him, and thought little more of probable historical accuracy in the accessories than would the Dutchman. But here the comparison ends. Munkacsy is not a poetic realist, which, contradictory as the epithet may seem, Rembrandt was. No glamour of imagination glimmers through his work. The disproportions of the figures are greater. The figure of Christ, for example, is too tall, compared with that of the nearer Roman legionary; while both are too small for the more distant colossus, Pilate. Then, the draughtsmanship and modelling are defective throughout; the figures are disjointed; the anatomy is wrong; the faces and limbs are structurally incongruous. The composition, however, is very intelligent; it admirably subserves the telling of the story. Pilate, in toga and with bullet-head, like the late Roman busts (the best-conceived character and best-selected type in the picture), sits on the spectator's right, before the apsed recess of a basilica or judgment-hall, with knit brows, clamped lips, and perplexed expression, telling off the points of the accusation on his fingers. About him are Jewish priests and magnates, one of whom, risen to his feet, denounces the accused. Christ, in white robes, stands near the centre of the composition, with head turned in profile towards Pilate, and expression too assertive of his innocence for the prescient Godhead, who would foresee that a mere look of remonstrance or appeal would be unavailing. The profile is strongly accented, and presents no trace of the traditional type. The conception of Jesus is, indeed, purely "secular," and is almost as devoid of indicated reverence for religious sentiment as for tradition. Behind are the Jewish rabble, one of them, with raised arms, howling for the release of Barabbas. They are restrained by a legionary who levels his spear as a barrier.

We have insisted upon the great, rare, and, relatively to our own time, original, though limited technical merits of the picture, because they form its highest claim to attention. After these it is of striking interest dramatically considered— that is, as a strong and nervous presentment of a case of false accusation against some ordinary mortal—without sensational clap-trap or Academical conventionality, such as Gustave Doré might have indulged in. To these technical merits the picture doubtless owed much of its success in Paris, Vienna, and Pesth. These sufficed to a public either indifferent to the subject otherwise than as a medium for pictorial display; or tolerant of a realism that is nearly as conventional as the sixteenth and seventeenth century treatment of Scriptural subjects in Catholic Europe. But in the England of to-day, with its inquiring spirit and Protestantism, the technicalities of the picture will be precisely the least appreciated of its qualities; and its conception will be challenged by many on several grounds. The picture will neither please the pious nor the poetic, for it has little religious sentiment or penetrative imagination. And still less will it satisfy the biblical archaeologist and ethnologist after all that Holman Hunt, Herbert, and Charles Verlat, of Antwerp, and others, have done in order to realise scientifically the probably actual aspect that Scriptural events presented when they occurred. Verlat painted a large picture nearly identical in subject with this—the "Nous voulons Barabbas!" which was awarded a gold medal in the great Paris Exhibition of '78. But to paint this picture, and others of the series to which it belongs, he threw aside the traditions of the Belgian school, and, like Holman Hunt, spent years in Palestine painting the sunlight and the Jews among its inhabitants as he saw it and them. Of course, Scriptural events may be treated poetically in such a way as to more than condone for an entire neglect of literal accuracy. But Mr. Munkacsy's picture, splendid as it is as a technical achievement, fails, we repeat, of elevated imagination on the one hand, while, on the other, its realism is unintelligent and conventional.

An important etching of the picture is being executed by Mr. Waltner, and will be published by Messrs. Agnew.

UNITED ARTS GALLERY.

The summer exhibition at this gallery, which consists, as usual, almost exclusively of works by foreign artists, contains some examples of painters of distinction, together with many by men of less mark, and but little known in this country. The pressure on our space is too great to notice the collection in detail, at least at present. It must suffice to say that among the more noteworthy pictures are two by Bastien Lepage, "Pauvre Fauvette" and "Le Petite Coquette;" another by J. Jimenez Aranda, the "Sermon outside Seville Cathedral;" several by L. Welden Hawkins, an English artist, who hitherto has painted and exhibited in Paris; incidents of child-life by T. Lobrichon; works by Girardet, Sell, Szerner, and others.

M. de Neuville's picture "The Cemetery of St. Privat," one of the artist's latest and most remarkable works, will be on view on and after Monday next, at Messrs. Dowdeswell's gallery, New Bond-street.

An important recently-finished picture by Rosa Bonheur, called the "Lion at Home," representing a noble lion, his mate, and three cubs in their native forest, is on view at Mr. Lefevre's, preliminary to its being engraved.

At Messrs. Mendoza's Gallery, in Duke-street, St. James's, there is a collection of pictures by living and deceased painters of English and foreign schools. It includes works by J. R. Herbert, R.A.; Sydney Cooper, R.A.; R. Ansdell, R.A.; and, among deceased artists, Creswick, Calloot, and David Roberts.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

HISTORY OF CUSTOMS AND BELIEFS.

Mr. Edward B. Tylor, D.C.L., F.R.S., gave the first of a course of four lectures on Tuesday, the 18th inst. After commenting on the difficulties of the study of the laws of human conduct, he noticed four methods of pursuing it—the speculative or philosophical (really guessing), the historical, the geographical, and the inferential. With regard to the first of these methods, he criticised Mr. Herbert Spencer's mode of treatment of various customs in his valuable work on "Ceremonial Institutions," and demonstrated its fallacy in regard to the origin of various customs. Dr. Tylor explained that the habit in Japan of carrying two swords was rather utilitarian than as trophies of victory, and exhibited specimens; that the practice of shaking hands had rather a social than a ceremonial derivation; and he pointed out the distinction, both in ancient and modern times, between cutting and tearing the flesh as signs of mourning for dead relatives, and the practice of tattooing for personal ornament or for emblems of rank, or even of disgrace, as in the case of deserters, practiced in this country till 1871. He then noticed the probably true cause of the differing colours used for mourning by various nations. As an example of the employment of the historical method, he selected the custom of leading a horse at the funeral of a deceased warrior, referring specially to the case of the Duke of Wellington's charger, and traced the custom as far back as the time of Harold, stating that in some cases two or more horses were so led. Quoting Dugdale, he stated that these animals were most probably mortuaries, or corpse gifts, to the Church, to obtain prayers for the departed soul. Palfreys were led at the funerals of ladies. In pre-Christian times the horse was killed and burnt, with the corpse, in order that its ghost might carry its ghostly rider in the land of the shades. Dr. Tylor concluded with some comments on the practice of playing the flute by one nostril in Siam, India, and Fiji.

THE CHEMISTRY OF THE METALS.

Professor Dewar, M.A., F.R.S., gave the first of a course of eight lectures on Thursday, the 20th inst. He began by considering the classification of the metallic elements (about sixty-three or sixty-four) according to their chemical and physical properties. After noticing the older classification, such as noble, base, alkaline, and earth-metals, he referred to the new arrangement of the metals according to their atomic weights propounded by Mendeleeff, an ingenious Russian chemist, exhibited in a series of diagrams, from which a law of periodicity had been evolved, and by the study of which much light has been thrown on the chemical and physical relations of these bodies. He next explained and illustrated the formation and properties of salts produced by the combination of an acid and an alkali (the delicate process termed neutralisation), followed by crystallisation. He then considered the chemical principles involved in the separation of the metals, particularly dilating on the process termed reduction from their condition as oxides, sulphides, and carbonates by the agency of hydrogen in water or steam, solid carbon, and carbonic oxide. After alluding to the great number of metallic salts, the Professor commented on the great importance of ascertaining their stability as indicating the amount of energy evolved in their formation, now expressed in thermal and electrical units.

THE WORK OF H. STE. CLAIRE DEVILLE, HON. M.R.I.

Professor Dewar gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 21st inst. After alluding to the discourse describing Deville's discoveries relating to aluminium by the Rev. John Barlow on March 14, 1856, and on his researches relating to platinum, &c., by Professor Faraday on Feb. 22, 1861, Professor Dewar commented on the main features of the life-work of the great French chemist. Deville was born at St. Thomas's, in the West Indies, and educated in France, early devoting himself to chemistry, under Dumas, with great success. As Professor, he was soon removed from Besançon to the Ecole Normale, at Paris, where he died July 1, 1881. His researches relating to chemical substitution having been noticed, experimental illustrations were given of Deville's method of isolating aluminium from the earth alumina by means of sodium, and of his production of both of those previously rare and expensive metals in great quantities. Some aluminium bronze, an alloy of copper and aluminium, was produced by the electric arc in lime crucibles before the audience. In these researches Deville was liberally supported by the late Emperor Napoleon III. His methods of isolating the metals boron and silicon were next illustrated. This was followed by an account of his method of producing high temperatures, by improvements of the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe, and its employment in the metallurgy of platinum, and other rare metals, in which he was greatly aided by the firm of Johnson and Matthey, of London, of whose work many valuable specimens were exhibited. Ultimately hundreds of pounds of platinum were melted as easily as lead. Starting with the discovery of Grove, that water can be decomposed by heat alone, Professor Dewar described and illustrated Deville's researches relating to dissociation—viz., the decomposition of compounds by simultaneous heat and pressure, and their analogous behaviour to elementary bodies, which was demonstrated by a series of interesting experiments.

HISTORY OF THE SCIENCE OF POLITICS—ARISTOTLE.

Mr. Frederick Pollock, M.A., LL.D., gave the first of a course of four lectures on Saturday last, the 22nd inst. In his opening remarks he stated that Aristotle has been generally recognised as the founder of political science, which had as much right to its position in the circle of human knowledge as that of morals, as being really more practical and influential: the "Declaration of the Rights of Man" by the French Assembly being adduced as an instance. Political science is needful also for the criticism of theories and projects. Mr. Pollock then commented on the constitution of the Greek States, especially of Athens. Pericles was its first statesman, and, perhaps, the greatest who ever lived. Under his rule man's faculties were more greatly developed than elsewhere, by the free and generous education of a refined life. The conception of the State was a very living reality to the Athenians, as is shown in the life of Socrates, in whose recorded conversations we find a roughly-sketched classification of the forms of government—viz., Royalty degenerating into tyranny, aristocracy leading to plutocracy and democracy. This idea was afterwards worked out by Plato, who defined government to be a special art to be exercised only by competent persons, duly qualified by discipline. Plato's own conceptions were fanciful, and impracticable, as shown by his "Republic," which cannot be considered as a valuable contribution to political science. Aristotle, in his politics, struck out a new path, and separated ethics from politics. He begins with the actual conditions of human society and the formation of government. He asserts that a State is a community existing for some benefit to its members, and resembles a household or family, to which command and order are essential for safety. This is the true nucleus of the State. Aristotle's masterly view of the subject was expressed in his axiom, that man is born to be a citizen.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bumstead, James Henry, Curate of Christ Church, Clodwick, Oldham, to be Vicar of Hambledon, Poulton-le-Fylde.
 Connor, M. Mitchell, late Curate of Lewisham; Vicar of West Bromwich.
 Goddard, Francis, Vicar of Hillmorton, Wilts; Prebendary of Chisenbury and Cheete, in Salisbury Cathedral.
 Hall, W., Curate of Holy Trinity, Littleborough; Curate-in-Charge of Bugsworth, Derbyshire.
 Jones-Langston, Charles, Rector of Sevington; Vicar of Beoley.
 Olive, L. Wallace; Curate of Burton Agnes.
 Osmann, G. C.; Vicar of St. Matthew's, Sheffield.
 Partridge, Canon, Rector of Rothsay, Diocese of Fredericton; Rector of St. George's, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
 Pomeroy, Harrison Albert, late Curate of Wyke; Curate of St. Peter's, Worcester-with-Whittington.
 Terry, Stephen; Rector of Lasham.
 Walter, W. Hanson, Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Durham.
 Wetherall, Charles Maunsell; Rector of Hambledon, Bucks.
 Wood, A., Curate of Ponton; Rector of Great Ponton.—*Guardian*.

The Sunday evening services at Exeter Cathedral are to be suspended during the summer months.

A new church is about to be erected for the parish of St. Leonard, Exeter, at a cost of £4000, towards which a brother of the present Rector has contributed £1500.

St. Matthew's, Wolverhampton, of which the Rev. J. E. Gladstone is Vicar, was reopened recently by the Bishop of Lichfield.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has fixed Tuesday, May 30, for the annual meeting on behalf of the Irish Church Sustentation Fund, which will be held at Lambeth Palace.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in St. James's Hall yesterday.

The Bishop of Salisbury on Wednesday week opened the second session of his fourth Diocesan Synod, in the great Chapter-house. Three hundred clerical and lay members attended.

On Monday the Archbishop of York consecrated the new Church of St. Thomas, at Hull, and afterwards opened the new wing of the Hull Seamen's and General Orphan Asylum at Spring Bank.

Under the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire and the Countess of Shrewsbury, a bazaar was held during the last three days of Easter week at Derby, in behalf of the building fund for the schools of St. Luke's Church, in that town.

The Caxton memorial window in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, will be unveiled, and a sermon preached on behalf of the Printers' Corporation by the Rev. Canon Farrar, to-morrow.

Mr. Cecil Raikes, M.P., presided at the annual meeting of the Church of England Young Men's Society, held in the Cannon-street Hotel, on Tuesday week. The Ven. J. Richardson, Archdeacon of Southwark, gave a special address.

In aid of the fund for providing a new school and mission-room for St. Matthew's, Stonehouse, a bazaar will be held next month under the patronage of the Earl of Mount-Edgcombe, the Ladies Ernestine, Albertha, and Edith Edgcombe, and the Hon. Mrs. Edgcombe.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has consented to become a patron of the Society for Preserving the Memorials of the Dead. The inaugural meeting will be held at the rooms of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, on Wednesday, May 10, when the chair will be taken by Lord Carnarvon.

The Ven. Archdeacon Norris, Archdeacon of Bristol, delivered his primary visitation charge in that city on Tuesday week, and announced that, in order to thoroughly visit his archdeaconry, he had resigned the important vicarage of St. Mary, Redcliffe.

An attempt is being made to raise a fund for the support of a Bishop Suffragan of St. Albans. The sum sought to be raised is a capital sufficient to create an income of £1000 per annum. The appointment of the Bishop Suffragan is rendered desirable by the failing eyesight of the Bishop of St. Albans.

The Mayor of Gloucester recently laid the foundation-stone of a memorial church to Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday schools. The Bishop of the diocese and other dignitaries were present. The church is to accommodate nearly a thousand worshippers.

An effective Munich window of two lights, representing "Christ Meeting the Women on the Way to Calvary" and the "Angel at the Tomb," has been placed by Messrs. Mayer and Co. in the parish church of Feliskirk, Yorkshire. It is in memory of Mr. Edward Walker, of Sutton Hall, Thirsk.

The Church of St. Mary, Newton Solney—one of the most interesting of Derbyshire churches—was recently reopened, after a judicious restoration costing about £3700, the greater part of which has been borne by Mr. R. Ratcliff, patron of the living. The Bishop of Lichfield conducted the services.

A bazaar was lately held at Ilkeston, under the patronage of Lady Lucy Drury-Lowe, Sir Henry and Lady Wilmot, Lieutenant-Colonel Newdigate, J.P., and other ladies and gentlemen, in aid of the fund for building a Church Institute for the Ilkeston Church Mutual Improvement Society.

The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Bishop of London's Fund was held at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday. The Bishop of London took the chair. The total receipts of the fund in 1881 were £17,381, of which £15,384 arose from donations and subscriptions.

The Countess of Sefton opened a bazaar (an old English fair and a gipsy encampment) on Tuesday in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, to be continued through the week, towards extinguishing the debt on the parish church of St. Cuthbert, Robson-street, Everton.

An elaborate fancy fair, arranged as a Chinese city, is being held in Derby in aid of the various parochial institutions connected with the Church of the Holy Trinity, Derby. The Lord Lieutenant and High Sheriff of the county, the members for the borough and for South Derbyshire, are among the patrons of the undertaking.

After consecrating a new church at Leckhampton recently, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol was entertained to luncheon and his Lordship's health proposed by the Vicar, who made special reference to the scholarly and valuable services rendered by the Bishop as president of the New Testament Revision Committee. In reply his Lordship said if the revised version had the effect of bringing God's Word more closely to the English-speaking people—whatever its other results might be—the dearest and highest hopes of the revision would be attained. Speaking upon Church work, his Lordship incidentally mentioned that during his nineteen years' episcopate £850,000 has been spent upon church and school buildings in his diocese.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor was entertained by the Master and Wardens of the Sadlers' Company at their hall, in Cheapside. A large number of distinguished guests were invited to meet his Lordship.

OBITUARY.

THE COUNTESS OF WEMYSS AND MARCH.

The Right Hon. Louisa, Countess of Wemyss and March, died on the 16th inst., at Gosford, near Haddington, in her eighty-fourth year. Her Ladyship was the third daughter of Richard, second Earl of Lucan, by Lady Elizabeth Belasyse, his wife, third daughter and coheir of Henry, last Earl of Fauconberg, and was sister of the present General the Earl of Lucan, G.C.B. She was married in 1817 to Francis Earl Wemyss and March, and had five sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest son is Lord Elcho, M.P.

MR. MACDONOGH, Q.C.

Mr. Francis Macdonogh, Q.C., the well-known advocate, died at Rutland-square, Dublin, on the 18th inst., aged seventy-seven. He was a most astute lawyer, and the last survivor of a group of distinguished men who held prominent place at the Irish Bar for more than a generation. His practice was very extensive, including nearly all the leading cases of his time; latterly the more conspicuous were the Longford and Purdon and the Bagot will cases, and the Blackwater fishery contest. He was engaged also in the recent State trials in Dublin, as counsel for Mr. Parnell. For a time Mr. Macdonogh represented Sligo in Parliament, but was afterwards defeated by Mr. Serjeant Armstrong. The election was, however, annulled on account of bribery, and the borough disfranchised. Mr. Macdonogh was fifty-three years at the Bar.

COLONEL J. T. CLIFTON.

Colonel John Talbot Clifton, formerly M.P. for North Lancashire, died on the 16th inst., on his yacht, at Algiers. He was born March 5, 1819, the eldest son of Thomas Clifton, of Clifton and Lytham, by Hetty, his wife, daughter of Peregrine Treves, Postmaster-General of Calcutta, and widow of David Campbell, of Kildalloig, Argyllshire. He received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1839 entered the 1st Life Guards; subsequently he became Colonel of the 1st Lancashire Militia. He was a Magistrate for Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, and J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire, for which county he served as High Sheriff in 1853. From 1844 to 1847 he represented the northern division of the same county in Parliament. He married, April 22, 1844, Lady Eleanor Cecily Lowther, sister of Henry, third Earl of Lonsdale, and had an only son, Thomas Henry Clifton, also M.P. for North Lancashire, who died March 31, 1880. The Cliftons of Clifton and Lytham possess great landed estates, and can deduce their pedigree from the time of the Conqueror. There still remains amongst the family muniments a deed of gift, temp. William Rufus, by which Sir William de Clifton granted his Manors of Clifton and Salwick to his son, Sir William, on his marriage. One of the late Colonel Clifton's brothers has recently been created Lord Donington, and his Lordship's son has succeeded, in right of his mother, to the Scottish earldom of Loudoun, and the English baronies of Bortreaux, Hungerford, De Moleyns, and Hastings.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Portraits and memoirs of the late Mr. Darwin, Sir. H. Cole, Mr. S. Gurney, and Mr. E. Duncan are given in another page.

Mr. George Grant Francis, F.S.A., suddenly, on the 22nd inst., at Swansea, from paralysis, at the age of sixty-eight.

The Ven. W. B. Ady, Archdeacon of Colchester and Rector of Little Beddow, on the 21st inst., at the age of sixty-five.

Mr. Thomas Grieve, the well-known scene-painter, in his eighty-second year.

Mr. Harry Hall, the celebrated painter of horses, on the 22nd inst., from an attack of paralysis.

Mr. Charles Carpenter, J.P. for Sussex and Cornwall, on the 14th inst., at Brighton, aged eighty-four.

Major-General Charles Jackson, Bengal Army, on the 14th inst., in his sixtieth year.

The Countess of Minto, at Bournemouth, on the 21st inst. She was the daughter General Sir Thomas Hlop, and married, in 1844, her cousin, the present Earl of Minto.

The Rev. Thomas Harding Newman, D.D., many years Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, at Nelves, Hornchurch, near Romford, Essex, on the 21st inst.

The Rev. Dr. Gervase Smith, an ex-President of the Wesleyan Conference, on the 22nd inst. He was one of the most popular preachers and lecturers in the Wesleyan body.

The Rev. Haviland De Saumarez, formerly Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Rector of St. Peter's, Northampton-with-Upton. He was son of Mr. Thomas De Saumarez, of Samaurez Manor, Guernsey.

Lady Macleod (Emily Maria Douglas), widow of Major-General Sir John Chetham Macleod, K.C.B., and daughter of Mr. Abercromby Dick, Bengal Civil Service, on the 10th inst., at Colombo.

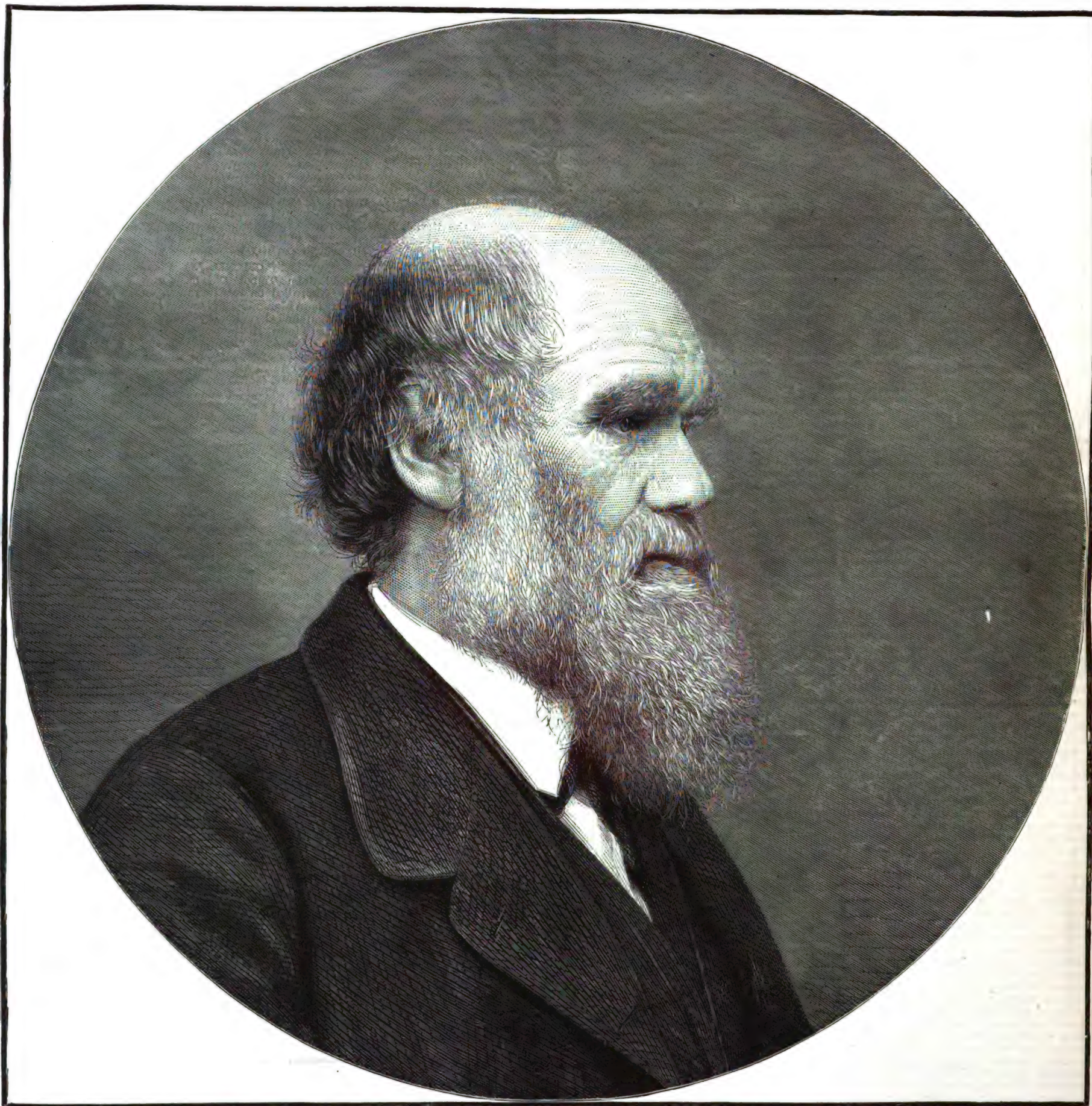
Mr. William McKerrell, of Hill House, Ayrshire, J.P., at his residence, 31, Norfolk-square, Hyde Park, on the 11th inst., aged eighty-six. He was the representative of a very old Ayrshire family, and is now succeeded by the next male heir, Robert Mure McKerrell, eldest son of the late Mr. Robert McKerrell, by Emily Pauline, his wife, daughter of General Sir William Staveley, K.C.B.

The Rev. Frederic Francis Edwardes, M.A., B.D., on the 15th inst., at Gileston Manor, Cowbridge, Glamorgan. He was born Feb. 5, 1801, the only son of the Rev. John Edwardes, M.A. (a scion of the old Welsh family of Edwardes of Rhyd-y-Gôrs), and Margaret, his wife, daughter and heiress of the Rev. William Willis, of Gileston Manor. He married, in 1850, Susanna Mary, daughter of Mr. J. Bevan, of Cowbridge.

The Right Hon. Louisa Pennel, Dowager Lady Abercromby, in Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, on the 20th inst. Her Ladyship was the daughter of the Hon. John Hay Forbes, Lord Medwyn, a Lord of Session and Justiciary in Scotland; and was married, April 3, 1832, to George Ralph, third Lord Abercromby, by whom she was mother of the present Lord Abercromby, of the Countess of Glasgow, and of the Hon. John Abercromby and the Hon. Ralph Abercromby.

Mr. Augustus Arthur Vansittart, M.A., barrister-at-law, on the 17th inst., at Cambridge. He was the second son of General George Henry Vansittart, by Ann Mary, his wife, daughter of Mr. Thomas Copson, and was brother of Mr. Vansittart, of Bisham Abbey, Berks, formerly M.P. for that county. He married, in 1857, the Hon. Rachel Fanny, daughter of George, late Lord Boston. Mr. Vansittart was a distinguished scholar, and a great benefactor to his University, where he was long Auditor of Trinity College.

Mr. Justice Kay on the 20th inst. gave judgment in the action brought by Mr. C. H. Roberts against the Corporation of London. Without calling upon the counsel for the defendants, his Lordship held that the Corporation possessed the power to modify the form of the appointment from time to time, and that in requiring the annual election of the Remembrancer it had acted within its rights. The action was therefore dismissed, with costs.



THE LATE MR. C. R. DARWIN, F.R.S., LL.D.

THE LATE SIR HENRY COLE.

We have recorded the death of this distinguished member of the Civil Service, and of what may be called the Social Service, who during fifty years worked successfully for the public benefit in a variety of institutions, but more especially in the Great Exhibition, and at the South Kensington Museum. He was born at Bath, on July 15, 1808, the son of Captain Cole, 82nd Foot; was educated at Christ's Hospital, entered the Civil Service in 1823, and became an assistant keeper of Public Records. He wrote several works under the *nom de plume* of "Felix Summerly," and gained a prize of £100 offered by the Government for suggestions for developing the penny postage plan of Sir Rowland Hill. As one of the executive committee of the Exhibition of 1851, he laboured with great zeal and ability, and was equally active in promoting the formation of the Science and Art Department, under the Committee of the Privy Council on Education. To the Science and Art Department, in 1852, he was appointed senior Secretary, and subsequently Inspector-General. In 1860 he was appointed Superintendent of the South Kensington Museum, which establishment he organised. In 1855 he was British Commissioner for the Paris Exhibition, and in 1867 acted as Secretary to the Royal Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition of that year. For his eminent services in connection with the various British, Foreign, and Colonial Exhibitions, and the Science and Art Department, with South Kensington Museum, he was created a C.B. in 1871, and a K.C.B. in 1875. On his retirement, in 1873, he was succeeded

in his office by Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.M.G., who had long helped energetically to ensure the complete working of Sir Henry Cole's plans of art instruction.

The funeral of Sir Henry Cole, which took place at West Brompton Cemetery on Saturday last, was attended by Earl Spencer, President of the Committee of Council; the Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., Vice-President; General Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C. (representing the Prince of Wales); Sir Charles Dilke, M.P.; Sir F. Sandford; Mr. Poynter, R.A.; Sir Edmund Du Cane, Sir G. Birdwood, Professor Huxley, and many of the officials and workmen employed at the South Kensington Museum. Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen was prevented from attending, but among the mourners were Mr. Fowke and Colonel Donnelly (the chief executive officer and assistant-secretary of the South Kensington Museum). Canon Knox Little, of Manchester, delivered an impressive address, in which allusion was made to the character and work of the deceased.

An influential meeting was held at the Mansion House on the 20th inst. in support of the International Fisheries Exhibition, proposed to be held in London in 1883. The Duke of Edinburgh spoke warmly in behalf of the scheme; and the American Minister expressed a confident hope that the proposal would be cordially responded to by the United States. Resolutions approving of the exhibition, which is to be under the patronage of the Queen, were unanimously adopted.

THE LATE MR. DARWIN.

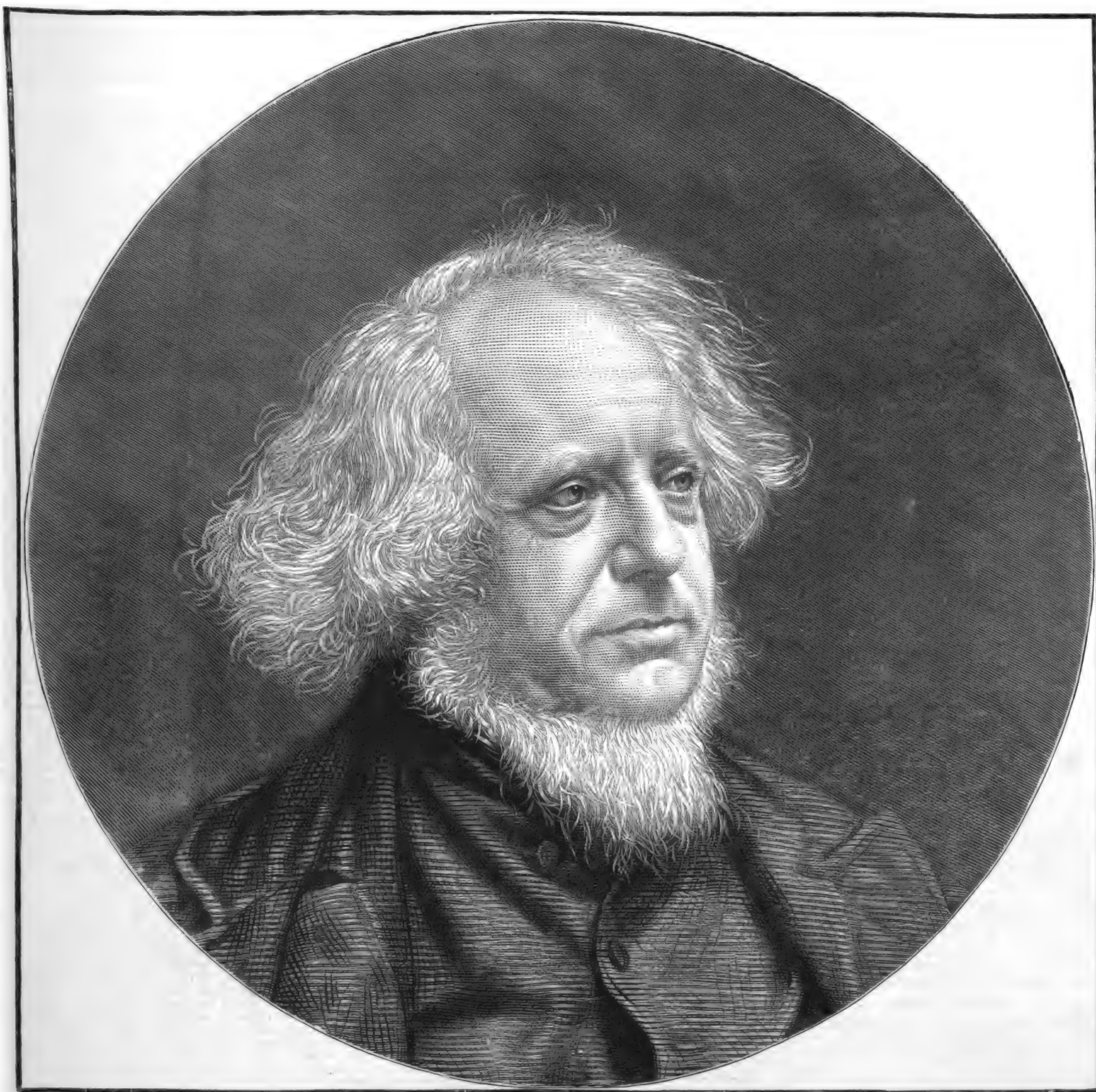
The death, on Wednesday in last week, of Mr. Charles Robert Darwin, the eminent naturalist and philosophical inquirer of world-wide renown, has called forth, in England and in every civilised country, unanimous and unqualified testimonies to his great merits as the leading scientific mind of his time. During forty years past, living in comparative retirement at his country residence, Down House, near Farnborough, Kent, Mr. Darwin has steadfastly pursued his experimental researches, and has from time to time published their results, with those of his profound and comprehensive speculations, till he has gradually won the assent of all well-informed persons to a few grand principles concerning the development of specific forms of organic life. His theory of the origin of species, vegetable and animal, referred them to the operation of a general law of nature, in the universal struggle of living organisms for subsistence, and in the competition for opportunities of reproducing their kind, tending to the survival of the fittest types, and to the modification of their progeny, in the course of successive generations, by more and more distinctive peculiarities growing up in those organs or features which aided most effectually in the preservation of the race. Individual types of exceptional vigour, and with particular adaptation to surrounding circumstances, would thus become the progenitors of distinct species. Mr. Darwin went so far, in his famous book which appeared in November, 1859, formally announcing this view of natural history, as to say,



PRINCE LEOFOLD, DUKE OF ALBANY.



PRINCESS HELEN OF WALDECK, DUCHESS OF ALBANY.



THE LATE SIR HENRY COLE, K.C.B.

"I cannot doubt that the theory of descent, with modification, embraces all the members of the same class. I believe that animals have descended from at most only four or five progenitors, and plants from an equal or lesser number." He looked forward even to a higher generalisation. "Analogy would lead me one step farther," he said; "namely, to the belief that all animals and plants have descended from some one prototype; but this inference is chiefly grounded on analogy, and it is immaterial whether or not it be accepted. The case is different with the members of each great class, as the Vertebrata, the Articulata, &c., for here we have distinct evidence that all have descended from a single parent." We may quote also the impressive words with which Darwin concluded his treatise. "From the war of nature, from famine and death, the most exalted object which we are capable of conceiving—namely, the production of the higher animals, directly follows. There is grandeur in this view of life, with its several powers, having been originally breathed by the Creator into a few forms or into one; and that whilst this planet has gone cycling on according to the fixed law of gravity, from so simple a beginning endless forms, most beautiful and most wonderful, have been and are being evolved."

In the "Origin of Species," above quoted, Mr. Darwin had not actually expressed his views as to the ancestry of Man, though he had left them to be very clearly inferred. "It seemed to me sufficient to indicate that by this work 'light would be thrown on the origin of man and his history,' for

this implied that man "must be included with other organic beings in any general conclusion respecting his manner of appearance on this earth." But in the "Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex," which was published in 1871, Mr. Darwin expressly dealt with this most interesting question. He presented man as co-descendant with the catarrhine or "down-nostriled" monkeys, from a hairy quadruped, furnished with a tail and pointed ears, and probably a climber of trees. Nay, he traced back the chain of descent until he found as the progenitor of all the vertebrate animals some aquatic creature, hermaphrodite, provided with gills, and with brain, heart, and other organs imperfectly developed. The treatise concludes by remarking what are the hopes which the advance of the human race in past ages seems fairly to justify; he says we are not, however, concerned "with hopes or fears, but only with the truth as far as our reason allows us to discover it. I have given the evidence to the best of my ability; and we must acknowledge, as it seems to me, that man with all his noble qualities, with sympathy which feels for the most debased, with benevolence which extends not only to other men but to the humblest living creature, with his god-like intellect which has penetrated into the movements and constitution of the solar system—with all these exalted powers—man still bears in his bodily frame the indelible stamp of his lowly origin."

After the publication of his first great work, Darwin continued to gather evidence tending to strengthen his theory. In 1862 he published his remarkable work on "Fertilisation

of Orchids;" and in 1867 his "Domesticated Animals and Cultivated Plants; or, the Principles of Variation, Inheritance, Reversion, Crossing, Interbreeding, and Selection under Domestication." In 1872 Mr. Darwin published "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals;" in 1875, "Insectivorous Plants;" in 1876, "Cross and Self Fertilisation in the Vegetable Kingdom;" and in 1877, "Different Forms of Flowers in Plants of the Same Species." Only last year appeared his work upon Earth-worms, in which he traced the operations of worms in gradually covering the surface of the globe with a layer of mould.

Mr. Darwin was son of Mr. Robert Darwin, a country physician, and grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, a man of considerable literary and scientific attainments, author of "The Botanic Garden" and other poems, and of "Zoonomia" and other ingenious speculative philosophical works. The mother of Mr. Charles Darwin was a daughter of Josiah Wedgwood, the eminent art-manufacturer of Staffordshire. The late Mr. Darwin was born at Shrewsbury, on Feb. 12, 1809, and was educated at Shrewsbury Grammar School, at the University of Edinburgh, and at Christ's College, Cambridge. Having inherited a good private fortune, he engaged in no business or profession, but devoted his whole life to natural science. One of his instructors, the Rev. Mr. Henslow, professor of botany at Cambridge, recommended him to Captain Fitzroy and the Lords of the Admiralty, when a naturalist was to be chosen to accompany the surveying expedition of H.M.S. Beagle, which sailed Dec. 27, 1831, and returned to

England Oct. 22, 1836, having made a scientific circumnavigation of the globe. Mr. Darwin served without salary, and partly paid his own expenses on condition that he should have the entire disposal of his zoological, botanical, and geological collections. On returning to England he published a "Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History" of the various countries he had visited in South America and the Pacific Ocean. In addition to numerous papers on various scientific subjects, Mr. Darwin edited the "Zoology of the Voyage of the Beagle," and wrote three separate volumes on geology—viz., "The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs," 1842, second edition, 1874; "Geological Observations on Volcanic Islands," 1844; and "Geological Observations on South America," 1846. Among Mr. Darwin's subsequent works were a "Monograph of the Family Cirripedia," published by the Ray Society in 1851-3, and on the "Fossil Species," by the Palaeontographical Society.

On Sunday last, both in Westminster Abbey and in St. Paul's Cathedral, the preachers spoke of Mr. Darwin's life and labours, praising him for his "pure and earnest love of truth," and his patient care and industry in its pursuit. He was, said Canon Prothero, "the greatest man of science of his day, but was so entirely a stranger to intellectual pride and arrogance that he stated with the utmost modesty opinions of the truth of which he was himself convinced, but which, he was aware, could not be universally agreeable or acceptable. Surely in such a man lived that charity which is the very essence of the true spirit of Christ." In like manner, Canon Barry, who preached at Westminster in the evening, referred to Mr. Darwin as a leader of scientific thought, observing that "the fruitful doctrine of evolution, with which the late Professor's name would always be associated, lent itself at least as readily to the old promise of God as to more modern but less complete explanations of the universe. The principle of selection was by no means alien to the Christian religion, but it was selection exercised under the Divine intelligence and determined by the spiritual fitness of each man for life hereafter. And to man was accorded the privilege of free will, which enabled him to be a fellow-worker with God in the great scheme of Providence. In the natural life of the brute creation the struggle for existence was the constant and dominant motive; but the spiritual life of mankind was refreshed and intensified by obedience to the contrary doctrine of self-sacrifice, which lay at the root of all the teaching of the Gospel."

Canon Liddon, in his sermon at St. Paul's, observed "that when Professor Darwin's books on the 'Origin of Species' and on the 'Descent of Man' first appeared they were largely regarded by religious men as containing a theory necessarily hostile to religion. A closer study had greatly modified any such impression." It is seen that, whether the creative activity of God is manifested through catastrophes, as the phrase goes, or in progressive evolution, it is still His creative activity, and the really great questions beyond remain untouched. The evolutionary process, supposing it to exist, must have had a beginning: who began it? It must have had material to work with: who furnished it? It is itself a law or system of laws: who enacted them? Even supposing that the theory represents absolute truth, and is not merely a provisional way of looking at things incidental to the present stage of knowledge, these great questions are just as little to be decided by physical science now as they were when Moses wrote the Pentateuch; but there are apparently three important gaps in the evolutionary sequence which it is well to bear in mind. There is the great gap between the highest animal instinct and the reflective, self-measuring, self-analysing thought of man. There is the greater gap between life and the most organized matter. There is the greatest gap of all between matter and nothing. At these three points, as far as we can see, the Creative Will must have intervened otherwise than by way of evolution out of existing materials—to create mind, to create life, to create matter. But, beyond all question, it is our business to respect in science, as in other things, every clearly ascertained report of the senses; for every such report represents a fact, and a fact is sacred as having its place in the Temple of Universal Truth."

Mr. Darwin married, in 1831, his cousin, Miss Emma Wedgwood, and he leaves behind him, besides his widow, five sons and two daughters.

The funeral of Mr. Darwin took place in Westminster Abbey on Wednesday last. He is buried next to the grave of Sir Isaac Newton, with whom, and with Dalton, the discoverer of the atomic theory of physics, Darwin has been ranked by some recent commentators upon the progress of the natural sciences.

PRINCESS HELEN OF WALDECK-PYRMONT.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* in Paris states:—"I met yesterday (last Saturday) a relative of the Princess Helen, who furnished me with many details about her. Prince Leopold's bride designate is quite a scholar, although a simple and lady-like country girl. Her greatest pleasure at Arolsen, which is a secluded picturesque spot, was found in study. The Princess is very spontaneous and open, recites with taste, and is very musical. At Pyrmont there is a theatre in which a fairly good company plays in summer. At Arolsen dramatic entertainments are given in the Schloss, in the grand saloon of which a stage has been erected. The players are amateurs. There used to be special Christmas performances when the three eldest daughters of the Prince, who are all accomplished elocutionists, were unmarried. The last spectacle which came off there was prettily imagined, and had the interest of actuality. The back scene represented Claremont, and the stage was festooned with garlands and true-love knots. Princess Helen, with a likeness of Prince Leopold suspended from her neck, entered, dressed in a bride's toilet, and sat down under an old tree. The daughters of the Prince's tenants, of the tradespeople of Arolsen, and the girls who attend the public and private schools were introduced in groups. Their hats were decorated with bouquets of spring flowers. They presented little home-made gifts, tokens of respectful affection. The governess of Princess Ella marshalled them to places reserved for them on the stage, and, when Princess Helen thanked them all; they sang in choral parts a wedding hymn. She kissed all those who had been prepared with her for confirmation, and hoped they would think of her as a sister. The deputations were then conducted to the hall to dine."

Yesterday week the thirty-third anniversary festival of the Asylum for Idiots was held at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, under the presidency of Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., who was supported by Sir H. Parkes, K.C.M.G., Mr. W. H. Wills, M.P., and the Baron de Ferrières, M.P. The company numbered eighty ladies and gentlemen. Mr. J. Abbot, J.P., in responding to the board of management, appealed for funds to clear off a debt of £2000; an appeal which was met with a liberal response to the amount of £2636, including 500 guineas from a Jewish lady, £500 from Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Child, and 100 guineas from the Dowager Marchioness of Westminster.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F J W (Hilkey).—Thanks for the cutting from the "Northumbrian." We are glad to see the "canny foun" again represented in the chess world.
E P W (Southampton).—Please send a diagram of the position, and we shall be glad to comply with your request.
P J (Broadmoor).—All correct solutions are carefully noted and acknowledged, but not in the same week in which they are received, owing to our early preparation for the press. Your problem shall be examined.
H B (Creston).—We have not the position at hand, but shall endeavour to refer to it in the course of next week.
W J E (Dewsbury).—Thanks for the full report of the chess meeting in your town. We have, as you will see, availed ourselves of it.
N R (Freckenham).—Please to re-examine the position.
J N B (Glifton).—A committee acquainted with all the facts should decide your question. As you state them, however, we think that C. should retire from the tourney, and that all his games, lost and won, should be cancelled.
J C W (St. Leonard).—No problem by the late Mr. Lowenthal has appeared in this column. You refer, probably, to one by the late Mr. Boden, the solution of which was published some weeks ago.
INTERROGATOR.—Such a "dual mate" as you describe does not affect the soundness of the problem. It would, however, affect its value when compared with another free from such a blemish.
W B S (New-croft).—We are obliged for the information.
PROBLEMS received with thanks from F H (Munich) and G W M (Manchester), and game from E J L (Isleworth).
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1987 received from Rev John Wills (Portland, U.S.A.), and of Nos. 1987, 1988, and 1989 from Pierce Jones.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1988 received from W J Haalam, Alice A Lawton, Harry Bristolow, T Kenny (Dublin), and Pierce Jones.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1990 received from Harry Bristolow, W Cartwright, E L G, Julia Short, H Stebbing, D E Layley, W H J (Elgastown), J A B (Perth), Emile Fran, Wiseman, A F, J H Beadon, Alfred B Palmer, Ada (Bridgewater), Charles H Heydemann, U Warburton, E G (Abington), Jumbo, A Snellen, Freddie Schweder, Rev Frederic Garand, A Ash (aged thirteen), Alice A Lawton, A F Walrond (Berlin), Alfred W Hale, W Lionel Davy (H.M.S. Achilles), H Forrester, and Pierce Jones.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1991 received from H B, J H Reed, Hereward, A Russian Amateur in Paris, J Hall, Albert Maas, Plevna, C Cheretis, R H Brooks, W H Fudge, Shadforth, Freddie Schweder, Schmucke, E J Winter Wood, Aaron Harper, Harry Springthorpe, B L Southwell, A Wignmore, S Lowndes, E Casella (Paris), H Lucas, L Wyman, F Ferris, T H Holdron, A M Porter, L Sharwood, Ernest Sharwood, L Falcon (Antwerp), Ben Nevis, L L Greenaway, H K Awdry, G W Law, H Blacklock, A M Colborne, Otto Fidler (Ghent), S Bullen, G Seymour, Gyp, Alpha, Alice A Lawton, George G, C S Wood, Bosworth, Cryptolys, Pilgrim, A Chapman, Alfred W Hale, E London, Interrogator, J C Warburg, T A H (Lea), Dr Goldsmith (Worthing), F J Wallis, W Furler, B H C (Salisbury), Cant, W J Gotelee, P Johnston, Emile Fran, A F, James Dobson, M O Halloran, N S Harris, Dr F St. Smith, Sirius, J A Green, E L G, Jumbo, W J Haalam, C M Forster (Newcastle), M O M, James L Hyland, Donald Mackay, E G Butler, J H Garrett, Harry Bristolow, H A L S, C W Croaskey, John Cornish, Rev J J Hooker, W Hillier, Jupiter Junior, H Noyes, W Dewso, and Pierce Jones.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1990.

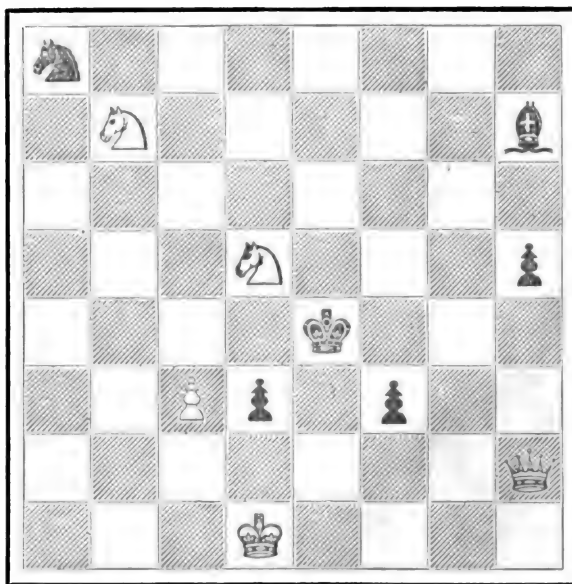
WHITE.
1. Kt to R 5th
2. Kt to R 3rd
3. Kt to B 2nd (ch)
4. P to Kt 3rd. Mate.

BLACK.
K to R 5th
K to Kt 5th
K to R 5th

PROBLEM No. 1993.

By F. J. KELLNER (Vienna).

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

One of a series of hitherto uncollected Games, played by Mr. MORPHY, from *Evans's Chess Monthly*. In this Game, which is remarkable for its masterly termination, Mr. MORPHY yields the odds of Queen's Knight to Mr. MAURIAN, of New Orleans.

(Remove White's Q Kt from the board.)—(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. Morphy).	BLACK (Mr. Maurian).	WHITE (Mr. Morphy).	BLACK (Mr. Maurian).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. P takes P	B to B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	15. B to Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	16. Q to K R 4th	B takes Kt
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	17. P takes B	P to Q 4th
5. P to B 3rd	B to B 4th	18. P to B 4th	B to Q 5th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	19. Q R to Q sq	P to B 4th
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	20. P to B 5th	Q to Q 3rd
8. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd	21. K R to K sq	P to Kt 3rd
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to R 4th	22. R takes B	P takes R
10. P to K 5th	Kt takes B	23. P to B 6th	Kt to Q 4th
11. Q to R 4th (ch)	Kt to Q 2nd	24. Q to R 3rd	R to Q B sq
12. Q takes Kt	Kt to K 2nd	25. P to B 7th (ch)	K to B sq
		26. B to B 6th	Q to B 5th
		27. B takes R	R to B 6th
13. Kt takes P	P takes P		
14. Kt takes B	P to B 3rd		
15. White should now take the Rook, and obtains a fine attack.			
16. P to K 6th	P takes P		

The next annual meeting of the Counties' Chess Association will be held at Manchester during the week commencing on July 31. Liberal prizes will be offered by the executive, and the Manchester chessplayers are resolved that nothing shall be wanting on their part to ensure the success of the meeting. Intending competitors should address the honorary secretary of the Association, the Rev. A. B. Skipworth, Tetford, Horncastle.

On the 19th inst., the Rev. Mr. Wayte played eight members of the Bath Chess Club simultaneously, and of the fourteen games contested won thirteen.

A return-match between the New-croft Club and the chess circle attached to the Peckham Liberal Club was played at the New-croft Hall last week. The play resulted in an easy victory for the home team, who scored 17½ out of a possible 19.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the West Yorkshire Chess Association was held on Saturday last in the Co-operative Hall, Dewsbury. The gathering was larger than usual; such important towns as Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Dewsbury, Barnsley, Wakefield, and Sheffield being all represented by deputations from clubs and in the lists of the several tournaments. The chief tournament resulted in Mr. Mills, of Leeds, carrying off the first prize; Messrs. Whittaker, of Bradford, and Mr. Hussey, of Leeds, dividing the second; and Mr. Cassell, of Bradford, securing the third. The result of tourney B was:—Half first prize, Mr. Wright—the rest divided; second prize, one moiety to Mr. Woodhead—the other shared by Messrs. Rhodes and Robertson. Messrs. Jordan and Edisson, won the first and second prizes in tourney C, and Messrs. Birdsall and Crofts carried off the honours in tourney D.

At a meeting held after tea at the Wellington Hotel, Mr. Ward, president of the Association for the current year, occupied the chair, and on behalf of himself and colleagues gave the visitors a hearty welcome; and it was then resolved that the next annual meeting shall be held at Bradford. Some discussion ensued upon the failure of the late negotiations for a match between the counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire. Mr. Hussey, of Leeds, declaring that all must endorse the wisdom of the course pursued by his county in letting the match fall through. Mr. Yates, of Dewsbury, expressed regret that their efforts to arrange the match had failed, and proposed a resolution to the effect "That this association would be glad to see a match arranged next year between Lancashire and Yorkshire on a basis of not less than seventy-five competitors on each side." The discussion was continued by Mr. Wright, who observed that if the Lancastrians would not come to Yorkshire, let the Yorkshiremen go to Lancashire. The resolution was carried, and the meeting shortly afterwards was brought to a conclusion.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Sept. 21, 1881) of Mr. John Hodgson, late of Gilston Park, Harlow, Herts, and of No. 24, Sussex-square, Hyde Park, who died on the 15th ult., was proved on the 17th inst. by William Hodgson, the brother, and Edward Salvin Bowlby, the nephew, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £688,000. The testator devised the Gilston Park estate and all his manors, farms, lands, tithes, and hereditaments in the counties of Essex and Herts, including the advowson of Eastwick, and all other his real estate, to the use of his brother, William Hodgson, for life; with remainder to his nephew, Edward Salvin Bowlby, for life; with remainder to his son Frank Remington Bowlby for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively in tail male. All the residue of his property he gives to his said brother absolutely.

The will (dated Dec. 30, 1881) of Mr. William Henry Ryder, late of No. 17, New Bond-street, jeweller, and of Telford Lodge, Streatham, was proved on the 15th inst. by George John Shaw, Charles Dupin Drayson, and George William Ryder, the nephew, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £128,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 to the Wolverhampton Orphan Asylum; £500 each to the London Hospital, Charing-cross Hospital, the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road; the Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution, the London Orphan Asylum, the Middlesex Hospital, St. George's Hospital, and the Home for Homeless Boys and Girls in connection with the training-ships *Arethusa* and *Chichester*;—£250 each to the poor-boxes at the Mansion House, Marylebone Police Court, Great Marlborough-street Police Court, Lambeth Police Court, Worship-street Police Court, Westminster Police Court, Bow-street Police Court, Clerkenwell Police Court, the Thames Police Court, and Southwark Police Court;—£250 each also to the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill; Westminster Hospital, the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton; the Silver Trade Pension Society, and the Royal Society of St. Anne's Schools;—£150 to Miss Sharman's Home or Orphanage, West-square, Lambeth; £100 to the Little Sisters of the Poor, Notting-hill, to be paid by four quarterly payments of £25 each; £100 to the Evelina Hospital; and substantial and numerous annuities and legacies to his brothers, sister-in-law, nephews, niece, and other relatives, executors, friends, and others. The capital and securities producing the annuities, on the death of the respective annuitants, are in most instances given to the children of his nephew, George William Ryder. All the legacies and annuities are to be paid free of duty. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his said nephew, George William Ryder, for life, and then for all his children.

The will (dated March 25, 1881), with a codicil (dated Dec. 13 in the same year), of David Powell, Esq., late of Heath Lodge, Hampstead, and formerly of No. 148, Lendenhall-street, has been proved in London by the executors and trustees—namely, his brother-in-law, Mr. Robert Pryor, and his sons, Mr. David Powell and Mr. Leonard Marlborough Powell. The testator by his will devises his real estate upon trusts for sale, the proceeds to be distributed in the same way as the personal property, which latter has been sworn to amount in value to £58,103 net. Among other legacies given by his will, the testator gives to his daughter, Miss Wilhelmina Louisa Powell, a legacy of £1000, and he gives legacies to his children's late governess and to various gentlemen in the employ of the firm of Cotesworth and Powell, and legacies and annuities to his servants and others; and he gives to each of his sons, Mr. David Powell and Mr. Henry Pryor Powell, £5000, and confirms the arrangement made with them for the loan to them of a further sum of £40,000 for a period of years; and he directs the net proceeds of his residuary estate to be divided into nine equal shares, and each of his children to have a share, the daughters' shares being paid to the trustees of their respective marriage settlements. By the codicil the testator gives to his other children in equal shares the share in his residuary estate of his daughter Ellen Marion Powell, who had died since the date of his will; and he directs that a certain reversionary property, to which he became entitled on her death, shall pass to his other children by his second marriage, to the exclusion of his issue by his first marriage, and in other respects he confirms his will.

The will (dated June 27, 1877) of Mr. Joseph Walton Clementson, late of Shelton, Hanley, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturer, who died on March 29, 1880, at Llandudno, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Edward John Baxter and Matthew Clementson, the brother, the acting executors, the personal estate exceeding £27,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Selina Clementson, £150 and his copyhold residence, with the furniture, plate, and effects, and an annuity of £400 (to be reduced to £200 in the event of her marrying again) for life or widowhood; and the residue to all his children.

The will (dated Dec. 17, 1877), with a codicil (dated Nov. 26, 1878), of Mr. William Slocombe, late of 1, St. John's Villas, Upper Holloway, who died on Feb. 6 last, has been proved by Matthew Harbison and William Lyne, the executors, the value of the personal estate being nearly £18,000. The testator leaves to the National Life-Boat Institution, the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, and the Linendrapers' Institution, £900 each; to the Alexandra Orphanage, the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Children, Kent-road, the Schools for the Indigent Blind, and the Hospital for incurables, £800 each; to the Chichester Training Ship, £750; to the Ware-housemen and Clerks Schools, £700; to the Police Orphanage, and the Royal Humane Society, £500 each;—to the Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham; the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road; the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton; and the Little Boys Home, Farningham, £400 each; to the Fever Hospital, Liverpool-road, £300; to each of the Metropolitan Police Court poor-boxes, £50; to Mrs. Williams, of Swansea, £1200; to Mrs. Jones, of Radnor Villa, Surbiton, £500; to Ann Connor, his servant, £400; to Mrs. Mary Groves, £100; to each of his executors £500 (all free of legacy duty); and the residue to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street.

The will (dated Feb. 4, 1880) of the Hon. Maria Margaret Stanley, daughter of the first Baron Stanley of Alderley, late of Bacres, Hambledon, Bucks, who died on Feb. 26 last, was proved on the 25th ult., at the Oxford district registry, by the Rev. John Hugh Way and the Hon. Edward Lylph Stanley, M.P., the nephew, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £15,000. The testatrix bequeaths to her niece the Hon. Maria Alethea Stanley, £3500; to her niece Miss Jane Henrietta A'Deane, £4000; legacies to executors, god-children, and two servants; and the residue of her property to her niece Alethea Louisa Grenfell.

The will (dated May 6, 1876) of Dame Dorothy Fairbairn, widow of Sir William Fairbairn, Bart., late of Polygon, Ardwick, near Manchester, who died on Jan. 11 last, at Waltham Saint Lawrence, Twyford, Berks, was proved on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Adam Henderson Fairbairn, the son and sole executor, to whom she devises all her real estate, and gives and bequeaths all her personal estate. The personalty exceeds £4000.

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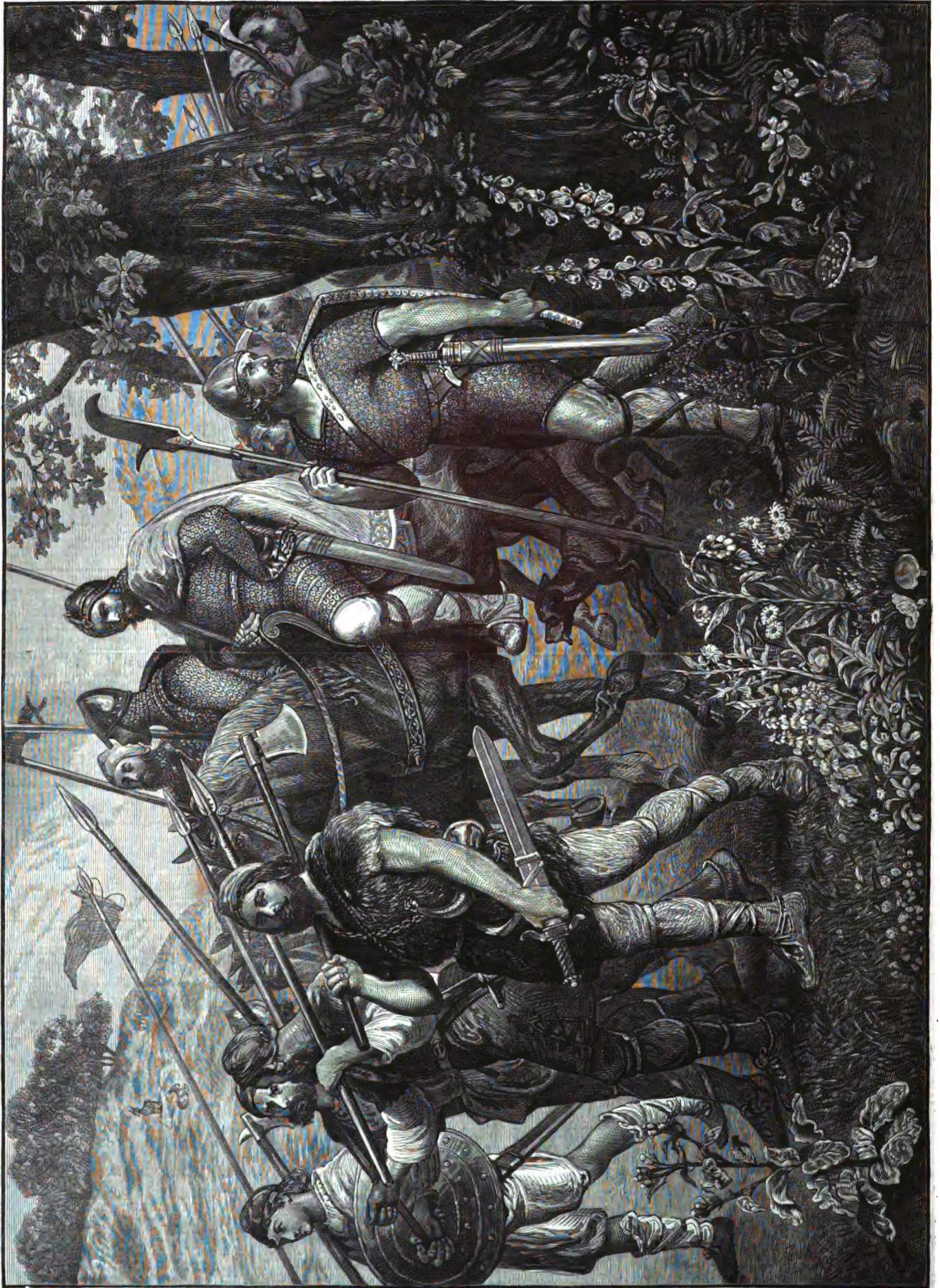
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DESIGN FOR WINDSOR TAPESTRY: "MEN OF KENT MARCHING IN FRONT OF THE ARMY OF HAROLD," BY J. E. HODGSON, R.A.—SEE PAGE 414.

Marriage of The Duke of ALBANY



ARRIVAL OF THE BRIDE.



Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany.

THE marriage of Prince Leopold, the youngest son of our beloved Queen, is an auspicious event, which calls forth the cordial sympathies of loyal subjects throughout the whole British Empire. There is a mutual sympathy; for her Majesty has ever shown a deep and practical interest in everything that concerns the welfare of her people.

This kindly interest is very apparent in her Journals, which were written with no view to publication, and is historically placed on record throughout Sir Theodore Martin's admirable and valuable "Life of the Prince Consort," fortunately now accessible to the people in a cheap edition. Then there are those true-hearted and womanly letters, sent, now and again, on occasion, by the Queen, and always at the right time, to comfort the suffering or the bereaved, in palace or cottage, at home or abroad; or, it may be, to express her own grateful sense of the kindly feeling shown by her people towards herself and those dear to her after an illness or a providential escape.

Her motherly care of her children, her many unostentatious and kindly deeds of charity among the humble poor, and her domestic virtues endear her to the nation and add lustre to the Throne.

Under such circumstances, is it to be wondered at that a nation should spontaneously sympathise with and seek to share her sorrow or her joy? The tie between ruler and subject, very happily for all concerned, is in this case a loyal attachment, firmly cemented by mutual confidence, friendship, and affection. In her own words, applied to "our Princess Alice," we may truly say that her life has afforded "a bright example of loving tenderness and sympathy, courageous devotion, and self-sacrifice to duty." Hence, to-day, the universal congratulation and cordial good wishes breathed for the happiness of the young married people, whom we all feel to be somehow related to us—to be our own connections, of whom we are very proud, and in whose welfare our Queen, the first lady in the land, as a sensible, highly-gifted, and affectionate mother, is most deeply interested.

Prince Leopold, the fourth son of her Majesty, was born on April 7, 1853, and is consequently twenty-nine years of age. The Queen, when writing to her uncle Leopold, King of Belgium, shortly after the birth of her youngest son, in regard to the honoured name he was to receive, said in a letter addressed to Brussels, and dated, "Buckingham Palace, April 18, 1853.—I can report most favourably of myself, for I have never been better or stronger. Stockmar will have told you that Leopold is to be the name of our fourth young gentleman. It is a mark of love and affection, which I hope you will not disapprove. It is a name which is the dearest to me after Albert's, and one which recalls the almost only happy days of my sad childhood. To hear 'Prince Leopold' again will make me think of all those days. His other names will be George, Duncan, Albert; . . . George is after the King of Hanover, and Duncan is a compliment to dear Scotland."

Somewhat delicate in his early and boyish years, the Prince's education, conducted by private tutors, was subject to many inter-

ruptions on account of his frequent indisposition. This delicacy of constitution, which has, fortunately, now been overcome, seriously interfered with his out-of-door exercise and athletic training, but admitted of his devoting more time to study than he could otherwise have done.

Cradled in culture, he has made exceptionally good use of his opportunities. The early training of the Royal Family has always been a matter of national pride and thankfulness; and although Prince Leopold was only about eight years old when he sustained the irreparable loss of his father the Prince Consort, the influence of precept and example had already told upon the formation of character; and the life-lessons acquired were not likely to be forgotten, confirmed and enforced as they have ever been by our gracious Queen.

It is well known that the Prince Consort made the education of the Royal children a matter of the deepest personal interest. He often spent several hours daily in promoting the individual training of his family.

"The trait," writes the *Athenæum*, "which personally distinguished the Prince Consort from other men, was his daily and hourly interest in the education of his children; not only their moral education—which no parent under any circumstances ought to neglect—but the ordinary training of the school-room. Of course the Royal Princes and Princesses had many teachers, but their chief instructor was the Prince. He not only furnished a general plan for their instruction, but superintended it himself; not only appointed to each one his and her teachers, but thought it his duty to read every book which was about to be put into their hands."

Reading, sketching, painting, etching, photography, gardening, relieved actual study, and served to interest them. At Osborne, the young Princes' practical work in building and carpentry is still preserved, a creditable monument of their constructive skill.

Prince Leopold, in the intellectual and moral traits of his character, his good-heartedness, and refinement, resembles his father and sisters, more, perhaps, than any of his Royal brothers; and, to our thinking, he has a great and useful career before him. Already he seems to be worthily following in the footsteps of his noble father,

"Hereafter, through all times, Albert the Good."

The childhood of Prince Leopold was passed under feminine tuition; and his governesses early taught him the rudiments of several modern languages, of history, and of music, which has always been one of his favourite pursuits. Mr. Jollye, who was one of the first of the Duke of Connaught's tutors, assisted likewise in the early education of the Duke of Albany. In 1861, by the advice of the physicians, the Prince Consort was induced to send his youngest son to Cannes for the winter, under the charge of the late General Sir Edward and Lady Bowater. They were accompanied by Miss Bowater, now Lady Knightley, and recently appointed Extra Lady in Waiting to the Duchess of Albany.

While Prince Leopold was at Cannes, in December of that year, his father, the late Prince Consort, to the great sorrow of the whole nation, was taken from this world by death. Sir Edward Bowater died about the same time, and the plans for Prince Leopold's education were necessarily interrupted by these events.

Her Majesty the Queen went to Germany in 1862, and took his Royal Highness with her; in later years he several times accompanied the Queen in her visits to that country. Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, K.C.B., who was then Governor to Prince Arthur (now Duke of Connaught), took charge in 1862 of Prince Leopold; soon afterwards Dr. Buff, now Keeper of the Archives at Augsburg, became the Prince's tutor; but at that time several of the Eton masters used regularly to come to Windsor to assist in the instruction of the young Princes; and whenever the Royal Family was at Osborne, the Rev. Mr. Prothero, Vicar of Whippingham (now Canon Prothero), rendered similar assistance.

Colonel Sir John Cowell, K.C.B., who had been governor to Prince Alfred, the Duke of Edinburgh, upon the termination of that engagement became governor to Prince Leopold; and held this charge until 1866, when he was appointed Master of the Queen's Household. The Rev. Canon Duckworth was tutor to his Royal Highness, and Captain Stirling, R.A., for a time succeeded to the charge vacated by Sir John Cowell. It was thought needful, about that period, to have a physician in constant charge of his Royal Highness; and for this Dr. Wickham Legg was chosen, who is now Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was succeeded by Dr. Poore, now Physician to University Hospital. As tutor, next to the Rev. Canon Duckworth, Mr. Robert Hawthorn Collins, M.A. of the University of Oxford, was appointed, but at the end of 1870 remained in the principal charge of the education of his Royal Highness upon the retirement of Canon Duckworth.

The University career of Prince Leopold, under the direction of Mr. Collins, began in 1872, when his Royal Highness, entering Christ Church College, was matriculated at Oxford by the present Dean of Christchurch, then Vice-Chancellor of the University. A residence for him was found at Wykeham House, a short distance out of the town, and we give a view of that mansion. The Prince, while at Oxford, used to attend lectures daily, with other undergraduates. Among the Professors whose courses he regularly attended were Professors Bonamy Price, Creighton, Kitchin, and Sidney Owen. His special studies were political economy, history, and languages. Professor Max Müller, the philologist, was a constant attendant at the residence of his Royal Highness. The Prince also attended Professor Ruskin's lectures on Art, and missed no opportunity of acquiring knowledge and culture.

His Royal Highness, while at the University, did not go much into society, but frequently entertained at his own house. His visitors there included not only his undergraduate friends, but the principal senior men of the University, Masters of Colleges, Professors, and others. Our Illustration of "An Afternoon at Wykeham House" represents the scene in a tent, in the garden, one summer day, when Mr. Walter Campbell, a fellow-undergraduate, drew a portrait of the Prince; the third person in the tent is Mr. Collins. His Royal Highness joined in all the ordinary social occupations of undergraduates at Oxford. He was a member, if not one of the founders, of the Oxford Musical Club, which has just now celebrated the first decade of its existence. He regularly attended the meetings of the Chess Club formed among the undergraduates; he went to the debates at the Union, and was a member of the Bullingdon Cricket Club. His chief friends were members of Loder's Club, which was composed entirely of Christ Church men, some of whom have since won distinction in the public service or in Parliament. The Prince was also initiated as a Freemason, while at Oxford; he subsequently became Master of a Lodge, and is now Provincial Grand Master of Oxfordshire in that fraternity.

The Prince's career at Oxford was brought to a close at the Encaenia of 1876, when he received the diploma of D.C.L. from the hands of the then Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Sewell, Warden of New College, who spoke in the highest terms of the manner in which the Prince had comported himself, and the good example that he had shown to other undergraduates, during his residence at the University.

Inheriting his father's, the late Prince Consort's, refined tastes, thoughtful methodical ways, and discriminating love of literature,

he devoted his leisure hours to the careful study of the world's greatest Poet, and was elected a member of the New Shakspeare Society. In 1867 Mr. Richard Bentley published, and by permission dedicated to his Royal Highness, an edition called "The Prince's Shakspeare;" and more recently Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co. also dedicated to him "The Leopold Shakspeare."

With no taint of flattery, it may be said, in truth, of our Duke of Albany that he is "A scholar, and a ripe and good one." On reaching his majority, in 1874, he manifested his warm interest in the New Shakspeare Society by presenting each of his fellow-members with a beautiful and costly facsimile copy of "Romeo and Juliet," containing the parallel texts of the first two quartos, of 1597 and 1599, with an introduction and marginal collations of subsequent issues, carefully prepared on purpose by P. A. Daniel, of Gray's Inn.

Among the pursuits for which he has a personal predilection, and considerable talent, are the study of music, and that of modern languages; he speaks both German and French with great facility, and has a fair knowledge of Italian. While at Oxford he studied these three languages with great assiduity; but Professor Volpe, the Italian master at Eton, was his principal instructor in that language.

The health of his Royal Highness, originally delicate, was the object of great care and attention in his earlier years. He then endured severe illnesses, through which he passed without lasting injury, thanks in great measure to the skill and devoted attention of Sir William Jenner, whose merits on that score are fully acknowledged by the Prince and by the Queen. Dr. Acland, at Oxford, had medical charge of his Royal Highness while residing at Wykeham House; it was this physician who attended the Prince of Wales in his visit to America some twelve years before.

In 1874, provision was made for the Prince, and, in the House of Lords, the Duke of Richmond, in moving an address in reply to the Queen's Message, observed that the young Prince who was its subject had not, on account of his youth, had the advantage of the personal example of his illustrious father, but had been brought up in a manner in every way to imitate and follow the noble example. The assiduity that Prince Leopold had shown in all the departments of study in which he had been occupied gave grounds for believing that he would fit himself to take the important position in the country to which his birth entitled him; and from what had been seen of other members of the Royal family, they might venture to hope that his Royal Highness would attain that popularity which attached to every member of the illustrious House. Earl Granville seconded the motion, and, from some personal acquaintance with the illustrious Prince, was able to say that there were few young men of his years who had cultivated their natural abilities with greater assiduity and success than Prince Leopold had done. The hopes expressed on that occasion have all been more than realised in the various public appearances of the Prince when called upon to speak in behalf of Educational or Charitable Institutions. His "apt and gracious words" indicate an amount of intellectual energy, clear insight, suggestive originality, refined culture, and good-heartedness, which must at once command the admiration of all thoughtful minds, whether uttered by a Royal Prince or by an ordinary citizen.

After quitting Oxford, in 1876, the Prince made a tour in Italy, and spent some little time at Florence, where he mixed in Italian society, and improved his acquaintance with the Italian language. He was accompanied in that country first by Major Pickard, who was subsequently appointed one of the Queen's private secretaries, but who died, much to the regret of her Majesty, not very long afterwards. On leaving Florence, the Prince went to Venice, thence to Milan, and to the Italian Lakes. At this time his staff was increased by the appointment of the Hon. Alexander Yorke as Equerry, and of Dr. Royle, as Surgeon in Ordinary, to his Royal Highness. Captain Waller, R.A., subsequently acted as private secretary and Equerry; and Captain Percival, late of the Royal Dragoon Guards, has more recently been appointed an Extra Equerry. Mr. R. H. Collins, C.B., holds the offices of Secretary, and Comptroller of the Household.

In 1877, Prince Leopold took up his residence at Boyton Manor, in Wiltshire. This picturesque Elizabethan mansion, of



PRINCE OF WALDECK, FATHER OF THE BRIDE.



PRINCESS OF WALDECK, MOTHER OF THE BRIDE.



PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF WALDECK,
YOUNGER SISTER OF THE BRIDE.



THE BRUNNEN-TEMPLE, PYRMONT.



PRINCE FRITZ OF WALDECK,
THE BRIDE'S BROTHER.



THE PRINCE OF WALDECK'S PALACE AT AROLSEN.



1. Schloss Waldeck. 2. Great Linden-tree in the Schloss-Wald, Pyrmont. 3. The Grand Avenue, Pyrmont. 4. The Strawberry Temple, Pyrmont.
5. The Gold-Fish Pond, Pyrmont. 6. The Finkenburg, Pyrmont. 7. The Prince's Palace at Pyrmont.

SKETCHES OF WALDECK AND PYRMONT, THE HOME OF THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY'S PARENTS.

which we give a View, is situated in the valley of the Wily, having Salisbury Plain on one side, and the Downs on the other side, towards Fonthill Abbey; it is at no great distance from Longleat, the seat of the Marquis of Bath. Boyton Manor is the property of Mr. Edmund Fane, now First Secretary of Legation at Madrid. It was anciently the home of the Giffards, a knightly race of high distinction under the Plantagenet reigns. Prince Leopold, while residing at Boyton Manor, took much pleasure in visiting all the places of historic interest in the neighbourhood. He there entertained many of his Oxford friends. Not long since, in revisiting the county, and presiding at a dinner of the Wiltshire Society, the Prince spoke with much feeling of the regret he had experienced in leaving Boyton, and of the regard he continues to cherish for those whose acquaintance he made in that neighbourhood.

His Royal Highness again went abroad in 1878, sojourned awhile at Nice, went to Corsica with the Duke of St. Albans, visited Naples, saw the ruins of Pompeii and Pæstum, revisited the Italian Lakes, and returned by way of Paris, where he spent some time in seeing the Exhibition. At Paris, upon this and former occasions, he was the guest of the late King of Hanover. In the autumn of the same year he visited the Queen of Hanover, at Gmünden. Prince Leopold was godson of the late King of Hanover. Soon after his return from this visit occurred the death of his sister, Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt. The Prince again went abroad, to attend her funeral at Darmstadt. He has since been a frequent visitor there, cherishing much friendship and affection towards the Grand Duke and his family.

In 1879, his Royal Highness went in H.M.S. *Lively* on a cruise around the western coasts of England and Scotland, and by the north coast to Aberdeen, visiting the chief places of interest by the way. In the autumn of the same year he first took up his residence at Claremont, part of which was lent him by the Queen, and which is now the home of the Duke and Duchess of Albany.

Prince Leopold crossed the Atlantic in the following year, 1880, to visit his sister, Princess Louise, and her husband, the Marquis of Lorne, in Canada. He was attended by Sir John McNeill, on behalf of her Majesty, and by Mr. Collins, the Hon. A. Yorke, and Dr. Royle. While in America, his Royal Highness went to see the Falls of Niagara, and extended his tour to Chicago and Milwaukee. He was present at the great political Convention of the United States' Republican party, at Chicago, when General Garfield was chosen their candidate for the Presidency; and he heard General Garfield speak on that occasion. The rest of his time in Canada was mostly occupied with a pleasant salmon-fishing excursion to the Cascapedia, in company with the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, with the Governor-General's suite. Prince Leopold was also the guest of Mr. George Stephen, at his fishing-place on some Canadian river; Mr. George Stephen, who is well known as one of the chief promoters of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has since been entertained by his Royal Highness at Claremont.

Last year, when the Duke of Albany made a lengthened stay with the Grand Duke of Hesse, at Wolfsgarten, a summer residence of his Serene Highness, he first met his future wife, Princess Helen of Waldeck. It was at Soden that he made her acquaintance; and the consequence was that, in November, he again went to Germany and met the Princess of Waldeck and her daughter at Frankfort, where the happy engagement was settled. His Royal Highness then made a short visit to Arolsen, the residence of the Prince and Princess of Waldeck, where he was greeted with a cordial reception by the subjects of the Prince; and he has since been there again. His recent sojourn at Mentone, while the Queen was there, is fresh in the remembrance of our readers.

At different times, when not occupied with the travels described, or with his own studies, the Duke of Albany has spent long intervals under the Queen's roof, assisting her Majesty in the discharge of her abundant business and duties. His Royal Highness has also, upon his own account, since his first appearance as a public speaker at Oxford, undertaken and performed a certain share of public business, presiding on various occasions at the meetings of useful and beneficent societies, and delivering impressive and instructive speeches. He is President of the Royal Society of Literature, a Trustee of the British Museum, and has, for two years, been Chairman of the Charity Organisation Society,

his Address to which given last year was a judicious contribution to that cause. Many local and special charitable institutions have had the benefit of his patronage and advocacy. We append to this Memoir some passages of his most remarkable Addresses spoken upon such occasions. More recently, on Dec. 17, last year, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian, he laid the foundation-stone of the new buildings of the "Princess Helena College," at Ealing, a new form of the institution which was formerly known as the "Adult Orphan Institution," in Regent's Park, and which was founded above sixty years ago as a memorial of the lamented Princess Charlotte. On March 14, of this year, he presided at a banquet at the Freemasons' Tavern in aid of the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, in Queen-square, Bloomsbury. It will also be remembered that the ceremony of uncovering the Temple Bar Memorial was performed by this popular Prince, at the request of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London.

On May 24, 1881, announcement was made in the *London Gazette* that the Queen had been pleased to grant to his Royal Highness Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert the dignities of Baron Arklow, Earl of Clarence, and Duke of Albany. The new Peer took his seat in the House of Lords on June 20 last year.

The title "Duke of Albany," thus resuscitated, is a very ancient Scottish one. The etymological root of the word Albany is Alb, or Alp, primarily signifying white; then, high hills covered with snow; third, any high mountain range; fourth, it was applied to Britain as a mountainous island (with chalk cliffs on the south); and more specifically, Albany is still an old name for the Highlands of Scotland.

The title, we read, was first conferred, in 1398, on the second surviving son of Robert II., while he was Regent of Scotland. The second Duke of Albany died on the Castle Hill of Stirling, and the title was forfeited. It was subsequently revived, and conferred upon the second son of James II. The title was next bestowed upon Darnley, shortly before he was married to Queen Mary; and it was held successively by the second son of James VI. and by the second son of Charles I. As a British title it was borne by Prince Frederick, second son of George III. The name of Albany is also associated with Prince Charles Stuart, who for a time assumed the title of Count of Albany; indeed, throughout some four centuries it reappears in the most stirring episodes of Scottish history.

Possessed of good natural abilities, which have been well trained and rightly directed, we trust that the Duke of Albany may be enabled to take an active share in the counsels of the Upper Chamber of the Legislature. In the House of Lords the Prince will find scope for his aspirations, in duly originating or furthering measures which are calculated to promote the religious, educational, social, philanthropic, and general weal of the Empire.

Shortly after the conferring of the Dukedom on Prince Leopold by the Queen, his betrothal to Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont was officially announced. Probably the honour was intended to herald this joyful announcement.

In addition to the three Peerages above named, and his hereditary rank as a Prince of Great Britain and Duke of Saxony, the following honours, titles, and offices have been conferred upon his Royal Highness: Knight of the Order of the Garter, created in 1869; Knight of the Thistle, Grand Cross of the Star of India, Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, and Privy Councillor; he is also one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, a Doctor of Civil Law, a Colonel in the Army, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

At the instance of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, a large and influential meeting was held on Feb. 19, 1879, in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House. The Lord Mayor presided; and resolutions were moved by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and by Prince Leopold, in advocacy of the objects of the Society, which were "to bring to the doors of as many inhabitants of London as possible education equal in quality to that which was given by the very highest and most competent men of the Universities."

"To all Englishmen," observed his Royal Highness, "it must be gratifying to find that the institutions of which they are so

proud are not mere dead systems, but living organisms, which can expand under new circumstances, and meet new needs as they arise. Few of our English institutions have been the object of so long and widespread a reverence as our English Universities, and yet there was a time when they seemed to be in danger of falling out of harmony with the needs created. That reproach, I think, can no longer be urged against them, and we may fairly claim that they have of late taken the lead in all the most important educational reforms.

"We hear sometimes comparisons made between the German and English Universities, and not always with advantage to the latter. I personally have no means of making any such comparison, as my experience has been confined to Oxford; but I shall always look back on my residence as one of the greatest pleasures and privileges of my life—and I should find it hard to believe that any other University could surpass Oxford in the power of attaching alumni to herself. There is, however, one great advantage in the system of the German Universities which will strike everybody. They diffuse knowledge throughout a far wider class of the community than either Oxford or Cambridge University has hitherto reached.

"Learning in England has been too much regarded as the possession of a particular class. The condition of residence at Oxford and Cambridge, though most valuable and necessary for their own purposes, has kept away many students of narrow means. The University of London has now removed the barriers, and the old Universities are now uniting with her in offering to all Londoners a cheap course of instruction given by teachers of the same calibre as those who do the work in the Universities themselves. The undertaking of this great additional task indicates that a very strong spirit has arisen in the old seats of learning. It is not exactly a spirit of benevolence; for these lectures are not a work of charity, but will, it is to be hoped, become self-supporting after the first few years are passed. But it is a spirit of active sympathy with the wants and wishes of a very large class.

"Education has been too long ignored, but the impulse, of which these London lectures are the outcome, is shown in more ways than one, and will be felt in more than one University. To Professor Stuart and some other Cambridge men we owe the establishment of those systems of lectures in our great manufacturing centres, which are gradually developing into permanent institutions—strong, living children of the Alma Mater which gave them birth. But it is not only at Cambridge that it will be felt that men of culture and of learning hardly have a worthier aim than to carry their higher thoughts and more cultivated knowledge into many homes which perhaps have no other ways of making progress.

"Of such aims we, at Oxford, have a great and striking example. We have seen a man in whom the highest gifts of refinement and of genius reside, who yet has not grudged to give his best to others; who has made it his main effort—by gifts, by teaching, by sympathies—to spread among the artisans of villages and the labourers of our English fields the power of drawing a full measure of instruction and happiness from this wonderful world, which rich and poor gain alike from. We have seen such a man in Professor Ruskin; and among all the lessons which those who have had the privilege of his teaching and his friendship must have carried with them for life, none, I think, can have sunk deeper than the last:—that the highest wisdom and the highest treasure need not be costly or exclusive; that the greatness of a nation must be measured, not alone by its wealth and apparent power, but by the degree in which its people have learned together in the great world of books, of art, and of nature, pure and ennobling joys. I cannot think, then, that we need feel that this Society is providing teachers who are too good for the work which they are to do. It may be long before her students can follow them as far as they can lead; but the work which they have to teach will be taught all the better, the methods will be sounder, and the personal influence of the teacher will stimulate them all the more."

The *Times*, referring to this address, said:—

"The meeting at the Mansion House has revealed powers of expression in a member of the Royal family which rivalled those of a great English orator on a field peculiarly his own. The crowd which thronged the Egyptian Hall came to see a Prince and to

hear Mr. Gladstone. As it listened to the former in his turn, it must have felt it had before it not merely a thinker, but a thinker with the gift of thinking aloud. No two better representatives of the cause of University teaching could have been selected than Prince Leopold and Mr. Gladstone."

On Feb. 25, 1879, his Royal Highness presided at the fifty-fifth anniversary and distribution of prizes and certificates in the theatre of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution. Addressing the students, he spoke as follows of the need of technical education:—

"Properly instructed, I believe, our British artisan need fear no rival in the world. But, if he goes out untaught and ignorant in the battle of life, he is in danger of being outdone by the skill and education of the foreign workman."

Glad to see the facilities afforded, and the eagerness with which modern languages were studied in the classes, he said:—

"Foreign nations are not merely our competitors but our friends; and nothing, I believe, is likely to create so true a feeling of friendship and sympathy between one people and another as a practical knowledge of each others' speech. Sometimes, perhaps, as the proverb says, 'we take what is unknown to be magnificent;' but oftener, I think, we take it to be something unfriendly and distasteful to us. But we find that with every real increase of understanding of our fellow-men of different races, some unkindly illusion disappears; we learn to realise their likeness to ourselves, to sympathise with their national character, and to co-operate in their efforts after the common good.

"There is so much similarity in the conditions of all efforts and success, that even the studies which seem most remote from active life may always furnish a moral which we may adopt and employ. For instance, I notice that in what is called the Miscellaneous Department of your curriculum you provide instruction in the game of chess. This is not the most obviously practical of your subjects; but it has struck me that even those, if any there be, who desire to limit their education here to this branch alone, may learn some not unimportant lessons in life from the way in which you teach it.

"'Particular attention,' I see your programme says, 'is paid to the study of the openings.' Now, is it not true that, in life, as in chess, it is often the opening, and the opening only, which is under our own control? Later in the game the plans and wishes of others begin to conflict unpleasantly with our own. Sometimes it is as much as we can do to avoid being checkmated altogether. But for the first few moves we are free. We can display our pieces to the best advantage; we can settle on the line of action which best suits our powers; and we sometimes find that it will repay us to sacrifice a pawn or a piece so as to gain at once a position which may give us a decided advantage throughout the whole game. Does not this, too, remind us of early life? Must we not often be content to sacrifice some power, or present pleasure, or profit, to gain a vantage-ground which may help us to successes which self-indulgence could never have won? I am sure that among the bright young faces which I see around me there are many who have known what it is to labour against the grain—to begin a lesson when they would rather have sought amusement, and finish it when they would rather have gone to bed. And I am sure that such efforts of self-denial and conscientiousness form at least half the real benefit of education—that it would do us little good to wake up and find our heads magically stocked with all manner of facts, in comparison with the good which it does us to gain knowledge by strenuous and patient labour."

Referring to the philanthropy of which the Birkbeck Institution was the outcome, the Prince said:—"I believe I may truly say that no nation has produced a larger proportion of philanthropists than our own. No nation, I am sure I may assert, has been more eager to aid those philanthropists in life and to honour them when they have passed away. Learning is a commodity the demand for which grows with the supply. We have no need to fear a glut of science, as we may of manufactured goods. All the knowledge which we who now live can gain, can be made useful to ourselves and to those who come after us. Dr. Birkbeck was, no doubt, in the mere matter of money, a most generous man; but it was not his pecuniary generosity which caused his name to become a household word, but because he gave to his

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S STUDENT LIFE AT OXFORD.



LODER'S CLUB.



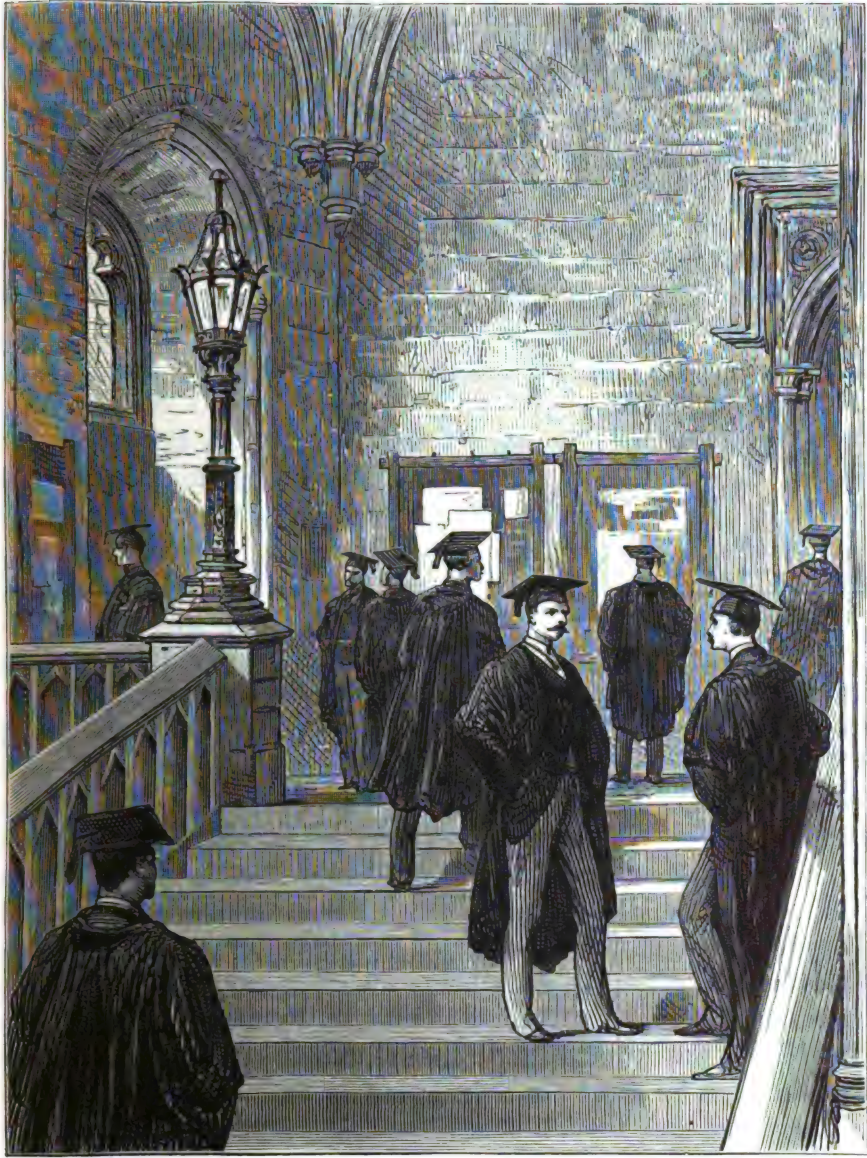
Prince Leopold.

Mr. R. H. Collins.

Mr. W. D. Campbell.

AN AFTERNOON AT WYKEHAM HOUSE.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S STUDENT LIFE AT OXFORD.



THE HALL STAIRCASE, CHRISTCHURCH COLLEGE, OXFORD.



THE QUADRANGLE, CHRISTCHURCH COLLEGE, OXFORD.



BOYTON MANOR, THE WILTSHIRE RESIDENCE OF PRINCE LEOPOLD, 1877.

work the devotion of a life; and we thank and honour him for his example; for the greatest legacy a man can leave behind him, is the example which impels those who come after him to exalted aims."

Prince Leopold opened Firth College, at Sheffield, on Monday, Oct. 20, 1879, in the presence of a large gathering of those interested in higher education. The College, which is really a local home of University education, was erected at a cost of £20,000, and is the gift of Mr. Mark Firth to the town. In addition to providing the College, he also gave £5000 towards an endowment fund. His Royal Highness said upon this occasion:

"I have lately been reading a book about Sheffield, as Sheffield was more than a generation ago, written by a great master of style and language, and giving a startling picture of things as they then were. That book was 'Sibyl; or, the Two Nations,' by Benjamin Disraeli. And the two nations of which the title spoke were the nation of the rich and the nation of the poor. The wide gulf that has existed between class and class has, I trust, been in great measure bridged over now throughout all England—thanks to the statesmen of all parties alike, and not least to the illustrious author of this very book. I am sure the many who listen to me now could testify to the great and successful efforts that have been made in Sheffield itself to diffuse that sound education which has always proved to be so powerful an agent in reconciling the different classes, and teaching them to understand one another. I trust there will be many a Sheffield child who will take advantage of the benefits here alluded to: who, born in a poor and humble home, will attend your excellent primary schools, will gain one of your primary scholarships, will follow the course of your Firth College, and will proceed thence to take his or her degree with honours at one of the Universities to which Firth College will be affiliated. I say designedly 'his or her degree,' for your new College offers its teaching and its certificates to young men and young women alike. The University of London does the same thing, and Oxford and Cambridge have taken steps in the same direction; and I am told the new Victoria University of Manchester will not be behindhand in recognising the claims of women's minds to respect and to cultivation. It is greatly to be hoped that the young men and women of Sheffield will not neglect all these opportunities, and that they will learn to estimate the examinations they will be invited to pass at their true value—that is, as a means of guiding and stimulating their studies, and of showing to others how far they are competent to fill this or that position in life.

"One of the greatest gains which I anticipate for Sheffield from the Firth College is, that its affiliation to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge will enable many students to enter well prepared and on easier terms on residence in one or other of those Universities. Such residence I cannot but think may be made in itself an education such as no new institution can imitate or equal; and when I say this I am not thinking only of the unrivalled aids to study of a material kind which Oxford and Cambridge offer in the way of museums, and laboratories, and libraries, but rather of their time-honoured traditions and of the memories which they call up of the best and ablest spirits of bygone days. I remember, too, that in those ancient seats of learning are still to be found men who are examples of unworldliness and meditation in the midst of a hurrying age, and who teach us that it is still possible to love truth and wisdom more than fame and fortune.

"I may be allowed, perhaps, to point out, in the hearing of those now present, that Mr. Firth's generosity, great as it has been, leaves abundant scope for emulation among other wealthy men of Sheffield. Many more gifts will be needed before the spacious buildings can be filled with a permanent staff of teachers able to carry out your scheme of instruction in a worthy way, and to form in your midst a nucleus of intellectual life such as shall exercise a sensible influence in this great city. After saying that there is full room for gifts, need I add how great is the inducement to be a giver? And this privilege of making a marked and visible difference in human well-being and of seeing some great institution rise and flourish at your bidding, is one that can, perhaps, be more readily enjoyed by the great magnates of commerce and manufacture than by any other class. They, with their unfettered fortunes, must seem

enviable in this respect to men who, apparently in possession of large incomes, are hampered by the extensive claims made upon them by their landed estates or other hereditary duties, who are compelled to restrict the aid they give to causes such as this to small and fitful donations. Those men who, with great wealth at their disposal, elect to spend it in mere sumptuousness and luxury are repaid, indeed, by admiration from certain persons and of a certain kind; but how far richer is the reward of those who, after spending what is needed to maintain with dignity their place in society, devote the remainder towards furthering the happiness of their fellow-men! Far-off generations shall rise up and call such men blessed, and the names they leave behind them shall be ranked with such names as those of Peabody in London; of Owens, at Manchester; of Mason, at Birmingham; of Firth, at Sheffield.

"And now, in conclusion, I should like to say a few words about the kind of benefits which I hope the institution of this college, and all the movement that is likely to follow, will confer on Sheffield. There will naturally be the intellectual benefits which invariably attend the progress of learning, philosophy, and general culture, of the opening out of new realms of thought, and of pleasures which the ignorant cannot know. But another, and, as it seems to me, an equally valuable effect of the culture, is to make us shrink from and hate all that is vulgar and false, and to prefer pure and simple pleasures—such as are open to all and can never be exhausted by any—to ostentation, vanity, and self-indulgence. Such, I venture to think, must have been Mr. Firth's feeling when he presented your town with a park before presenting it with a college. He must have desired above all things to give the children, who are compelled in this busy city to pass many hours each day amid dark and gloomy surroundings, an opportunity of learning from nature those lessons which are the rightful inheritance of childhood, and without which no man can be said to have had his fair chance in the world. Let it never be said, then, that it is necessary in any city for children to forego these innocent pleasures, and least of all let it be said in Sheffield—a city which has done so much to merit the admiration of England—and which receives with such abundant courtesy the guests whom its greatness attracts. And now I must thank you for the patience with which you have listened to the remarks which I have made, and express my earnest hope that this day's work may be an augury of fresh deeds yet to be done here in Sheffield—deeds that will bear out the spirit of the Poet Laureate's verses:—

'Men, my brothers, men, the workers, ever reaping something new;
That which they have done but earnest of the deeds that they shall do.'

And, among the things that you shall do, will be not only such as shall increase your wealth and spread your manufactures, but such as shall imbue you with that culture which descends from generation to generation, and that wisdom which should make of us all a people ever more worthy of our great country, the mother of mighty nations."

The opening of the Nottingham University College—which cost about £100,000, and can accommodate some 1400 students—took place on June 30, 1881. Besides those subjects which are taught in other schools and colleges, the course of training includes the sciences, both pure and applied—to say nothing of the manufacture of cloth, cotton, silk, and lace, weaving, bleaching, dyeing, tanning, and other arts, after attending which course the student may receive a certificate. Prince Leopold, who performed the opening ceremony, spoke in the Albert Hall, and gave utterance to the following sentiments:—

"The great advantage of the College is, that it offers opportunities to working-men which they never had before. While I am strongly in favour of elementary teaching, I am also a strong advocate of technical training. Such knowledge would raise the country in every respect, and there is another advantage in thorough technical training which should never be overlooked. To learn anything thoroughly, teaches us to respect what we learn. It teaches us to delight in our task for its own sake, and not for the sake of pay or reward. And the happiness of our lives depends much less on the actual value of the work which we do, than on the spirit in which we do it. If a man tries to do the very simplest and humblest work as well as he possibly can, it will be

interesting to him, and he will be proud of it. But if he is only thinking of what he can get by his work, then even the highest work will become a weariness to him. I trust that your College will send forth many men so trained to do good and honest work that to do work which is bad or dishonest shall be simply impossible to them. Men like these may be proud of their trade, proud of their town; and I do not believe that we become better citizens of the world by being indifferent to the interests and honour of our own town or our own nation. I believe that the narrower patriotism is often the best way of leading us to the broader; and that the better citizen a man is of Nottingham, the better citizen will he be of England; and that the truest sons of England will make the best citizens of the world. Then it is, when a man has lived for others, has worked for public ends, that the good which he has done is not 'interred with his bones.' No! it lives after him: so that, in the words which form the proud motto of your ancient corporation,

'Vivit post funera virtus.'

In the course of some succeeding remarks, his Royal Highness said:—"There is nothing which the Royal family values more than the goodwill of their fellow-countrymen; and there is nothing they will not do, to legitimately deserve that goodwill."

The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Albany, accompanied by their brother-in-law Prince Christian, took part, in a soirée at Manchester on Dec. 12, 1881, in urging the establishment of a Royal College of Music in this country, similar to the Conservatoire in France. In his address upon this occasion, the Duke of Albany dealt with the question so often repeated, "Are the English a musical nation?"

"In one sense there is already more music in England than in any other country. The most eminent artists of the Continent are to be heard here, and, indeed, do not consider their career complete until they have been here. The newest and most advanced music of the Continental schools is performed here, often before it is published. The number of public concerts in London during the season is astonishing; it far exceeds those of any foreign metropolis, and is on the increase every year. Every one who is in musical society in London knows, indeed, how much public music there is, and that, in the height and struggle of the season, it is impossible to keep pace with the public performances; and that the recitals of the best player, and concerts where both programmes and performances are alike unquestionable, will often have a thin attendance, owing to the mere impossibility of going to all. Similar facts which are familiar to us all show what a large appetite for music the Englishman has.

"With regard to the past, it is admitted by the most learned and most hostile of Continental critics that in the early discovery and practice of music England was in advance of all the nations of Europe by very many years. The round or glee 'Summer is Coming,' which is one of the musical treasures of the British Museum, is now accepted by the most learned antiquaries of England and Germany as the work of a monk of Reading, in Berkshire, in or about the year 1225. This is more than a century and a half before the admission of Dufay to the Papal chapel in 1380, which has hitherto been always taken as the earliest landmark in the history of modern music. We were a century and a half in advance of Flanders, Italy, or Germany. Moreover, this very composition, instead of being grave and dull, is far more melodious and more attractive to the unlearned hearer than any music of the corresponding period in the foreign schools. In a word, this little glee, which is the germ of modern music, the direct and absolute progenitor of the oratorios of Handel, the symphonies of Beethoven, the operas of Wagner, is a purely English creation, dealing with English sights and sounds, and is animated in a very high degree by the truly English qualities of sense, fitness, proportion, and sweet simple domestic tunefulness.

"Advance a century or two, and we shall find the same qualities still characterising the work of the English composers of the sixteenth century. Learned they are, sober, grave, religious; in these qualities they are fully abreast of their foreign contemporaries, and in some respects they are even a long way ahead of them—viz., in spirit, rhythm, melody, practical interest, and beauty. Their pieces are not learned compositions intended for only learned men, but they are in a 'tongue understood of the people.' The same spirit which gave us the Bible in our own

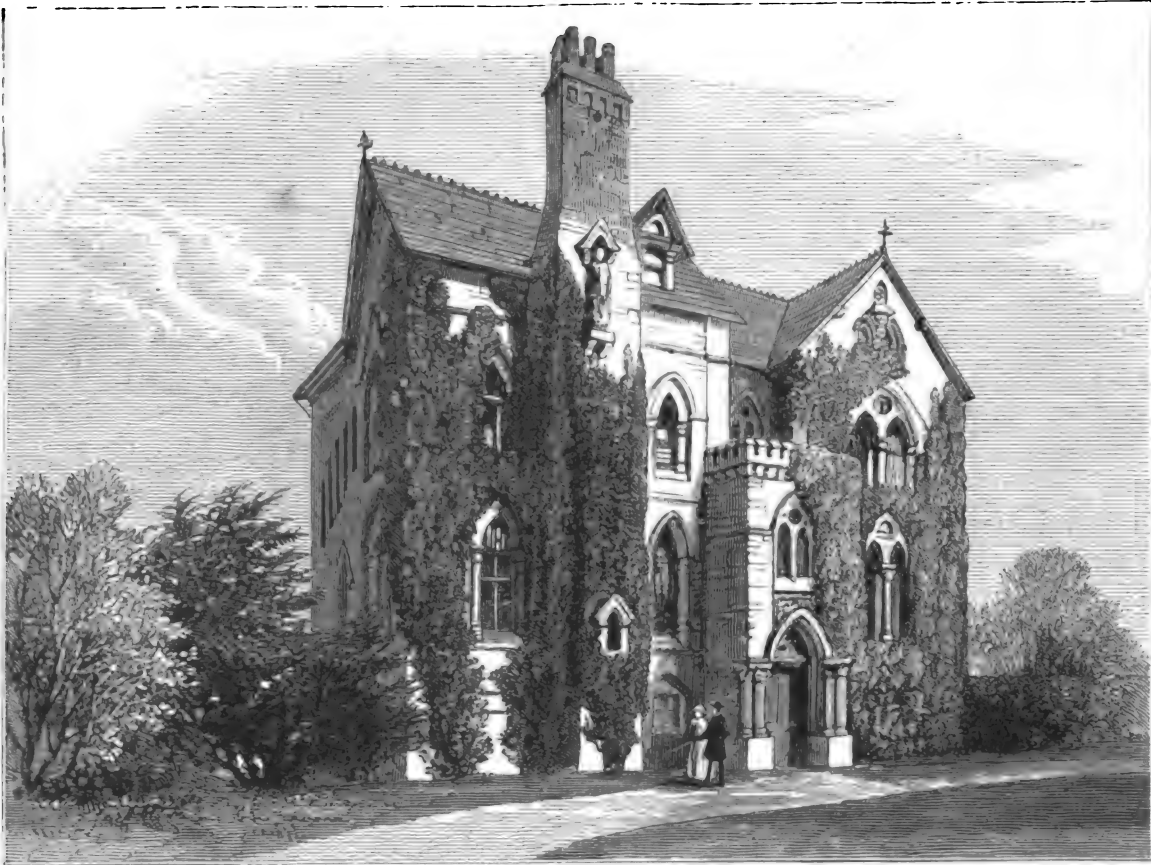
tongue animated the musicians. The compositions of English writers of the sixteenth century, such as those of Edwards, Farrant, Retford, Birde, and the short motets of Tye—some of which compositions are familiar to those who know the excellent publications of Mr. Hullah or belong to the choral classes—these have a spirit, sense, and expression which are too often wanting in the music of the Continent at the same date. So also with the madrigal writers of England. No doubt they learned that form of composition from Italy, but while they rival the Italians in ingenuity and skill, they far surpass them in the humour, the fire, and the sense of their music. Their madrigals are not only good music; they always fit, and illustrate, and intensify the words, and go to the heart of the hearer.

"In this particular we certainly had one strong element of a musical nation. In those days, too, music was practised as an ordinary accomplishment and necessary part of an education. The writers of the sixteenth century supply many an amusing piece of evidence of the wonder and scorn with which the man was regarded who could not take his part in music as a regular element of life, and sing in a difficult madrigal or canon when put before him. In Shakspeare or Isaac Walton we find catches and songs introduced in general intercourse, so as to imply that a man of ordinary education was always able to take his part in them. Up to the seventeenth century, then, we can well claim to have been a musical nation. We started one hundred and fifty years before any other country. Our composers did not write merely for the learned, but tunefully, sensibly, for the people at large. Their object and their delight were to be sung at the fireside and round the family table; and they were sung and enjoyed in a family to their heart's content.

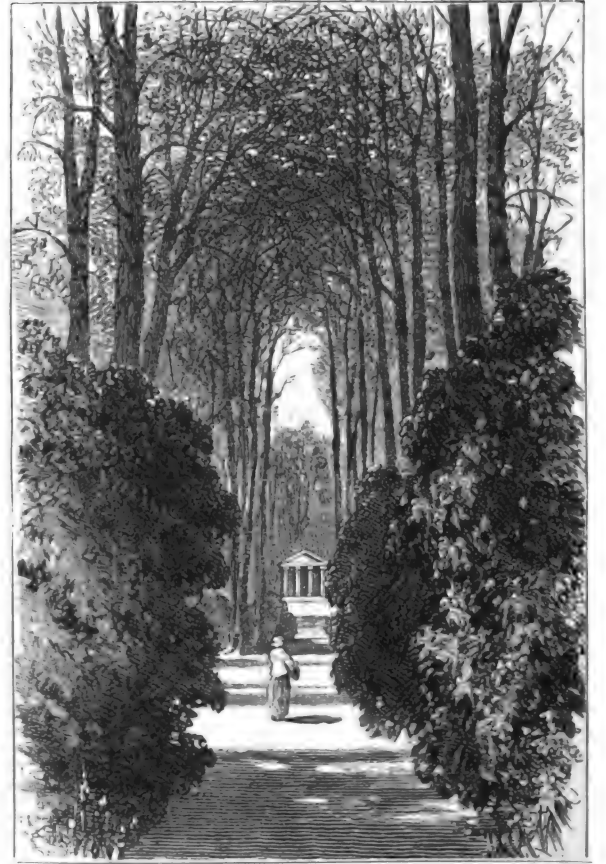
"But a change came. The Civil War and the great Revolution of the seventeenth century, the development of commerce, and other external events of the eighteenth century, threw the culture and energy of the country into other channels than Art, and especially than music, and gradually led to that importation and concentration of it of which I spoke before, and to its dissociation from the ordinary daily pleasures of life. This first showed itself in Handel's residence here, and the establishment of the Italian Opera by the nobility and gentry of 1715. The native school of music had been broken up, and to the rich gentry it was less trouble and more practicable to employ Handel to write operas and bring over Italian singers, than to re-establish the English school of composers and performers. Handel, however, was sensible enough to see the absurdity of thus forcing a foreign tongue on the country, and his English oratorios were his practical protest against such an anomaly. But still the mischief was done. After Handel came Haydn, who would probably have resided here, as Handel did, had he arrived earlier in life; and almost in our own days we have had a Mendelssohn.

"The Italian opera went steadily on, and reached its climax about 1850. But we must not suppose that, though the native English music was overlaid by this invasion of foreigners, it was therefore extinguished. No; the stream ran on underground, often in no weak or turbid current. First, there were the cathedrals, which always kept up the knowledge and tradition of the old church music and supplied fresh compositions. No one could forget Tallis, Birde, Farrant, Gibbons, or Purcell as long as seven services and a dozen anthems by them were sung twice in each cathedral every week. Then there were the English ballad operas to a truly surprising extent; not learned, not refined, often wanting in taste, but always melodious and spirited. Then there was the great school of glee writers who flourished from about 1750 and onwards, and produced prodigious quantities of music in a form and style peculiarly English. The Philharmonic Society was founded in 1813, the Royal Academy of Music in 1823, the Sacred Harmonic Society in 1832, and then came the movement headed by Mr. Hullah's classes in 1839, for training large bodies of persons to sing—a movement countenanced by the Government of the day, initiated by Mainzer and others, and spread more or less over all England.

"Thus we see that the succession has never failed. The torch of English music has always been handed on; and now again the same fire burns which blazed so brightly in the days of Elizabeth and James: and no one who looks at what has been happening in England in this connection during the past twenty-



WYKEHAM HOUSE, OXFORD.



IN THE GROUNDS, CLAREMONT.



CLAREMONT, ESHER, THE RESIDENCE OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF ALBANY.



APARTMENTS OF CLAREMONT, THE RESIDENCE OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

five or thirty years can doubt that, if properly tended and fed, this sacred flame may yet burn even more brightly and with a more radiating, beneficent and melting heat than ever before. Think of the great spread of education that has taken place since the date I last named, the increased and increasing interest in music, the establishment of so many series of concerts in London, the crowds who attend them, the help which is given by explanatory programme-books, the excellent and abundant cheap editions of Novello and others; the spirit and enterprise of the great publishing firms, almost rivalling those of Leipsic and Vienna; the many musical societies, the increase in the number of pupils at the Royal Academy of Music, the number of young English musicians who repair to the music schools abroad, the very hopeful energy at Oxford and Cambridge, the extraordinary run of musical pieces; and, lastly, the way in which music has taken its place as an ordinary topic of conversation in society. What astonishing energy, and what deep and wide love of music in the country does all this betoken! True, as I said at the outset, far too much of this is done by foreigners. The old traditions of Italian opera are too strong upon us; and we sit down quietly and think that because we do not make our own music for ourselves, therefore we cannot do it—could not do it, however much we tried. But Englishmen are in all essential qualities the same that they were in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and I am convinced that if they had proper means and methods they would become a musical nation in the best sense of the word.

"Then as to individuals. A fact which cannot fail to strike a foreigner visiting England is the ignorance of music, or rather

the absolute indifference to it, on the part of men of the greatest intellect, culture, and position. It is too much a rule in England that a poet, a statesman, a theologian, a great natural philosopher, shall not only know nothing of music, but shall take no interest in it, shall dismiss it altogether from his mind as a thing entirely apart from himself, a matter of no interest or moment, a curious sort of phenomenal pleasure, and which, perhaps, he puts on the same level as dancing, and willingly abandons to ladies or idle people, as beneath the notice of an occupied or intellectual man. This, too, is rather against our credit as a musical nation. But are these things a necessity? Is it indispensable that the divinest and most impalpable of all arts, capable of affecting and exalting the soul as no other art, not even poetry, can do, should be a thing apart from the mass of our greatest and best men—should be either indulged in as a matter of fashion, or be treated as a mere pastime which has no connection with the deeper portion of the human mind? I think not. I am sure not. I am convinced that the subject only wants to be properly brought before the country. Give the people of England the opportunity to take an intelligent interest in this greatest of all civilisers, and they will embrace the opportunity. The power is not wanting; it is only the opportunity which has to be supplied. There is much both in the past and the present to encourage us in this movement."

With the above masterly review of the history of musical taste in England, which was accompanied by some remarks on the education of the German people in that delightful art, we conclude our citation of examples of the Duke of Albany's style of public speaking, and we trust that his voice will be often heard amongst us.

Princess Helen of Waldeck, Duchess of Albany.

The Princess Helen Frederica Augusta, born on Feb. 17, 1861, is eight years younger than the Duke of Albany. Carefully brought up by her parents, thoroughly domestic in her habits, and amiable in disposition, there is every prospect of the marriage being a happy one. She is the fourth daughter, now living, of the reigning Prince George Victor and Princess Helen Wilhelmina Henrietta of Waldeck-Pyrmont. The Sovereign House of Waldeck-Pyrmont is of great antiquity. Sprung from the Counts of Swalenberg, its pedigree can be clearly traced back to Witikund I., living in 1120. The family was formerly divided into two branches: that of Wildungen and that of Eisenberg. The chief of the latter, Frederick of Eisenberg, was raised in 1682 to the rank of a Prince of the Empire. He died, however, without issue, whereupon the Emperor transferred the dignity of Prince to the line of Wildungen, from which descends the present Sovereign Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, father of Princess Helen, Duchess of Albany. The Princes of Waldeck were recognised as Sovereigns by the Congress of Vienna. The Princess of Waldeck, mother of Princess Helen, is a daughter of the late William Duke of Nassau. The Princess has three elder sisters surviving, Princess Pauline, born Oct. 19, 1855, married last year to the Hereditary Prince of Bentheim; Princess Mary, born May 23, 1857, married in 1877 to Prince William of Wurtemberg; and Princess Adelaide, born Aug. 2, 1858, Consort of King William III. of the Netherlands. Another elder sister, Princess Sophia, died at Torquay in 1869. Her Royal Highness has only one brother, Frederick, Hereditary Prince, born Jan. 20, 1865, and one unmarried sister, Princess Elizabeth, born Sept. 6, 1873.

The population of the Waldeck-Pyrmont Principality is 54,000. The capital, Arolsen, contains 2500 inhabitants. In 1867 the government of the Principality was committed to Prussia. The Waldeck family have long been connected with that of Nassau, the junior branch of which reigns over Holland. A Prince of Waldeck commanded our Dutch allies at Fontenoy in 1745. The family are described as leading a patriarchal and simple life at the Castle of Arolsen. This place, to which we referred above, is situated on the little river Aar, a tributary of the Weser, twenty miles north of Cassel, where the Emperor Napoleon III. resided, in the Castle of Wilhelmshöhe, when captive after the surrender of Sedan. Waldeck, the larger or main portion of the Principality,

lies adjacent to Nassau and Westphalia; it is a country of extensive forests, producing much timber for export, as well as cattle, marble, slate, and mineral ores. Pyrmont is a detached small district, or township, thirty miles north of the Waldeck territory, and thirty-five miles south-west of Hanover. It is inclosed between the dominions of Brunswick and Lippe-Detmold, and has an area of not more than twenty-six square miles, with a population of 7000 or 8000. The town and park are on the banks of the Emmer. The chalybeate and carbonate waters of this place have long been in repute for medicinal efficacy; they form a considerable article of export trade, and there are ten or twelve places, in the valley here, for drinking these waters. The Principality of Waldeck-Pyrmont, though under Prussian rule, has a feudal Diet of fifteen members, deputies from the nobility, the town burghers, and the present freeholders, who elect one delegate to each House of the Reichsrath, or Federal Assembly of the German Empire, at Berlin. There is a public revenue of £78,000 a year.

At the time of the Prince's engagement the following lines appeared in *Punch*, a tribute which expresses the cordial feeling of the nation in regard to the fair Princess who has crossed the sea to make her home amongst us:—

A SONG FOR THE ROYAL BETROTHAL.

Helen of Waldeck! Thou hast won
England's cultured and student Son;
His the part that his Father took,
Earnest ever at desk and book;
His to rule with an eager heart
Over the wide domain of Art;
Thine to aid like a loyal Wife,
All that's best in a Husband's life.

Helen of Waldeck! When our strand
Welcomes thee from the Fatherland:
When all the last farewells have rung
On thine ears in the Teuton tongue:
Trust us, thou wilt never repine
Leaving the land of haunted Rhine.
Here is a greeting, frank and free,
Waiting thee, Princess, over the sea!

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The Royal Wedding: Arrival of the Bride.

On Tuesday, April 25, between seven and eight in the morning, the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which had taken on board, at Flushing, the night before, Princess Helen of Waldeck, with her parents and her younger sister and brother, arrived at Queenborough, near Sheerness, bringing the Duke of Albany's eagerly expected bride. The Royal yacht displayed the standard of Waldeck and Pyrmont flying at the main, and the English white ensigns at the fore and mizen masts. A Royal salute of twenty guns was fired by H.M.S. Penelope, and by the turret-ship Hydra, the flag-ship. A guard of honour of Royal Marines was drawn up on the jetty, and presented arms as the yacht passed up the harbour. Hearty manifestations of welcome greeted the distinguished party on board the Victoria and Albert as she came in. The men of the Penelope manned yards, and cheered, and the same sounds of welcome came from the Wildfire, Trent, and Hydra. At ten o'clock, Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald, commander-in-chief at the Nore, with the Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, and other naval officials, came across to Queenborough, to welcome the Princess. A special train from Chatham brought a troop of the Royal Marine Light Infantry to form the guard of honour. The Mayor and Corporation of Queenborough, wearing their robes of office, with the Chaplain, the Vicar of Queenborough, and the Town Clerk, came on the pier, and were joined by the Mayor of Dover, the chairman of the Sittingbourne Local Board, the chairman of the Sheerness Board of Health, and the High Constable of Chatham, all in their official robes. They occupied places at the junction of the ship's gangway with the platform. There was a brilliant assembly of Naval and Military officers, amongst them Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., commanding the Chatham district, his breast covered with medals and decorations, accompanied by Lady Wood. The seats reserved for the public were crowded with spectators from all parts of the country. The Kent county constabulary kept the outer circle, but excellent order and good humour prevailed.

At eleven o'clock Princess Helen came on the deck of the Royal yacht, leaning on the arm of Prince Christian, who had come from London on behalf of the Queen to welcome her Serene Highness. His Royal Highness was attended by Admiral the Hon. C. Eliot. Accompanying Princess Helen were her father and mother, their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont; the Hereditary Prince Frederick, Princess Elizabeth, and the Hereditary Prince of Bentheim. Baroness Riedel, Baroness Lobell, Baron Hadeln, Baron Stockhausen, Captain Von Der Wense, Hofrath Mannel, and Hofrath Mohlmann were in attendance on the distinguished travellers; and Viscount Torrington, Lord in Waiting to her Majesty, was in attendance on their Serene Highnesses from Flushing.

The seamen and spectators gave several rounds of cheers as the Royal party emerged from the gangway. The address of welcome presented by the Mayor and Corporation of Queenborough was read by the Town Clerk.

Princess Helen listened to the reading of the address with evident interest; and when the Town Clerk had finished she said,

speaking good English in clear and distinct tones:—"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—I beg to thank you for the kind reception you have given to me on coming to my English home. I can assure you that I appreciate your good wishes, and you have my hearty thanks."

Prince Christian also said a few words, expressing gratification at this cordial reception. Lady Wood, and Miss Filmer, daughter of the Mayor of Queenborough, had the honour of presenting bouquets to the Princess.

As the distinguished visitors advanced up the platform to the special saloon-train waiting for them, the guard of honour presented arms, and the band played the National Anthem. Mr. Leigh Pemberton, M.P., one of the directors of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, conducted the Princess and party to the train in readiness, which left Queenborough at half-past eleven, and passed at Clapham Junction to the South-Western Railway, reaching Windsor at half-past one o'clock. The Windsor station was gaily decorated, and a guard of honour of the Scots Guards was mounted at the terminus, with the band of the 2nd Life Guards. Assembled upon the platform were Mr. Richardson-Gardner, M.P., Mrs. Richardson-Gardner, the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor, the Recorder and Vicar, and many of the residents. The weather was extremely wet, unfortunately spoiling the effect of the festive decorations along the route.

Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, the expectant Royal bridegroom, with his sisters, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, Princess Christian, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and the Duke of Connaught, met Princess Helen and her parents at the station, and drove under escort to the Castle, after a stay of a few moments, during which Princess Helen and the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont received congratulations from the Mayor of Windsor and the members of the Court in attendance.

In the first carriage were the Prince and Princess of Waldeck, Princess Helen of Waldeck, and Prince Leopold. It was raining the whole time, and the carriage was covered when driven up to the door of the station, but at the request of the Princess the hood was lowered. The second carriage contained Princess Beatrice, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Princess Waldeck, and a son of Prince Christian. Other carriages followed with the remainder of the party. The town was gaily decorated with flags and shields, and the large crowd of people, who cheered heartily, preserved excellent order. The Princess was received all along the route with acclamations of joy.

The Queen, with one of her grandchildren, received the Princess at the Royal entrance of the castle; and, after the Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont had been introduced, escorted the visitors to their apartments. The large suite of rooms, in the Lancaster Tower, which are beautifully furnished, were at the disposal of the Waldeck family during their stay at Windsor. This was the tower the Duchess of Connaught occupied previous to her marriage, and commands a view of the private grounds. The bells of Windsor pealed during and after the passage of the Royal visitors through the town.

The Marriage Ceremony.



BROOCH GIVEN BY THE BRIDEGROOM TO EACH BRIDESMAID.

Thursday morning, April 27, brought sunshine and the pleasant air of spring to betoken a promise of blessing for the Royal Wedding Day. Windsor, in the forenoon, became filled with visitors, among whom, as might be expected, were many personages of rank and distinction. A special train from Paddington brought the Ministers of State and Foreign Ambassadors at eleven o'clock. At the Windsor station they entered the Royal carriages which awaited them, and were driven to the Castle, where all was prepared for the ceremonial and festive business of the day. There was a guard of honour in the Quadrangle, formed by the Scots Guards; while in the Castle Yard, near the entrance to St. George's Chapel, was a guard of the 72nd Highlanders. The road up the Castle Hill was kept by the 1st Berkshire Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Sir R. Loyd-Lindsay. The invited visitors were received by Mr. Ponsonby Fane, and were ushered to their seats in the Chapel. Among the first was the Home Secretary, Sir William Harcourt; the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Sir Richard Cross, wearing the Windsor uniform as ex-Ministers, appeared soon afterwards; then the Prime Minister, also in Windsor uniform, Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council, Earl Granville and Lord Hartington, two of the Secretaries of State, and Mr. Bright in a plain suit of black velvet. Many ladies were early seen in the assembly, which had a very splendid aspect, from the bright and rich colours of their dresses, and of the military and official uniforms.

The Knights' stalls on the southern side of the choir were occupied in the following order:—Lord Chancellor, Lady Selborne, Mr. Gladstone, Mrs. Gladstone, Earl Spencer, Countess Spencer, Duke of Richmond, Duchess of Richmond, Duchess of Wellington, Duke of Wellington, Duke of Bedford, Duke of Norfolk, Duke of Argyll, Duke of Portland, Vikar-ool-Oomra, Marquis of Hartington, Lord Carlingford, Earl of Kimberley, Countess of Kimberley, Earl of Northbrook, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. John Bright, Mr. Dodson, Mr. O. Morgan, Viscount Bridport, Colonel Maude, Sir H. Keppel, Lord Aveland, Earl of Fife. The Sovereign's stall remained vacant.

On the northern side, the Knights' stalls were occupied in the following order:—The Turkish Ambassador, Mdle. Musurus, German Ambassador, Countess Marie Münster, Italian Ambassador, Countess Menabrea, Austrian Ambassador, Countess Karolyi, Russian Ambassador, French Ambassador, Countess Bylandt, Netherlands Minister, Belgian Minister, Portuguese Minister, Swedish Minister, Danish Secretary, Earl Granville, Countess Granville, Marquis of Salisbury, Marchioness of Salisbury, Sir W. Harcourt, Lady Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Harris, Lord Methuen, Lord Rowton, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Fawcett.

In the pews and seats on the right-hand side were several of the ladies and gentlemen in attendance, and, of the guests, including the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Dowager Marchioness of Ormonde, the Earl and Countess of Crawford, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, the Countess of Breadalbane, the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn, Countess Gleichen and Countess F. Gleichen, Count E. Gleichen, the Dean of Christchurch and Mrs. Liddell, Lady Lindsay, Sir R. and Lady Knightley, Lords R. Gower and A. Campbell, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Generals Herbert and Whitman, and Sir J. Grant.

Among the guests in the corresponding seats on the other side were the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, Earl and Countess of Lathom, Lord and Lady Leamington, Sir A. and Lady Campbell, Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote, Sir R. Cross, Hon. S. and Lady Beatrix Herbert,

Sir T. Martin, Count Schimmelpenninck, the Earl of Dalhousie, Lord Sackville, Lord Monson, Lord Kensington, Sir F. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. Coleridge Kennard, and the Mayor of Windsor.

The scene presented by the nave when all the places were filled was exceedingly bright and animated. The Gentlemen-at-Arms in their scarlet uniform and white-plumed helmets were stationed at the western entrance, while the Yeoman of the Guard in their picturesque costume stood, halberts in hand, on each side of the nave.

At a quarter to twelve o'clock the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Right Rev. the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, and Worcester, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, and the other clergymen who were to assist in the religious ceremony, entered the choir and took their places within the rails of the altar.

The time for the arrival of the procession of the Royal Family and guests had come, and there was a hush of expectation among the company. They had not long to wait, but in the meantime the organ pealed forth a festal march with triumphal accompaniment, composed by Sir G. Elvey. At five minutes past twelve her Majesty's state trumpeters stationed at the west entrance to the Chapel announced by a flourish of trumpets the entrance of the first procession, and a wedding march, composed for the occasion by Sir G. Elvey, was played on the organ as the Royal personages moved up the Chapel.

The Heralds, in their blazoned tabards, came first, followed by several noblemen and gentlemen of her Majesty's Household, and after them came his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Bentheim. The company rose to greet his Serene Highness the Duke of Teck and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Teck, whose train was borne by the Hon. Miss Thesiger, and who was attended by Major-General Fulke-Greville. The Duke of Teck wore an Austrian uniform, and the other two Princes were also in military dress. Then came their Royal Highnesses Prince Philip and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, in the uniform of a Field Marshal, and her Royal Highness Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne. Lady Sophia Macnamara bore the train of her Royal Highness.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with their youthful son in Highland costume, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (the Grand Duke was prevented by indisposition from attending), her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, her Serene Highness the reigning Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, followed in the above order; and the procession was closed by the Hereditary Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont and her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, brother and sister of the bride. The Princess of Wales, who was accompanied by her three daughters, Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, acknowledged by bowing frequently the respectful salutations which she received. The dress of her Royal Highness was of the palest blue brocade, embossed with flowers and trimmed with silver. The jupe was of antique satin, over which fell a cloud of fine Brussels lace, bearing her Royal Highness's coronet and monogram. The train of brocade, also richly trimmed with silver and lace, was borne by the Countess of Morton and Miss Knollys. Her Royal Highness wore a diamond necklace of great value. The young Princesses were attired in dresses of the palest blue satin, trimmed in crêpe lisse tied with broad sashes of brocade. Her Royal Highness was



LADY MARY CAMPBELL.



LADY ALEXANDRINA VANE TEMPEST.



LADY ANNE LINDSAY.



LADY BLANCHE BUTLER.

THE BRIDESMAIDS.



LADY FLORENCE BOOTLE WILBRAHAM.



LADY ERMYNTRUDE RUSSELL.



LADY FEODORE YORKE.



LADY FLORENCE ANSON.

THE BRIDESMAIDS.

supporters standing near her, while the Bridesmaids formed a group behind her, the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain standing near.

All being now in readiness for the marriage ceremony, the Archbishop proceeded to perform the service. Precisely at this moment the sunlight streamed in through the stained-glass windows, imparting singular beauty to the gorgeous scene. The Archbishop's voice was rather indistinctly heard, but the responses of the Bride were made with remarkable clearness, and in a low sweet tone. The replies of the Bridegroom were not so distinctly audible. The Bride was given away by her father; the Bridegroom placed the ring on her finger, and at twenty minutes past one the solemn ceremony was completed. At the conclusion of the service Beethoven's "Hallelujah Chorus" was sung with grand effect by the choir. The Duke of Albany led his wife to the Queen, who took her new daughter in her arms, and kissed her on both cheeks. The Prince and Princess of Waldeck next embraced their daughter. The Bride and Bridegroom then left the dais, and, the procession being re-formed, went down the choir and nave in the reverse order to that in which it had entered. The Duchess of Albany looked pleased and happy, and smiled and bowed right and left in response to the respectful salutations of the company. Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was played on the organ as the procession passed through the nave and out at the western door.

The guns in the Long Walk boomed forth a Royal salute in token that the nuptial rites had been celebrated. At a quarter past one the guards of honour and escorts were called to attention for the returning processions, which began with the carriage containing the Bride and Bridegroom. Again the cheers of the assembled multitude burst forth, and the long line of waving hats and handkerchiefs expressed the kindest popular feeling towards the newly-wedded pair. Her Majesty the Queen and the members of the Royal Family received an equal demonstration of affectionate loyalty.

On their return to the Castle, the Register of the Marriage was signed by the Bride and Bridegroom, and was duly attested by her Majesty the Queen and by the other Royal and distinguished personages invited to attend for that purpose in the Green Drawing-Room.

The Queen, with the Bride and Bridegroom and the other Royal personages, then proceeded to the Grand Reception-Room, where her Majesty received the guests invited to the ceremony. The *déjeûner* was privately served for the Queen, the Royal Family, and the Royal guests in the Dining-Room; and for her Majesty's other guests in the Waterloo Gallery, where the Lord Steward gave the following toasts:—"The Bride and Bridegroom," and "The Queen." The band of the 2nd Life Guards played some music during the entertainment.

At a quarter past four the Duke and Duchess of Albany took their departure from the Castle, the Queen accompanying them to the entrance, and waving her handkerchief as they drove away amid a shower of rice and satin slippers, betokening the good wishes of their Royal relatives; while the bands in the Quadrangle played "God Save the Queen" and the Waldeck national hymn. The Royal Pair drove slowly down the Castle Hill in an open landau, drawn by four greys, with postilions and outriders, accompanied by an escort of the 2nd Life Guards. They passed between lines of cheering spectators through the town and into the Long Walk, which was crowded for a considerable distance. At Old Windsor, opposite the Royal Windsor Tapestry Manufactory, of which the Duke of Albany is the President, the Director, Mr. Henry, had erected a fine triumphal arch, under which the Royal Couple passed in their carriage, while a little French girl, three years old, the child of M. Francillon, one of the workpeople, was held in Mr. Henry's arms to present a bouquet of flowers to her Royal Highness. Another bouquet was presented to her by Lady Brett, at Esher.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice and other members of the Royal Family drove through Windsor to see the decorations, returning to the Castle about half-past five in the evening.

Her Majesty gave a state banquet in St. George's Hall in honour of the Royal Marriage, covers being laid for over a hundred guests. The Banquet-Hall presented a truly regal appearance upon this occasion. The stately apartment, which

is hung with the banners of the first twenty-six Knights of the Garter, and decorated on the ceiling and side walls with the arms of every Knight since the creation of the Order, in 1350, by King Edward III., showed to great advantage during the entertainment. The table, which was covered with white damask, was decked with the splendid gold dinner service belonging to the Queen, and richly chased gold candelabra filled with lighted wax candles and interspersed with mirrors cased in gold. At each end of the long dining-table there was a buffet, and displayed upon the crimson covers were the plateaux, vases, and candelabra forming the Royal collection of gold plate, valued at two millions sterling. The sideboard at the east end of the room was adorned with the gold lyre-bird, studded with £30,000 worth of rubies, emeralds, diamonds, and pearls, which, as well as the tiger's-head footstool of silver-gilt, with crystal tusks and gold tongue, valued at £10,000, exhibited on the same buffet, was captured from Tippoo Saib by Lord Mornington in 1800. The hall was lighted on each side by three lamps attached to shields on the walls. Her Majesty sat at the centre of the table, with her Royal and other guests to the right and left of her chair, and opposite. The company included the King and Queen of Holland, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Princess Beatrice, Prince and Princess Christian, the Prince and Princess of Waldeck, the Hereditary Prince, Princess Elizabeth, and most of the Queen's guests invited to the Wedding.

Arrival at Claremont.

About one mile south of the village of Esher, in Surrey, and fourteen miles from London, is Claremont, a park and mansion belonging to the Queen, which has of late years been lent by her Majesty to Prince Leopold for his ordinary residence.

The newly-married Royal Pair arrived at Esher at six o'clock in the evening. The inhabitants of that village had erected, under the direction of Mr. F. J. Williamson, sculptor, a series of beautiful arches, composed of foliage and flowers, constructed by Messrs. Garrod and Pratt, with a charming floral pavilion at the turning to the lane which leads to Claremont. Here the Rector of the parish, the Rev. S. L. Warren, with a number of the resident ladies and gentlemen, presented to the Duke of Albany their address of congratulation upon his marriage. His Royal Highness made the following reply:—"On behalf of the Duchess of Albany and myself, I beg to return you my true and heartfelt thanks for the kind terms in which you have welcomed us to our home. We both feel the greatest satisfaction in the thought that the first days of our married life will be spent in the parish of Esher, for it is here that we shall hope for the future to centre our local cares and interests. I willingly accept the splendid reception that you have accorded us to-day as a proof of the friendly regard which my neighbours here entertain for me, and which, I am confident, they will now extend to the Duchess also. We congratulate ourselves on possessing Claremont as a residence; and, should Providence see fit to prolong our lives, we hopefully anticipate spending the greater portion of our days here."

We terminate our account of the Royal Wedding, by leaving the Duke and Duchess of Albany in their own home at Claremont. It only remains that we should, in reference to the Portraits which we are enabled to give of their Royal Highnesses, and of the eight Bridesmaids, acknowledge the indispensable aid of the skilful photographic artists. Our Engraving on page 28, entitled "The Royal Pair," is from a photograph specially taken for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS by Mr. J. Thomson, of Buckingham Palace-road, photographer to the Queen. The Portrait of Lady Erymtrude Russell is from one by Mr. A. Bassano, Old Bond-street; also that of Lady Florence Bootle-Wilbraham; Lady Alexandrina Vane Tempest, by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of Ebury-street; Lady Feodora Yorke, by Mr. J. Thomson; Lady Florence Anson, by Messrs. Window and Grove, Baker-street; Lady Anne Lindsay, by the Fotografia Montabone, at Florence. That of Lady Blanche Butler is from a miniature painting.



THE WEDDING CEREMONY 1



ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

The Royal Wedding.

DRESSES OF THE BRIDE AND BRIDESMAIDS.

Princess Helen's wedding dress was one of the most novel and exquisite creations imaginable; and it is difficult to understand how it can have been so elaborately made, and could yet look as though it had never been touched by hands. It came from the *atelier* (being a true work of art) of Madame Corbay, of Paris, and was entirely of rich white satin. The skirt had small openings near the bottom, through which masses of orange-blossom and myrtle could be seen. It was trimmed with two robings of point d'Alençon lace, which were turned off with square corners, to lose themselves in the garnitures of the long train, which was flaked with silver and embroidered with large bunches of silver fleurs-de-lys, standing out in relief. It was bordered with white satin ruchings and point d'Alençon lace. On the whole, it forms quite a new point of departure in the style of wedding dresses.

The costumes made by Mrs Stratton for Princess Helen's eight bridesmaids were exquisitely simple in design, though of the richest material, made specially for them at Lyons. A beautiful little model was prepared and sent down to Windsor for the Queen and Princess Beatrice to see and approve before they went to Mentone; and so delighted was Princess Beatrice with this small work of art that she asked to have it reserved and sent to her after the dresses were completed. They were composed of thick white satin and *moiré Française*, the petticoats being of the former and the bodices and trains of the latter material. The jupes were edged at the bottom with tiny scollops, less than an inch in width, and ornamented with two flounces of pearled net. The pearls were sewn on in threes, with a scroll-like border; and each flounce was headed with bouquets of primroses, violets, and white heather. Six bouquets were placed above the first, and five over the second; and they were connected by graceful festoons of four violets, with exquisitely shaded leaves, and a perfect fringe of the white heather. The *moiré* bodices had long points before and behind, and were adorned with stomachers of pearled net, matching the flounces. In the centre, on the breast, was a bouquet of the same flowers as on the skirt, with one on each side, which were also connected by festoons, one of which ran over the top of each sleeve. The sleeves consisted of a single small puff, gauged so as to finish off with a little frill. The trains were of moderate length, and fell in the simplest folds to the ground, after being draped to form paniers over the hips. Their only garniture was a series of small box plaits, each of which was gauged in the centre, and gave the effect of small bows. The coiffures were extremely simple, with curled fringes, which did not conceal the brows, and the hair plaited rather low in the neck behind. A small wreath, or rather a couple of tufts of flowers, like those on the dresses, with tulle veils, was worn on the head. Each lady had two rows of pearls round her throat, very long gloves, and shoes with tiny pearl buckles; and carried a bouquet of violets, primroses, and white heather.

The bride's travelling-dress, in which the newly-married Duchess of Albany drove from Windsor to Claremont, was made by Mrs. Mason; it was of ivory-coloured stamped velvet, over a petticoat of white *moiré*, both finished with a single flounce of lace, and the velvet having some soft chenille fringe in addition. A pretty bodice, trimmed with lace, was so arranged that the basque formed a species of small panier; and it had comfortable coat-sleeves. There was a cloak to match, trimmed with marabout and chenille; and the whole toilette was one that combined lightness and warmth. The bonnet worn with it was a present from the Queen, and was made by Mesdames Perryman and Parsons, of ivory chip trimmed with white grenat, and with a wreath of myrtle, jasmine, and orange-blossom.

A charming dinner dress, also presented by her Majesty to the bride, was an exquisite blending of pale turquoise blue and white lace, just relieved and heightened by a touch of the palest primrose. The jupe was of blue satin, almost covered with Honiton lace, six inches wide, made in Devonshire on purpose. Down the centre was a slight opening, edged with *passementerie* of pearl beads and gold filigree, in a pine pattern; and under this the primrose satin was just seen. A narrow plissé of the same ran round the bottom; and the train of blue velvet brocade was lined with the same colour. The low corsage and sleeves were trimmed with pearl and gold embroidery; and a shoulder-knot of pale yellow roses was placed on the left side. Both this dress, and the one worn at the wedding by Princess Beatrice, were the work of Mrs. Stratton.

THE WEDDING GIFTS.

In the White Drawing-room of Windsor Castle, a day or two before the Royal Wedding-day, were set out to view, for the admiration and gratification of her Majesty's guests, the collection of costly and beautiful wedding gifts, some of which are represented among our minor illustrations. The first object seen to the right hand, on entering the room, was one of the Queen's presents—the portrait of Princess Helen herself, admirably painted by Carl Sohn, jun., a rising artist of the Düsseldorf School. In the middle of the long table extending down the room was the superb golden bowl presented by Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild; on the round table, in front of the great malachite vase, was the large silver centrepiece forming part of the gift of Scotch noblemen and gentlemen, friends of the bridegroom. Another stately gift was the pair of chased silver candelabra, weighing 445 ounces, presented by the members of the Christ Church Society of Oxford. The Bachelors' Club presented a handsome dressing-case, and the Earl of Aberdeen a pair of silver honey-pails of the Scottish pattern. Mr. Christopher Sykes gave a magnificent antique silver box, and the Duchess of Wellington a grand clock, by Lecluse. A prominent object was the immense silver bowl from the Wiltshire Society; and there was a Russian liqueur case, with cups instead of glasses, given to his brother by the Duke of Edinburgh. Near the Scotch centrepiece was a fine plaque from Sir Albert Sassoon, with a pair of handsome painted dishes from the Duchess of Connaught's household. Mrs. Wemyss presented a beautiful gold cup, Sir Theodore Martin an exquisitely-carved Augsburg cup, and Lady Martin a Bible in an antique silver case of great beauty. Lord Rowton's offering was quaint and curious, being the signet-rings to the draught of the Treaty of Berlin handsomely framed and glazed. Mr. Gladstone sent a copy of "Gleanings of Past Years," with a dedication as follows:—"Humbly presented by the author to H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, on his marriage, with respectful but hearty congratulations and good wishes. London, April, 1882."

Among the other presents were a beautifully-framed mirror from Sir W. and Lady Brett, a curious silver box from Lord and Lady Lovelace, an antique silver flagon from Colonel and Mrs. Napier Sturt, a superb silver inkstand and candlesticks from the Marquis of Tavistock, a curious piece of old silver-work from Captain and Mrs. Arthur Paget, an elegant flagon from the servants at Claremont, a gold tea equipage from Lady Molesworth, an antique silver bowl from Mr. and Mrs. Jeune, a splendid silver dish from the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, a golden bowl from the Earl and Countess of Bradford, a pair of silver vinaigrettes from Lord and Lady Reay, a fine old silver cake-basket from Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, Venetian glass from Count and Countess Gleichen, some exquisite lace from Mrs. Coleridge Kennard, some needlework from Lady Charlotte Schreiber, a silver toilet set from Viscountess Dalrymple, quaint silver candlesticks from Earl and Countess Kilmorey, silver coin cups from the Earl and Countess of Lathom, silver castors from Mr. F. Arkwright, and a peacock-feather fan in a tortoise-shell frame, with a coronet and "Helen" in diamonds.

We proceed to notice more particularly a few of the Wedding Gifts, shown in the illustrations we have engraved:—

A bracelet and ring, in a handsome velvet case, form the present from the inhabitants of Windsor to the bride. The bracelet is in the form of a three-coil serpent, with a large sapphire in its head, the body being formed by 320 brilliants, weighing together 24½ carats. The ring is a half-hoop of five-stone diamonds, the stones being slightly graduated in size, and of very fine quality. On the outside of the case is an inscription recording the gift. The whole is of exquisite design and workmanship, representing nearly £500 in value. It was supplied by Mr. C. W. Seymour, goldsmith, of High-street, Windsor.

The eight bridesmaids' brooches, given them by the bridegroom, have centres composed of the monogram "L. H." in diamonds and sapphires, surmounted by a coronet with rubies and sapphires and diamonds; a diamond arrow intersects the monogram. These brooches were made by Mr. John Brogden, of Charing-cross, art goldsmith to his Royal Highness.

A silver casket was presented to the Duke of Albany, as Provincial Grand Master of Oxfordshire, by the Masonic Brethren of the province. This casket is of Gothic design, in silver partially gilt, and is placed on a shaped and ornamental ebony stand, elegantly carved. The front panel bears, in raised enamel, the Grand Master's collar and jewel. On the reverse side are the arms of his Royal Highness. At each corner are the Royal supporters, and the casket is surmounted by the coronet of his Royal Highness, resting on a cushion. At each end is a raised medallion, with inscriptions stating from whom the casket is presented. It was manufactured by Messrs. Ormer and Houle, of St. James's-street.

The Wiltshire Freemasons, with whom Prince Leopold was associated during his residence at Bayton Manor, had given him a pair of richly chased silver beakers, embellished with flowers and pomegranates, standing sixteen inches high. The beakers or vases are engraved round the edge with the simple inscription, "From the

Freemasons of Wiltshire." These were manufactured by Messrs. Lambert, of Coventry-street.

The friends of his Royal Highness residing at the University of Oxford had forwarded for the acceptance of the Prince a wedding present, consisting of a beautifully-designed set of old silver-mounted ornaments for the writing-table. The set comprises, besides inkstand, mirror, and candlesticks, an album bound in silver, containing the autographs of the subscribers, and a silver frame inclosing the portrait of the bride. The mounting of the blotting-case is in dark blue velvet, bound with bands of old silver, delicately chased with figures and foliage. The articles, which were selected and arranged by Mrs. Liddell and Mrs. Max Müller, were inclosed in a case lined with primrose satin.

One of the most artistic of these gifts was a plaque, of silver repoussé work, the design of which was copied from one of the pieces of tapestry, made at the Royal Windsor Tapestry Manufactory, which adorned the Pavilion erected for the Prince of Wales at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and which gained an Exhibition Gold Medal. Its subject is "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The tapestry belongs to Sir Albert Sassoon, who had caused this plaque to be executed by M. Morel-Ladeuil, the well-known artist in the employ of Messrs. Elkington and Co., and had presented it to his Royal Highness the Duke of Albany. The design itself is in oxydised silver; the border of the plaque is of iron, damascened with gold and silver; and the arms of his Royal Highness are emblazoned in coloured enamels. Her Majesty especially requested that this work might be sent to Windsor for her inspection.

The tapestried arm-chair presented by the director and the employés of the Royal Windsor Tapestry Works to the Duke of Albany is a good specimen of artistic furniture. The panel on the back contains the initials "L. H.," supported by Cupids, surmounted by a coronet, and adorned with violets and other flowers, while a miniature view of Windsor Castle, surrounded by a wreath, is worked upon the seat. The carved frame of the chair, which is in the Louis XVI. style, is gilt.

The employés of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, pianoforte makers, had presented to their Royal Highnesses a grand oblique pianoforte, in a very handsome ebonised case, decorated in Adams's style. It is 7½ octaves in compass, and contains all the recent improvements of the firm, including a third pedal that produces most melodious effects, the sound being sustained to an almost indefinite length of time.

A wedding-cake for the breakfast was manufactured by Messrs. Bolland and Sons, of Chester, who have similarly provided for the Royal marriage feast on some previous occasions. "It is built in three tiers; at the base are swans and dolphins swimming in imitation water. The first tier is ornamented with four medallion groups—Europe, Asia, Africa, America—separated by pillars on which are painted the lily upon satin. On the pillars are vases filled with flowers emblematic of the United Kingdom. Cupids, reading, support a figure of Literature. The second tier is octagonal in form. Medallions bear the arms of England and Waldeck and the Royal monograms. On pillars are orange-blossoms and trophies of love, and Cupids shower imitation water on flowers. The third tier bears a fountain with doves, encircled by ornamental pillars, festooned with wedding favours. The whole is surmounted by a vase containing a bouquet of flowers. The cake, which rises 6 ft. high, and weighs 2 cwt., rests upon a golden stand." The principal wedding-cake for the Royal table was supplied by Messrs. Gunter and Co., of Berkeley-square, her Majesty's own household confectioner. The health of the bride and bridegroom was drunk in Wachter's "Royal Charter" champagne.

Messrs. Defries and Sons, of Houndsditch, were intrusted with the decorations and illuminations at Windsor, Esher, Surbiton, and Sandown Park on this festive occasion. Magnificent crystal medallions and other devices, with monograms of the bride and bridegroom, were specially manufactured for the occasion. A display of these handsome devices was exhibited on several of the important buildings in various parts of the town of Windsor. At Esher and Surbiton similar illuminations were fixed. Sandown Park was illuminated with the new æsthetic lamps, which produced a most charming effect. At Esher a grand display of fireworks was given, with set pieces of appropriate mottoes and devices. These preparations were most successfully carried into effect.

OUR HOLIDAY NUMBER.

The last story written by the late Mr. James Rice, in conjunction with Mr. Walter Besant, will form the forthcoming Holiday Number of the *Illustrated London News*.

POSTAGE OF ROYAL WEDDING NUMBER.

INLAND POSTAGE, ONE HALFPENNY.

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E. MOSES and SON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
JUVENILE AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,
HATTERS, HOSIERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
and
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS.
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E. MOSES and SON have Twelve Distinct Departments under one roof, thus saving the going from one place of business to another, so much objected to. They are—
1. Gentlemen's Clothing ready for Immediate Wear.
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E. MOSES and SON dispatch parcels free to any Railway Station within 100 miles when of the value 4s., and free to any Railway Station in Great Britain when of the value of 2s.

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E. MOSES and SON supply their goods on the following system:—
The price of every article is marked on it in plain figures, from which under no circumstances can any abatement be made. Any article not approved of (if not worn or injured) exchanged, or the money paid for it returned.

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HENRY RODRIGUES'
WEDDING PRESENTS
and
BIRTHDAY GIFTS,
42, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

SETS for the WRITING-TABLE, LIBRARY, and BOUDOIR, IN POLISHED BRASS, ORMOLU, SEVRES CHINA, BRONZE, ALGERIAN ONYX, and OXIDIZED SILVER, from 21s. to £10.

DRESSING CASES	21s. to £50
JEWEL CASES	21s. to £10
DESPATCH BOXES	21s. to £10
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TOURISTS' WRITING CASES	4s. 6d. to £5
ENVELOPE CASES	10s. 6d. to £5
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STATIONERY CASES AND CABINETS	5s. 6d. to £5
INKSTANDS	5s. 6d. to £5
CANDLESTICKS (per Pair)	7s. 6d. to £5
CASES OF HANDKERCHIEF BOXES (per Pair)	21s. to £5
CASES OF IVORY BRUSHES	6s. 6d. to £5
SCENT BOTTLES	10s. 6d. to £5
WORK BOXES AND BASKETS	15s. to £5
CARRIAGE AND TABLE CLOCKS	6s. 6d. to £5
OPERA AND FIELD GLASSES	21s. to £5
PANS, IVORY, PEARL, and WOOD	5s. 6d. to £5
CARD TRAYS and TAZZAS	21s. to £5
CABINET OF GAMES	44s. 6d. to £12
CARD BOXES	21s. to £5
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THE NEW "TANTALUS" LIQUEUR STAND, 105s. to £10.
THE "TANTALUS" SODA and BRANDY STAND, 25 12s. 6d.
THE "TANTALUS" PERFUME STAND, 7s. 6d. to £5.
THE NEW "EPITOME" TOURISTS' WRITING CASE, 12s. to 30s.
RODRIGUES' TRAVELLING DRESSING BAG, silver-lined, £10 10s.
RODRIGUES' LADIES' DRESSING CASE, silver-lined, walnut, or coromandel, £10 10s.
And a large and choice assortment of ENGLISH, VIENNOIS, and PARISIAN NOVELTIES, suitable for PRESENTS, from 5s. to 25s.

RODRIGUES' DRESSING BAGS for Travelling, with silver, silver gilt, and plated fittings, from £3 3s. to £50; Soufflet Bags, Wa. at Bags, Carriage Bags, and Bags of all kinds, at very moderate prices.—42, Piccadilly.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS at RODRIGUES', interleaved for Vignettes and Cabinet Portraits, 4s. 6d. to £5. Floral Albums, Scrap Albums, Presentation and Regimental Albums, Portrait Frames and Screens in great variety.

RODRIGUES' MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CORONET, CREST, and ADDRESS DIES from original and artistic designs.

NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES brilliantly illuminated by hand in Gold, Silver, Bronze, and Colours, in the first style.

BEST RELIEF STAMPING, ANY COLOUR, 1s. per 100.
All the New and Fashionable Note Papers kept in Stock.

ARMS and CRESTS FOUND, PAINTED, and Engraved on Signet Rings, Seals, Dies, Book-Plates, Gold, Silver, Plate, and Ivory. Official Seals and Presses. TESTIMONIALS and PRESENTATION ADDRESSES written and illuminated on Velum, in the first style.

BALL PROGRAMMES at RODRIGUES', All the New Patterns of the Season, arranged, printed, and stamped in the latest fashion.

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HENRY RODRIGUES, 42, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

BENNETT. 65 and 64, CHEAPSIDE.

WATCHES. BENNETT'S GOLD PRESENTATION WATCHES, FROM £10 to £100.

TO CLOCK PURCHASERS.

CLOCKS. JOHN BENNETT, having just completed great alterations in his Clock Show-Room, is enabled to offer to purchasers the Most Extensive Stock in London, comprising Clocks for the Drawing, Dining Rooms, and Presentation, of the highest quality and newest designs, at the lowest prices.

JOHN BENNETT, WATCH and CLOCK MANUFACTURER, 65 and 64, CHEAPSIDE.

£10.—In return for a £10 note, free and safe, per post, one of BENNETT'S LADY'S GOLD WATCHES, perfect for time, beauty, and workmanship, with keyless action, air-tight, damp-tight, and dust-tight.—65, Cheapside, London. Gold Chains at manufacturer's prices. P.O.O. to John Bennett.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS. ASTRONOMICAL, TURRET, and OTHER CLOCKS Made to Order.

BENNETT'S DINING, DRAWING ROOM, and HALL CLOCKS

MARBLE CLOCKS	from £2 2 0
DITTO, STRIKING HOURS and HALF-HOURS	from 3 3 0
DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS of the NEWEST DESIGNS	from 4 4 0
HALL CLOCKS in MAHOGANY, OAK, or WALNUT CASES	from 10 10 0
CHIME CLOCKS, in HANDSOMELY-CARVED CASES	from 20 0 0

BENNETT'S GOLD PRESENTATION WATCHES, 10s., 20s., 30s., 40s.

BENNETT'S LADIES' GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES, from 10s.

BENNETT'S KEYLESS SILVER WATCHES, from 4s.

BENNETT'S KEYLESS HALF-CHRONOMETERS, compensated for variations of temperature, adjusted in positions, with improved keyless action. In Gold 30 to 40 guineas. In Silver 16 to 25 guineas. Ditto for Ladies, with Richly-Engraved Gold Cases and Dials, from 20 to 30 guineas.

BENNETT'S 18-CARAT HALL-MARKED CHAINS and choice JEWELLERY. Free and safe for Post-Office order.

JOHN BENNETT'S WATCH and CLOCK MANUFACTORY, 65 and 64, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.
If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER**; for it will positively restore, in every case, grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair characteristically beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed.
This preparation has never been known to fail in restoring the hair to its natural colour and gloss in from eight to twelve days. It promotes growth, and prevents the hair falling out, eradicating dandruff, and leaving the scalp in a clean, healthy condition.
It imparts peculiar vitality to the roots of the hair, restoring it to its youthful freshness and vigour. Daily applications of this preparation for a week or two will surely restore faded, grey, or white hair to its natural colour and richness.
It is not a dye, nor does it contain any colouring matter or offensive substance whatever. Hence it does not soil the hands, the scalp, or even white linen, but produces the colour within the substance of the hair.
It may be had of any respectable Chemist, Perfumer, or Dealer in Toilet Articles in the Kingdom, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. In case the dealer has not "The Mexican Hair Renewer" in stock and will not procure it for you, it will be sent direct by rail, carriage-paid, on receipt of 4s. in stamps, to any part of England. Sold Wholesale by the **ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.**

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

WHAT BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR?
What gives luxuriance to each tress,
And plumes each one's fancied
What adds a charm of perfect grace,
And Nature's gift enhances,
What gives a bright and beautiful gloss,
And what says each reviewer,
"That quite successful is the use
OF 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"
What gives luxuriance to each tress,
And makes it bright and glowing?
What keeps it free from dandruff, too,
And healthy in its growing?
What does such wonders? Ask the press,
And what says each reviewer?
"The none can equal or approach
'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"
What gives luxuriance to each tress,
Like some bright halo beaming?
What makes the hair a perfect mass
Of splendid ringlets teeming?
What gives profusion in excess?
"Why, what says each reviewer?
'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"
What gives luxuriance to each tress,
And makes it so dear to the heart,
Because to speak the honest truth
Is only just and right?
What says the people and the press,
And what says each reviewer?
"That most superb for ladies use
Is 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
has gained for itself the highest reputation, and a decided preference over all other "hair dressings," as evinced from certificates and testimonials from the most respectable sources. Being combined with the greatest care, containing, as it does, all the most desirable qualities of the best hair preparations of the day, without the objectionable ones—it may be relied on as the very best known to chemistry for restoring the natural colour to the hair, and causing it to grow on bald spots, unless the hair glands are decayed; for, if the glands are decayed and gone, no stimulant can restore them; but, as is left in the case, the glands are only torpid, **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER** will renew their vitality, and a new growth of hair will follow, freed from itching, itching, itching.
From Messrs. Wm. Hayes and Co., Chemists, 12, Grafton-street, Dublin:—"We are recommending **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER** to all our customers as the best of the kind, as we have been long and successfully using it, and find that it has a wonderful effect in restoring and strengthening their hair."

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR LADIES.

Would you have luxuriant hair,
Beautiful, and rich, and rare?
Would you have it soft and bright,
And attractive to the sight?
This you really can produce
If you put in constant use
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.
The hair it strengthens and preserves,
And thus a double purpose serves;
It beautifies—improves it, too,
And gives it a most charming hue,
And thus in each essential way,
It public favour gains each day—
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.
If a single thread of hair
Of a greyish tint is there,
"The Renewer" will restore
All its colour as before,
And thus it is that vast renown—
Does daily now its virtue crown—
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

No matter whether faded grey,
Or falling like the leaves away,
It will renew the human hair,
And make it like itself appear:
It will revive it, beautify it,
And every ardent wish supply—
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

The constitution of the person and the condition of the scalp have much to do with the length of time it requires for new hair to grow; also thin or thick hair will depend much upon the vital force remaining in the hair-glands. New hairs are first seen to start around the margin of the bald spots near the permanent hair, and extending upwards until the spots are covered more or less thickly with the short hair. And thus it is that vast renown—Does daily now its virtue crown—**THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.**
On applying this hair-dressing it enlivens the scalp, and in cases where the hair begins to fall a few applications will arrest it, and the new growth presents the luxuriance and colour of youth. It is relied on by the hair-dressing known for restoring grey or faded hair to its original colour without dyeing it, producing the colour within the substance of the hair, imparting a peculiar vitality to the roots, preventing the hair from falling, keeping the head cool, clean, and free from dandruff, causing new hair to grow, unless the hair-glands are entirely decayed. **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER** makes the hair soft, glossy, and luxuriant. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, at 3s. 6d.; or sent to any address free on receipt of 4s. in stamps.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

When the hair is weak and faded,
Like the autumn leaves that fall,
Then is felt that sudden feeling
Which does every heart enthrall.
Then we look for some specific
To arrest it on its way,
And **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER**
Bids it like enchantment stay.
It arrests decaying progress:
Though the hair is thin and grey
It will strengthen and improve it,
And work wonders day by day.
It restores the colour,
And brings back its beauty, too;
For **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER**
Makes it look both fresh and new.
What's the greatest hair restorer
That the present age can show?
What produces wonders daily,
Which the world at large should know?
Why, **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER**
Eminently stands the first:
Thus its fame by countless thousands
Day by day is now rehearsed.
What beautifies, improves, and strengthens
Human hair of every age?
Why, this famous great restorer
Which the ladies prize so true,
And **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER**
Is the very best in use.
For luxuriant tresses 'tways
Do its magic powers produce.

THE WORDS "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" are a Trade Mark; and the public will please see the words are on every case surrounding the Bottle, and the name is blown in the bottle.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER. Price 3s. 6d. Directions in German, French, and Spanish.
May be had of most respectable Dealers in all parts of the World.
Sold Wholesale by the **ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.**

READ THESE GENUINE and UNIMPEACHABLE TESTIMONIALS.

PEARS' SOAP.—Prof. Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., Professor of Dermatology, President of the Royal Society of Surgeons in England, in the "Journal of Cutaneous Medicine," writes:—

PEARS' SOAP.—"The use of a good soap is certainly calculated to preserve the skin in health, to maintain its complexion and tone, and prevent its falling into wrinkles. Pears is a name engraven on the memory of the 'oldest inhabitant.' Pears' Soap is an article of the most and most careful manufacture, and the most refreshing and agreeable of balms for the skin."

PEARS' SOAP.—Dr. Tilbury Fox, late Physician to the Skin Department, University College Hospital, writes:—

PEARS' SOAP "is the best soap made."—Vide Tilbury Fox on the "Skin," p. 40.

PEARS' SOAP.—"The Skin and Complexion. From 'Punch.'—A lay from the 'Lancet.'—'Bad complexions, blotchy and rough skins, deficient eyebrows and eyelashes are becoming common characteristics, not only of the frivolous or dissipated classes, but of the respectable and sedate community as a whole.'"

PEARS' SOAP is a wonderfully pure Soap.—Lancet, Sept. 17, 1881.

PEARS' SOAP.
"No wonder that muddy complexions increase, And that eye-lids and eye-lashes vanish away. But we turn to our 'Lancet' and that gives us peace. If we follow the rules that it has given to-day, Let vile nostrums alone, or alabaster all lay. Of a face without blotches and rubicund nose; But just stick to pure water and plenty of soap. And you'll find your complexion as fresh as a rose."—"Punch," Oct. 1, 1881.

PEARS' SOAP.—"Of the many soaps I have tried, the only one I can really recommend is Pears' Transparent Soap, which has been on trial at our Hospital for more than seven years, and has been ordered by myself alone in upwards of 1,000 cases, with uniformly satisfactory results. It has reached the highest attainable purity, and is the very monarch of toilet soaps."—John L. Morton, Senior Surgeon St. John's Hospital for the Skin, London.

PEARS' SOAP.—Mr. James Startin, late Physician to St. John's Hospital for the Skin, London, writes:—

PEARS' SOAP.—"For many years I have had the pleasure in recommending and using Pears' Soap in preference to every other, as being perfectly free from those impurities so prejudicial to the skin found in most soaps."

PEARS' SOAP.—Mr. James Startin, Surgeon and Lecturer at St. John's Hospital for the Skin, London, writes:—

PEARS' SOAP.—"As to the soap you should use: Having made innumerable experiments with all the best-known toilet soaps, both of English and Continental makers, my experience is in favour of Pears' Soap, and I can certify that it is the best of its kind. I have used it for many years, and I have invariably found it perfectly pure, and the most efficacious in health and disease, and hence I recommend it to patients in preference to all others."

PEARS' SOAP.—H. S. Purdon, Esq., M.D., Physician to the Belfast Skin Hospital, writes:—

PEARS' SOAP.—"The best soap I know is Pears' Transparent Soap, and I recommend it to patients and friends."

PEARS' SOAP.—Dr. Redwood, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, reports:—

PEARS' SOAP.—"Messrs. Pears have long been celebrated for their Transparent Soap, and from frequent examinations and analyses of it during a period of thirty years, I can certify that it possesses the properties of an efficient yet mild detergent, without any of the objectionable properties of ordinary soaps, which contain free fatty acids, or caustic alkali, or a saline salt, giving them a greasy, acrid, or irritating character. It is quite free from coconut oil and artificial colouring matter, and may be relied upon for great purity, uniformity of composition, and agreeable perfume. It may be represented as a perfect toilet soap."

PEARS' SOAP.—C. R. C. Tichborne, Esq., LL.D., Lecturer on Chemistry at Carmichael College of Medicine, Dublin, reports:—

PEARS' SOAP.—"I have made three separate and independent analyses of Pears' Transparent Soap, the samples being procured by myself at ordinary retail shops, and from these examinations I am able to certify to its purity. It is made in the most perfect manner, and is free from any causticity—to persons of delicate skin a question of vital importance. Being free from all adulteration with water, its durability is really remarkable. I cannot speak too highly of it, for it strikingly illustrates the perfection of toilet soap. Within the last few years a great number of transparent soaps, imitations of Messrs. Pears' invention, have appeared in the market, of most inferior and injurious character, consisting of coconut oil, glycerine, and a large addition of water, and I have found in them over 50 per cent of free caustic soda, and nearly one-third water. I need hardly say that such soaps are necessarily most hurtful."

PEARS' SOAP.—Professor Attfield, F.R.S., Professor of Practical Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, reports:—

PEARS' SOAP.—"I have annually, for the past ten years, made an independent analysis of your Transparent Soap, and have not found it to vary in quality or in composition. It contains neither excess of alkali nor of moisture, and it is free from artificial colouring matter. A better, purer, or more usefully durable soap cannot be made."

PEARS' SOAP.—Professor Cameron, M.D., &c., Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene in the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and Medical Officer of Health and Analyst for Dublin, reports:—

PEARS' SOAP.—"I have analysed samples of Pears' Soap, purchased by myself in Dublin. I find it remarkably good—prepared from pure materials, combined in the proper proportions, and free from coconut oil and from artificial colouring. It may safely be used upon the skin of the tenderest infant."

PEARS' SOAP.—S. McAdam, Esq., Ph.D., &c., Lecturer on Chemistry, Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, reports:—

PEARS' SOAP.—"I have made careful analyses of several tablets of Pears' Transparent Soap, which I obtained indiscriminately at different shops in Edinburgh, and I can certify that it is a pure and genuine soap, free from admixture with any foreign substances, and practically devoid of causticity. It combines detergent with emollient properties in a high degree, and it may therefore be used with great advantage for toilet and bath purposes, especially in the case of children and others whose skin is soft and delicate and liable to be affected by the impure and caustic nature of ordinary soaps."

PEARS' SOAP.—For Toilet.

PEARS' SOAP.—For Nursery.

PEARS' SOAP.—For Shaving.

PEARS' SOAP.—For Washing. Tablets and Balls, 1s. each; Larger Sizes, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. (the 2s. 6d. Tablet is perfumed with Otto of Rose). A smaller Tablet (unscented) is sold at 6d.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH SPECIALLY TAKEN BY MR. J. THOMSON FOR THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



THE BENEDICTION.



THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.



THE DEJEÛNER AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

FLORILINE.**For the TEETH and BREATH.**

A few drops of the FRAGRANT FLORILINE on a wet tooth-brush produce a delightful foam, which cleanses the Teeth from all impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar and arrests the progress of decay. It gives to the Teeth a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth, a disordered stomach, or tobacco smoke. The FRAGRANT FLORILINE is purely vegetable, and equally adapted to old and young.

The FRAGRANT FLORILINE should be used in all cases of bad breath, and particularly by gentlemen after smoking. The Floriline combines, in a concentrated form, the most desirable, cleansing, and astringent properties. At the same time, it contains nothing which can possibly injure the most sensitive and delicate organisation.

It beautifies the teeth and gums.

It arrests the decay of the teeth.

It acts as a detergent after smoking.

It renders the gums hard and healthy.

It neutralises the offensive secretions of the mouth.

It imparts to the breath a fragrance purely aromatic and pleasant.

Put up in large bottles (only one size) and in elegant toilet-cases, complete, at 2s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

Sole Wholesale by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, LONDON.

FLORILINE.**For the TEETH and BREATH.**

Sweet as the ambrosial air,
With its perfume rich and rare;
Sweet as violets at the morn,
Which the emerald mists adorn;
Sweet as rosebuds bursting forth
From the richly-laden earth,
Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

The teeth it makes a pearly white,
So pure and lovely to the sight;
The gums assume a rosy hue,
The breath is sweet as violets blue;
While scented as the flowers of May,
Which cast their sweetest from each spray,
Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

Sure, some fairy with its hand
Cast round its mystic wand
And produced from fairy's bower
Scented perfumes from each flower
For in this liquid gem we trace—
All that can beautify and grace—
Such is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

FLORILINE.**For the TEETH and BREATH.**

Is the best liquid dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco-smoke.

For children and adults whose teeth show marks of decay its advantages are paramount. The Floriline should be thoroughly brushed into all the crevices, no one need fear using it too often or too much at a time. Among the ingredients being soda, honey, spirits of wine, borax, and extracts from sweet herbs and plants, it forms not only the very best dentifrice for cleansing over decayed teeth, but one that is perfectly delicious to the taste and as harmless as a cherry. The taste is so pleasing that, instead of taking up the toothbrush with dislike, as is often the case, children will on no account omit to use the "Floriline" regularly each morning if only left to their own choice. Children cannot be taught the use of the toothbrush too young; early neglect invariably produces premature decay of the teeth. "Floriline" is sold by all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE.**For the TEETH and BREATH.**

If teeth are white and beautiful,
It keeps them so intact;
If they're discoloured in the least,
It brings their whiteness back;
And by its use what good effects
Are daily to be seen;
Thus hence it is that general praise
Greets "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

One trial proves conclusive quite,
That by its constant use
The very best effects arise
That science can produce.
It is the talk of every one,
An all-absorbing theme;
Whist general now becomes the use
Of "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

It makes the breath as sweet as flowers,
The teeth a pearly white;
The gums it hardens, and it gives
Sensations of delight.
All vile secretions it removes,
However long they've been;
The enamel, too, it will preserve,
The "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

FLORILINE.**For the TEETH and BREATH.**

It may or may not be generally known that microscopic examination has proved that animal or vegetable parasites gather, unobserved by the naked eye, upon the teeth and gums of at least nine persons in every ten; any individual may easily satisfy himself in this matter by placing a powerful microscope over a partially decayed tooth, when the living animalcules will be found to resemble a partially-decayed cheese more than anything else we can compare it to. We may also state that the FRAGRANT FLORILINE is the only remedy yet discovered able perfectly to free the teeth and gums from these parasites without the slightest injury to the teeth or the most tender gums.

Read this—From the "Weekly Times," March 26, 1871—

"There are so many toilet articles which obtain all their celebrity from being constantly and extensively advertised that it makes it necessary, when anything new and good is introduced to the public that special attention should be called to it. The most delightful and effective toilet article for cleansing and beautifying the teeth that we in a long experience have ever used is the new Fragrant Floriline. It is quite a pleasure to use it, and its properties of imparting a fragrance to the breath and giving a pearly whiteness to the teeth make it still more valuable."

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NATURE'S GREATEST REMEDY**WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.**

ELECTRICITY, it is well known, repairs waste by energizing all vital functions, and thus promotes perfect health, strength, and happiness. It is therefore the most positive natural restorative extant for such cases as—

Indigestion, Loss of Voice, Constipation,
Liver Complaints, Asthma, Mental and Physical Weakness,
Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Functional Disorders,
Nervous Exhaustion, Rheumatism, Writer's Cramp.

SELF APPLICATION of this potent remedy is successfully, safely, and cheaply facilitated by the recent improvements of

PULVERMACH'S world-famed GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS, officially approved by the Academy of Medicine, Paris, and other Medical and Scientific authorities in England and abroad. Arranged in accordance with the seat of the ailment to be treated, these CHAIN-BANDS, made of the finest gold and silver, are contrived as BRACELETS, SCARF-BANDS, FRONTS, NECKLETS, JOINT BELTS, POCKET BATTERIES, so as to ensure their utmost convenience and efficiency.

THOUSANDS of Private Testimonials, bearing dates in close succession, a few of the latest of which are below, vouch for their efficacy in cases where other remedies have failed. See Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY," post-free from

J. L. PULVERMACH'S GALVANIC

ESTABLISHMENT,
194, Regent-street, W.,
and from all respectable Chemists.

GALVANISM v. SCIATICA.

"South Darby, near Matlock, Feb. 27, 1882.

"Dear Sir,—I wish to state that I have been as able to do my work these last two months as ever I was in my life; thank God for it. I have found your Belt to be a wonderful cure. I had three weeks in Buxton Hospital, and came out nearly the same as I went in. I have gained 24 stone since wearing your Galvanic Belt, and I think it is the only cure for sciatica. You may use my letter and address.—I am, your obedient servant,"

"J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq."

GALVANISM v. NERVOUS DEBILITY.

"Cowes, Isle of Wight, Feb. 25, 1882.

"Dear Sir,—I am happy to inform you that, after wearing the Belt for two months, I am completely cured. If you should use this as a testimonial, kindly withhold my name, and oblige yours, very truly,"

"Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher."

Full name and address on application.

GALVANISM v. NEURALGIA and GENERAL DEBILITY.

"Wantage, Berks, Feb. 14, 1882.

"Dear Sir,—I am pleased to state that both my patients benefited from the authenticity of the cure. A case of Neuralgia, was quickly cured. The other, Lumbago with General Debility, found considerable relief. I shall be glad to recommend your Galvanic Bands when suitable cases present themselves. You may use my name and letter in any way you think proper.—Faithfully yours,"

"Thos. G. Emerson, M.D."

"Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher."

GALVANISM v. EXTREME DEBILITY.

"20, Sutton-st., Commercial-rd., Shadwell, E., Feb. 9, 1882.

"Dear Sir,—Last year I received from you a Galvanic Chain-Band, and, although I received great benefit, I was not cured. You then wrote, and advised me your Galvanic Battery; but, being only a poor widow, I had no money and therefore had to apply to the Surgical Aid Society, and with the aid of kind friends and the kindness of the Secretary, I obtained your Battery. At that time I had never been out of doors for ten years. I used to try to get out, but, after walking a few yards I felt so bad I was obliged to get in again; but after applying your Galvanic Battery for a few times—oh! what joy to be able to walk—I could hardly realise it; it seemed too good to be true. Then made rapid progress, and now I can get about as well as ever I could. I feel I can never be thankful enough for so great a blessing. You may use this letter as you like.—I am, yours respectfully,"

"J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq."

GALVANISM v. PAIN and WEAKNESS IN SIDE.

"Stamford Hill, Jan. 25, 1882.

"Sir,—I send you my name and address, and am willing to vouch for the authenticity of the subjoined extract from a private letter. It is dated from a town in Persia, Dec. 6, 1881. It seems to me a duty to yourself and the public on the part of those who have derived benefit from the use of the Chain-Bands, to make known that they have done so. In addition to the following testimonial, I may say that the Bands have been in use in our family at intervals for twenty-five years with marked success."

"E. G."

(EXTRACT.)

"... was a good deal troubled with pain in her weak side a few weeks ago, and I advised her to wear the Chain you sent me. It seems to have done her so much good, and has made her feel a much stronger altogether, that she would be very glad to have one long enough to go nearly round her. She says if it were ten times the price, it would be worth it for the benefit she derives from it."

"Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher."

Full name and address on application.

GALVANISM v. WEAK LUNGS and COUGH.

"Wakefield, Jan. 3, 1882.

"Dear Sir,—I wish to tell you how much good your Galvanic Bands have done me for my lungs. My husband got me one more than two months ago. I had been a great sufferer all last winter (1880), and again in October, 1881. Medicine was of no use to me, and I dreaded the winter; but now, after wearing your Galvanic Band, my cough is gone. I get good nights' rest, and the time I can make any use you like of my case, if you put only my initials. I am so thankful for the good I have got, and would like others to benefit the same.—I am, yours truly,"

"F. M. P."

"Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher."

Name and address on application.

GALVANISM v. INDIGESTION and SLUGGISH LIVER.

"Ardingley College, Hayward's Heath, Dec. 27, 1881.

"Gentlemen,—During last spring and the early part of the summer I suffered much from what my medical attendant ascribed to indigestion and a sluggish liver. At the beginning of August I procured one of your Galvanic Chain-Bands, and wore it during that month and September. As that is three months ago, and none of the symptoms have returned, I believe, and have every reason to hope, that my recovery is complete and permanent. You are quite at liberty to make what use you please of my letter. Common justice demands it.—Yours truly,"

"Messrs. Pulvermacher and Co."

GALVANISM v. SEVERE RHEUMATISM IN ARM.

"Stotfold, Beds, Dec. 10, 1881.

"Dear Sir,—I am very pleased to tell you the great relief me for my wife's arm has given her. At the time I wrote you my wife was seriously ill with rheumatic fever, and had been so for five weeks; the right arm was then quite helpless, the fingers could not be bent, nor the elbow, the pain being intense. After the first twenty-four hours' use of the Band there seemed to be a slight improvement, which continued every day, and after seven weeks' use the hand was disengaged, and the arm is sufficiently strong to enable my wife to do her household duties as before, which I thought she would never do again. You may make what use you like of this note, and I shall be pleased to answer any question.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully,"

"John W. Curtis."

"Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher."

For FURTHER TESTIMONIALS, both medical and private, see Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY," post-free on application to

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ESTABLISHMENT, 194, Regent-street, London, W.

(Nearly opposite Conduit-street.)

A LIBERAL REDUCTION TO HOSPITALS AND CHAR

D. NICHOLSON and Co.,
20, 21, 22, and 23, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Patterns free.

French Cashmeres,	French Satens,
French Beiges,	French Cambrics,
New Serges,	New Galateas,
Cashmerettes,	Oatmeal Cloth,
Velour Cloths,	Zephyr Cloth,
Cashmere Serges,	Plain and Pompadour
Satinette Cloths,	Satens.

Patterns free.

D. NICHOLSON and Co.'s
NEW SILK GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.
Lyons Gros Grains, Moiré Francaise, Broché Distingue, Lyons Satins, Moiré Broché, Silk Broché.

Patterns free.

RICH BROCADES WITH LACE EFFECTS.
Satin Ground Moiré, Moiré Pekin, Brocade Velvets, Plain Velvets.

Patterns free.

COMPLETE RANGE OF THE NEWEST AND MOST CHOICE SHADES IN DRESS FABRICS.

Patterns free.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE NEWEST COSTUMES AND MANTLES.—Post-free.

DRESS LENGTHS.

Good soft Lyons Gros Grains, 16 yards for	45s. 6d.
Rich quality ditto, 16 yards for	65s. 6d.
Extra rich, 16 yards for	75s. 6d.
Nicholson's Celebrated Make, very rich cord, 16 yards for	55s. 6d.
Good Black Satins, 14 yards for	42s. 6d.
Ditto, rich quality, 14 yards for	55s. 6d.
Ditto, extra rich, 14 yards for	75s. 6d.
Very Rich quality, 14 yards for	85s. 6d.

Patterns free.

D. NICHOLSON and Co.,
50, 51, 52, and 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

WEDDING BOUQUETS.—Most lovely Bouquets of choicest Flowers. Brides', from 10s. 6d.; Bridesmaids', from 5s. 6d. each, for London or country. **WILLIAM HOOPER, 186, Oxford-street, W.**

JULIUS SAX'S ELECTRIC ALARMS.
SECURITY AGAINST BURGLARY.
Give instant alarm, when set, if any window, door, or safe should be forced. Can be easily fixed to any premises. Price £4 per set, complete. Can be seen in action, and all information obtained, at 108, Great Russell-street, London.
PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, 1882.
PRIZE MEDAL, SYDNEY, 1880.
PRIZE MEDAL, MELBOURNE, 1881.
PRIZE MEDAL, ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION, PARIS, 1881.

HOOPING COUGH.
ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION.
The celebrated effectual cure without internal medicine. Sole wholesale agents, W. Edwards and Son, 157, Queen Victoria-street (formerly 67, St. Paul's-churchyard), London, whose names are engraved on the Government Stamp.
Sold by most Chemists. Price 4s. per Bottle.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men."
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Watery Pen.
Sample Box (all the kinds) by post, 1s. 1d.
MACNIVEN and CAMERON, 23 to 33, BLAIR-STREET, EDINBURGH.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST and WHAT IS YOUR MOTTO? Send name and county to CULLETON'S Heraldic Office, Plain Sketch, 3s. 6d.; colours, 7s. The arms of men and wife blended. Crest engraved on seal, rings, books, and steel dies, 6s. 6d. Gold seal, with crest, 25s. Gold Ring, decorated, Hall-marked, with crest, 42s. Manual of Heraldry, 40s. engravings, 3s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, 23, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

CULLETON'S GUINEA BOX of STATIONERY contains a Ream of the very best Paper and 50 Envelopes, all stamped in the most elegant way with Crest and Motto, Monogram, or Address, and the engraving of Steel Die included. Sent to any part for P.O. order.—T. CULLETON, 23, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

VISITING CARDS, by CULLETON.
Fifty best quality, 2s. 6d. post-free, including the Engraving of Copperplate, Wedding Cards, 20 each, 20 Envelopes, with Maiden Name, 1s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 23, Cranbourn-street, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

CHROMOPHOTOGRAPHY.
(KRAUS'S PROCESS.)
The New Art (enabling any person without previous knowledge of either Painting or Drawing) to Colour Photographs on convex glasses, in imitation of China and Enamel Painting. Boxes, containing every requisite, 25s. and 25s. Particulars are post-free. Specimens shown on application at the Sole Agents, J. BARNARD and SON, 233 (late 329), Oxford-street, London, W.

VITREMANIE, superseding Diaphanie.
An easy and inexpensive method of decorating windows in churches, public buildings, and private houses, by which may be produced the rich colouring and beautiful designs equal in appearance to real stained glass. Handbook of designs and full instructions, 1s. 1d. Boxes, comprising designs, &c., at 2s. 5s. 6d., 42s. Particulars post-free. Sole Inventors, J. BARNARD and SON, 233 (late 329), Oxford-street, London, W.

CHOCOLAT MENIER, Awarded the GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.

CHOCOLAT MENIER, in 1/2 lb. and 1/4 lb. Packets.
For BREAKFAST and SUPPER.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded Twenty PRIZE MEDALS.
Consumption annually exceeds 22,000,000 lb.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.
Paris, London, New York.
Sold Everywhere.

SPOONS and FORKS.

SLACK'S ELECTRO-SILVER	A Sample Spoon sent free for 20 stamps.	Fiddle Pattern.
Is a coating of Pure Silver	12 Table Forks	41 10 0
Over Slacks' Nickel Silver.	12 Dessert Forks	1 0 0
For Silver-Like Appearance.	12 Table Spoons	1 0 0
For constant every-day wear.	12 Dessert Spoons	1 0 0
Is Equal to Sterling Silver.	12 Tea Spoons	0 12 0

SLACK'S TABLE CUTLERY,
Made of the Finest Double SHEER STEEL.
IVORY TABLE KNIVES, 18s., 25s., 28s. per dozen.
" CHEESE " 11s., 18s., 22s. per dozen.
A Great Variety of Useful Articles, suitable for Presents.
Catalogues sent free.
Discount One Shilling in the Pound.

RICHARD and JOHN SLACK,
255, STRAND (OPPOSITE SOMERSET HOUSE), LONDON.

SPRING and SUMMER SILKS.
Patterns free.

150 pieces of Rich Moiré Francaise, all new colours	7s. 11d.
100 " of the New Moiré and Satin Stripes	from 4s. 6d.
300 " of Rich Brocade Satins, including every variety of colouring	from 4s. 6d.
Coloured and Black Broché Satins	2s. 11d.
50 pieces All-Silk Lingerie	2s. 11d.
200 Rich Black Satin Brocade	2s. 11d.
Black Satin Duchesse	5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 7s. 6d.
300 pieces Coloured Satin Duchesse	3s. 6d.
Black Satins	from 1s. 9d.

Specialty prepared for Bridal wear and Court Trains, 200 pieces (just received), comprising a magnificent collection of Brocade Satins, Moiré Francaise, Duchesse Satins, The New Chené Moiré, Moiré Pekin, and Pompadour Satins, &c.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.
SILK COSTUMES.
Moiré and Merveilleux Costumes, in the latest style, from 5 guineas.
Silk, Satin, or Surat Costumes, trimmed with the Antique Embroidery, now so much worn, from 5 guineas.
Also a large assortment from Paris of the Richest Silk Costumes, suitable for Dinner or Carriage wear.
Brides' Dresses, made in Satin, Silk, or Brocade, from 8 1/2 to 20 guineas.
Also very pretty Costumes, suitable for Bridesmaids, in Duchesse Satin, all rich shades, from 4 1/2 guineas.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.
SPRING and SUMMER DRESSES.
PATTERNS FREE.

Angola Cashmir	per yard	1s. to 1s. 9d.
Vigogne Cashmere	per yard	1s. 9d.
Angola Beige	per yard	1s. to 1s. 2 1/2d.
Satin Cashmir	per yard	1s. 9d.
Cashmir de la Reine, 18 in. wide	per yard	4s. 6d.
Nun's Cloth (very fashionable)	per yard	1s. to 1s. 4d.
Cashmir d'Italie	per yard	1s. 2 1/2d. to 1s. 9d.

THE ABOVE IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

Cashmere Merino, all shades, 44 to 46 in. wide	per yard	1s. 11d. to 2s. 9d.
Cashmir de Paris, 46 to 48 in. wide	per yard	3s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.
New Printed Satines, Light Shades	per yard	1s. 11d. to 3s. 3d.
Plain Satines, New Shades	per yard	9d. to 1s. 9d.
Old Gold	per yard	9d. to 1s. 9d.
New Striped Skirtings	per yard	1s. to 2s. 9d.
Velvet Finished Velveteens, all New Shades	per yard	2s. 9d. to 4s. 6d.
Blue Pink, Pale Green, White, Cream and Old Gold	per yard	3s. 9d.
Black ditto	per yard	1s. 11d. to 5s. 6d.

NOVELTIES IN MORNING COSTUMES.
Cambric, from 1s. 6d. Satin, from 21s.
A very stylish Indian Muslin, flounced skirt, trimmed Lace, 7s. 6d., material for Bodice included.
Black Fichu (Grenadine trimmed), bordered Flounce of same, with ample material for Bodice, 21s.
Stylish Costume, trimmed Satin or the New Striped Silk, with material for Bodice, 24 guineas.
New Costumes, with material for Bodice, pretty puffings and guingams, 21s.
Costumes of the New Satin Cashmir and Nun's Cloth, with material for Bodice, 38s. 6d.
Patterns and Illustrations free.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.
BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX and INDIAN OUTFITS.
Special Price-List on application.
List 1, 21s.; List 2, 25s.; List 3, 33s.

Bridal Veils, Tulle Embroidered	1s. 6d. to 42s.
Do. Lace	21s. 6d. to £50.
Bridal Flounces	21s. to 27 in., yard 1s. 6d. to 12s.
Do. Handkerchiefs	2s. 11d. to 12s.
Do. Wreaths	5s. 11d. to 42s.
Bridesmaid's Wreath and Veil (combined)	5s. 11d. to 21s.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.
PIESSE and LUBIN.
SWEET SCENTS
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
AGENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
PRICE-LISTS ON APPLICATION.
2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON, W.

TURKISH PASTILS.
"Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking Karghies at Stamboul. After smoking, a sweet aromatic lounge or pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these breath lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at PIESSE and LUBIN's shop in Bond-street."—Lady W. Montagu.
In Boxes, 2s.; by post, 2s. 2d.
2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

PIESSE and LUBIN.
RIBBON OF BRUGES,
for sweet fumigation. Draw out a piece of the ribbon, light it, blow out the flame, and as it smoulders a fragrant vapour will rise into the air. By post, free for 13 stamps.
LABORATORY OF FLOWERS, 2, New Bond-street, London; and by their Agents in all parts of the civilised world.

SWEET SACHETS.
PIESSE and LUBIN compose every variety of Sachet Powder the same odours as their many perfumes for the handkerchief. Placed in a drawer, hat, or travelling-bag, they impart a graceful and pleasing perfume without being trop obtrusive. Piesse and Lubin also have, on demand, Dried Odorous Flowers, Spices, and Odoriferous Gums. Per ounce, 1s. 6d.; per lb., 21s.
2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

BREIDENBACH'S ALBANY BOUQUET.
Distilled in honour of the marriage of H.R.H. the Duke of Albany. Price 2s. 6d. to 21s. per Bottle.

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET.
"Fresh as morning gathered flowers."
BREIDENBACH'S WHITE ROSE, ESS.
BOUQUET, FRANGIPANNI, NEW-MOWN HAY, JOCKEY CLUB, ACME BOUQUET, and 1000 others. Price 2s. 6d. to 21s. per Bottle.

BREIDENBACH'S LETTUCE SOAP,
containing the active principle of the lettuce. Unequalled as a Toilet Soap. 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per Box.

BREIDENBACH'S INEXHAUSTIBLE
SMELLING SALTS—uniting pungency with aroma. 1s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per Bottle.

BREIDENBACH'S EAU DE COLOGNE
will be found soft, mellow, and lasting. 10s. 6d. and 21s. per Case, packed free for rail.

BREIDENBACH'S MACASSARINE.
Unequalled for strengthening and restoring the Hair. Price 1s. to 10s. per Bottle.

BREIDENBACH'S TOILET VINEGAR.
Refreshing and hygienic. 1s. to 10s. 6d. per Bottle.

BREIDENBACH'S LAVENDER, from fine old English Oil of Lavender. Kept many years in stock. 2s. 6d. to 21s. per Bottle.

Any of the above to be had through any respectable Chemist or Perfumery by giving twenty-four hours' notice, if not already in stock; or direct from the Manufactory, 157a, New Bond-street, London, W.

BAKER and CRISP'S SPRING NOTIFICATION TO LADIES.
Special arrangements have been made, under the most favourable circumstances, with the largest wholesale manufacturer both English and Foreign, thus enabling us to compete with any house or store in the world. Patterns sent free. Price-List, free. Engravings sent free.
118, Regent-street, London.

SILKS, Costumes, Textiles, Washing
Fabrics, Laces, Gloves, &c.

SILKS, Watered, Figured, Pompadour,
Surahs, plain, Indian, British, and Foreign Silks of every kind, from 1s. 6d. per yard.
BAKER and CRISP.

DRESSMAKING on the Premises, under
skilled and experienced management. Charges strictly moderate. Measurement forms free.
BAKER and CRISP.

COSTUMES.—The New Beige Costumes,
10s. 9d. All the new fabrics, beautiful styles, from 10s. 9d. to 50s.; the New Pompadour and Aesthetic Washing Costumes, 12s. 9d.; Black Lenten Costume, 25s. 6d.; Ladies' Dressing Gowns, all colours, 12s. 9d. Tea Gowns, 15s. 6d.
Patterns free.

DRESS FABRICS.—1000 different styles
and colourings in British Woollen Spring Fabrics, from 6d. per yard. Extraordinary variety of the new Pompadour Aesthetic Cambrics, Satteens, from 8 1/2d. per yard; new Galateas and other woven and printed washing fabrics, from 6d. per yard. Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP.

BLACK FABRICS.—100 Textures in Black
Fabrics, from 8d. Black Fabrics in parcels, 50 yards, 35s.
BAKER and CRISP, 118, Regent-street, London.

PINAFORES.—Mother Hubbard, Mother
Shippin, and Lawn Tennis and House Pinafores in old Indian Bandannas, 1st Class, 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and other Fabrics, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d. Post-free.
BAKER and CRISP.

UNDERCLOTHING.—Ladies' Combination
Garments.—Best longcloth, trimmed, 4s. 6d., 5s. 11d. each set. Chemises, 1s. 6d.; Drawers, 1s. 3d.; Night Dresses, extraordinary, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 6d.
BAKER and CRISP.

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.—Six for
12 stamps, a marvel. Hemmed-stitched curiously fine ditto, 5s. half-dozen.
BAKER and CRISP.

HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES.
REMNANTS and DRESS LENGTHS.
SILKS, CASHMERE, TEXTILES, WASHING FABRICS, and BLACK GOODS Extraordinary.
will be forwarded according to the very favourable undermentioned system.

THIS NOTICE WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN FOR ONE YEAR.

For a remittance of Five Pounds,	£10 worth of Best Remnants will be sent.
For a remittance of Ten Pounds,	£20 worth will be sent.
For a remittance of Twenty Pounds,	£40 worth will be sent.
For a remittance of Fifty Pounds,	£100 worth will be sent.

The Remnants consist of all the Best Silks and Dress Fabrics.
The Lengths vary from Six to Sixteen Yards each, and are Specially worth the attention of Shopkeepers, People commencing Business, or Families at Home or Abroad, or those desiring to economize.
BAKER and CRISP,
118, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS for GENTLEMEN.—A SPECIALITY.—150 Doz. Fine French Hem-stitched CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, 2 and 3 square, 6s. 9d., 7s. 9d., 10s. 9d., 12s. 9d., 15s. 9d., 18s. 9d., 21s. 9d., 24s. 9d., 27s. 9d., 30s. 9d., 33s. 9d., 36s. 9d., 39s. 9d., 42s. 9d., 45s. 9d., 48s. 9d., 51s. 9d., 54s. 9d., 57s. 9d., 60s. 9d., 63s. 9d., 66s. 9d., 69s. 9d., 72s. 9d., 75s. 9d., 78s. 9d., 81s. 9d., 84s. 9d., 87s. 9d., 90s. 9d., 93s. 9d., 96s. 9d., 99s. 9d., 102s. 9d., 105s. 9d., 108s. 9d., 111s. 9d., 114s. 9d., 117s. 9d., 120s. 9d., 123s. 9d., 126s. 9d., 129s. 9d., 132s. 9d., 135s. 9d., 138s. 9d., 141s. 9d., 144s. 9d., 147s. 9d., 150s. 9d.

IN 1876
EMINENT CHEMISTS,
certified that

GLACIALINE
was a
HARMLESS and EFFECTUAL PRESERVATIVE of
MILK, BUTTER, EGGS,
and OTHER FOOD.

SIX YEARS' DAILY USE in all Parts of the World has demonstrated this Scientific Testimony to be correct.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL, ADELAIDE, 1881, GOVERNMENT SILVER MEDAL, NORWICH, 1881.

GLACIALINE "KEPT MILK SWEET"
for more than a week, which milk would have turned sour in three hours without GLACIALINE. Letter to J. BARNARD, Esq. (late partner of the Anchor Line Company, Glasgow).

GLACIALINE at Gibraltar.—Lady Napier
of Magdala has used GLACIALINE during the past year as preservative, and is delighted with it.

GLACIALINE	IN HOT WEATHER SAVES
GLACIALINE	BUTTER,
GLACIALINE	IN HOT WEATHER SAVES
GLACIALINE	MILK,
GLACIALINE	IN HOT WEATHER SAVES
GLACIALINE	EGGS,
GLACIALINE	IN HOT WEATHER SAVES
GLACIALINE	MEAT,
GLACIALINE	IN HOT WEATHER SAVES
GLACIALINE	FISH,
GLACIALINE	IN HOT WEATHER SAVES
GLACIALINE	GAME,
GLACIALINE	IN HOT WEATHER SAVES
GLACIALINE	POULTRY,
GLACIALINE	IN HOT WEATHER SAVES
GLACIALINE	CHEESE,
GLACIALINE	IN HOT WEATHER SAVES
GLACIALINE	WINE, and
GLACIALINE	BEER.

MY PRETTY NAME.
On my errand of mercy forth I speed,
To keep and to save in time of need;
I keep the Game and the Poultry sweet,
I save the Butter, the Fish, the Meat,
I keep the Milk, the Eggs, and the Cream,
And My Pretty Name is GLACIALINE.
CHORUS.
Sweet Glacialine, Pure Glacialine,
Of all Preservatives I am the Queen.

GLACIALINE IS USED IN INDIA.
GLACIALINE, in CHINA.
GLACIALINE, in AFRICA.

GLACIALINE Once Used, Always Used.
ASK YOUR GROCER for a SIXPENNY SAMPLE.

GLACIALINE.—SAMPLE BOXES to be obtained of good class (Grocers, and Oilmen, at 6d. each, in Packets at 2s. and in Cansisters at 2s. 3d. Manufactured by the

ANTITROPIC COMPANY, Glasgow, and
29, Stamford-street, Bankers, London, S.E.

PAMPHLETS and TESTIMONIALS
FREE ON APPLICATION.

CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL, W.—Patterns Free.
SILK MERCHANT.

SILKS.—GOOD SOFT GROS GRAIN,
12 yards 20s.

SILKS.—RICH CORDED, 12 yards, 47s.

A GOOD BLACK SATIN DRESS of 12 yards, 21 in. wide, £1 10s.

A RICH BLACK LYONS SATIN DRESS of 12 yards, 24 in. wide, all pure Silk, for £2.

WHITE SATIN DUCHESS, for BRIDES' TOILETS. Rich quality, 21 inches wide, 4s. 6d. per yard.

DUCHESS SATINS.
An important purchase of these new Gown Satins, in a splendid range of colourings, 24 inches wide, 4s. 6d. per yard.

100 PIECES OF BLACK and COLOURED MOIRES, at 3s. 6d.

NEARLY 200 PIECES OF RICH BLACK SATIN BROCHES, now greatly in demand, 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 11d., 4s. 11d., to 8s. 11d.

100 PIECES OF RICH BLACK SATIN STRIPED MOIRES, 3s. 6d. per yard, 19 inches wide.

CHAPMAN'S ANGLO-INDIAN SPECIALITY.

AN Exquisite Dress Material, manufactured
in England of the finest wools from the celebrated Vale of Cashmere, and by a special process of finishing rendered unshrinkable. Colours all ingrained, and in thirty New Art Shades. The effort on behalf of English Woollen Manufacture in which many ladies of position have taken a prominent part, should commend itself to every Englishwoman. With the object of promoting this national industry, I have had the above beautiful cloth expressly made for me, to meet the requirements of those desirous of promoting this laudable movement. In purchasing this unrivalled material, ladies will have the gratification of supporting both Home and Indian Industries. The Anglo-Indian Cashmere is in 8-yard lengths, 44 in. wide, which is ample to make a dress. Price per length, 22s. 6d. Any quantity cut at 2s. 9d. per yard.

RHAMPOOR LLAMA, 1s. 11 1/2d., Thirty
Artistic Shades.

CHAMELEON CLOTH, EXCELSIOR,
ONE SHILLING PER YARD.

WASHING DRESSES.
SATEENS.

The experience of the last two seasons has made me regard the above term as applied to printed sateens as "An absolute misnomer." The material itself, as now finished, is so perfect a representation of Satin as to readily mislead at a glance; while the perfect colourings of the various patterns are far too beautiful ever to be submitted to the tender mercies of the laundress. The best talent France produces is secured to furnish designs for these universally popular dresses, and the quaint patterns of some of these seasons' sateens illustrate how perfect the art of calico printing has become, and to what latitude talent will sometimes lend itself. One novelty, and I think an extremely pretty one, is "The Kate Greenaway." The designs are exact representations of the illustrations of this well-known authoress, therefore I think need no further description, or the designs can be furnished as a bordering only; and of the two I think the latter preferable, but both are very quaint and pretty. In cheaper goods there is quite an embarras de richesse. The variety is so great, the patterns chosen, with the laudable endeavour of pleasing every taste, are all excellent, and so numerous, that to attempt any special selection would lead me into occupying space that I must devote to other descriptions.

PATTERNS FREE.

CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL, W.

GLOVES
AT

WHOLESALE PRICES.

THE

LONDON

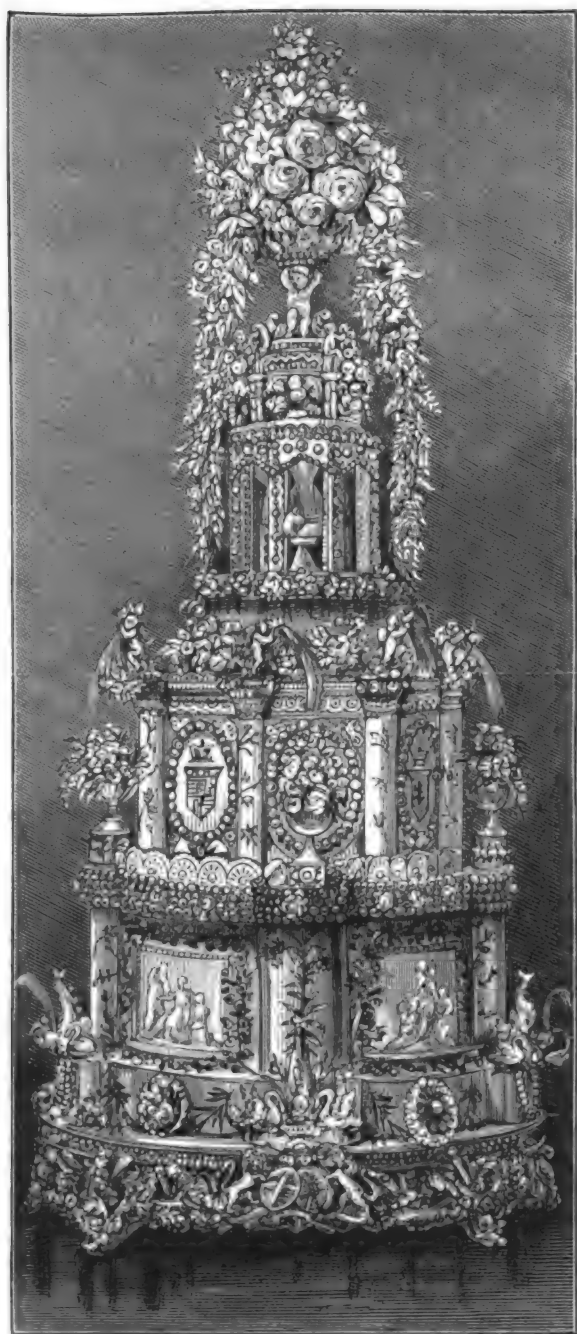
GLOVE

COMPANY'S

GLOVES.

From 6s. per HALF DOZEN.

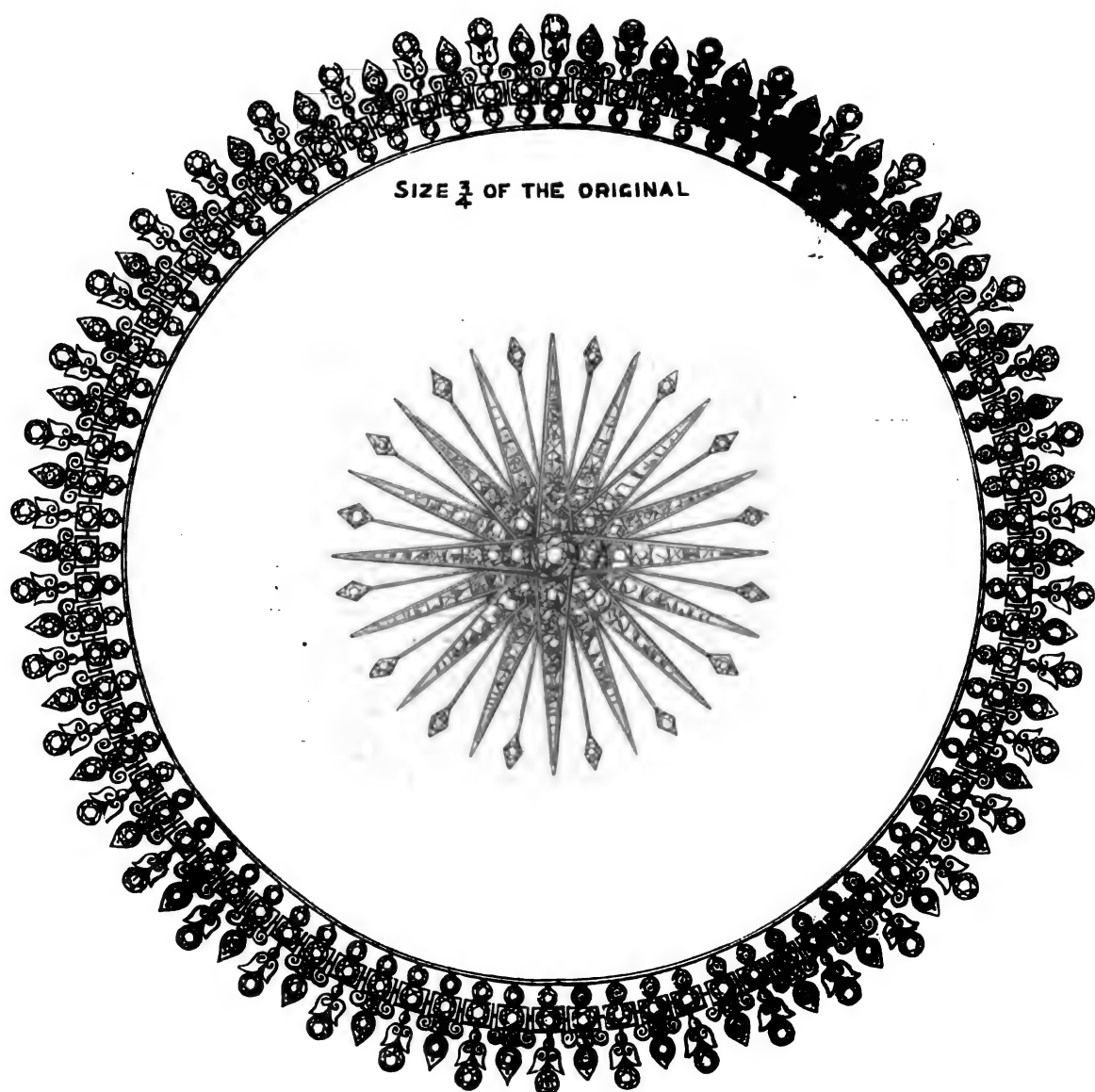
NEW DETAILED PRICE LIST, free by post, on application to the



THE WEDDING CAKE.



DRESSING-CASE PRESENTED TO THE DUKE OF ALBANY BY THE BACHELORS' CLUB.



THE BRIDEGROOM'S PRESENT TO THE BRIDE.



THE WINDSOR PRESENT TO THE BRIDE.



PRESENT OF THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD TO THE BRIDE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2244.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1882.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6d.



THE ROYAL WEDDING: CONGRATULATIONS.—SEE PAGE 439.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at Birchfield, Bromyard, Herefordshire, the wife of the Hon. Beauchamp M. St. John, of a son.
On the 2nd inst., at Ashleigh, Blenheim-road, N.W., the wife of William Clement Windover, of a daughter.
On the 27th ult., at Westwood House, Lancashire, the wife of Humphrey J. Walmesley, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

On the 30th ult., at Tavistock House, Fulham-road, of congestion of the lungs, Lady Alexandra Coventry, wife of Aubrey Coventry, Esq., and third daughter of the late Earl of Fife, aged 31. R.I.P.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Force.			
23	29.299	51.2	46.7	88	8	50.5	48.0	SSW. WSW.	Miles. 521	In. 0.175	
24	29.485	48.0	41.5	80	7	57.5	44.8	SSW. WSW. W.	352	0.00	
25	29.251	43.4	41.2	92	10	52.5	38.7	WSW. S. E. N.W.	280	0.750	
26	29.433	45.0	37.6	77	9	52.0	38.8	W. W. N.	332	0.005	
27	29.715	44.6	33.4	67	7	52.0	37.8	NW. WSW. SSW.	161	0.290	
28	29.245	45.7	39.1	79	7	51.4	40.8	SSW. SW. WSW.	402	0.007	
29	29.193	44.0	41.6	92	9	54.0	39.6	SW. SSW. WSW.	618	0.215	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches), corrected	29.299	29.485	29.251	29.433	29.715	29.245	29.193
Temperature of Air	51.2	48.0	43.4	45.0	44.6	45.7	44.0
Temperature of Evaporation	51.2	48.0	43.4	45.0	44.6	45.7	44.0
Direction of Wind	SSW.	SSW.	WSW.	W.	NW.	SSW.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 13	4 35	4 58	5 15	5 40	6 12	6 50

BRIGHTON.—THE NEW PULMANN LIMITED EXPRESS, Lighted by Electricity, and fitted with the Westinghouse Automatic Brake, now runs between Victoria and Brighton.

From VICTORIA, WEEKDAYS, at 10.0 a.m. and 3.50 p.m.
From BRIGHTON, WEEKDAYS, at 1.30 p.m. and 5.45 p.m.
This new Train, specially constructed and elegantly fitted up by the Pullman Car Company, consists of four Cars, each over 50 ft. in length.
The Car "Bedroom" (Drawing-room) contains also a Ladies' Boudoir and Dressing-room.
The Car "Lounge" (Parlour) contains also a separate compartment for a private party.
The Car "Victoria" contains a Buffet for Tea, Coffee, and other Light Refreshments, also a Newspaper Counter.
The Car "Maid" is appropriated for Smoking.
The whole Train is lighted by Electricity, the system being that of Edison's Incandescent Lamps in connection with Faure's system of Accumulators.
Lavatories are provided in each Car, and a separate compartment for servants is also provided in one of the Cars.
The staff attached to this Train consists of a Chief Conductor, Assistant Conductor, a Page Boy, and Two Guards.
There is a constant communication between the several Cars and the Conductors: a passenger travelling in any one of the Cars can therefore call the attention of the Conductor by pressing one of the small Electric discs.
There is a covered gangway communication between each Car, thereby enabling the Conductors to pass from Car to Car.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run on the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 3.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 10s., available by these Trains only.
Tickets and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hays' Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL.

AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS, 1882.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.
The above Exhibition will be held at the ROYAL LIVERPOOL GALLERY, on MONDAY, SEPT. 4. The dates for receiving pictures are from Aug. 1 to 12, both inclusive. Forms, Cards of Particulars, and all information may be obtained on application to Mr. Charles Byall, Curator, Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, to whom all Works of Art intended for exhibition should be addressed.
London Agent—Mr. James Bourlet, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital.
JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Honorary Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till seven. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, 6d.—GALLERY, 53, Pall-Mall. H. F. PULLIN, Secretary.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS M'LEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity.")—The Times and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM." with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6, 1s.

ARTHUR TOOTH and SON'S SPRING EXHIBITION OF ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL PICTURES is NOW OPEN, including Master Leighton's new Picture, "Pau Meche," at 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

THE LION AT HOME. By ROSA BONHEUR.

This splendid chef-d'œuvre, the latest production of this celebrated Artist. Also the complete Engraved Works of Rosa Bonheur. Now on exhibition at L. H. LEFEVRE'S GALLERY, 14, King-street, St. James's, S.W. Admission—One Shilling. Ten to Six.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES by Artists of the Continental Schools is NOW OPEN, from 9.30 to Six o'clock.

HORSE SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.—ENTRIES CLOSE MAY 15. SHOW OPEN, MAY 27, 29, 31, June 1 and 2. PRIZE LIST and FORMS of ENTRY may be had on application to the Office, Bedford-street, N. By Order, B. SIDNEY, Secretary and Manager.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
The New Programme, produced last week, a success from beginning to end. EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, at Three and Eight.
Sir Henry Bishop's great Chorus, "The Hail of the Caravan," will be sung by the fine choir at every performance.
New Songs:—"In Honour Bound," "The Sheep Bells," "Good-bye, but not for Ever," "Call Me, Darling," "Birds and Blossoms," "Dreaming Eyes," "The Old Plantation Lonely," "The Little Green Leaf."

MR. GANZ'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, MAY 6, at Three o'clock.

Programme:—Overture, "Ruy Blas," Mendelssohn; Concerto for Piano-forte, in C minor, Beethoven; Symphony, in C major, Schubert; Solo Piano-forte, by Moszkowsky, Mozart, Scarlatti, "Tausig's Overture," "Suryanthe," Weber. Pianist, Herr Ernst Lowenkroner. Vocalist, Miss Agnes B. Huntington. Conductor, Mr. Ganz. Tickets, 10s., 6s., 3s., and 1s., of Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, 136, Harley-street, W.; at Austin's, usual Agents; and of Chappell and Co.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.

Every Evening, at Eight, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling; Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Terrie, Mr. Howe, &c. Morning Performances, Saturdays, May 6, 13, 20, and 27, at Two o'clock. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open Ten to Five. Seats can be booked two months in advance.

MASKELYNE and COOKE, EGYPTIAN HALL, give their Marvellous ENTERTAINMENT of Illusions and Sketches every Afternoon at Three, and every Evening at Eight. For further Particulars, see daily papers.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. THE HEAD OF THE FOLLY, by Arthur Law; Music by Edouard Panning; and new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled NOT AT HOME. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. No fees.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.

THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), MAY 6, Gounod's Opera, FAUST & MARGHERITA—Margherita, Madame Albani; Méphistofele, Mons. Bouhy; and Faust, Signor Frapoli.
Monday, May 8, Mozart's Opera, IL SERAGLIO—Costanza, Madame Sembrich; Blondina, Madame Valleria; Osmino, M. Gallhard; and Belmonte, M. Vergnet.
Tuesday, May 9, Verdi's Opera, LA TRAVIATA—Violetta, Madame Albani; Giorgio Germont, Signor Cologni; and Alfredo, Signor Frapoli.
Doors open at Eight o'clock; the Opera commences at half-past.
The Box-Office, under the Portico of the Theatre, is open from Ten till Five. Orchestra Stalls, 21 5s.; Side Boxes on the first tier, 43 3s.; Upper Boxes, 23 12s. 6d.; Balcony Stalls, 15s.; Pit Tickets, 7s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.
Programmes, with full Particulars, can be obtained of Mr. Edward Hall, at the Box-Office, under the Portico of the Theatre, where applications for Boxes and Stalls are to be made; also of the principal Librarians and Music-sellers.

OUR ROYAL WEDDING SPECIAL NUMBER,

PUBLISHED MAY 2.
IS OUT OF PRINT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1882.

With the advent of the merry month of May the London season is in full vigour, if it is not in its prime. It is obvious that a decided stimulus has been given to fashionable life by the unusual brilliancy and spirit of the Royal wedding festivities last week, although they were brought to a premature close by the sad and unexpected death of the Duchess of Albany's sister. Civic hospitality has lost a golden opportunity of following in the wake of Royal ceremonials, but it hardly needed the splendour of a Mansion House banquet, postponed, if not abandoned, to deepen the cordiality of the popular greeting to the King of Holland—a country not for the first time brought into close relations with England. The antecedents of the House of Orange, and the gallant stand made by our Dutch allies at critical junctures on behalf of civil and religious freedom, are vividly recorded on the scroll of European history, and constitute a traditional and enduring tie between the two kindred nations. All too soon, constrained by family bereavement, his Majesty has been obliged to quit our shores, amid mutual regrets.

Not the least interesting sign of the quickened pulse of society at this period is the opening of the two opera-houses, and the great art-galleries. On the evening of Saturday last, when the fierce blast was dealing destruction on land and sea, and, we fear, blighting with its icy touch the promise of an abundant fruit crop, the élite of the artistic world, and distinguished representatives of most other sections of society, from Royalty downwards, were, in the customary genial fashion, celebrating the opening of the Royal Academy, surrounded by a year's trophies of the genius and industry of our foremost painters and sculptors. That banquet, like preceding dinners at Burlington House, illustrated the charming characteristics of English social life, when differences and rivalries—political, religious, and literary—are forgotten amid the claims of artistic skill and the refinements of cultivated taste. The President's retrospect of the past year's losses of the Academy—beginning with the late Dean Stanley, its honorary Professor of Ancient Literature, and ending with Sir Henry Cole, "to whom the world of art owes a deep and lasting debt"—was not less felicitous than the confidential pleasantries of Lord Granville and Mr. Russell Lowell relative to their first essays in landscape drawing; the happy allusions of the Prince of Wales to the military efficiency, as Volunteers, of the votaries "of the brush, the pencil, and the chisel;" and the delicate compliment paid by our accomplished Lord Chief Justice to the high standard of art maintained by Sir Frederick Leighton in the *chef-d'œuvre* that adorns the walls of the Academy and meets the admiring gaze of the thousands who flock thither.

Our American kinsmen (as well as ourselves) have to mourn over the loss of an accomplished and much-venerated citizen. The grave had not closed over the remains of our illustrious naturalist, Charles Robert Darwin, in Westminster Abbey, amid special marks of national respect and regret, before the tidings were flashed across the Atlantic of the death, in a green old age, of Ralph Waldo Emerson, the foremost and most revered of American philosophers, and, like his English contemporary, a student, though under different aspects, of man and his relation to the universe. The fearless exposition of his advanced views and transcendental theories, nearly half a century ago, provoked a storm of controversy, which re-echoed died out; and Emerson's brilliant essays have since been received with hardly less acceptance wherever the English tongue is spoken than the more rugged and vigorous inspirations of Carlyle. The citizens of the Great Republic are, indeed, the poorer for the loss, within so short an interval, of their most distinguished authors, Longfellow and Emerson, the highest exponents of poetical genius and profound thought on the Western Continent—names that will live in the memory of the Anglo-Saxon race as long as "Evangeline" charms the imagination and "Man the Reformer" perplexes the student of the mysteries of life.

The period between Easter and Whitsuntide has from time immemorial been in our political annals the equivalent of the Ides of March. Although there is no prospect of an acute Ministerial crisis, of the crumbling away of

Mr. Gladstone's large majority, or of a sudden dissolution of Parliament, the drift of events awakens increased interest, if it is not tending to grave complications. The first sign of the "new departure" in Irish affairs was the recent debate on the Land Leaguers' bill for amending the Land Act, when the Prime Minister indicated in vague terms an intention to inaugurate a new policy, especially in making some external provision for the payment of the arrears of rent due from impoverished tenants. The not unexpected retirement of Lord Cowper from his viceregal position has followed. His Lordship is succeeded in the trying position of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by Earl Spencer, who has before discharged the duties of that office, and who, by mingled firmness and conciliation in less troublous times than the present, became a successful representative of the Imperial Government. As his Lordship is to retain not only his status as a member of the Cabinet, but to remain President of the Council, Lord Carlingford, Lord Privy Seal, undertakes for awhile the onerous duties of that important post. These informal announcements were only the prelude to the official statement of Tuesday evening, when both Houses of Parliament were crowded in expectation of important Ministerial declarations.

It is not merely a shifting of persons, but a change of programme that has been initiated. Coercion in the form sanctioned last year is to be abandoned, and Parliament will not be asked to renew the Peace Preservation Act. The three imprisoned members, Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly, who are understood to have abandoned their "no-rent" manifesto, are already at large, and all political suspects are in due course to be released; but it is proposed to strengthen the law with a view to cope with agrarian murders and outrages in Ireland. Under these circumstances, the Chief Secretary, who declines to be responsible for the consequences of so great a change of policy, retires amid the regrets of colleagues and the sympathy of all who can appreciate the high-mindedness, devotion to duty, and self-sacrificing spirit of Mr. Forster. Though he cannot be even indirectly responsible for the Irish measures of the Cabinet, it seems possible that the provisional arrangements as to the office of President of the Council have been devised in the hope that he may by-and-by be induced to resume office as the head of the Education Department.

These are momentous changes, the consequences of which remain to be seen. The policy of conciliation and concession, leading to moderate Home Rule, in the Scotch sense, is to be further developed by the introduction of a measure for dealing with arrears of rent, and other proposals, such as the extension of the Bright clauses, for giving more vitality to the provisions of the Land Act. The expression of opinion in the House of Commons on Tuesday was, for the most part, constrained and guarded. While Mr. Sexton adopted a tone of remarkable moderation, and Irish Liberal members expressed themselves sanguine of a restoration of peace and order, Mr. Goschen, as an independent Liberal, was doubtful whether the release of social revolutionists will enable the Government to deal more effectually with a social revolution; Mr. Plunket, a foremost Irish Conservative, bitterly complained of the discouragement given to the supporters of law and order in Ireland; while more extreme Tories taunted the Cabinet with an ignominious surrender to the Land League. To these charges Lord Hartington responded by challenging a vote of censure on her Majesty's Ministers, which, of course, will not be moved.

In the absence of stirring Continental events, the reception of M. Pasteur as a member of the French Academy has excited more than local interest. In being admitted to a seat among the "immortal hundred," that distinguished physiologist, who has already taken a foremost place among the scientific discoverers of the age, was called upon to pronounce a eulogy on his predecessor, M. Littré, whose great dictionary was the consummation of a laborious literary career, and who warmly embraced the Comtist theory, which requires for certitude of belief an impossible scientific demonstration of the existence of a Supreme Being. With characteristic freedom, the newly-elected member condemned this shortsighted and illogical view of human experience. "The ideal of art, the ideal of science, the ideal of country, the ideal of the virtues of the Gospel—these," said M. Pasteur, "are the living sources of great ideas and noble deeds. They are illuminated by a gleam from the Infinite." It devolved upon M. Renan to reply to the youngest member of the Academy. This eminent and fascinating author, who has employed an accomplished pen and a brilliant imagination to turn the life of Christ into a picturesque romance, and to depict St. Paul as a grotesque enthusiast, demanded a theory of religion that would stand the test of historical criticism, and an order of facts in relation to Christianity that was independent of induction or analogy. The episode at the Academy last week was eminently French—that is, it was scenic, theatrical, and characteristic of a country where the excesses of sacerdotalism on the one hand, and the speculations of free thought on the other, have left the average mind to grope in a state of pitiable perplexity around the great problems that strain the human intellect and obscure religious faith.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Are you acquainted with Sir John Suckling's "Ballad on a Wedding"—the marriage of Lord Broghill, if I mistake not? Of course, you know your Suckling, and are "up" in the airy stanza descriptive of the bride:

Her cheeks, so rare a white was on,
No daisy makes comparison
(Who sees them is undone).
For streaks of red were mingled there,
Such as are on a Cath'rine pear,
The side that's next the sun.

Her lips were red; and one was thin
Compar'd with that was next her chin
(Some bee had stung it newly).
But, Dick, her eyes so guard her face,
I durst no more upon them gaze
Than on a sun in July.

Surely there has rarely been sung a more melodious epithalamium. But you know it, I daresay, by heart. Handel's Occasional Overture and Mendelssohn's Wedding March? you hear those magnificent compositions well with the ears of your mind. And Wedding Cake? You are fond of that luscious and not always indigestible compound, I trust. You have seen the pictures of the Royal Wedding Cake as designed, modelled, and manufactured by Messrs. Bolland, of Chester, historic bride-cake makers for Royal Weddings. That is all. Go away, and marry or be given in marriage. I have had enough of Hymen, this week, to last me for a long time.

On the occasion of a Royal marriage or a Royal funeral in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the representatives of that press with which nobody can do without, but which most people unite in vilifying and sneering at, are admitted to the organ-loft: from which point of espy they have an excellent view both of the ceremony at the altar and the Royal processions in the nave. I have seen a good many of these pageants during the last two score years, from the marriage of the Prince of Wales downwards; and the spectacle of Thursday, the twenty-seventh ultimo, was scarcely calculated to arouse exceptional enthusiasm. All, however, was done in a very handsome and comely manner; and the scene was a very glittering and dignified one. It would have been more splendid had the Knights of the Garter present wore their blue velvet robes, as they did on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's union with the Princess Alexandra.

Your appreciation of a grand Court Show is not enhanced by the consciousness that, when the pomps and vanities are over, you have to hurry up to London and make three columns and a half of printed matter out of that which could very fitly be narrated in fifty lines; and there is little inducement to feel unusually festive in the uncertainty as to whether you will be able to obtain any lunch, and the absolute certainty that you will not get any dinner until past midnight. The penny-a-liners are, no doubt, a reprehensible crew; still, the creatures must feed, and are as liable as more reputable persons to the pangs of hunger, and the throes of thirst.

Add to the Royal Wedding the private views of the Exhibitions of the Royal Academy and the Grosvenor Gallery, each followed by six hours' hard labour (not for this, but for another journal), and add to these "Odette" at the Haymarket, a couple of leading articles, a journey to Nottingham to be present at the distribution of prizes at the Local (ho!) of Art, and the putting together these present "Echoes," all in the course of eight days, and you will grant, I think, that the lot of "the compiler of gossip" is not altogether a happy one. Now I do not add to the galley slave's work of the week the opening of some seventy-five letters. There they lie. Their seals and gummed flaps are yet intact. Aha! But it is wicked to grumble. Think of the long hours, hard work, and scant pay of railway guards, signalmen, and ticket-collectors; of omnibus drivers, and barmaids at railway buffets; of linendrapers' assistants, male and female; of Manchester warehousemen's "entering" clerks; of costermongers and Italian organ grinders.

In proposing the health of the King of the Netherlands, the eloquent President of the Royal Academy observed at the banquet on Saturday last, that his Majesty was the son of the gallant Prince who "fought and gloriously bled under the flag of England, and in command of English troops, on the field of Quatre Bras." "Why, Certainly!" as Mr. Burnand's "Colonel" would say. But did not the father of the King of the Netherlands likewise fight and bleed as gloriously at the "King-making victory," Waterloo itself? Here is the record, from the Duke's own Waterloo despatch:—

His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange distinguished himself by his gallantry and conduct, till he received a wound from a musket-ball through the shoulder, which obliged him to quit the field.

Of course Miss Cornelia Knight, in her autobiography, has a great deal to say respecting the "Waterloo" Prince of Orange, who came to England in 1814, with the Allied Sovereigns, and was so very near marrying our Princess Charlotte. Miss Knight tells us that both the Prince Regent and the Tsar Alexander of Russia tried their hardest to induce the Princess to accept the hand of the young gentleman from the Hague; and Queen Charlotte had even undertaken to purchase her granddaughter's wedding clothes, "telling her that she need only have one Court dress, as hoop petticoats were not worn in Holland." But the Princess resolutely refused to leave England "without an Act of Parliament." In the very next page to that in which Miss Knight recites the rupture of the betrothal to the Prince of Orange one reads:—

It is said that I and the servants were to be dismissed, and that an apartment was being fitted up for the Princess Charlotte at Carlton House. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, a handsome young man, a general in the Russian service, brother-in-law to the Grand Duke Constantine, and a great favourite of the Emperor of Russia, told Miss Mercer Elphinstone many of these particulars. . . . He paid many compliments to the Princess Charlotte, who was by no means partial to him, and only received him with civility. However, Miss Mercer evidently wished to recommend him; and when we drove in the park he would ride near the carriage and endeavour to be noticed. . . . In the mean time it was reported that he was frequently at Warwick House, and had even taken tea with us,

which not one of the Princes had done, except Prince Radzivil, whom we invited to sing and accompany himself on the guitar.

Two years afterwards the Princess Charlotte was to become the bride of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. Shortly after their nuptials the illustrious pair went to Drury Lane Theatre to witness the then new tragedy of "Bertram," in which the principal character was sustained by Edmund Kean. After the tragedy "God Save the King" was sung, with three additional stanzas, in honour of the occasion. The last two stanzas I quote:—

Long may the Noble line
Whence she descended shine
In Charlotte the Bride.
Grant it perpetuate,
And ever make it great:
On Leopold blessings wait,
And Charlotte the bride.

L'homme propose et Dieu dispose. In November, 1817, the Princess Charlotte died; and her widowed husband was destined to become King of the Belgians, and to re-marry a daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French.

I read in the *World*—

I see in the current number of the *Illustrated News*, that "G. A. S." relates the old story of Thackeray being too late for *Punch* with a certain copy of verses, and a little huffed with Mark Lemon, sending them in consequence to the *Times*. These verses, he says, were not those known as the "Crystal Palace," but the "May-Day Ode," which is another sort of thing altogether. But is this so? Anthony Trollope, in his little life of Thackeray ("English Men of Letters"), exactly reverses the contention of G. A. S. He tells the story with much detail of circumstance, quotes a few stanzas, and adds, "in the *Times* of next Monday it appeared—very much, I should think, to the delight of the readers of that august newspaper." A reference to the files of that "august newspaper" would settle the matter, of course; but my library is not yet of dimensions sufficient to contain so very bulky a work.

My dear "Atlas," this paragraph of yours is simply the outcome of the deplorable failing called indolence. I said last week in these "Echoes" that Mr. Thackeray's poem on the Great Exhibition of 1851, which appeared in *Punch*, was not the "May-Day Ode" on the same subject which appeared in the *Times*. Now I am convinced, my "Atlas," that, although your shelves may not be cluttered with piles of the *Times* newspaper, from the year '51 downwards, you do possess a set of the *édition de luxe* of the Works of William Makepeace Thackeray, in twenty-four volumes, London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 1879. If you will only take the trouble to turn to Vol. XXI., p. 42, you will find the "May-Day Ode," beginning—

But yesterday a naked sod,
The dandies sneered from Rotten Row,
And canter'd on it to and fro,
And see 'tis done!
As though 'twere by a wizard's rod,
A blazing arch of lucid glass
Leaps like a fountain from the grass
To meet the sun.

This is the "May-Day Ode" which first saw the light in the *Times*. Then, my "Atlas," turn to page 216 of the same volume, and you will find, in the "Lyra Hibernica" section of Mr. Thackeray's ballads, a set of verses entitled "The Crystal Palace," in one of which occurs the precise reference to Sir Henry (then Mr.) Cole which I mentioned last week. The verse in question is in page 218:—

I seen (thank Grace!)
This wondrous place
(His Noble Honour, Mister
H. Cole it was
That gave the pass
And let me see what is there).

This is the Exhibition poem which (as I pointed out) was printed in *Punch*. The two compositions are wholly distinct and dissimilar; and the London *World* is not the New York *World*; and fleas are not lobsters (as Sir Joseph Banks is said to have said), my "Atlas."

It is scarcely "Atlas," I should say, but rather one of his Smart Young Men, who, in suggesting the correction of some typographical errors in the catalogue of the Grosvenor Gallery, remarks:—

No. 17, "Che sara sara," by Mr. Britten, wants some accents to be right; if with a couple of accents over the final *a's*, it is the Bedford motto; if with a note of exclamation after the *che*, it might signify surprise at the Bernhardt-Damalas bridal.

It happens that the final *a's* in the "Bedford motto" take, not acute but grave accents:—"Che sarà sarà."

We have all been reading about the lamentable rent disturbances in the Isle of Skye, and of the committal of sundry Skye "crofters" for trial on a charge of "deforcement and assault, combined or alternatively." My pleasant and instructive contemporary, the *Leisure Hour*, observes that land agitation is, unhappily, no new thing in Skye, and reminds us that when Dr. Johnson visited the Hebrides "he was much dissatisfied at hearing heavy complaints of rents racked and people driven to emigration," and that he said that "if an oppressive chieftain were the subject of a French King he would probably be admonished by a *lettre de cachet*." The Johnsonian sentiment was altogether right and just; but practically, no French Seigneur who rack-rented his tenants would have been in the slightest danger of incurring the Royal displeasure. The French peasantry were, prior to the Revolution, "taillables et corvéables à merci," liable to grievous imposts and to forced labour at the absolute discretion of their lords; and what little skin was left upon them by the landowners was flayed off them by the Farmers General acting for the Crown. The most indulgent landlords were the superiors of the great monasteries.

"An Indignant Matron" has written to a morning contemporary, commenting, in terms of justifiable warmth, on a spectacle which she recently witnessed in front of the railway station in High-street, Kensington. She saw a group of women, with baskets full of flowers, not seated under the covered front of the station, and thus protected from the pouring rain; but standing in a row in the gutter: their feet in pools of water, their bonnets, shawls, and dresses exposed

to the drenching rain. On inquiring from a woman from whom the Indignant Matron bought her flower, she was informed that the railway authorities had forbidden them to take shelter under the porch of the station, and that they were forced, from fear of the police, to stand in the road; "while the shelter which might so properly have been occupied by them was, on this occasion, taken up by a lot of low roughs, who, with pipes in their mouths, in lazy attitudes, and constantly using the lowest language, made the place unapproachable by a lady and a child."

The "Indignant Matron" may or may not be aware that for some time past there has been in existence a Flower-Girls' Mission and a Flower-Girls' Brigade, in which the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and other kind-hearted ladies take an active and beneficent interest. Every effort is made to foster habits of temperance and respectability among these hard-working women; and highly successful measures have been adopted to wean the younger girls from the always perilous life of the streets, and to provide for them homes where they are taught the pretty and after a time remunerative art of making artificial flowers. As regards the sellers of natural flowers, I can scarcely believe that either the railway companies or the police would wantonly prevent those whom I may call the Baroness Burdett-Coutts girls from plying their trade, so long as they behave themselves properly and do not unnecessarily obstruct the pavement.

It is necessary, at the same time, to point out that there is a considerable number of flower-girls and women who have nothing to do with the Mission or the Brigade—who are habitually disorderly, and often intemperate—who are importunate and insolent, and who, on occasion, launch out in language quite as vile as that indulged in by the street roughs "with short pipes in their mouths, and in lazy attitudes." What kind of flower-girls are to be found near the station of the Underground Railway in High-street, Kensington, I do not know; but I do know that in the neighbourhood where I take the liberty of residing—that of the St. Pancras and King's-cross termini—the *bouquetières* are simply a detestable nuisance. The best are the old women, who are usually Irish, and as civil as they are industrious—and, I am sorry to say, rheumatic. The majority of the younger ones are impudent hussies.

I learn that on Friday, the Twelfth of May, a grand Ball is to be given in the new ball-room at Bailey's Hotel, South Kensington, in aid of the funds of that excellent undertaking, the Ladies' Work Society, in Sloane-street, S.W. The South Kensington Ball will be under the immediate patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany), Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), and a host of great ladies; while in the list of stewards I find the names, among others, of the Dukes of Norfolk and Portland, Lord Yarborough, Sir George Arthur, Colonel Stanley Clarke, and Mr. Charles Hall. It is to be a *crème de la crème* festivity, and tickets can only be obtained from the Lady Patronesses and from Miss Nattali at the offices of the Ladies' Work Society as aforesaid.

I have been particular in mentioning the *crème de la crème* for the reason that the esteemed firm who conduct the important establishment called Willis's Rooms have just courteously sent me, as a curiosity, some Lady and Gentlemen "vouchers" for Almack's Balls—the old original Almack's, be it fully understood, not the new. Fifty years ago how many fair damsels would have given—well, not their pretty ears perhaps, but certainly as much silver and gold as the most indulgent of papas could bestow on them, for one of these little quadrangular bits of cardboard with a little red seal in the corner! "Gentlemen's Voucher. Almack's. Deliver to"—here is a blank—"Three Tickets for the Balls on the Thursdays." "Ladies' Voucher. Assembly, King-street, St. James's. Almack's. The Sixth." *Vieux Habits, vieux Galons!*

How dangerous it is to be dogmatic in *re* "Mark" is shown in a courteous letter from "G. B.," who refers me to the Shakspeare of 1821, twenty-one volumes, frequently called "Boswell's Edition." In the "Othello," vol. ix., p. 233, Act i., sc. 1, occurs the following note on "Bless the Mark!" "Kelly," in his comments on Scots proverbs, observes that the Scots, when they compare person to person, use the expression "Save the Mark." My correspondent, however, finds the phrase in Churchyard's "Tragic Discourse of a Dolorous Gentlewoman," &c., A.D. 1593:—

Not beauty here I claim by this my talke,
For brown and blacke I was, God bless the Mark;
Who calls me fair doth scarce know cheese from challe.

And "G. B." adds, "It is singular that both Shakspeare and Churchyard should have used this term of words with reference to a black person." But Stevens says, "Our author uses it in 'Henry IV.,' Part I., without any such reference—

Of guns, and drums, and wounds, God save the mark."

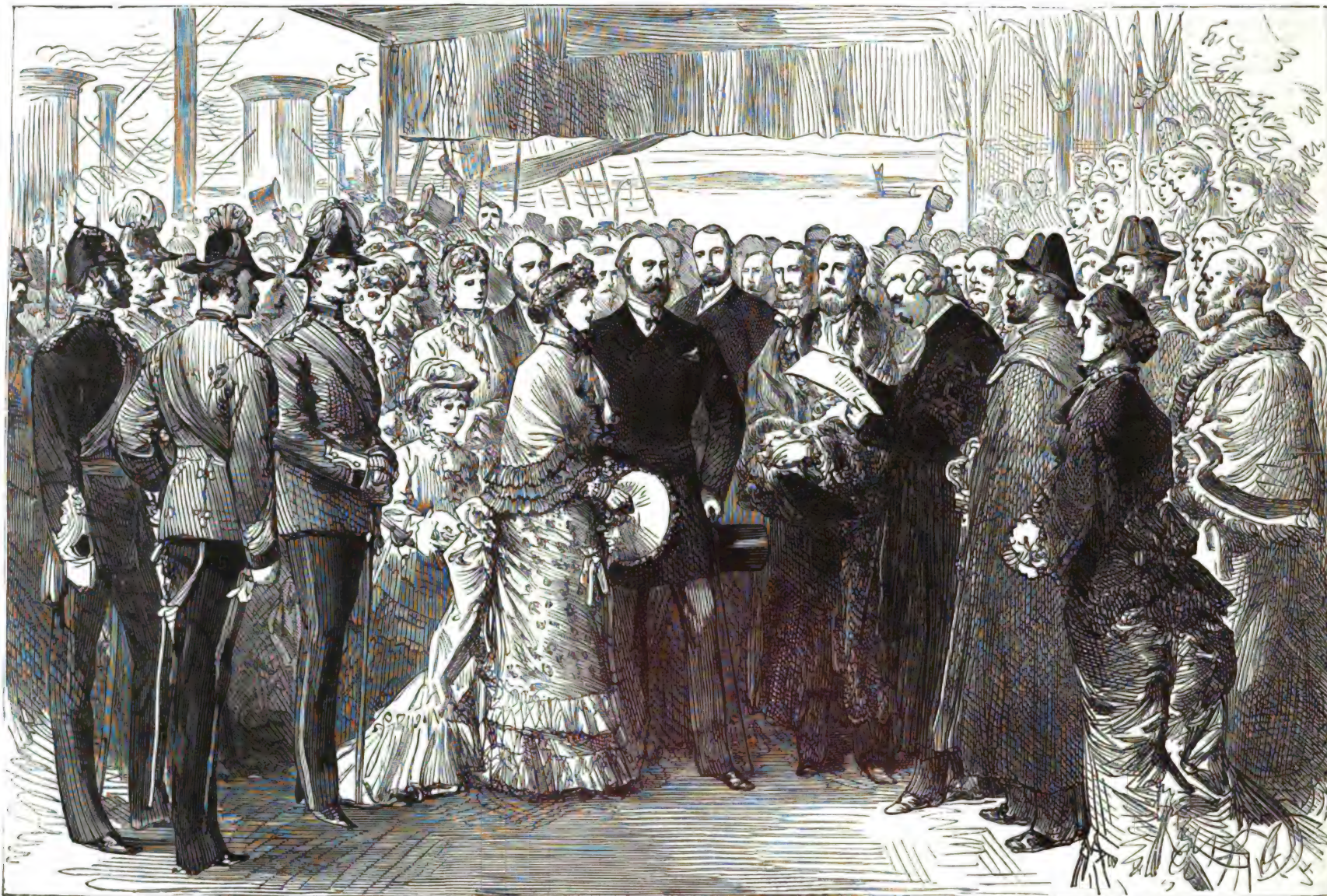
"If this writing," concludes "G. B.," "is not so distinct as you might wish, be pleased to attribute it to the great age of the writer—eighty-eight years." We will wind up our "mark-et overt" this week, if you please, with an extract from Dr. Brewer. Copies have been sent by fifty correspondents.

In "Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," Twelfth Edition, p. 790, is found the following:—

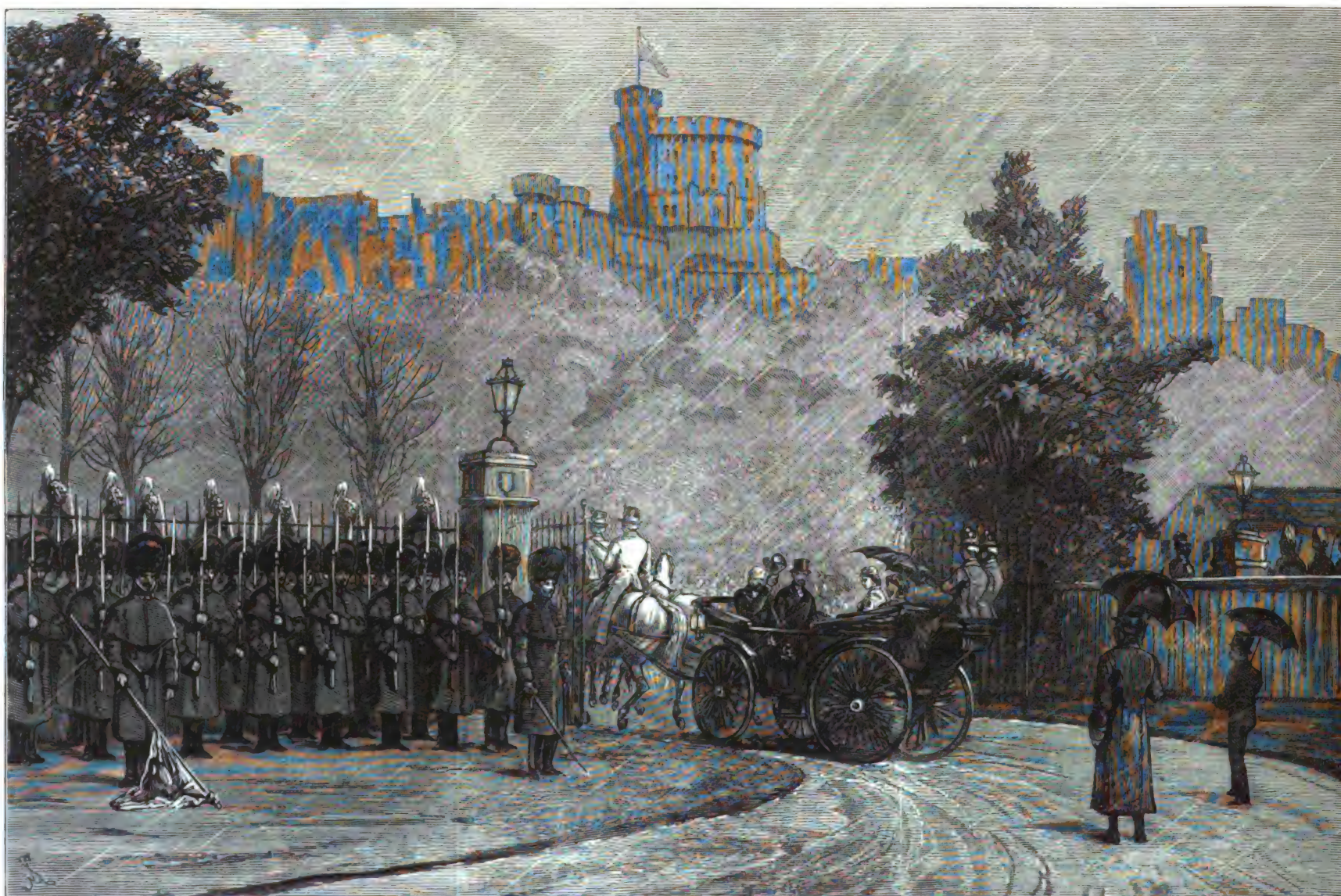
In archery, when an archer shot well it was customary to cry out "God save the mark!"—i.e., prevent anyone coming after to hit the same mark and displace my arrow. Ironically it is said to a novice whose arrow is nowhere. God save the mark! ("I. Henry IV.," i. 3). Hotspur, apologising to the King for not sending the prisoners according to command, says the messenger was a "popinjay" who made him mad with his unmanly ways, and who talked like a waiting gentlewoman of guns, drums, and wounds (God save the mark!)—meaning that he himself had been in the brunt of battle, and it would be sad indeed if "his mark" was displaced by the Court butterfly. The whole scope of the speech is lost sight of by the ordinary interpretation—"May the scars of my wounds never be effaced" (God save my scars).

But what is Dr. Brewer's authority for claiming "Save the Mark" as a term of archery? G. A. S.

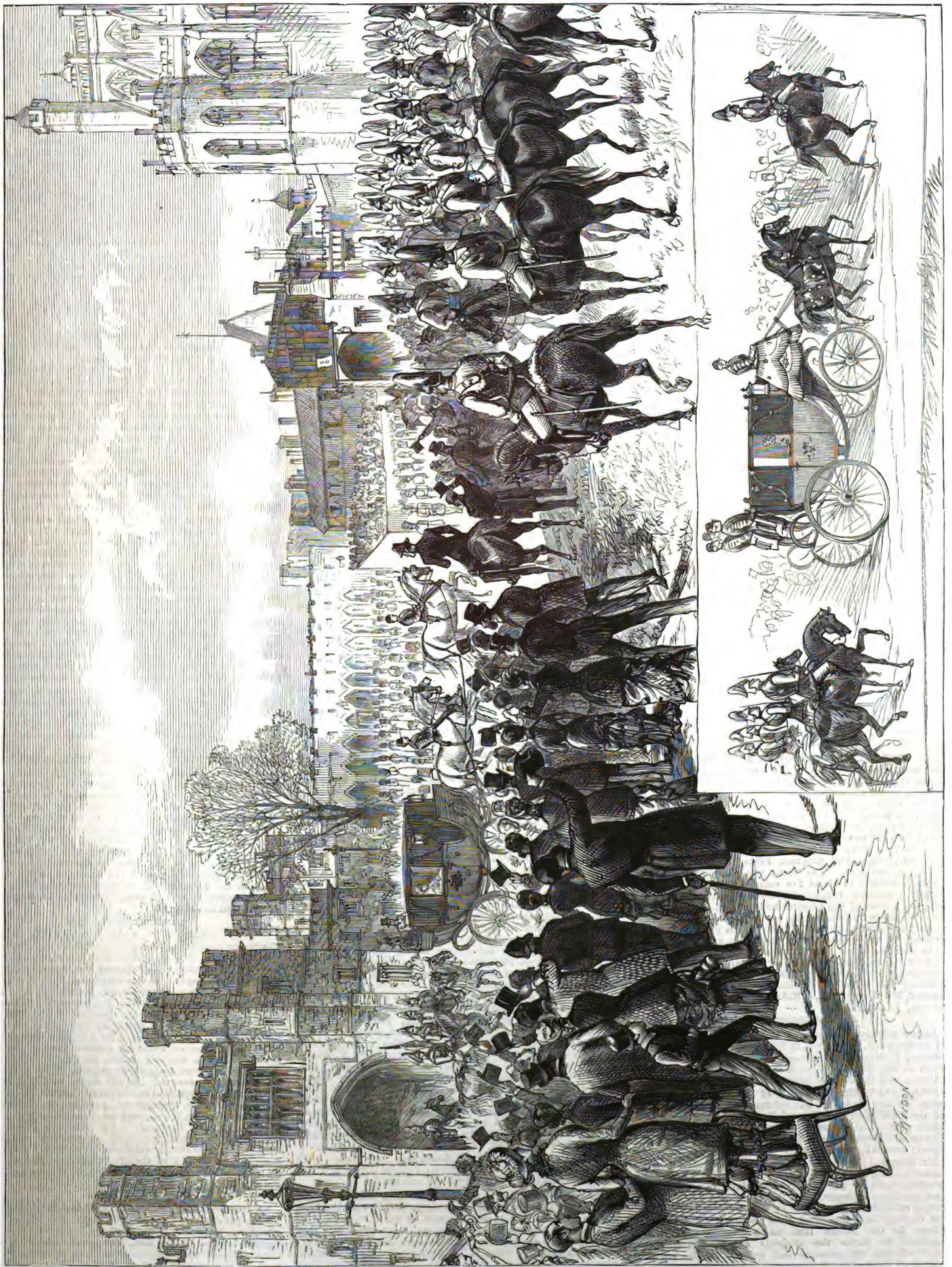
T H E R O Y A L W E D D I N G .



ARRIVAL OF PRINCESS HELEN IN ENGLAND: THE WELCOME AT QUEENBOROUGH.



ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCES AT WINDSOR.



THE ROYAL WEDDING: THE QUEEN'S PROCESSION TO ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

It happened that I was bidden to the Royal Academy banquet on Saturday evening last, and I was thus prevented from witnessing the first performance in London, at the Globe Theatre, of the adaptation by Mr. Thomas Hardy and Mr. Comyns Carr of the former gentleman's novel, "Far from the Madding Crowd." On Monday I had to go down to Nottingham, and I only returned in time to see the "Echoes" through the press; so that I must defer until next week a careful examination of the piece at the Globe. I only gather from a hasty glance at the newspapers that "Far from the Madding Crowd" achieved a gratifying amount of success, and that "the great situation at the end of the second act is identical in motive with the situation which occurs in 'The Squire,' when the heroine appeals to her rejected lover to spare the rival whom he believes to have injured her for the sake of her unborn infant." And I see it stated that "in most other respects the detailed stories of the two plays have so little in common that 'Far from the Madding Crowd' may well claim to be judged on its own merits, and apart altogether from any reference to the rival production with which controversialists may be tempted to compare it, and may be pronounced a stirring melodrama of what may be called 'rustic' interest rather than a 'pastoral' play." *Nous verrons.* The distinction between a "rustic melodrama" and a "pastoral play" is, at the first blush, rather a subtle one; but on reflection it becomes intelligible. By-the-way, if any of our budding playwrights need a plot for a really stirring "stagey" "rustic melodrama," why do they not have recourse to a certain rural romance written about forty years ago by Thomas Miller (the basket-weaving poet) and called "Gideon Giles, the Roper." It seems to me to possess every element of dramatic interest. Among the characters there were, I think, a virtuous roper, an artless maiden his daughter, a dissolute young squire, an unutterably wicked gamekeeper, and two very comic poachers, endowed with phenomenally voracious appetites, named respectively Ben Brust and Cousin William. The "situations" comprise a poaching affray, a distraint for rent, a scene in the exercising yard of a county jail, a rope-walk, and a house on fire. What more could the budding playwright desire as a "scenario"? An additional inducement is offered to the dramatist in the circumstance that Mr. Thomas Miller is dead; and no question of the novelist's rights could arise were "Gideon Giles, the Roper," adapted to the stage.

"Odette" has been, since the first performance, considerably and advantageously shortened, and plays altogether more crisply and effectively. I must see it again ere I can do full justice to the alterations which have been made; but the play and the performers have been so unmercifully bantered in this week's *Punch* that I should say that "Odette" has a very fair chance, indeed, of enjoying a long run. They say in France that "le ridicule tue," but laughed-at things and people last long in this country. Mr. Tupper was laughed at for very many years, "Yet still his name is of account, And still his voice hath charms." Mr. Oscar Wilde was laughed at; but he is coming back soon, I hear, flushed with Pacific victories and ready for fresh triumphs in English "too too society." One of the very best ways of making anything popular among us is to deride it unsparingly; and the career of M. Sardou's play, "Engelshied" by the mysterious adapter, may be actually lengthened by Mr. Burnand's clever parody, "O Dette; or, Very Much Borrowed." But surely an apter title might have been suggested—"A New Way to Play Odette."

"Merry Doctor Brighton" tells me that Mrs. Langtry, improving in each fresh part she sustains, has achieved success in the attractive rôle of Hester Grazebrook, the heroine of Tom Taylor's play, "An Unequal Match." Many who admired the growing talent of this fascinating lady at the Haymarket will join me in wishing her similar triumphs throughout her provincial tour. G. A. S.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday—Thomas Boycott, M.D., F.R.S., manager, in the chair. The annual report of the committee of visitors for the year 1881, testifying to the continued prosperity and efficient management of the institution, was read and adopted. The real and funded property now amounts to above £85,400, entirely derived from the contributions and donations of the members. Fifty-two new members paid their admission fees in 1881. Sixty-two lectures and nineteen Friday evening discourses were given last year. The books and pamphlets presented in 1881 amounted to about 270 volumes; making, with 623 volumes (including periodicals bound) purchased by the managers, a total of 893 volumes added to the library in the year. Thanks were voted to the president, treasurer, and the honorary secretaries, Messrs. Warren De La Rue and William Bowman; to the committees of managers and visitors, and to the professors, for their valuable services to the institution during the past year. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected as officers for the ensuing year:—President, the Duke of Northumberland, D.C.L. LL.D.; treasurer, Mr. George Busk, F.R.S.; and secretary, Mr. William Bowman, LL.D. F.R.S.

A new railway, a section of the Swindon, Marlborough, and Andover line, from Grafton Station, in Wilts, to Andover Junction, in Hants, was opened on Monday; and the new branch of the North-Eastern Railway from Scarborough to Pickering, and thence to Whitby, was opened the same day.

Sir Edward Watkin, on behalf of the International Submarine Railway Company, has informed the Board of Trade that the work upon the Channel Tunnel will not be carried further seaward at present. Operations are, however, still going on at the approaches and within the limits of the private property owned by the company.

Mr. George Augustus Sala, rather unaccountably, bearing in mind his rare oratorical power and knowledge of Art, was not called upon by Sir Frederick Leighton to speak at the Royal Academy banquet. But Mr. Sala found his opportunity, and made good use of it on Tuesday evening. This distinguished journalist then delivered an instructive address in the Albert Hall at Nottingham, admirably calculated to incite the students at the Nottingham School of Art to persevere and succeed in the graceful study they have entered upon with a promise rewarded on the occasion by acceptable prizes. In one eloquent sentence Mr. Sala said:—"For himself he should like to see the whole kingdom covered with schools of design; he should like to see art not only in every gentleman's house, not only in public galleries, but also in the poor man's home—(hear, hear)—and, thanks to their illustrated newspapers, they had a great deal of art put in the poor man's home; and in the poor man's home now, in lieu of the vile colour and form in the pictures he could recollect forty years ago, they had forms of beauty and grace both in design and colour."

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Madame Albani's first appearance this season took place on Saturday evening, when, as Violetta in "La Traviata," the great artist sang with her accustomed success, especially in the brindisi, the duets with Alfredo and the elder Germont; and, above all, in the final dying scene. The levity of the opening scene was tempered by that natural grace and refinement which shine through all that this excellent artist does, while the passion and sentiment of the subsequent situations were very finely rendered. The cast included Signori Frapolli and Cotogni, in the important parts of the younger and the elder Germont.

The special announcement for this week was the début of Mlle. Stahl as Amneris in "Aida" on Thursday. Of this we must speak next week.

GERMAN OPERA IN LONDON.

At present we can merely record the promised opening of the performances of Wagner's Nibelungen Opera Dramas, announced for yesterday (Friday) evening, at Her Majesty's Theatre. We have more than once referred to the leading features of this scheme—as also to those of the representation of some of Wagner's dramatic works and other German operas at Drury Lane Theatre (under Herr Richter's conductorship), to begin on May 18.

"Das Rheingold" was the work to be given at Her Majesty's yesterday (Friday) evening, this being the introduction to the trilogy of "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Götterdämmerung," which are to follow, respectively, on May 6, 8, and 9, three repetitions of the Cylus being promised during the remainder of the month.

Herr Angelo Neumann has issued the following translation of a letter received from Madame Wagner:—"My husband asks me to tell you that he has considered for a long time before he sends to you the message, from sheer necessity, that he cannot come to London. He will be content if his strength be sufficient for his task in Bayreuth. In feeling convinced that he has given to you, dear Mr. Neumann, sufficient proof of his recognition of your admirable representations of his works, in order that you may not doubt that only necessity forces him to refuse your desire, he sends you through my medium his sincerest regards, to which I join the assurance of my high esteem.—COSSIMA WAGNER. Venice, April, 1882."

Madame Marie Roze has been engaged as the prima donna assoluta of the Carl Rosa Opera Company, and will make her début with this company immediately after the termination of her engagement at the Birmingham Musical Festival.

The Sacred Harmonic Society gave the last concert of the fiftieth season, and the final performance of the institution, yesterday (Friday) week, the occasion having derived special interest on this account, and from the active co-operation of Sir Michael Costa, who resumed the duties of conductor for the first time after his serious illness. The oratorio was Handel's "Solomon," the choruses of which were generally well sung, and the solos were efficiently rendered by Misses A. Williams and A. Vernon, Madame Patey, Mr. Guy, and Mr. Burgon. Mr. Willing was the organist, as usual. It is sad to think that this excellent society should die out, but it is to be hoped that the recent meeting of members may lead to its reorganisation.

The Bach Choir concert of last week included an impressive performance of the fine "Missa Brevis" of Bach, in A major, in which there is much grand writing, although the work is of comparatively small dimensions. The "Credo" from Palestrina's "Missa Papæ Marcelli," Mendelssohn's 98th psalm, the overture and third act of Gluck's "Armida," and Max Bruch's setting of a scene from "Odysseus" ("the banquet of the Phæacians"), made up a varied programme. The principal solo singers were Misses C. Elliott and Robertson, Madame Fasset, Mr. Kenningham, Mr. Kempton, and Mr. King. Mr. Otto Goldschmidt conducted. The fine singing of Miss Elliott in the music of Armida was a special feature of the evening.

Mr. Oscar Beringer's recital at St. James's Hall, last week, displayed his exceptional skill as a pianist in a selection of pieces by composers of the past and the present. Among other specialties were his fine rendering of Brahms's sonata in F minor, op. 5, and that of Liszt's "Concerto Pathétique" for two pianofortes, in association with that accomplished young pianiste, Miss Randegger. Vocal pieces were interspersed, and effectively sung by Mlle. Friedlander.

The opening of a new season at the Alexandra Palace, last Saturday afternoon, included Madame Christine Nilsson's fine singing in the soprano solos of Mr. W. Carter's cantata, "Placida," and of the "Inflammatus" in Rossini's "Stabat Mater." Both these works were well rendered, the other soloists in the first having been Madame Sterling, Mr. Lloyd, and Signor Poli; these, with the addition of Miss P. Winter (a promising young débutante) having all sung in the "Stabat." There was a good orchestra and chorus, Mr. W. Carter conducted, and the concert, together with miscellaneous entertainments before and afterwards, formed a very successful inauguration of Messrs. Jones and Barber's new season.

The series of "Symphony Concerts" directed by Mr. Charles Hallé opened well on Monday evening, when Beethoven's choral symphony was given with fine effect, especially in the orchestral portions. The difficult vocal solos were efficiently rendered by Miss A. Williams, Miss Orridge, Mr. V. Rigby, and Mr. Santley; and the choral parts were fairly well sung, considering their exceptional difficulty. Madame Sophie Menter played Rubinstein's third Pianoforte Concerto (in G) with brilliant execution; the remaining instrumental pieces having been Cherubini's overture to "Anacreon" and Brahms's variations for orchestra on a theme by Haydn. The programme was completed by the fine song, "Der Kriegerstolz," from Spohr's "Jessonda," effectively sung by Mr. Santley.

The South London Choral Association gave their eighth public concert at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, with a well-varied programme of choral and solo music.

The Richter concerts opened their fifth season, at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday evening, the date having been altered from May 5 in consequence of the performance of Wagner's Nibelungen opera-dramas beginning on that evening. The programme of the concert now referred to included Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, Rubinstein's fourth pianoforte concerto, and other specialties. Of the performances we must speak next week.

Herr Franke's excellent chamber concerts began a new series of six at the Marlborough Rooms on Tuesday afternoon; and Herren C. Weber and A. Kummer finished their course of four at the Royal Academy of Music on Wednesday evening. Among the concerts of the week were those of Mlle. Roselli (at Steinway Hall), Mr. George Gear (St. George's Hall), and M. Gustav Pradeau (at the Kensington Townhall).

Mr. Prout's new cantata, "Alfred"—a setting of text written by Mr. W. Grist—was produced with success at the

concert of the Borough of Hackney Choral Association on Monday evening, when the performance was conducted by the composer. There was a complete orchestra and sufficient chorus; the solo vocalists having been Miss A. Marriott, Mr. Shakespeare, and Mr. King. We shall doubtless hereafter have an opportunity of speaking further of the work.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, May 2.

Opening of the Summer Circus, opening of the Salon, opening of the Salon des Arts Décoratifs, opening of an exhibition at the Ecole des Beaux Arts of one hundred and fifty pictures of Gustave Courbet, opening of the Concert des Champs-Élysées, of the Cafés chantants, meeting of Parliament, first performance of Louise Michel's melodrama "Nadine," charity balls here, fêtes there, with what is the humble chronicler to begin his summary of the Parisian week? Happily, the criticism of the Salon has been entrusted to another pen, so that I have only to refer to the social aspect of the event. Varnishing day, as usual, was a pretext for a brilliant display of toilets and celebrities; and actresses, mondaines, gommeux, and literary people vied with each other in criticising the fragments of pictures that they saw between the moving maze of hats and feathers. Pierre de Chavannes's cartoon was pronounced to be grand; everybody asked why Bonnat had painted the portrait of the artist in a cellar illuminated with the electric light; nobody understood Manet's picture of the Folies Bergère; Carolus Duran's entombment was pronounced to be a clever pastiche; and Whistler's "Arrangement in black" had a majority of admirers. Then everybody went to breakfast at Ledoyen's, and so to the races at Longchamps, which were as brilliant as could be desired.

Parliament meets to-day after the Easter vacation. It appears that M. Gambetta intends to make the life of the present Cabinet miserable by systematic attacks both in the House and in the press. The members of the old Gambetta Cabinet—so short-lived—have turned journalists and founded a new morning journal, *La Réforme*, which is to support Gambetta. A grand newspaper campaign is being organised, and the ex-idol of Belleville is going to make a desperate effort to recover his former popularity.

The eminent chemist M. Pasteur was received at the French Academy on Thursday last. M. Pasteur, in a speech of no literary merit, took occasion of the panegyric of his predecessor, Littré, to attack the Comtist philosophy and to make a profession of spiritualist faith. M. Renan replied by a most ingenious and delicate profession of scepticism, and treated M. Pasteur very hardly indeed in the most exquisite and courteous language. As might have been expected, M. Pasteur was applauded for his principles and M. Renan for his wit.

Two important and scandalous affairs are now occupying the Parisian tribunal—one that of the Duchess de Chaulnes against her mother-in-law, the Duchess de Chevreuse, in which the Duchess de Chaulnes demands the restitution of her children, of whom she was deprived by a family council; the other the affair of the famous Union Générale. The hearing of both these cases will probably last some time. I mention them only for the sake of record. The examination of the proceedings of the Union Générale revealed some formidable details, as, for instance, this: the capital of the concern represented at the beginning 168 millions; the Union Générale speculated so immensely in its own stock that at a given date it had bought, at any price, 212 millions worth of its own scrip with the intention of selling it again at a rise! That such transactions should end badly was inevitable.

Calmann Lévy has published the first volume of the "Correspondence" of George Sand. The present instalment comprises letters from 1812 to 1836, when George Sand had already begun her literary career. The first half of the volume is dull, but the second half is very interesting.

Some curiosity may naturally be felt as to what kind of a play Louise Michel, the celebrated Communist, could write. "Nadine," the much-talked-of production of this eccentric fanatic, was produced on Saturday at the distant theatre of the Bouffes du Nord, in the presence of an audience composed of all the celebrities of journalism, clubs, and the *demi-monde*. The piece proved to be an ordinary melodrama, neither better nor worse than any other melodrama. A more noisy audience could not be imagined. From the beginning to the end the piece was received with laughter, cries of animals, orange-peel, and interruptions of all kinds; a phenomenon which has enabled the manager of the theatre to proclaim the piece of the eloquent *citoyenne* Louise Michel, *le plus grand succès du XIX siècle*. Flattering for Hugo, Dumas, Sardou, and the others! T. C.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE TREATY.

The treaty contracted between her Majesty the Queen and the reigning Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont for the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Albany was issued yesterday as a Parliamentary paper. It was signed on April 20, in London. Some of the particulars are already known through the Act of Parliament. In Article 2 her Majesty engages that Prince Leopold shall secure to the Duchess the annual sum of £1500, to be paid half yearly to her Serene Highness for her sole and separate use. By Article 3 the Duchess of Albany is assured of receiving £6000 a year in the event of her becoming a widow; while in Article 4 the reigning Prince of Pyrmont engages to deliver, within four weeks of the marriage, a dowry of 100,000 marks, or £5000, to be held in trusts, to be expressed in a separate instrument. His Serene Highness further engages to provide the Princess with "princely apparel, jewels, and an outfit suitable to a Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont." By Article 5 Princess Helen renounces, in consideration of an existing contract with Prussia in favour of the said State, all possibly arising right of hereditary succession to the Principality of Pyrmont after her marriage by a special document, which will be confirmed by the signature of the Duke of Albany.

A Dundee correspondent of the *Globe* states that Sir Allan Young has chartered the steamer *Hope*, of Peterhead, for the expedition to be sent in search of Mr. Leigh-Smith's exploring party, whose vessel, the *Eira*, is supposed to be beset amongst the ice about Franz Josephland or Nova Zembla. The *Hope* is of 300 tons register, with engines of 70-horse power. She will proceed at once to London to be equipped, and the expedition it is expected will be commanded by Captain Markham.

An international competitive exhibition of ships' models was opened on Tuesday afternoon, at Fishmongers' Hall, by the Duke of Edinburgh, who was presented with an address and the freedom of the company. At a luncheon subsequent to the opening ceremony, his Royal Highness described the exhibition as one of the most interesting collections of models ever brought together, and paid a warm tribute to the exertions of the Shipwrights' Company in bringing it together.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

When the excitement consequent on the decision of the Two Thousand was over, matters became very dull again at Newmarket last week, for the Thursday's card was a very poor one, and only attracted a small company to the heath, though there was a great improvement in the weather. In spite of the moderate nature of her previous performances, Belle Henriette started a great favourite for the First Spring Two-Year-Old Stakes, and won so easily that the eleven who finished behind her must be moderate indeed. Exile II. (7 st. 9 lb.), who carried 4 lb. overweight to enable Wood to ride him, had little difficulty in winning the April Handicap, and as Golden Eye (8 st. 12 lb.) was never "in it," he must be pretty speedy. A field of a dozen contested the newly-instituted Stud Produce Stakes. Lady Brooks, who disappointed her backers at Thirsk the other day, being once more made favourite. She was out of it a long way from home, and eventually Songless, a smart-looking little daughter of Balfe and Teardrop, won, after a hard struggle with Highland Chief, who is a son of Hampton. On Friday, the Gardenia filly had only one to beat for a two-year-old race over the Rous Course; and, after two more races of only passing interest had been decided, the numbers of the runners for the One Thousand Guineas were hoisted. The field for this race promised, at one time, to be of unusual strength; but accident and illness have sadly thinned the ranks of our crack fillies, and only six starters could be got together. In 1875—Spinaway's year—there were the same number of runners; but, with that exception, we must go back to 1859 to find so small a field. Of course it did not look as though Shotover could be beaten, and, at last, as much as 4 to 1 was laid on her. St. Marguerite and Nellie had a few friends at 10 to 1; but nothing except these three daughters of Hermit was backed for a shilling. Shotover did not go by any means so freely and well as she had done on the Wednesday; and, some distance from home, it was noticed that Cannon was by no means comfortable on her. She was running head and head with St. Marguerite near the rails on the Stand side of the course, whilst Nellie, wide of the pair, was in the centre. The finish was desperately close and severe, and Fordham quite thought that he had won on Nellie; but when the numbers were hoisted it was found that St. Marguerite had beaten the favourite by a neck, whilst Nellie was a head behind Shotover. Granted that Shotover beat a very bad lot in the Two Thousand, and was none the better for her gallop through the heavy ground, still St. Marguerite's running behind Paragon and Zeus in the Craven week was so miserably bad, that the complete reversal of the form is perfectly astounding. This is the first good race Mr. Crawford has won this year, and we need hardly state that St. Marguerite is own sister to Thebais, who secured this same event last season. Of course there was another change in the Derby betting, Shotover being relegated to a comparatively long price; and, as Barbe Bleue is said to be a certain runner in the French Derby, the Epsom event looks like being a match between Bruce and Kingdom. Proceedings wound up with a T.Y.C. match between Alfonso and Pebble, in which the odds laid on the former were cleverly upset.

Every effort—and a great many have been made—to restore the ancient Chester Meeting to its former importance has signally failed; and, though there was a fair number of spectators on the Roodee on Tuesday, many prominent south-country followers of racing preferred to patronise the Windsor gathering. Brotherhood easily upset the odds laid on the English Tower and Sword for the Grosvenor Trial Stakes; and then Camilla, a speedy daughter of Macaroni and Feronia, just managed to secure the Mostyn Stakes, though she was lying away to nothing at the finish. Archer won the last four races on the card, two of them for the Duke of Westminster; and though Petticoat was not so good a favourite as Maria in the Stamford Plate, she had little trouble in conceding a stone, and never ought to have succumbed to Pebble at the Craven Meeting. On Wednesday, Camilla had an easy victory in the Badminton Plate, and as she also conceded 14 lb. to Maria, the Duke of Westminster's filly must be very moderate. This year has been remarkable for the very small fields that have contested important races, and it is nearly fifty years ago since the starters for the Chester Cup numbered so few as seven. Retreat (8 st. 11 lb.) and Brown Bess (7 st. 8 lb.) were the only ones backed with much spirit; but Prudhomme (8 st. 4 lb.), who was second last year, proved the winner, after a good race with Pilgrim (7 st. 11 lb.), the pair having the finish to themselves.

On Monday Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, and Edward Trickett, of Sydney, sculled from Putney to Mortlake for £1000 and the championship of the world. There was, perhaps, the best attendance of spectators that we have ever seen at any professional match on the Thames; but they must have been tempted there mainly by the beautiful weather, and not by the expectation of seeing anything of a race, for we doubt if a dozen people altogether believed that—bar accident—Trickett had the remotest chance of success. Odds of 5 and 6 to 1 against him found very few takers prior to the start, and before the men had gone a couple of hundred yards, 20 to 1 could have been had for the asking. There never was, indeed, a semblance of a race, and it would be quite useless to attempt any detailed account of the procession over the course. Hanlan paddled along four or five lengths in front, stopping now and again to acknowledge the applause he received from the crowds assembled at various favourite points, to bale his boat out, &c., and eventually won by a quarter of a mile. As soon as he had passed the winning-post, he whipped round and sculled back to meet Trickett, to whom he gave a short start in the last hundred yards, and then beat him by a length or so. The champion has to meet Wallace Ross in Canada towards the end of next month, and if he defeats him, as he seems certain to do, he can scarcely hope to find any one else bold enough to encounter him.

Heavy rain and a perfect hurricane of wind quite spoilt the Second Spring Meeting of the London Athletic Club on Saturday, as it was impossible for any one to accomplish fast times under such adverse conditions. The grand tricycle meet at Barnes was also a failure from similar reasons, but another will be held at an early date. On Monday, W. G. George won the Ten Miles Challenge Cup at the Moseley Harriers sports by rather over half a mile. He covered the distance in the magnificent time of 52 min. 56½ sec., which beats the previous best on record by no less than 1 min. 37½ sec.

The Australian cricketers, who are going to play a series of matches in England during the present season, arrived on Wednesday.

A Parliamentary return shows the costs of the eight election commissions, from which it would appear that Macclesfield was the most expensive, with a total of £5064. Gloucester comes next with £4161; Oxford following, with £3781; Chester, with £3352; Boston, with £2760; Knaresborough, with £2258; Sandwich, with £2139; and Canterbury, bringing up the rear, with £1727.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Party antagonism has led to the initiation of another great change in Ireland. Mr. W. H. Smith's notice of motion in favour of encouraging peasant proprietorships, and the preliminary report of the Lords' Committee on the Land Act recommending the State to take up the benevolent position of a huge Building Society to enable Irish tenants to purchase their holdings, have in all probability had the effect of forcing the hands of the Government. Be that as it may, the grave and weighty announcements the Ministry had to make to Parliament on Tuesday brought about gatherings in both Houses equalling in interest the similar scenes witnessed when the late Government had to acknowledge the resignation of the Earl of Derby and the Earl of Carnarvon.

It was noticeable on Tuesday that the right hon. gentlemen who lead the Opposition, and a goodly number of Irish members, made a strategic movement from the Lower to the Upper House, the former privileged Privy Councillors clustering with a certain picturesque suggestiveness round the Throne, and the latter crowding the galleries, the aim of all being to hear the earliest Ministerial statement with regard to the official changes determined on in Ireland. Earl Granville, fresh from Windsor, rose with habitual urbanity to reply to the Marquis of Salisbury's questions. Approaching the table with an ease suggestive of the neat preparatory movements of an adroit boxer, the noble Earl first banteringly remonstrated with the late Foreign Secretary for springing upon him so many questions the previous day. Lord Granville displayed accustomed tact in making his revelations. There was perfect courtesy in the tribute paid to Earl Cowper, who had actually resigned some weeks ago, but left it to Mr. Gladstone to settle the most convenient date on which he should surrender the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. "Painful" was it to the noble Earl to have to add that Mr. Forster had resigned the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland. Her Majesty had been advised to appoint as Lord Cowper's successor Earl Spencer, who would retain his seat in the Cabinet and the office of Lord President of the Council, the duties of which, however, would be performed by Lord Carlisle, the Lord Privy Seal. Earl Granville added that the Government did not at present intend to renew the "Protection of Life and Property Act"—better known as the Coercion Act—but had under consideration a measure to strengthen in Ireland the hands of Justice, and guard property and person more efficaciously. The three members imprisoned—Messrs. Parnell, O'Kelly, and Dillon—would be released from Kilmaham; and the cases of the other "suspects" would be carefully weighed. As for the needed revision of the Land Act, the Government hoped soon to be in a position to define their proposals with regard to arrears of rent, and an amendment of the Bright clauses. Ere these important items could be digested, the members of the Lower House made haste back to their own Chamber to listen to the same tale as told by the Prime Minister.

Earlier in the afternoon, shortly after the House of Commons met at two o'clock, in accordance with the new rule for Tuesdays, it fortuitously happened that one of the closing acts of Mr. Forster as Minister for Ireland was to make it absolutely clear, in answer to a question from Mr. Sexton, that Lord Cowper had formally reproved Inspector Smith for the indefensible clause in his circular to the constabulary force told off for the protection of Mr. Clifford Lloyd—the mischievous clause exonerating the constabulary from blame if they should happen to shoot an innocent man. Thereafter, the right hon. member for Bradford voted with the Government in the division against Mr. Lewis's motion for a new writ for Wigan, which was negatived on account of Wigan's peccadilloes on the score of bribery by 220 to 142 votes. But Mr. Forster was not in his place when, in an overcrowded House, and with the Duke of Cambridge and the Marquis of Salisbury conspicuous among the peers who looked down upon the thronged benches, Mr. Gladstone, in a marked tone of regret, fulfilled an unpalatable duty in an unexceptionable manner. The Prime Minister confirmed the explicit statement of the Foreign Secretary in "another place" that Earl Cowper had not resigned because of any difference of opinion with regard to Ministerial policy on Irish affairs. In similar terms did Mr. Gladstone refer to Earl Spencer as the new Viceroy; and to the release of the incarcerated Irish members. The consequent secession from the Ministry of Mr. Forster was alluded to in a sentence of high praise to the late Secretary for Ireland, who had discharged his onerous duties, the Premier said emphatically, "with such unwearied diligence, with such marked ability, and with such unfailing patriotism." Mr. Gladstone's explanation was received with some astonishment by the Opposition, and was subjected to more or less lively criticism by Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Chaplain, and Mr. Plunket, neat couplets being delivered by the latter two at the heads of the Ministry, who later received an acrid fire in the rear from Mr. Goschen, who, still shut out from the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, presumably found the rôle of "candid friend" congenial to him. But when Mr. Gibson, with more loudness than reason, attacked the Government, the Marquis of Hartington in a few vigorous and straightforward sentences warded off the blows with his usual good sense and cool judgment. It may be observed that Mr. Sexton, whose loyalty to his cause and resource as a debater have won for him general respect, was the chief mouthpiece of the Home Rulers in thanking Mr. Gladstone for the promise of substantial reforms in the Irish Land Act.

These changes in the Irish Executive are so engrossing that other questions appear insignificant by their side. The Session is three months old. Yet not a single bill of importance mentioned in the Queen's Speech has been introduced. Nor has a single proposal of the Government with regard to the reform of Procedure been agreed to. On Monday, after another evening devoted to the discussion, which brought up Mr. Bright with an acceptably clear speech on the Closure, which has become a sad necessity in the Lower House, a large majority—220 against 164—negatived Mr. O'Donnell's amendment, the purport of which was to make it obligatory on a Minister to prompt the Speaker before he could ask the House whether it was its pleasure to close a debate.

Mr. Forster was on Wednesday observed in close conversation with Mr. Bright on the Treasury bench; and the pending changes manifestly still occupied the attention of the House, albeit a Scottish Board Schools Bill for the protection of teachers from sudden dismissal was under consideration. On the promise of Mr. Mundella to facilitate the passing of a more effective bill this Session, Sir H. Maxwell withdrew his measure; and the rest of the afternoon was taken up with Mr. Stanhope's Church Patronage Bill, which was talked out.

The total amount realised by the ten-days' sale of the second portion of the Sunderland Library was £9376; the amount of the first ten-days' sale having been £19,377.

THE MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

FIRST NOTICE.

Macmillan for this month has several interesting contributions, but the only very striking one is the further instalment of Mr. Julian Hawthorne's "Fortune's Fool." Utterly impossible as a story, and by no means free from affectation in its mysticism, this curious tale undoubtedly displays something of a seer's insight into the more mysterious workings of human nature, and such a power of exciting and controlling attention as has never been manifested in the author's previous writings. "A Little Pilgrim," a parable of the other life, is full of tenderness and spiritual beauty. Professor Jenkin supplements Professor Bell's not very interesting notes on Mrs. Siddons by some excellent remarks on the principles of acting, and the brightening prospects of the stage; and Lady Barker contributes a picturesque account of a visit to the lonely but peopled African islet of Rodrigues. Mr. Tylor controverts some of Mr. Herbert Spencer's views on hereditary customs, with the addition of many curious observations; and an anonymous writer contributes a very weighty warning of the danger which this country always runs of a sudden surprise from foreign nations, supposing that negligence on our part rendered such an undertaking practicable.

Blackwood has two especially remarkable papers. One is an analysis of a recent American novel entitled "Democracy," painting the corruption of public life at Washington in very lively colours, which, however, a moderate acquaintance with American politics shows to be caricatured in some respects at any rate. The other is a discussion, in whose vehemence and animation we seem to recognise the voice of a very eloquent æsthetic writer, of Mozart's claims to be regarded as the special representative of the German nationality in music. Oulibicheff's view that Mozart was a romanticist in music is controverted, and he is pronounced "the culminating product of that great musical life of the eighteenth century which was absolutely and essentially Italian." "Across the Yellow Sea" is a very delightful bit of travel, and "The State of Art in England" contains some sensible remarks. The number concludes with an obituary notice of the late Colonel Lockhart, author of "Fair to See," a great loss to the magazine and to the public.

Two generals of high reputation—Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir E. Hamley—add, in the *Nineteenth Century*, their testimony to the authority of those who have protested against the Channel Tunnel for military reasons. Their dissuasion will hardly be balanced in public opinion by the counter-protest of M. Reinach, who is as scandalised that France should be thought capable of a treacherous surprise as though Tunis had never been occupied and no French Government had ever perpetrated a *coup d'état*. It would have been better if Mr. Arnold's essay on American culture, or the absence of it, had been deferred until he had visited the States. It would then have acquired the geniality especially requisite for the inoffensive communication of unpleasant truth. In substance Mr. Arnold is, no doubt, right; his manner might be amended, and is sometimes calculated to defeat his own very laudable object of enforcing an improved secondary education upon the United States. If Oxford professors are supercilious, Americans are susceptible. Lord Brabourne gives vigorous expression to the doubts and apprehensions of moderate Liberals, as Mr. Guinness Rogers does to the confidence of the more advanced section, who can detect no symptom of a waning of Mr. Gladstone's popularity in the country. The gem of the number is Dr. Jessopp's "Arcady of our Grandfathers," a most picturesque—in some respects pleasing, in others painful—delineation of the life of agricultural England in the early years of this century, derived in many particulars from the lips of aged relics of the past.

The most attractive contribution to *The Century* is Carlyle's Irish diary of 1849, not so much on account of Ireland as of Carlyle. It displays his incisiveness, graphic power, occasional discourtesy, impatience of bores and humbugs, and generally prompt recognition of worth and service. Mr. Lowell is the subject of a fine engraved portrait and a fair critical essay. A Jewess answers the Russian lady's extenuation of the Jewish persecution in Russia; and Mrs. Mitchell contributes another delightful and beautifully illustrated paper on Greek sculpture, treating of its post-Alexandrian or naturalistic period. "The *Atlantic Monthly* is especially interesting for "Mad River," Longfellow's last poem, which, if in some degree an echo of the song in Tennyson's "Brook," is still most delightful for buoyancy of style and felicity of expression, and wonderfully vigorous for such a veteran. Mr. Thomas Hardy begins a new novel, "Two on a Tower," which promises well. There are also excellent papers on "The Arrival of Man in Europe," "The Evolution of Magic," and the recent financial panic in France. *Harper* has beautifully illustrated papers on "Spanish Vistas" and "Northern Michigan," with others abundantly strewn with portraits of Austrian musicians and London poets—the latter including portraits of Messrs. Gosse, Lang, Marston, and others whose features have not previously been made familiar to the public.

Temple Bar contains one very brilliant paper—"George Sand in Berry," where extracts from the great writer's own "Promenades" and eloquent sentiment of the English author's own composition combine to produce a singularly attractive essay. "Madame Malibran's Marriage" tells how the great singer was victimised by her unworthy father; and there is much amusing matter in the reminiscences of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. *London Society* has several entertaining contributions, especially "Lady Students at Cambridge," and "The Lost Arts of Conversation and Letter-Writing."

At Tuesday's meeting of the Council of the Central Chamber of Agriculture it was resolved, upon the motion of Earl Fortescue, to request the Ministry to bring in a bill during this Session on local government and taxation, in order that the country might have an opportunity of considering its provisions during the recess.

At the recent Naval and Submarine Exhibition in the Agricultural Hall, Mr. Richard Roper, of New-croft, S.E., gained the first prize of one hundred guineas for his self-launching bridge life-raft, "as affording the readiest means, in case of shipwreck, of saving collectively a large number of persons and supporting them above water for a lengthened period;" and Messrs. J. and A. W. Birt the fifty-guinea prize "for their contrivances of cork mattresses, hammocks, cushions, seats, &c., for supporting individually persons in the water till further assistance can be rendered."

The Registrar-General reports that 2490 births and 1520 deaths were registered in London last week. The deaths included 16 from smallpox, 57 from measles, 32 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, 129 from whooping-cough, 15 from enteric fever, 14 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and not one either from typhus, simple continued fever, or simple cholera. A carman died in the Hackney Workhouse Infirmary on April 22 from "senile decay," whose age was stated to be one hundred years. In Greater London 3121 births and 1828 deaths were registered.

T H E R O Y A L W E D D I N G .



THE BRIDEGROOM'S PROCESSION TO THE ALTAR.



THE NEWLY MARRIED PAIR LEAVING THE CHAPEL.

T H E R O Y A L W E D D I N G .



ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF ALBANY AT CLAREMONT.

NEW HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH STAGE.

The strong interest now taken in the stage and all dramatic matters could not be better illustrated than in the steady increase of theatrical books and histories. For a very long time in the immediate memory of most modern playgoers they were a perfect drug in the market. Relatively speaking, America took more interest in dramatic literature than England, and all scarce editions, illustrated books and rare prints found their way to the other side of the Atlantic. Such valuable collections as those made by the late Mr. Lacy, of the Strand, which never ought to have been scattered, were bought up by our American cousins, and of all known arts that of the drama has been more written about in newspapers but less preserved than any other. There was a time when the published criti-

cisms of Hazlitt and Charles Lamb commanded a ready sale, and it has been assumed in consequence that the art of dramatic criticism has been lost since that date. Leigh Hunt's collected criticisms from the *Examiner* is so rare a book that few theatrical libraries possess it; Professor Morley's *Journal of a Playgoer* is out of print, and is comparatively valueless on account of the absence of an index; that fine compendium of modern criticism known as "Actors and Acting" does not contain a tenth part of the dramatic essays of George Henry Lewes; and writers like John Oxenford, Shirley Brooks, and Frederick Tomlins are buried for ever in the files of innumerable newspapers. The time will come when interest will be taken in thoughtful, analytical criticism, united or not to the pictures of contemporary performers. Meanwhile, it is encouraging to find a revived interest in the

History of the Stage as told by means of official record, accurate description, and enlivening anecdote. Our Histories of the Stage are few and far between. They are not consecutive, and are, for the most part, dull. Dibden's History is a dreary book; Geneste, who begins at 1600 and ends at 1830, is invaluable in its way but clumsily done, and a mere boiling down of collected facts and scraps from playbills exhaustively ransacked; Dr. Doran, a far more entertaining and lively author, in his annals of the stage called "Their Majesties' Servants," only takes up the period embraced between the reigns of Thomas Betterton and Edmund Kean; authors of research and literary skill like Mr. Dutton Cook, Mr. Sutherland Edwards, and others, have contented themselves with reprinting their magazine articles in handy and appropriate form; and men

of wide experience in the old and new schools of dramatic art, whose memories are green and healthy, such as Mr. E. L. Blanchard, Mr. George Augustus Sala, and Mr. Edmund Yates, remain silent on the stage's history between Edmund Kean and Henry Irving—an invaluable period of transition. The most industrious, as he is the most capable of stage historians is Mr. Percy Fitzgerald. He has already contributed to our theatrical bookshelves a life of Garrick; the lives of the Kembles; the principles of comedy and dramatic effect; the world behind the scenes; a romance of the English stage; and the life and adventures of Alexandre Dumas. By far the most important contribution of Mr. Fitzgerald to dramatic literature is his *New History of the English Stage*, 2 vols. (Tinsley Brothers), which begins boldly at the Restoration, and takes us to the liberty of the theatres from the thralldom of the patent houses, when the great dramatic revival began that has had such encouraging results. It can scarcely be believed, though it is perfectly true, as pointed out by Mr. Moy Thomas the other day, that as late as 1866 there were managers as experienced as Mr. Benjamin Webster casting a loving look back at the old protectionist days of Covent Garden and Drury Lane, and regarding the growth of amusement as the curse and degeneracy of art. Now that London teems with theatres, and they seem to spring up like mushrooms in the night, it is right that playgoers should be made acquainted by documentary evidence of the state of things that existed before liberty was acquired. For this purpose no more accurate guide can be found than Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, who has gone into the subject in a most workman-like fashion, and has produced a book of double value—an interesting romance and a book of abiding record. Take only one instance of the value of documentary evidence on matters of everyday notoriety. Every Twelfth Night we read of the cutting of Baddeley's cake at Drury Lane, and of the solemn fulfilment of the old actor's serious injunction. Mr. James Fernandez, of the Drury Lane Fund, little knew, when he was cutting Baddeley's cake this year, that by partaking of it in the saloon instead of the "great green-room" Baddeley's will was frustrated; and there is no evidence whatever that the intentions of the founder of the feast and of the Moulsey almshouses have ever been carried out in the matter of his vindictive letter against his poor wife which his executors were told "to publish every year." A man who leaves his fortune to "Mrs. Catherine Strickland, generally called and known by the name of Mrs. Baddeley," and directs that his wretched wife shall be lampooned to eternity, must have carried hatred to the grave with a vengeance. He must have been a vain, mean-spirited fellow, and to have been as anxious to advertise his cheap generosity in the green-room as to perpetuate his wretched attack on his wife originally published in the *General Advertiser* of 1790, in order to prevent the world from "looking on his conduct in the villainous point of view as set forth in certain books and pamphlets." What has posterity to do with the vulgar squabbles of Mr. and Mrs. Baddeley? Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's book is a handsome present to every student of dramatic art, and it will live as a text-book.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

Captain Cecchi, the intrepid African traveller, who has just returned, has had the honour of being received in private audience by King Humbert and Queen Margherita, and by His Holiness the Pope.

On Tuesday the Senate continued the debate on the bill for voting by large constituencies; and the Chamber of Deputies began the discussion of the Treaty of Commerce with France.

A telegram from the *Daily News* correspondent in Rome states that the city is excited about a scandal of an unprecedented nature. On Sunday evening, as the Minister of Public Instruction was looking at the excavations at the Pantheon, Professor Sbarbaro, a learned writer on international law but a most erratic man, spat in his face. The professor was arrested, and his trial is looked forward to with interest.

GERMANY.

A review took place at Wiesbaden on Thursday week. The Emperor William, with a brilliant suite of more than a hundred officers, including many generals, walked down the line of troops, and remained on foot an hour. The Emperor returned to Berlin on Monday morning, and in the afternoon received Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador to France, who had just returned from visiting Prince Bismarck. Tuesday being the anniversary of the battle of Gross-Görschen, the Emperor went out to Potsdam and held his customary yearly inspection of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, which won great distinction by its valour at the battle in question.

The ball given on Thursday week at the British Embassy, Berlin, in honour of the marriage of the Duke of Albany, was attended by the Crown Prince and Princess, all the members of the Royal family, and the Diplomatic Body. Altogether, about 300 invitations were issued.

On Thursday week the extraordinary Session of the German Parliament was opened, the speech from the throne being read by Herr von Boetticher, Secretary of State. The Emperor declared himself justified in feeling confident in the continuance of pacific and friendly relations with the other Powers. At the conclusion, three cheers were given for the Emperor.

The Upper House of the Prussian Diet has adopted the Ecclesiastical Bill as proposed by a majority of more than two thirds.

Last Saturday the trial-trip took place on a new electric railway in Berlin, and it was a complete success.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The joint sitting of the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations have adopted the reduction of 2,000,000 fl. made by the Hungarian Delegation in the vote of credit demanded for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Finance Minister of Austria and Hungary, Herr von Szlavy, has tendered his resignation, and Herr von Kallay, who provisionally acted as Premier after Baron Haymerle's death, succeeds him. The cause of the resignation is that the Hungarian Government is anxious to have Bosnia governed by a civil administration, whilst Austria means to govern the province by military authority, in the old frontier style. Herr von Szlavy had acted against his own convictions in undertaking the administration of Bosnia whilst he was a firm opponent of the occupation.

The official account given of the encounter between the Austrian troops and the Crivosian insurgents last Saturday states that the insurgents were dispersed, and that the Austrian loss was one man slightly wounded.

RUSSIA.

Lieutenant Dauenhauser, with three seamen of the *Jeannette*, arrived at St. Petersburg on Monday. All the party appear in good bodily health, but the seaman Cole is completely out of his mind, and at times he becomes almost unmanageable. Dauenhauser suffers from weakness of sight, and has to keep himself as much as possible in the dark. The

party have received the congratulations of the Minister of the Navy, and on Monday night the American Lieutenant dined at the German Embassy. Lieutenant Dauenhauser and the naturalist Newcomb were received on Tuesday by the Emperor and Empress at Gatchina in an audience of half an hour's duration. On Wednesday they were received by the Grand Duke Alexis.

Extraordinary measures of public safety have been decreed for the military government of Nicolajeff and Sebastopol. The Ministry of War is stated to be about to erect new forts at Warsaw and other towns.

Another supposed plot to blow up the Kremlin at Moscow during the coronation proceedings have been discovered. An offer to illuminate the building with the electric light led to the discovery; and several peasants' caps were found filled with explosives. These, it is supposed, were to be thrown into the air in greeting the Emperor.

A trial, lasting six weeks, of persons accused of embezzlement to the prejudice of the State has just concluded at St. Petersburg. Four of the prisoners, one of whom was a councillor of State, were sentenced to deprivation of their rank as members of the nobility and to exile. They are, moreover, to make good their defalcations. The other prisoners were acquitted.

Jewish emigrants continue to leave Russia almost daily, and the corn trade, which was mostly in the hands of Israelites, is drifting into a condition of confusion and disorder. In Southern Russia also the landowners are beginning to feel the consequences of the expulsion of the Jews.

TURKEY.

Said Pasha, the Premier, has been dismissed by the Sultan, and Abdurrahman Pasha, formerly Governor of Bagdad, has been appointed his successor.

A new Ministerial Department has been created by the Sultan, of which Said Pasha has been appointed head, for carrying out reforms in Asia Minor and Eastern Roumelia.

AMERICA.

The Senate has passed the Anti-Chinese Bill substantially in the form in which it was sent up from the House of Representatives. The Bill excludes Chinese immigration for ten years, beginning ninety days after the law is passed. An Anti-Chinese Convention sitting at San Francisco, composed of delegates from trade assemblies, has adopted a programme aiming at the removal of the Chinese by force if necessary.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Mr. Alphonso Taft as United States Minister to Austria, and Mr. William L. Dayton as United States Minister to the Netherlands.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, the essayist and philosophical writer, died at Concord, Massachusetts, on Thursday week, aged nearly seventy-nine years. His remains were laid to rest on Sunday in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, near the graves of two of his best friends, Hawthorne and Thoreau. An unfinished MS. of a romance lay upon the coffin while it was carried from the Unitarian Church to the Cemetery. We give in the present issue a portrait and a memoir of Mr. Emerson.

Seventeen thousand nine hundred and eighty-four emigrants arrived at New York last week. Skilled labour is in great demand, and most of the emigrants leave New York immediately for situations already obtained in the West or South.

The population of the city of New York, according to the tenth Census, has been arranged in tabular form by a clerk in the Census office, in wards, by sex, nativity, colour, and age. Of the total there were born in Ireland, 198,593 white and one coloured; in Germany, 163,462 white and twenty coloured; over one third of the entire population of the city.

The *New York Times* publishes an elaborate review of the condition of the American crops, embracing over 1500 reports covering the entire country. They show generally that the condition is good, promising, upon the whole, an abundant harvest.

Attempts have been made to kill Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Cyrus Field by means of explosives. Infernal machines addressed to these two gentlemen were sent through the post, but one exploded in transit, and the official in charge at once returned with them. The packets had been left at the New York General Post Office. A third infernal machine has been found placed in a house where it was supposed Mr. Walling, the superintendent of police, resided. The machine exploded, but did little damage. The Socialists are believed to be concerned in the matter. Mr. Walling had prohibited a parade which they wished to hold on Sunday, such a demonstration being contrary to law.

The Government have sent out additional troops to suppress the Indian outbreak.

CANADA.

The Senate has adopted the Address to the Queen on the Irish question previously passed by the Dominion House of Commons.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec has given his assent to a bill authorising the sale of the western section of the Quebec, Montreal, and Ottawa Occidental Railway to the Pacific syndicate.

The Manitoba Legislature was opened yesterday week by the Lieutenant-Governor, who, in his speech on the occasion, congratulated the province on the abundant harvest, and expressed gratification at the Queen's escape from assassination.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

In the Cape Legislative Council a resolution has been adopted by 14 votes to 6 advocating the abandonment of Basutoland by the Cape Government, and calling upon the Imperial Government to resume the responsibility of the administration of that country.

AUSTRALIA.

The Victoria Parliament was opened on April 25 by the Marquis of Normanby, the Governor, who in his speech on the occasion stated that the revenue of the colony had increased, and that a portion of the deficit for the last financial year had been extinguished. His Excellency also announced the introduction of several bills, none of which are, however, of particular importance.

The Arab tribes in the south of Tunis continue to make submission to the French authorities.

Roumelia has paid the balance of the tribute due to the Porte for 1880, as well as a first instalment of £5000 towards that of 1881.

A telegram from Hong-Kong states that the French have taken possession of the capital of Tongking, after a bombardment lasting two hours.

Great distress is reported to prevail on the coast of Labrador. In some places the inhabitants are said to be on the verge of starvation.

From the West Coast of Africa news has arrived of a sanguinary encounter between the natives of New Calabar and the followers of Oko Jumbo, which it was feared would develop into a war of wholesale carnage. Meanwhile trade in Bonny and New Calabar is at a standstill.

There have been tremendous snowstorms in the Alps. The Simplon is quite impassable, and the mail service has had to be suspended. An earthquake shock was felt in the Canton of Valais on Friday.

A French scientific expedition in the south of Algeria, under the escort of two companies of the Foreign Legion, has been attacked by a large body of natives, and the Europeans lost fifty killed and wounded, and all the provisions.

Lord Mayo sailed on Thursday week from the Mersey for Loanda, accompanied by Mr. Johnstone, on behalf of the Geographical Society. His Lordship intends going to Mossamedes to hunt elephants and other large game, and will be at least nine months away from England.

The Egyptian court-martial on the officers implicated in the plot against Arabi Pasha have sentenced Osman Pasha, Rifki, and thirty-nine other officers to degradation from their rank and exile to the Soudan. Ratib Pasha, who has escaped, is also degraded. The Khedive refused to confirm the sentence before seeing the minutes of the proceedings.

THE COURT.

The wedding festivities of our Royal family were brought to a painfully sudden conclusion in consequence of the lamentable death on Sunday morning of Princess Marie, wife of Prince William of Wurtemberg, the Heir Apparent, and eldest sister of the Duchess of Albany and of the Queen of the Netherlands. The bereaved parents, Prince and Princess Waldeck-Pyrmont, accompanied by Princess Elizabeth and the Hereditary Prince of Waldeck, left Buckingham Palace, immediately upon receipt of the mournful news, for Dover, en route for Germany. The King and Queen of the Netherlands left town on Monday, on their return to Holland, the reception of his Majesty by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Tuesday having been set aside owing to the family affliction; but the King received a deputation from the Corporation at Buckingham Palace before his departure; and also a deputation from the Shipwrights' Company, who presented him with the honorary freedom of that guild. Princess Beatrice came from Windsor to take leave of the Queen of the Netherlands; and their Majesties were met at Victoria Station by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Louise of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, to take leave. The King and Queen travelled by special train to Queenborough, whence they embarked on board the Dutch Royal yacht *Valk* for Flushing.

The Queen drove to Clarendon on Monday to pay a visit of condolence to her new daughter-in-law, the Duchess of Albany, returning to Windsor in the evening. This day was also the thirty-second anniversary of the Duke of Connaught's birthday. His Royal Highness and the Duchess returned with Princess Beatrice to the castle from town. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, Princess Victoria of Hesse, the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady Adela Larking, Lord Ribblesdale, and the Knight of Kerry.

Earl Granville had an audience of the Queen on Tuesday, and on Wednesday her Majesty held a Council. Her Majesty goes to Epping Forest to-day (Saturday).

The first State Ball at Buckingham Palace is fixed for the 17th, and the first State Concert for the 26th.

The Queen sent a wreath to be placed on the grave at Highgate cemetery of Mrs. Lilly, who died last week in her ninety-second year. She had attended as monthly nurse at the birth of all her Majesty's children.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

At the dinner given by the Prince and Princess of Wales to the King and Queen of the Netherlands yesterday week, at Marlborough House, covers were laid for forty-two; the Royal circle who met their Majesties including the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The band of the Royal Horse Guards played during dinner. At the large evening party afterwards were present the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, the Reigning Prince and Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Hereditary Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Prince of Benthaim and Steinfurt. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz were unable to accept their Royal Highnesses' invitation. An interchange of visits was made on Saturday between the various Royal personages in town, the Prince dining, as usual, at the Royal Academy banquet. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service, and Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha dined with them. The Princess and the Crown Prince of Denmark went to the Comedy Theatre on Tuesday evening.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales arrived at Damascus last Saturday. Their Royal Highnesses entertained the Governor and the Military Commandant at Damascus at dinner, and on Sunday they dined with the Governor at the house of Said Pasha, a distinguished resident in Damascus. The Princes left on Tuesday for Baalbec.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided yesterday week at a banquet given to Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New South Wales, at Willis's Rooms. His Royal Highness presided on Tuesday at the inauguration of the International Competitive Exhibition of Ship Models at Fishmongers' Hall, which has been organised by the Shipwrights' Company. The Duke and Duchess went to the Olympic Theatre in the evening.

The Duke of Cambridge went to Kingston-on-Thames on May-Day and unveiled the Shrubsole Memorial, a drinking-fountain, which had been erected to the memory of the late Mayor, and also opened the Industrial and Fine Art Exhibition. The Duke was afterwards entertained at luncheon at the Townhall. A guard of honour of the Kingston and Richmond Volunteers was on duty.

Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha attended Divine service at the Jesuit Church, Farm-street, Berkeley-square, on Sunday, and in the afternoon went to the Zoological Society's Gardens. Their Royal Highnesses have dined with their several Royal relatives, and have exchanged visits with numerous friends. They have also patronised the Opera, and have visited the Royal Aquarium. On Tuesday they dined with the Duke and Duchess of Wellington.

The marriage of Lady Alice Fitzgerald, the eldest daughter of the Duke of Leinster, with Major Fitzgerald, of the Indian Military Service, Hyderabad, was celebrated on Tuesday at the parish church, Maynooth. The ladies Eva, Mabel, and Nesta Fitzgerald were bridesmaids, while Colonel Sir Owens Burne acted as best man. The presents to the bride were numerous and costly, and a number of presentations were made by the tenantry on his Grace's estates. In the evening the town was illuminated.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abbott, Arthur Robert; to be Vicar of Gorleston with South Town (otherwise Little Yarmouth and West Town annexed). Suffolk.
 Barker, Henry; Minister of All Saints' Temporary Church, Forest-gate.
 Barker, Edward Waller, Curate of St. Swin's, Lincoln; Vicar of Legaby.
 Bergheim, Nathaniel, Vicar of Plungar; Vicar of Sproton-cum-Saltby.
 Bicknell, P. C., Curate of All Saints', Margaret-street; Vicar of Swiland.
 Bolland, Henry, Vicar of St. James's, Wolverhampton, and Rural Dean; Vicar of Wragby, and Rector of Panton.
 Brown, Henry; Perpetual Curate of Caudon and Waterfall.
 Browne, Edward Slater; Sub-Dean of Salisbury Cathedral.
 Browne, Langford S. R.; Perpetual Curate of Edlaston.
 Cantan, William John; Vicar of Dinting Vale.
 Carpenter, W. R.; Vicar of Christ Church, Paddington; Canon of Windsor.
 Carver, Alfred James; Honorary Canon in Rochester Cathedral.
 Chase, Charles Henry; Vicar of St. Mary's, Ambleside.
 Coleman, G. W.; Curate of Adlington, near Chorley; Vicar of Great Marsden.
 Collins, Richard; Vicar of Kirkburton.
 Dodd, Henry Philip; Vicar of Bosley, Cheshire.
 Durdin, Alexander Warham; Rector of Threxton.
 Dunn, Oliver James, Curate of St. James's, Wolverhampton; Vicar of All Saints', Wolverhampton.
 Evans, William de Lacy; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Leeds.
 Farrow, Charles, Vicar of Tong; Minister or Curate of the Church of St. John, Tong-street, Tong.
 Fraser, G. Houlton, Rector of Tulla; Acting Chaplain to Her Majesty's Troops in Garrison at Tulla.
 Gilbert, Francis Parnell; Rector of South Wootton.
 Grenside, C. E.; Curate of St. George's, Hanover-square; Rector of Elmley.
 Harding, J. W.; Vicar of Easton, Norfolk; Vicar of Sulgrave, Northants.
 Hathaway, Edward Penrose; Vicar of St. Andrew-the-Less, Clifton.
 Hawker, John, Minister of Portland Chapel, Bath; Rector of Cotleigh.
 Henderson, Samuel; Rector of Bucklesham.
 Heslop, R. C.; Chaplain of West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum.
 Hetherington, Henry; Vicar of West Bradenham, Norfolk.
 Hill, P.; Vicar of Great Cornard, Essex.
 Hollins, William Tyndall; Rector of St. Peter's, Bristol.
 Hope, William, Curate of Bradninch; Rector of All Hallows', Exeter.
 Hopkinson, Charles Girdlestone; Vicar of Alvanley.
 Howe, N. E., Curate of St. Saviour's, Walthamstow; Rector of Luckington, Wilts.
 James, Gilbert Leny; Perpetual Curate of Church Gresley.
 Jarg, E. C.; Rector of Loughborough; Perpetual Curate of Frosterley.
 Job, R.; Vicar of St. Matthew's, Sheffield; Perpetual Curate of St. John-the-Baptist's, Newington, York.
 Johnson, Timothy; Rector of Elton.
 Jones, L.; Rector of Llandough-with-Leckwick and Cogan, Glamorganshire.
 King-ford, Algernon Godfrey; Vicar of Aitcham.
 Knicker, W. G.; Vicar of Alvanley; Vicar of All Saints', Hindley.
 Lakin, John Marsh; Rector of Brooksbury.
 Maughan, J. A. Collingwood, Vicar of Mickley; Vicar of the new parish of St. Mary Magdalene, Prudhoe.
 Medd, A. O.; Rector of Amble; Vicar of Ramburgh.
 Morris, Charles; Vicar of St. Peter, near Dartmouth.
 Mulkens, Joseph; Perpetual Curate of Wessington.
 Patteson, John, Rector of Taorpe-next-Norwich; Honorary Canon in Norwich Cathedral.
 Pelham, J. B.; Vicar of St. John the Evangelist's in Lowestoft.
 Puleine, John James, Rector of Kirkby Wiske; Honorary Canon in Ripon Cathedral.
 Randolph, Douglas Cater; Vicar of Major-cum-Redwick.
 Reade, William, Curate-in-Charge of Barkstone; Vicar of Marton.
 Redfern, Thomas, Curate of Oswestry; Rector of Trefonen.
 Ridley, Christopher; Chaplain of Bucks Pauper Lunatic Asylum, at Stone.
 Sack, William J.; Curate of the Northumberland County Lunatic Asylum.
 Smith, C. Ernest, Curate of Harbottle, Newcastle; Rector of Heart's Content, Newfoundland.
 Statham, George Herbert; Curate-in-Charge of Upton Hellions.
 Stretton, J. G. M.; Curate of All Saints', Harlesden; Priest-in-Charge of St. Cyriac's, Brockley.
 Tate, William Roddam; Vicar of Walpole, Suffolk.
 Taylor, F. T.; Rector of Langford; Rector of Little Baddow.
 Thatcher, W. D.; Curate of Kemsey; Rector of St. Kenelm's, Rowsley.
 Thomas, Evan, Vicar of Whitechurch and Llanfair Nantgwyn, Pembroke; Vicar of Llanegwad, Carmarthen.
 Tufnell, the Right Rev. Dr., Vicar of Croydon, and formerly Bishop of Brisbane; Residential Canon in Chichester Cathedral.
 Turner, G. P.; Vicar of Knowbury; Vicar of Downton.
 Vaughan, Charles John, Dean of Llandaff, and Master of the Temple (London); Deputy Clerk of the Closet in Ordinary to her Majesty.
 Wantall, Edward Forster, Vicar of St. George's, Wellington; Vicar of St. Paul's, Wolverhampton.
 Wharun, G. D., Senior Curate of Rotherham Parish Church; Vicar of Newhall, near Burton-on-Trent.—*Guardian*.

Last week the Bishop of Truro reopened the Church of St. Poldock, near Liskeard, restored at a cost of £1500.

During a thunderstorm on Tuesday, Wolviston parish church, situate between Stockton and West Hartlepool, was struck by lightning, and seriously cracked and shaken.

The 250th anniversary of Sion College, London-wall, was celebrated on Tuesday. The Rev. J. Russell Stock, Rector of All-Hallows the Great and Less, was chosen as President for the ensuing year.

The annual sermon in aid of the Church Pastoral-Aid Society was preached in St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street, on Wednesday evening, by the Bishop of Liverpool.—The annual meeting was held in St. James's Hall on Thursday, Lord Shaftesbury, president of the society, in the chair.

On Monday morning the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated the Right Rev. J. M. Strachan, M.D., Bishop of Rangoon, and the Right Rev. B. Bree, D.D., Bishop of Barbadoes, in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, in presence of a congregation numbering 200 persons.

A bazaar in aid of the Centenary Class-room Fund in connection with West-End Chapel, Hammersmith, was held last week in the West-End Lecture Hall, Hammersmith, by Sir C. W. Dilke, M.P. The object of the bazaar was to obtain £800 for the building of new class-rooms for the Sunday schools.

A meeting of the council of the Rochester Diocesan Society was held last week at the office of the society, 26, Great George-street—the Bishop in the chair. Grants were made for living agents at the rate of £290 a year; £300 was also voted for permanent churches, and £490 for Mission buildings and sites.

Recently, the Archbishop of York consecrated a new church at Hambleton, in the parish of Brayton, near Selby. The hamlet is a small one, the population being only 530. The structure, which has been erected from the designs of Mr. Pearson, R.A., has, however, cost £2000, of which Mr. W. T. Smith contributed half.

Preaching in Westminster Abbey on Sunday afternoon on the late Mr. Darwin, the Bishop of Carlisle highly eulogised the character of the deceased philosopher. He said there was reason to believe that the attacks made upon religion in his name were contrary to his most solemn convictions, and maintained that religious faith rests upon foundations which no physical discoveries can impair.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Bishop of London's Fund was held at Willis's Rooms last week. The Bishop said, although the million which it was desired to raise for this specific fund had not been reached, besides the £658,000 which had been raised, other expenditure had been occasioned which brought the amount considerably over a million. The Archbishop of Canterbury said it was with great difficulty that they could cope with the rapid growth of the population.

On the 18th ult., the foundation-stone of a new church in the parish of Ronth, Cardiff, was laid by Lord Tredegar, in the presence of the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is to be built from designs by Messrs. Bodley and Garner, and is intended to seat 1000 persons, its estimated cost being £10,000. The building of the chancel is undertaken as a special memorial to the work of the late Vicar, the Rev. F. V. Puller, now a member of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, Cowley. At a luncheon in the school-room, there were more than two hundred guests. The population of the parish, which at the Census of 1871 was under 8000, is now reckoned at 25,000.

The anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy will be held next Wednesday afternoon under the Dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. The festival will be celebrated with a full choral service, in which the choir will consist of 300 voices, accompanied by the organ and a full orchestra. Mendelssohn's overture to "Athalia" will precede the service. The "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" will be sung to music by Eaton Fanning, in C; and the anthem after the third Collect will be Mendelssohn's "When Israel out of Egypt came." The Old Hundredth Psalm will be sung before the sermon, and the service will conclude with Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus." The sermon will be preached by the Bishop of Truro.—The annual dinner (tickets for which are issued by the Registrar, at the office, and by Messrs. Rivington, Waterloo-place, S.W.) will take place on the same day, in Merchant Taylors' Hall—the Lord Mayor presiding.

The stained-glass window which has been placed in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, as a memorial of William Caxton, the first English printer, was unveiled on Sunday morning, when a sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached to a large congregation by Canon Farrar from the text, "Let there be light." The offertory was for the benefit of the Printers' Pension Fund.—It is proposed to insert a coloured glass window in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to the memory of the late Canon Pearson.—A very pleasing and effective window, the gift of Frances Lady Hawke, representing an angel leading a child in one light, and in the other the child being carried by the angel to Heaven, has lately been erected in the church, Womersley, Yorkshire. The work is by Messrs. Mayer and Co.—A handsome memorial window has been placed in the parish church of Cottingham, to three sisters—Elizabeth, Frances, and Mary Travis, the last of whom died in November, 1879, aged one hundred years and six weeks. The window is executed by Capronière, of Brussels, and is in four lights, the two in the centre representing Christ blessing little children, the Widow's Mite and the Parable of the Good Samaritan being illustrated respectively in the other lights. A brass plate tablet bears the following inscription: "This window is erected to the memory of the three sisters by parishioners and friends, in grateful remembrance of their kindness to the poor. The first Sunday school in Cottingham was established by them in the year 1815, and other charities that have been of lasting benefit to the parish."

BENEVOLENCE AND SELF-HELP.

The anniversary festival of the British Orphan Asylum took place last week at Willis's Rooms, the Lord Mayor presiding. The subscriptions amounted to over £2000.

On Tuesday afternoon Lady George Hamilton opened a bazaar at St. Peter's Lecture-room, Belsize Park, in aid of the building fund of the South Hampstead Working Men's Club.

The trustees of the British Museum have presented the East London Postal and Telegraph Employes' Circulating Library and Literary Institute with a number of valuable works of reference.

By permission of the Duke of Westminster, a concert was given on Thursday afternoon at Grosvenor House on behalf of the Association for Relief of Ladies in Distress through non-payment of rent in Ireland.

A large party of emigrants for Canada via Liverpool took their departure from London last week by the Midland Railway. Most of the emigrants were evidently of the thrifty part of the population, the large majority being under twenty-five years of age.

An evening concert, under the patronage of Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck), in aid of the funds of the People's Entertainment Society, was given on Tuesday evening in the Townhall, Kensington, by Mr. Ernest Hensley, who secured the valuable assistance of Lady Folkestone and other amateurs.

A bazaar took place on Tuesday at the Brixton Hall, Acre-lane, South Brixton, in aid of the Brixton Orphanage for Fatherless Girls, Barrington-road. Around the handsome hall were ranged stalls, presided over by ladies who take an interest in the institution.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat was held on Monday at the temporary premises, where the work of the hospital is at present carried on. The report presented by the committee showed that 4700 patients were treated last year. The old building is about to be pulled down and a larger and more commodious one erected.

It has been decided that the memorial to the late Mr. J. W. Perry Watlington, chairman of the Essex Court of Quarter Sessions, shall take the form of a Convalescent Home for the County of Essex, to be called "the Perry Watlington Convalescent Home." The county magistrates also intend to place a bust of Mr. Watlington in the Grand Jury Room at the Shirehall, Chelmsford.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan and National Nursing Association was held yesterday week at Grosvenor House. Its object is to train nurses for service among the sick poor, and much good has already been done by the society. The report was adopted, the Duke of Westminster, Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., and other speakers appealing for funds to continue the association's operations.

The Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Bishop of Exeter, Lords Aberdare and Mount-Temple, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Sir John Lubbock, and other distinguished persons have consented to become patrons of the recently-formed "Society for Providing Humane and Sanitary Methods of Killing Animals for Food." The society advocates public "abattoirs" and efficient inspection of existing slaughter-houses, as well as a reform in the premises and instruments used. Dr. Richardson is the president, and Mr. H. Lester is the honorary secretary, to whom communications may be made by those interested in the movement.

Upon the invitation of Lady Brand, a number of ladies and gentlemen supported the Speaker last Saturday at his house, Westminster, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Association for befriending Young Servants. This association was founded in 1875 by the late Mr. Nassau Senior to meet the needs of pauper and other friendless young servant girls in London by taking care of them until they are twenty years of age. At the end of last year the association had under its care more than 1000 girls who had been discharged from the Metropolitan District (Pauper) Schools, and about 1900 others who had been placed in service through the free registry offices in different parts of London.

Sir Richard Cross, M.P., and several other members of Parliament were present on Saturday at the laying of the memorial-stone of a large block of new model buildings for Artisans' Dwellings which are in course of erection in Vine-street, Tooley-street. The buildings will cost about £50,000, and will accommodate 400 families. Sir R. A. Cross said that he thought too much compensation had been paid under the Artisans' Dwellings, Act, and the amount in the case of unhealthy dwellings to be pulled down should be limited to the value of the land and the old materials.—The Improved

Industrial Dwellings Company Limited (Sir Sydney Waterlow's Company) have bought from the Metropolitan Board of Works nearly two acres of ground in Islington and the Borough. This has been cleared under the Artisans' Dwellings Acts, 1875, and building for the accommodation of about 1400 of the working class will be forthwith commenced.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Charity Organisation Society was held on Tuesday in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. The Marquis of Lansdowne, who presided, said that wisely-directed charity was undoubtedly of great advantage to all. On the other hand, charity which was not wisely directed was not only not productive of good, but was hurtful in no small degree. Charles Kingsley spoke in terms of commendation of those who made it their business to help lame dogs over a stile—that was a very homely way of putting it; but it seemed to him to express forcibly enough the proper office of that kind of charity, which he believed the Charity Organisation Society were endeavouring to promote. He moved "That the annual report of the Council be adopted; and that, in the opinion of this meeting, the objects and methods of the Charity Organisation Society are worthy of the hearty support of the charitable public, as the first organised effort to introduce a sound administration of charity upon the principles of adequate relief, careful inquiry, and the co-operation of charitable institutions and persons for the improvement of the condition of the poor." The Bishop of Bedford seconded the resolution, and Mr. E. Buxton, Chairman of the London School Board, and Mr. Holland, M.P., supported it. Mr. Loch, the secretary, addressed the meeting at considerable length, explanatory of the objects of the society. The resolution was adopted unanimously. General Sir O. Cavanagh then moved, and Mr. Grosvenor seconded, a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for the use of the hall, and for the kind manner in which he had supported the charity. The Lord Mayor, in reply, said there was no institution more important than the Society, for if money was to be thrown into the streets for passers-by to pick up much mischief would follow.

Among forthcoming events for a benevolent purpose the following may be noted:—His Excellency the Hon. James Russell Lowell has consented to preside at the opening ceremony, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., of Garfield House, 361, Brixton-road, Homes for Working Girls in London, founded "In memoriam" of the late President of the United States.—Sir Stafford Northcote will preside at a dinner, to be held at Exeter on June 3, in connection with the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution.—Mr. Thomas W. Boord, M.P., of the firm of Boord and Son, distillers, will preside at the Anniversary Festival of the Licensed Victuallers' School, appointed to take place at the Crystal Palace next month.

We regret that we have not space to devote to reporting the May meetings, which are now in full operation. On Monday the Marquis of Cholmondeley presided at Willis's Rooms at the annual meeting of the Colonial and Continental Church Society. The Bishop of Liverpool, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the society had always followed the principles of the Evangelical party in the Church. Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Alexander Galt, and others bore testimony to the good work which was being carried on by the society.—According to the report read at the annual meeting of the National Temperance League in the evening, the military abstainers now number 25,000, while the naval branch includes 12,000 members. The League otherwise is described as in a flourishing condition.—The first meeting in connection with the anniversary of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society took place last Saturday afternoon in Exeter Hall, when a large party of the members of the connexion from town and country sat down to breakfast. Mr. E. Holden presided. Several gentlemen present gave promises to the amount of £4010 in all towards clearing off the existing debt. On Monday the annual meeting was held in the great hall, when there was a large attendance. Mr. H. J. Atkinson, the chairman, in referring to the debt, said that if the friends of the society would pay their subscriptions a little earlier there would be no necessity for borrowing to carry on the work of the missions. The meeting on Saturday had done nobly in undertaking to raise £4000, and he hoped the example then set would be followed that day. He concluded, amid loud cheers, by stating that he should be ready to turn the £100 he had promised into a cheque for £500 if the society's friends would bestir themselves to wipe off the debt. The Rev. E. E. Jenkins then presented the report, which stated that, apart from the continued depression of straitened means, the mission-work of the society had seldom presented so many encouraging signs of advance as those which have marked the history of the past year.—The annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held on Tuesday at Exeter Hall. The Earl of Chichester presided. The Rev. Frederic Wigram (hon. sec.) read an abstract of the report, which stated that the receipts of the year were £212,910, in addition to which there were extraordinary receipts amounting to £3225. The expenditure had been £193,515. The total number of missionaries, clerical and lay, was 260; native and country-born clergy, 226; native lay agents, 2900. The report indicated that much progress had been made—progress in the foreign mission, and certainly progress at home. Sir Bartle Frere moved the adoption of the report, and the appointment of the general committee. Having referred to the valuable work of the missionaries in Africa, he alluded to the vain fear which once laid hold of many that missionary enterprise in London would bring about political convulsions. That fear had happily passed away, and now in India the help of the missionaries had been sought by the Government for the purpose of amending the educational work in that country. The Rev. Canon Tristram seconded the motion, which was agreed to.—The annual meeting of the supporters and friends of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on Wednesday morning at Exeter Hall. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and among those present were the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and Dr. Moffatt. The receipts for the year had been £199,785, and the total issues of Bibles, Testaments, &c., at home had been 1,509,000 copies, and abroad 1,429,000.

The portrait of Lady Mary Campbell which was published in our Special Royal Wedding Number is from a photograph by Messrs. Chaucellor and Son, of Dublin.

It is understood that the site selected for the International Fisheries Exhibition of 1883 is the Royal Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington. The grounds are to be roofed for the purposes of the Exhibition, and the Royal Albert Hall will be used for conversaciones.

A bronze medal, designed to commemorate the Royal Wedding at Windsor last week, has been produced by Messrs. J. S. and A. B. Wyon, to the order of her Majesty the Queen. It shows, on the obverse side, the heads of the Duke and Duchess of Albany; on the reverse, the armorial shields of their families, each surmounted by a coronet, with a true lovers' knot above, and a scroll beneath inscribed with the date of the marriage.

T H E R O Y A L W E D D I N G .



DEPARTURE OF THE NEWLY MARRIED PAIR FROM WINDSOR.



PASSING THROUGH ESHER.

WEDDING GIFTS TO THE DUKE OF ALBANY.



PRESENTED BY CHRIST CHURCH SOCIETY, OXFORD.

BURNING OF THE ABERDEEN
MARKET BUILDINGS.

On Saturday last, at eight in the evening, a fire broke out in the old Market Buildings at Aberdeen, which were soon entirely destroyed. These buildings, which were erected forty years ago, at a cost of £30,000, consisted of galleries with stalls occupied by two hundred shopkeepers. The fire broke out in the shop of a basket-maker named Ogg. A woman and a little girl were left in charge of the shop, and it is believed that the fire was caused by the child dropping a lighted paper among some inflammable material. It was just the time

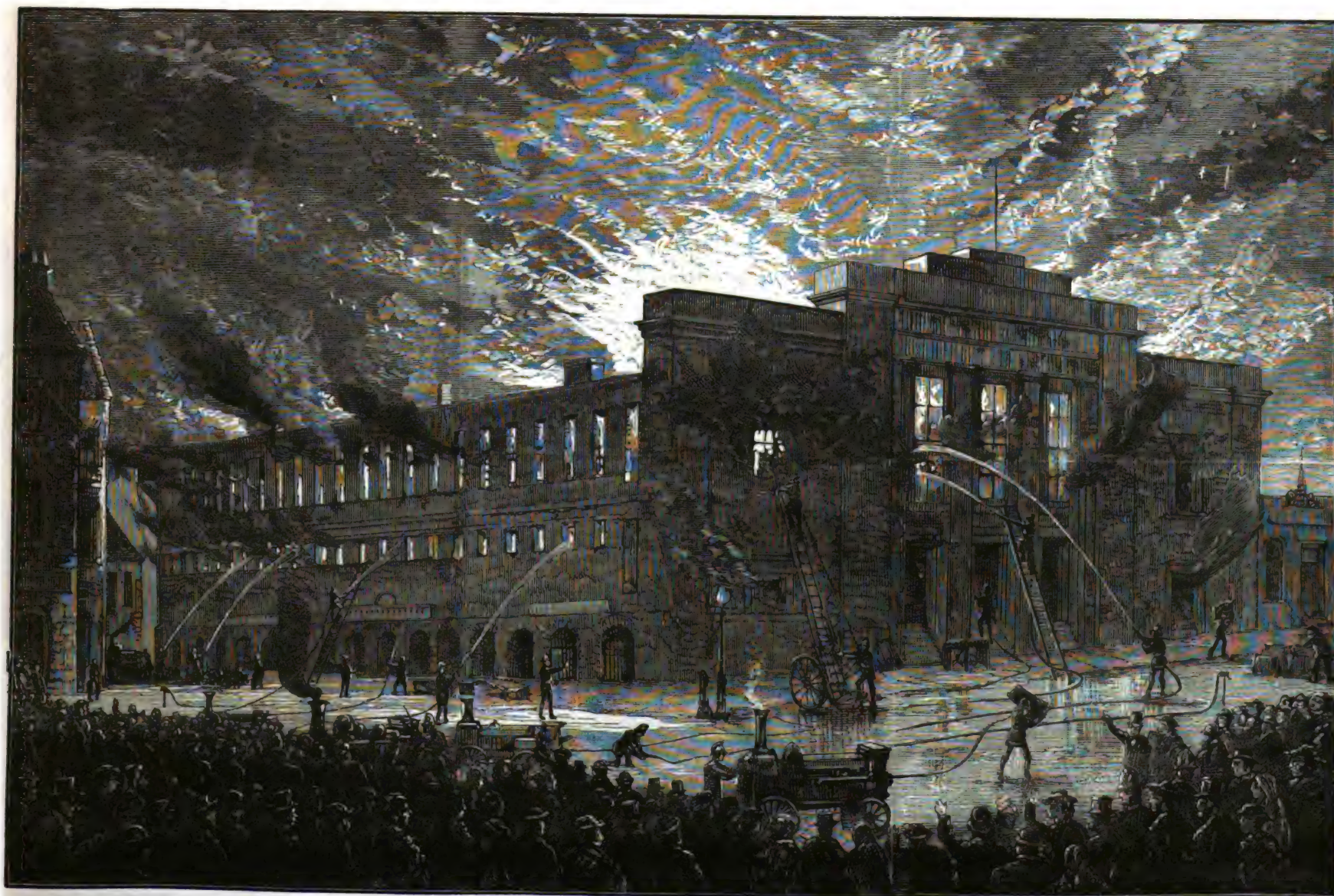


CENTREPIECE, PRESENTED BY NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN OF SCOTLAND.



PRESENTED BY CHRIST CHURCH SOCIETY, OXFORD.

when on Saturday night the greatest crowds were in the building. The people of the other shops and the visitors at once perceived their danger, and a rush was made to the staircases. In a few minutes dense volumes of smoke filled the gallery, and it was impossible for anyone to remain without the risk of being suffocated. An old man named Crichton, a street porter, was either knocked down by the rush of people or was overcome by the smoke; his body, burnt almost to a cinder, was discovered after the fire had burnt out. The shopkeepers in the lower floor made their escape without being able to save any of their effects. An illustration is seen below.



BURNING OF THE ABERDEEN PUBLIC MARKETS.

NOVELS.

Exceedingly pleasant narrative and dialogue, abounding with wit and humour and not unpregnant of wisdom, make it an easy task to peruse the three volumes entitled *For Cash Only*; by James Payn (Chatto and Windus), a novel in which the author is as vivacious and amusing as ever, and not less ingenious, though extravagant and purposeless. Unless, indeed, the purpose were simply to tie a knot and untie it again. And a very fantastic knot it is. The story, in fact, has a plot which, slight and precarious as it is, demands a combination of most exceptional personages and incidents. It all turns, however, upon a single, apparently trivial, point, a question whether a certain old gentleman, who lives a certain time by sheer force of will, which is not what every old gentleman can do, died before or after midnight. If he died before midnight, or, presumably, at midnight exactly, and that fact was established at the time, the plot, as it is worked out, would be impossible. So for a while everybody agrees that he died at five minutes, or as the more exact authority declares, at five minutes and a half after midnight, and his daughter thereby is entitled to be considered an heiress. Now she has the misfortune to have a half-brother; her father's son, a creation which reflects the greatest credit upon the author's power of conceiving a hateful and despicable cur; and this half-brother, after a considerable interval, comes forward with a perfectly gratuitous statement, so far as everybody but himself and the reader and a third person is concerned, to the effect that he saw his dying father get off his death-bed, but whether with the death-rattle in his throat or not there is no need to inquire, and deliberately put "back" the clock, though he ought rather to have put it on, one would say, to suit the scoundrelly half-brother's purposes. Indeed, twelve pages further on, the half-brother does say that his father put "on" the clock. But the half-brother was known to be a liar, and, therefore, it matters little which he said or which he meant, though his half-sister, if not the reader, might very well be expected to take notice of such an important discrepancy. However, the discrepancy, which will be revealed upon a comparison of page 193 with page 205 in the second volume, is no doubt a mere slip, for which the half-brother is not responsible. He simply tells a lie, which leads to some very singular consequences. But, to tell the truth, the whole episode relating to the clock is more than a little perplexing and bewildering, and so is the affair of a cheque made payable to bearer, crossed so that it can be paid only through a banker, and yet said to have been "changed" by the person whose signature is upon it, and who, having a bank, as we are told, would naturally have paid the cheque in there, as it is hard to see what advantage was gained by getting a third person to "change" it. The strength of the story is in the charming descriptions of character, especially of the heroine and of the fine fellow who loved her always and is loved by her at last, and in the sparkling conversations which the author himself keeps up under various disguises. He is always admirable for the skill with which he relieves his portraits of selfishness with a gentleman-like colouring and with gleams of humour, and on the present occasion he almost excels himself in that style of portraiture.

Influences of various kinds may, of course, accompany the taint, if it be a taint, of negro-blood, but *The Rapiers of Regent's Park*: by John Cordy Jeaffreson (Hurst and Blackett) is a novel in which, throughout the three volumes, the subject is treated after a fashion not likely to meet with general assent. The story resolves itself into a study of character, the character of a girl who discovers by means of a conversation carried on between servants that she has in her veins the blood of a negress, and a negress, moreover, of questionable reputation. The girl's own personal appearance convinces her that there is truth in what she accidentally overheard the servants saying, and in the solitude of her own chamber, after an outburst described with much force, she falls into a fit of unconsciousness. She is the more impressed because she has a younger sister who, though of exactly the same flesh and blood, as there is every reason to believe, exhibits no sign of African descent, is beautiful in the real European style, and, in respect of stature and looks, might be, and often is, taken for the elder of the two. This, as we know, is quite in accordance with the inscrutable ways of Nature. Whether, however, it is equally natural that the moral attributes of the two girls should be, as it is represented that they are, no less dissimilar than the physical, so that she whose exterior betrays her taint should be a perfect volcano of passionate sentiment, fiery pride, and boiling impetuosity, whilst the other remains, under all circumstances, as cold as waxwork and as calculating as one of Babbage's machines, is a question upon which there will probably be a diversity of opinion. However that may be, she who may be called the "white" sister is used throughout the story as little more than a foil to bring out more strongly the characteristics of the "black" sister. This latter is described as a strange mixture of the noble and the ignoble, of faith and unfaith, of justice and injustice, of affection and heartlessness, of resignation and revengefulness. She resigns herself, for instance, with touching sisterliness to her dreadful position when it turns out that the man whom she loves with all the devotion of her ardent temperament and who she thought had discovered her worth and returned her love has been all along paying court, in a manner which will scarcely be considered true to life and to general experience, to her sister, whom he marries. It is only when her sister is dead, and he marries again, that she thinks of vengeance; and then, indeed, wild at the idea of losing his society, which has become as the breath of life to her, she plans and executes a most diabolical and cowardly scheme of revenge, repulsive in all its details. She sticks at nothing until she has accomplished her purpose of separating husband and wife by making a perfectly innocent woman appear plainly guilty of having dishonoured her husband. And the means employed for this fiendish object are inexpressibly base, and, from the artistic point of view, decidedly clumsy. However, there is a soft spot, as has already been hinted, in this she-fiend's heart, and she relents when she finds that her designs have resulted in what she neither expected nor desired. It may be that the author, whose novel is rather clever and well written than interesting, intended to illustrate the difficulties and dangers that may be caused by the law which prohibits marriage with a deceased wife's sister, since, but for that law, it is probable that the "black" sister would have married the widower she loves; if so, his advocacy is not calculated to do much good, because the case he has chosen is too peculiar.

The Squire's Heir: by Ralph Nevill (W. H. Allen and Co.), cannot be recommended either as a clever or a skillfully-constructed novel. The different characters are hurried before the reader so quickly, and events follow one another in such rapid succession, that there is no time for any clear delineation of character. The language spoken by the "gentlefolk" (or, as the author would call them, the "aristocratic individuals") who appear in the course of the story is neither that

of living people of the present day, nor of the period to which the story is assigned. Lord Hallington, when making his son known generally, and relieving him of his disguise as a painter, announces, "with a crushing dignity of manner," that "my son Viscount McLaren will be always prepared to substantiate and justify what he asserts." When De Lisle mistakes the nationality of the English squire, his wife, and his niece, the intrepid heroine, and calls them Irish, the girl scorns the aspersion in the following terms:—"I think you might have known from our accents that we are all of your own country." On another occasion she compliments Hubert Baskerville on having "grown gentlemanlike!" The hero feels, unfortunately a little prematurely, that he has reached the very pinnacle of happiness, and, as a crowning bliss, is about to be united to the woman of his choice, "with the full sanction of her aristocratic father." No one ever thinks of saying "it is," but all alike use the abbreviation, "tis." Then there are vulgarisms; and a distinct ignorance of French is displayed. However, to compensate for its many faults, the book has plots enough to satisfy the most sensational of readers, who will, no doubt, be pleasantly bewildered by the atmosphere of mystery which hangs over the story. A new plot is even developed in the five final chapters, the termination of which must not here be divulged lest it should spoil the last point of interest in the narrative. Yet one word may be added—namely, that the publication is harmless and perfectly moral in tone.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

A public hall at Midhurst was opened last week.

Mr. Thomas Scrutton, ex-manager of St. Paul's Industrial School, has resigned his seat at the London School Board.

A gale raged over the south of England last Saturday afternoon, and much damage was done to property, attended, in some places with loss of life, both inland and on the coast.

The Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, M.A., Fellow and Assistant-Tutor of Trinity, has been appointed Hebrew Professor at Cambridge University.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the excavation of Silchester ruins, and some curious relics have been brought to light. These include a sacrificial knife, an urn containing ashes, pieces of glass, nails, a baker's oven, and a bath.

The Merchant Taylors' School Sports, owing to the bad weather, were unavoidably postponed till to-day (Saturday), at the same time and place. The same tickets and programmes will be available.

The Rosedale property in the North Riding of Yorkshire has been bought by Mr. William Milburn, of Newcastle. The estate has an aggregate acreage of about 5500 acres, of which about 3000 acres are under cultivation.

The International Fisheries Exhibition, which opened in Edinburgh on the 12th of the past month, closed last Saturday night. It was in every respect a complete success. Between £5000 and £6000 was taken at the doors for admission from 138,000 persons.

Professor H. Alleyne Nicholson, St. Andrew's, has been appointed to the chair of natural history in Aberdeen University, vacant through the election of Professor Cossar Ewart to the natural history chair in Edinburgh University, resigned by Mr. Ray Lancaster.

At the Cheltenham Town Council meeting on Monday the Mayor presented to the council a full-length portrait of himself, which, with a testimonial of plate and an illuminated address, had been given to him by public subscription, in recognition of his having three times filled the office of chief magistrate since the incorporation of the borough, in 1876.

The King of the Netherlands during his stay in London honoured Messrs. Mappin and Webb with a visit to their West-End show-rooms, at Oxford-street, and expressed himself highly gratified with the many handsome works of art submitted for his inspection. His Majesty further honoured them with an authorisation to make use of his Royal arms.

Professor Renisch, addressing a meeting of the Victoria Institute on Monday night, developed a new theory of the formation of coal. He has come to the conclusion that coal has not been formed by the alteration of accumulated land plants, but that it consists of microscopical organic forms of a lower order of protoplasm. Plants of a higher order have contributed only a fraction of the matter of coal veins.

The annual banquet of the Royal Academy last Saturday evening was attended by an unusually distinguished number of guests. Sir Frederick Leighton, president, occupied the chair; and the speakers were—the King of the Netherlands, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Granville, the Earl of Northbrook, the Lord Chief Justice, the American Minister, and Mr. Spottiswoode.

Vice-Admiral Hall, who has been for many years connected with the Admiralty—and for the last ten as secretary—retires from office. He will be succeeded by Mr. R. G. C. Hamilton, now Accountant-General of the Navy, who becomes permanent Secretary of the Admiralty under the new order. Mr. W. Willis, Deputy Accountant-General, will, it is understood, be appointed Accountant-General of the Navy.

An explosion occurred on Monday night at Messrs. Haigh's Victoria Colliery, by which seven colliers were killed.—At the Baxterley coal-pits an explosion took place on Tuesday while a relief party was in the pit, which was on fire in one place. Mr. Dugdale, the proprietor, who was in the pit with other gentlemen, was severely burned, and is in a critical condition. The other gentlemen and many colliers were also badly burned; and it is said that nine men remain in the pit, which was still on fire at the time of the latest accounts.

The Court of Common Council last week discussed for seven hours a Report of the Markets Committee relating to the fish-market accommodation for London. A motion was carried by a majority of one to continue their opposition to the Shadwell Market scheme in the House of Lords; but a proposal to abandon the scheme to convert the Farringdon Market into a fish market in the event of the Shadwell Market Bill passing, and to claim compensation from the promoters of the latter project, was rejected by 43 votes to 36.

There has been a new departure in the Irish policy of the Government. Earl Cowper has resigned the office of Lord Lieutenant, and Earl Spencer, the Lord President of the Council, is his successor. Mr. Forster vacates the Chief Secretaryship. Earl Cowper held an undress reception at Dublin Castle on Thursday, leaving the same day for England. At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation on Monday it was resolved to present Earl Cowper with a farewell address. The address was presented by the Lord Mayor and members of the Corporation on Thursday.—Mr. Parnell, M.P., Mr. Dillon, M.P., and Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., were released from Kilmainham on Tuesday. A large number of suspects have been released. Among them are Mr. Redmond, brother to Mr. Redmond, M.P., and Mr. Stephen Cleary, of Kildare, who succeeded Mr. Boyton in the secretaryship of the Kildare Land League.

In connection with a May-Day procession of horses in New-castle-on-Tyne on Monday, at which there were 950 horses, a meeting was held in the circus, when the prizes were distributed by Baroness Burdett-Coutts. In response to a vote of thanks, the Baroness said the May-Day procession would remain engrafted in her remembrance. She believed that day's proceedings would have the effect of doing great good in the way of teaching persons to be humane to dumb animals. Mr. Burdett-Coutts also gave an address on kindness to animals.

Mr. Forbes-Robertson lectured before the Society of Arts last week to a large audience, over which Lord Ronald Gower presided. The subject was "The Cradle of Art," and this the lecturer placed in the Valley of the Nile, asserting, among other things, that all the knowledge, art, philosophy, and religion of the West can be very clearly traced to Egypt. After describing the physical aspects of the valley and its inhabitants, the lecturer went on to speak of the religious and artistic nature of the people. He was warmly applauded.

LAW.

In the Court of Appeal yesterday week the Bank of England appealed against the decision of Lord Coleridge, who had given judgment against the Bank for £500 for notes which had been stopped in consequence of their having been given for forged bills of exchange. It was also alleged that the notes in question had been fraudulently altered as to their numbers. The Court gave judgment for the bank.

Albert Young, a youth of seventeen, telegraph clerk, in the employment of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, is under remand at Bow-street Police Court, charged with addressing a letter to Sir Henry Ponsonby threatening the life of the Queen. Prisoner professed to be an Irish priest, and to have kept in check a band of conspirators who had plotted to kill the Queen and Royal family. He offered, on receipt of a large sum of money, to get them sent out of the way.

A remarkable story of fraud is reported from Plymouth. Mrs. Down is stated to have obtained sums of money from Mr. Gale during some fictitious negotiations for the sale of Buckfastleigh Abbey, which, by a course of most ingenious deceptions, she succeeded for a time in carrying on. Dr. Gale is blind, and one of the artifices of the woman was to personate in voice and demeanour a wealthy old lady, whom she alleged was willing to buy the abbey for her nephew. Frauds upon many other persons in Plymouth are also stated to have been committed by Mrs. Down.

Edgar Ritchie has been brought up at Bow-street charged with threatening to commit suicide. He had previously gone to a restaurant and ordered a substantial supper, with a bottle or two of claret, for which he could not pay, and left his coat as security. These refreshments he had had, he said, in order to screw his courage to the point of committing suicide. His friends undertook to place him under proper restraint, and he was discharged.

The trial of Esther Pay on the charge of having wilfully murdered Georgina Moore at Yalding was concluded at the Lewes Assizes last Saturday. Mr. Baron Pollock summed up, remarking that in his experience, which extended over many years, he could not recollect any case in which greater pains had been taken fairly to lay before the jury every possible piece of evidence bearing upon the momentous issue they had to try. The jury, after an absence of about twenty minutes, returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

A unanimous verdict of wilful murder was recorded yesterday week against James Walters as the result of the Coroner's inquest respecting the death of Charles Wagner, of Victoria Dock-road, Canning Town, whose dead body was found under a cliff at Ramsgate on the 2nd inst.

Thomas Fury, a convict, who confessed to the murder of a woman at Sunderland thirteen years ago, was on Thursday week found guilty at Durham, and sentenced to death.

George Henry Lamson was executed on Thursday week in Wandsworth Jail, in the presence of the officials and a limited number of representatives of the press, for the murder of Percy John, his brother-in-law, at Wimbledon, in December last. Marwood was the executioner. G. H. Lamson before his execution confessed his guilt to the chaplain of the jail and acknowledged the justice of his sentence.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13.

SUNDAY, MAY 7.	
Fourth Sunday after Easter.	St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Francis Garden, the Sub-dean.
Morning Lessons: Deut. iv. 1-23; Luke xxiii. 50-xxiv. 13. Evening Lessons: Deut. iv. 23-41, or v. 1. Thess. iv.	Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Dean of Lichfield, for the Bishop of London's Fund; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Thornton (Boyle Lecture I.).
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin Castle; 4 p.m., Rev. Canon Knox-Little; 7 p.m., Rev. C. H. Middleton-Wake.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Henry White; 8 p.m., Canon Rowell; 7 p.m., Dean of Wells.	
MONDAY, MAY 8.	
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m., Mr. D. D. Daly on the Native States of Malayan Peninsula (1876-82).	Surveyors' Institution, 8 p.m. Metropolitan Free Hospital, festival, Albion Tavern.
TUESDAY, MAY 9.	
The Queen's Drawingroom, Buckingham Palace, and on Thursday, 3 p.m.	Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m., Mr. T. F. Harvey on Coal Washing.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Dr. E. B. Tylor on Customs and Beliefs.	Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m., Dean Burgon on Divinity, four days.	Newspapers' Provident Institution, festival, dinner at Willis's Rooms—Lord Brabourne in the chair.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 10.	
Moon's last quarter, 0.35 p.m. Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, St. Paul's, the Bishop of Truro, 3.30 p.m.; dinner at Merchant Taylors' Hall, 6 p.m.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Mr. Spencer Walpole on the Fish Supply of London.
Geological Society, 8 p.m. Horticultural Society, 11 a.m. Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.	Royal Society, 9 p.m., the President's reception. German Hospital, dinner, Willis's Rooms—the Duke of Cambridge in the chair.
THURSDAY, MAY 11.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor Dewar on the Metals. Royal Society, 4.30 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m. Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.	Philharmonic Society, 8 p.m. Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Mr. A. M. Chance on Sulphur Waste. British Home for Incurables, anniversary, Cannon-street Hotel, noon.
FRIDAY, MAY 12.	
Architectural Association, 6.30 p.m., Mr. E. J. Tarver on English Renaissance. Royal Institution, 8 p.m.; Professor A. G. Vernon Harcourt on the Relative Value of Different Modes of Lighting, 9 p.m. Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.	New Shakspeare Society, 8 p.m. Quckett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. United Service Institution, 8 p.m., Lieut.-Colonel G. Fosbery on Magazine Rifles. British and Foreign Bible Society, anniversary, Exeter Hall, 7.30 p.m.
SATURDAY, MAY 13.	
The Queen's Visit to Epping Forest to dedicate it to the use of the People. Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Mr. F. Pollock on the History of the Science of Politics.	Botanic Society, 8.45 p.m. Physical Society, 3 p.m. Artists' Benevolent Institution, dinner, Willis's Rooms (Professor Huxley in the chair), 6 p.m.

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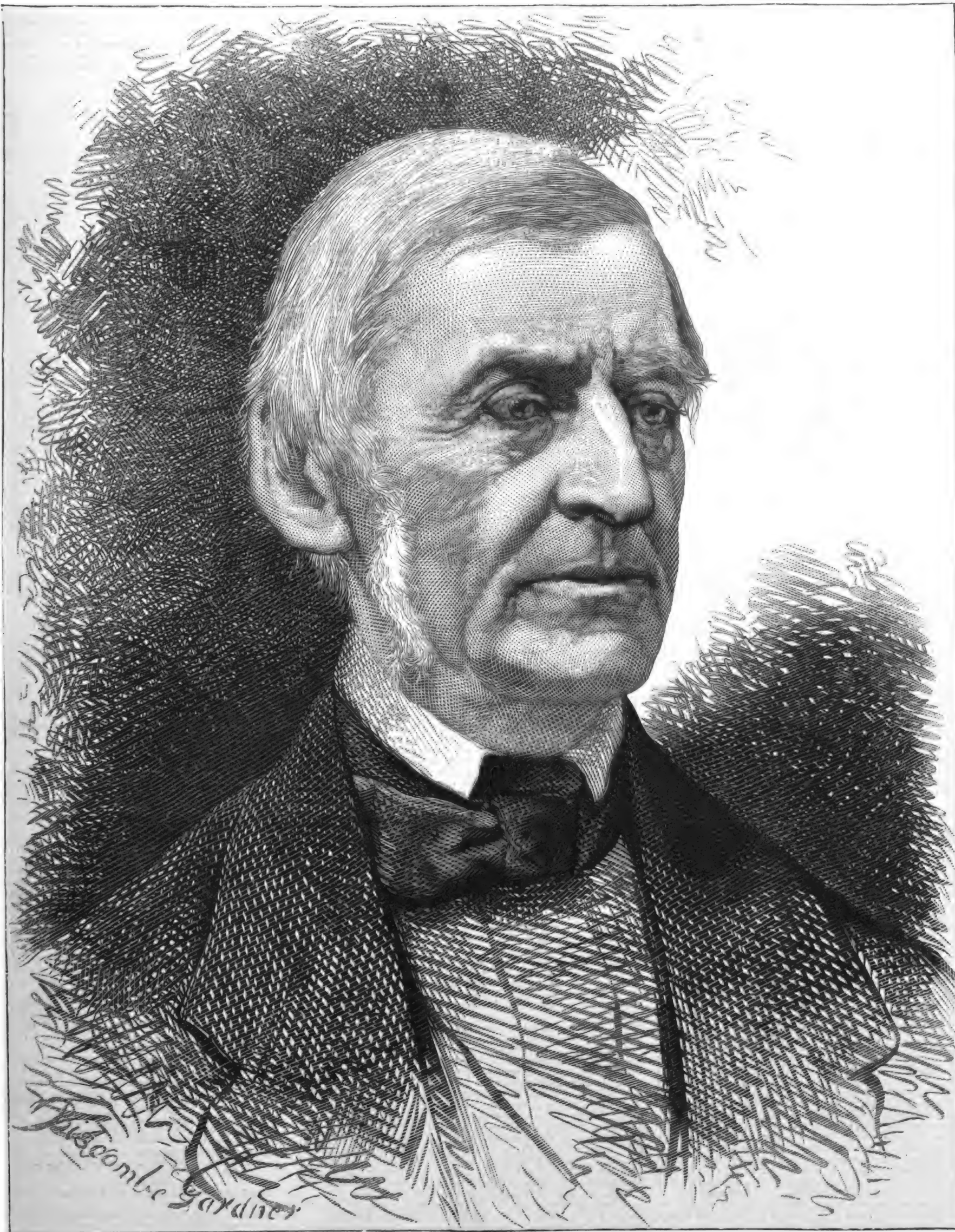
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THE LATE RALPH WALDO EMERSON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION. SECOND NOTICE.

We resume our general survey of this year's exhibition at Gallery IV.—the room to which our first notice brought us. And we shall again confine our attention in the first instance to works of more salient merit, and novel interest. We pause first, then, before "The Cobbler's Shop" (344), by Van Haanen—a buxom Venetian girl at the door of a *calceolaio*, who is telling her the price with his extended fingers, in the Italian fashion, of a new or repaired pair of shoes she has tried on, and which she draws her skirt from her ankles to inspect. Small as it is, there is no choicer gem in the exhibition, in regard more especially to the rich yet exquisite colouring and chiaroscuro. In this last respect it is perhaps superior to the picture already noticed (176) of a Venetian dressmaker's shop at luncheon time, with the girls variously interested in a letter that one of the prettiest of their number is reading, while the *padrona* looks grimly on at their levity—in which the colours are a little *voyant* for interior effect. A picture of the interior of "A Venetian Convent in the Eighteenth Century" (370) by Eugène de Blaas, representing a performance of PUNCHINELLO for the amusement of the audience of girl novices, with superintending nuns and visitors at the *grilles*, is admirable for character, nicety of execution, and purity of colour. The enormous full-length portrait, by Mr. Orchardson, of Mrs. J. P. B. Robertson (377) is certainly superior to the same painter's small picture of a young couple returning from market in the honeymoon—the honey, by the way, having already turned to vinegar, judging by their expressions—which is a sketch in the peculiar light-yellowish tone which the artist often affects. It is also superior to the half-length (511) of a gentleman equipped for fishing putting a fly in his hat, to say nothing of another portrait, which we need not criticise. The lady is seated in a tapestried chamber; her fair face forms a brilliant contrast to her black velvet dress; and the general colouring is rich. Yet the modelling is woefully deficient in the searching completeness that French artists display, and which they owe to their superior training in draughtsmanship. The defect is common in the Scotch school, and is attributable to a hasty, liney method of handling which renders refinement of gradation impossible. Mr. MacWhirter's open-air "Highland Auction" (385)—the dispersion of a cottier's furniture and farm implements—has a very brilliant daylight effect, and is as strong as others here are feeble, and altogether the best picture we have seen of his for a long time. "The Yacht 'La Sirène'" (391), by J. Van Beers, is, we believe, the famous, or notorious, picture which, when we saw it in the last Brussels Exhibition, bore the damage said to have been maliciously done to it by some person unknown, in order to discover the photographic basis on which, as it was boldly asserted, the artist had worked—an incident which attracted universal attention to the picture. If this is the original the damage has been skilfully restored. The artist brought an action against one of the critics who made the assertion, and lost it, although the literal accuracy of the criticism was not proved. The figures of the lady, and the gentleman who is handing her down the steps of the jetty, and of the sailors in the boat, have certainly all the air of very minutely—"stippled" coloured photographs; and it is difficult to understand how a painter could depict figures with such extreme exactitude, and yet render the sea—which rises like a colourless opaque wall—so inefficiently. But whether the aid of the camera has been employed or not, it is a sufficient condemnation that the figures convey the impression of being coloured photographs. Such minute and mechanical finish, however dainty and flattering to the eye, is surely not art in any noble or true sense. "The Arrival at the Well" (399) is a good average example of Mr. Goodall's Oriental subjects, not of the importance of his large poetical picture of "Memphis" in the Great Room, already noticed. "Dreamers" (407), by A. Moore, shows this time three instead of one repetitions of his stock Greek maiden lolling on a couch, one of them in the same foreshortened attitude that we have seen, perhaps, a dozen times. On this occasion they are all three robed in the same lemon-coloured draperies, to the detriment of the picture as a colour "symphony" (which is not monotonous) or as decoration. We have always recognised in this artist's works a true feeling for classic style and a refined sense of colour: but what vacuity of thought does this self-iteration, which has arrested all progress in a once-promising career, not imply? "Welcome as Flowers in Spring" (418), a domestic incident in an old English interior, is startlingly bright as a work by Mr. Yeames, and its cheerfulness is far more acceptable than the lugubrious and painful large work, in Room III., of "Prince Arthur and Hubert" (204), from "King John." C. H. Poingdestre's picture of mounted Roman drovers herding their cattle, with two of the magnificent great grey bulls of the Campagna tussling in the foreground, is a very spirited piece of animal-painting. "Esther, with her Handmaidens, entering the Throne-Room of King Ahasuerus to intercede for the lives of the Jews" (457), is the second of Mr. Herbert's more important works of the year. "Homeless and Homewards" (476), by J. R. Reid, represents with sentiment too forced and obvious children trudging contentedly homewards from school, in contrast with a miserable family of itinerant minstrels. The river-side landscape is the best portion of the painting, and with the solid colouring and daylight effect catch the eye if they do not end by captivating the mind. "Floreat Etona!" (499)—the exclamation of poor Elwes to another Eton boy of the 58th, as they led the attack on Laing's Neck, is the title of Mrs. Butler's (Miss Thompson's) not very happy or important single contribution. The work is clever, and only too spirited in the action. In reference to such a disorganised charge as this, we may quote the memorable saying, "C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre," frenzied audacity rather than cool bravery is suggested. "The Grey of the Morning" (506) is a not very favourable example of J. Brett's coast-scenes. The sea is of a hard blue; the mussel-covered rocks, left bare by the low tide, look too much like velvet embroidery. Although the artist's sense of the beauty of nature and the carefulness of his manipulation are undeniable, there is a certain mechanical rigidity and finality in his method (not above a suspicion of artifice) that, however *intrigant* to the eye, scarcely reaches the imagination. It is optically illusive rather than poetically suggestive. "Pique" (512), a young lady near a summer-house drawing on her glove in some vexation at the non-arrival of her lover, is one of Mr. Leslie's slight but pleasant pieces of eighteenth-century conventionality. The second contribution (526) by Mr. Woods, the new Associate (the first we have already noticed) represents with happy characterisation, great vivacity, and the gayest of colouring, an Italian itinerant fan-seller temptingly displaying his wares to a bevy of girls about a fountain. A large picture (533), by the rising artist, W. Christian Symons, of Margaret of Anjou, with her son, imploring the protection of the robber of Hexham, is vigorous in conception and execution, and a frank, powerful piece of colouring. With a little more refinement of thought and method the artist will do great things. Mr. Waller's picture of moss-troopers returning to their castle and their "Sweethearts and Wives"

(551)—one of the two foremost troopers fainting from a wound—seems somewhat forced or theatrical in its pathos; while the painting is not equal to that of the duel scene of last year. "The Death of Siward the Strong, Earl of Northumberland" (558), who commanded his servants to equip him in his complete war panoply in order that he should die "in harness" as a warrior, is immeasurably the best work Mr. Val Prinsep has exhibited. The composition is good, and the strong colour and execution seem to harmonise with the subject. In other minor and lighter themes, the too equal solidity of the painting and the ponderous treatment generally are misplaced.

GROSVENOR GALLERY EXHIBITION.

The exhibition at this gallery appears to be neither better nor worse than usual. Here, still less than at the Academy, is there any signal success to mark the year. A goodly array of names appears in the catalogue, but, in general, these names are appended to works of secondary importance. A few artists, however, including Messrs. Alma Tadema and Watts, have responded to Sir Coutts Lindsay's invitation rather more largely than they have contributed to Burlington House; while others, such as Professor Richmond and Mr. Holman Hunt, figure here who do not put in an appearance at all in Piccadilly. The school, popularly defined as æsthetic, and "greeny yellery," seems to be under a cloud: Mr. Burne Jones is by no means at his best; and his disciples are, metaphorically, nowhere.

Even Mr. Millais is unequal—as at the Academy. The group of the two "Children of Mrs. Barrett" (83), evinces well-sustained mastery, and the boy especially is very sweet; but in a half-length of Mrs. Whilby (68), the greyish purple background does not harmonise with the pale blue, the reverse of rich, of the dress, nor is the modelling of the features above challenge. Mr. Watts's full-length of the Prince of Wales (63) must, if we are to be candid, be pronounced a failure. The attitude has not the easy, genial naturalness, so unaffectedly combined with a bearing of due self-respect that characterises his Royal Highness, and the face is too pallid. The picture of "The Dove that returned not again" (124)—nestled in the fork of the dank, dead branches of a tree, overgrown with ivy and moss, that rises above the waters, had better, perhaps, not have been painted. There is a touch of invention in the drapery and jewels, caught on a lower branch, but the idea, in the main, seems like a weak after-thought compared with the imagination displayed in the previous picture of the dove that found no rest, flying over the great waste of the deluge that was broken only by the long lines of subsiding "swell" that told of a world's catastrophe. The portrait of Cardinal Manning is Mr. Watts's most worthy picture exhibited this year, but we miss the priestly asceticism in the expression so characteristic of the original. On Mr. Holl's portraits of Mr. J. J. Jenkins (7) and Mr. Pember (125) we need not dwell, as we shall have occasion to review the artist's more numerous portraits at the Academy. Mr. Herkomer has made a distinct advance in his portraits of Dr. Oakes (141), of Lorenz Herkomer (173), the painter's father, represented at a carpenter's bench, and who, we believe, is a skilful carver; and, best of all, of Mr. J. S. Forbes (177), the able railway magnate and picture collector. In these, as in those at Burlington House, the power of the effect and the force of the lifelike modelling are very striking; but in some instances the heads are surely colossal, and in all the characteristics appear to be exaggerated, or insisted on too demonstratively. Mr. Alma Tadema likewise appears as a portrait-painter—in a fine bust of "Mr. Barney as Marc Antony" (55), with suitable accessories, such as no painter knows better how to introduce; and in the not less excellent portrait of Herr H. Richter, the composer (59). In the artist's more familiar style are a figure of a Bacchante engaged in "A Torch Dance" (60); three exquisitely-painted female heads in profile, entitled "An Audience" (61); and "Early Affections" (54)—a young mother, with her child, whose affection is partly diverted to a doll, seated, overlooking a flowery parterre—a bit of well-imagined Roman domestic life, very brilliant in the effect of lighting. Of three or four small pictures by E. J. Gregory the most noteworthy is "A Rehearsal" (79) of private theatricals (as we see from the reflection in a convex mirror), at which a lady and gentleman are "assisting"—the former with an absorbed attention very truthfully expressed. Although, of course, very different in technique, the effect of the interior is almost as illusive as a Van Eyck. A single figure of "Claudio" (131), excellent in colour and modelling, is by another of our most rising outsiders—Mr. J. D. Linton.

In turning to Mr. Burne Jones's works, we have, as usual, to accept subjects drawn generally from classical myth or mediæval legend, and selected, it would seem, rather for their fanciful conceit than for the nobler meaning to be found underlying some ancient fables, and which might have suggestive relation to real life and human nature. Or it may be an allegorical representation of the artist's own, with emblems borrowed from, or at least conceived in the spirit of, the printers of *caissons* in the fifteenth century, with all their misinformed *niaiseries*. And always the colouring, however beautiful and harmonious as arbitrarily decorative, has little reference to nature; while the same type of face and morbid sentiment recurs, whether male or female, and under all circumstances. To the first class belongs the artist's largest picture, "The Tree of Forgiveness" (144): Demophoon is seen rushing from the almond-tree into which the pitying gods had transformed his forsaken Phyllis; and although she, starting into life again (thus causing the first blossoming of the almond), clasps him with the old love, he turns from her in fright and apparent aversion—unaccountably so, seeing that the legend, as quoted even in the catalogue, represents him to have been consumed with sorrow at her loss. The nude muscular figure of Demophoon is the worst piece of drawing and modelling we have seen by the painter. Even more absurdly unsuitable in its physical impossibilities for pictorial representation is "Perseus and the Graia" (145). To the second class—a composition such as a mediæval painter would have turned out for a marriage chest—belongs "The Marriage of Peleus" (157), with the gods rising from the feast in confusion at the unbidden entry of Discord with her golden apple, "for the fairest." "The Mill" (175), with dancing figures, is altogether inexplicable as a production of the nineteenth century. Mr. Fairfax Murray, if to be classed with this school, is one of its best disciples: his "Pastoral" (116) is rich and Titianesque in colour. Mr. Whistler is also here, and some apology may be made for the analogy he claims to exist between his suggestions of colour and the "notes," "nocturnes," "harmonies," and "scherzes" of music; but if music were never more distinct and complete in form, and its harmonies were no better than, for instance, those of the leaden "flesh colour and pink," numbered 48, it would hardly enthrall our senses.

"A King's Daughter" (65), by Mr. Heywood Hardy, is one of the best painted as well as most agreeable pictures here. The fair Princess, a gentle, graceful figure, is feeding a couple of shy gazelles; doves are at her feet, and

the pleasant group is relieved against spring greenery. Mr. P. K. Morris's "Passing the Bridge" (32) is a pretty rustic idyl, the suggestions in which, of humble joys and sorrows, accord with the peaceful evening hour; it is, moreover, happier in colour and firmer in execution than the fishing-port scene here called "The Sirens Three" (104), and than the artist's pictures at Burlington House. The leading incident is that of an old grandmother leaning on the shoulder of her soldier boy, who is playing his lute to her great content. We must reserve our remarks on the remaining pictures of mark in this gallery till next week. But we may fairly admit the claim, on its own independent merit, to respectful mention in this first notice of Princess Louise's "Portrait" (73) of a lady seated holding an open book—the first work in oils by her Royal Highness we have seen. If the handling has not the assured decision of the professional practitioner, it has a tasteful reserve that is rarer, while a refined sense of colour is apparent in the hues throughout, and the flowering azaleas behind the head is quite harmoniously subordinated.

THE LATE MR. EMERSON.

The death of Longfellow has been soon followed by that of Emerson, who was, next to the poet, of all the American writers in this generation, one most highly valued by a large number of readers in this country. Ralph Waldo Emerson had probably as many disciples as Carlyle among the serious-minded English youth of thirty or forty years ago; and their early attachment to his teachings, with regard to "The Conduct of Life," was never so rudely checked and shaken, as in the case of Carlyle's disciples, by harsh and perverse tendencies of the Master, in after years, to the arbitrary exaltation of despotic or revolutionary violence, outraging the sentiments of equity and of human brotherhood. Emerson, so far from becoming a defender of slavery, an admirer of military conquest, and a supporter of aristocratic privilege, seemed to grow more of an earnest practical Reformer, philanthropist, and consistent moralist. He did not, like Carlyle, from an excessive admiration of historical figures and actions that appeal strongly to romantic imagination by their display of lawless force and vehement self-will, lose the purity and integrity of his first ideal of human virtue, and his faith in the Divine benevolence over all. Hence it was that the sympathy of an age which cherishes Liberal principles and humane dispositions, and which trusts to find them still hallowed by a true religion, was not estranged from the gentle and placid sage of Concord, as latterly it was, in a great measure, from the rugged Chelsea preacher of a less charitable creed.

Emerson had nearly reached the seventy-ninth year of his age; he had long ceased to add considerably to the sum of his well-known writings, which consist mainly of Essays and Lectures, ethical, critical, biographical, always didactic, and a few short poems, of rather mystic and sometimes enigmatic character. His life, in outward circumstance, was very uneventful, and may be narrated in a few lines.

Born May 25, 1803, at Boston, the son of a Unitarian Minister, he was educated at Harvard University, and was introduced to the same profession. Its greatest ornament, at that period, was Dr. Channing—William Ellery Channing—one of the purest and loftiest teachers in that school of religious doctrine, and one of the best English writers in the nineteenth century. Emerson became, in 1829, minister of a Unitarian meeting at Boston, but resigned that office in 1832. He visited Europe in the following year, and made the acquaintance of Carlyle. On his return to America, he declined to hold the position of a professional minister of Christianity, choosing instead that of lecturer upon social ethics and literary or biographical topics. His discourses of this class may be said to have been the staple of his life's work, being printed usually as "Essays," and not less eagerly read in England and Scotland than in the United States. "Nature," "Self-Reliance," "Compensation," "Spiritual Laws," "Love," "Friendship," "The Over-Soul," "Man the Reformer," "The Conservative," and "The Transcendentalist" were the most characteristic examples of his tone of thought and style of expression. It was a doctrine of idealism, akin to that broached in "Sartor Resartus," the outcome of Fichte's and other German philosophy, but cast in a mould of exquisite grace and refinement. "Emerson," it has been well said, "is the prophet and philosopher of young men;" he is also "the knight errant of the moral sentiment." The old man, the experienced, perhaps disappointed, man of the world, if he be a wise and good man, will never treat this generous kind of teaching with scorn.

In 1847, Emerson again came to England, and sojourned a few months at Manchester, with his friend, Mr. Alexander Ireland, lecturing there and elsewhere. He discoursed of "Representative Men," Plato, Shakspeare, Goethe, Montaigne, and Swedenborg. On his departure, we should say, his mantle fell upon the late George Dawson of Birmingham, who became the secondary Emerson of this country. Having returned to his native Massachusetts, Emerson took up his abode in the quiet little country town of Concord, and there passed the remainder of his life. He was early left a widower, with a daughter and sons, one of whom is a physician at Boston. He lived in constant association with all those eminent scholars, humourists, and critics, men of Boston, or of the Harvard University—Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, Nathaniel Hawthorne, H. D. Thoreau, and the naturalist Agassiz—whose works are quite as familiar to us as they are to American readers, and quite as much prized in this country. Emerson's last visit to England was in 1873. We believe that his writings have also obtained much influence over the minds of thoughtful and earnest Frenchmen of the Republican party. They have a classical perfection of style which will ensure the favour of posterity, and some of his ideas will be best appreciated by a future generation.

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THE ROYAL WEDDING.

Some account of the Marriage of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, to Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont, was given in our last week's publication, to accompany the Portraits of their Royal Highnesses, which were engraved for the Extra Supplement. But the Marriage Ceremony took place on Thursday week, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor; and our Illustrations of the scenes which took place there were necessarily deferred to this week's Number of our Journal. The arrival of Princess Helen, on the Tuesday, with her parents, brother, and sister, who came to England by way of Flushing and Queenborough, crossing the sea in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, is also the subject of two Illustrations now presented to our readers. We present, moreover, a few Sketches of the departure of the newly-married Royal Pair from Windsor after the wedding, and of their arrival at Esher and Claremont, with the public demonstrations of rejoicing and well-wishing that greeted them in the neighbourhood of their future home.

The Royal yacht, which had been sent over to Flushing to convey the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, with their children, to the English shore, arrived at Queenborough, near Sheerness, before eight o'clock in the morning on Tuesday week. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, attended by Admiral the Hon. C. Elliot, went down from London to meet their Serene Highnesses on board the vessel. They landed at eleven o'clock. Princess Helen, her father and mother, her sister, Princess Elizabeth, her young brother, the Hereditary Prince Fritz, and her brother-in-law, the Hereditary Prince of Bentheim, composed the Waldeck family party. They were attended by Lord Torrington, one of the Queen's Lords in Waiting, and by several German Barons and Baronesses, and other members of the small Court of Waldeck. The Mayor, Town Clerk, and Corporation of Queenborough presented an address of welcome, to which Princess Helen replied in English, "Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—I beg to thank you for the kind reception you have given me on coming to my English home. I can assure you that I appreciate your good wishes, and you have my hearty thanks." Prince Christian said a few words to the same effect. Miss Filmer, daughter of the Mayor, presented a bouquet to the Princess. Many of the naval and military officers of the district, including Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, and Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, in command at Chatham, were among those assembled to meet the distinguished visitors. They travelled in a special saloon-train by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway to Clapham Junction, and thence by the London and South-Western Railway to Windsor, arriving there at half-past one o'clock. At the Windsor Station they were met by the Duke of Albany, with his brother, the Duke of Connaught; three of his sisters, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Princess Helena (Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein), and Princess Beatrice; with the Grand Duke of Hesse. The Mayor and Corporation of Windsor attended to pay their respects to Princess Helen and her family, and the town was gallily decorated. At the grand entrance of Windsor Castle, her Majesty the Queen, with one of her grandchildren, Princess Victoria of Hesse, received Princess Helen and her parents, and conducted these honoured guests to their apartments in the Lancaster Tower.

The wedding-day, Thursday week, favoured by fine weather, passed off most successfully, and drew to Windsor a numerous and distinguished company of visitors. The Ministers of State, the Foreign Ambassadors, and other invited guests of the Queen, went thither by a special train, arriving at eleven o'clock. There was a guard of honour at the Castle, formed of the Scots Guards, in the Quadrangle, with one of the 72nd Highlanders in the Castle Yard, and the 1st Berks Volunteers kept the road up the Castle Hill. In St. George's Chapel, the invited spectators of the marriage ceremony were received by the Hon. S. Ponsonby Fane, Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, and were shown to their seats in the Knights' stalls of the choir, and in the other pews and seats. The Lord Chancellor and Lady Selborne, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Earl and Countess Granville, Sir William and Lady Harcourt, Earl and Countess Spencer, the Marquis of Hartington, and other Cabinet Ministers, with ladies, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote, Sir R. A. Cross, and other members of the late Ministry, were among the first to appear there. The Ministers and ex-Ministers, as a rule, wore the crimson Windsor uniform, but Mr. Bright wore a plain suit of black velvet. Many of the nobility were in this company, and many officers of distinction in the military and naval services. The nave of the chapel, and the western entrance, were guarded by the Gentlemen-at-Arms, and the Yeomen of the Guard.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, and Worcester, with other clergy, took their places within the rails of the altar. At twelve o'clock there was a flourish of trumpets, and Sir George Elvey played a wedding march on the organ as the first procession from the castle entered and passed up the chapel. It consisted of the Royal Princes and Princesses, and others, who were not engaged in the separate processions of the Bride and Bridegroom. After the Heralds leading the way, and several of the high officials of the Queen's Household, came their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Duke of Cambridge, with Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Queen of the Netherlands (the bride's sister), the Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, the young Prince Frederick and Princess Elizabeth of Waldeck-Pyrmont. The Princess of Wales was accompanied by her three daughters. She wore a dress of pale blue brocade, embossed with flowers and trimmed with silver, a jupe of antique satin, with a cloud of fine Brussels lace, and a train of brocade, richly trimmed with silver and lace, which was borne by the Countess of Morton and Miss Knollys; her Royal Highness also wore a diamond necklace. Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales were dressed in pale blue satin, trimmed in crepe lisse, and tied with broad sashes of



BADGE OF ORDER OF THE THISTLE.
GIFT OF SCOTTISH FRIENDS.

brocade. The Royal personages were conducted to the stools placed for them on the haut pas or dais in front of the altar; the floor there was carpeted with blue velvet, and the seats were covered with blue silk damask. The chair set for her Majesty was of crimson and gold, adorned with the badge of the Garter.

The Queen entered the chapel a few minutes afterwards. She was received by the Lord Steward (Earl Sydney), and the Lord Chamberlain (the Earl of Kenmare), with the Vice-Chamberlain (Lord Charles Bruce), the Treasurer of the Household (Earl of Breadalbane) and Comptroller of the Household (Lord Kensington), who conducted her Majesty and Princess Beatrice to their seats.

The Queen wore a dress and train of black satin, embroidered with black and white chenille and pearls, and a skirt and bodice trimmed with the same Honiton lace that she wore at her own marriage, with the same wedding veil of Honiton lace for her head-dress, surmounted by the Royal Crown in diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace and earrings of large diamonds, the Koh-i-noor as a brooch, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, and the Orders of Victoria and Albert and the Star of India. Princess Beatrice was attired in a train and bodice of Pompadour satin trimmed with shaded roses, and a skirt of Argenton lace over salmon-coloured satin; her head-dress was of feathers, and a veil, with diamond bees; she wore the Orders of St. Catherine of Russia, the Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family. The young Princess Victoria of Hesse walked beside Princess Beatrice. The Queen's train was borne by the Groom of the Robes, Mr. H. D. Erskine of Cardross, assisted by two pages of honour; the train of Princess Beatrice, by Lady Churchill. Her Majesty was preceded by the great officers of her Court, above-named, with the Clerk Marshal, Lord Alfred Paget, Sir Albert Woods, Garter-King-at-Arms, the Keeper of the Privy Purse, General Sir H. Ponsonby, the Lord in Waiting, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Gentlemen Ushers, Groom in Waiting, and an Equerry. The Queen and Princesses were followed by the Mistress of the Robes (Duchess of Bedford), the Lady of the Bedchamber (Dowager Duchess of Roxburgh), and the Master of the Horse (Duke of Westminster), with two Maids of Honour and one Woman of the Bedchamber. The procession ended with the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard (Lord Monson), the Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms (Lord Carrington), the Master of the Buckhounds (Earl of Cork), the Master of the Queen's Household (Major-General Sir John Cowell), the Bearers of the Gold Stick (Lord Strathnairn) and of the Silver Stick (Colonel Burnaby), and the Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department; behind whom, as in the other processions, marched six Gentlemen-at-Arms and six Yeomen of the Guard.

The Bridegroom's procession then came in, ushered by the Chester and Lancaster Heralds; in which the Comptroller of the Duke of Albany's Household, Mr. R. H. Collins, and the Lord Steward, and the Comptroller and Treasurer of the

Queen's Household, led the way for his Royal Highness; who, being slightly lame from a recent accident, walked with a stick, and was supported on the right hand by the Prince of Wales, his brother, and on the left hand by his brother-in-law, the Grand Duke of Hesse, followed by the gentlemen in attendance on their Royal Highnesses. The Duke of Albany wore the uniform of a Colonel of an infantry regiment; the Prince of Wales was attired in a Field Marshal's uniform, with many Orders and decorations. The bridegroom, after bowing to the Queen, took his seat on the right hand; the other Princes stood beside him.

The Bride's procession, including the eight bridesmaids, unmarried daughters of Dukes, Marquises, and Earls, was the last to enter, having been formed close to a temporary pavilion erected in the side aisle, for the accommodation of the bridesmaids while kept waiting. Princess Helen walked between her father, the Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and her brother-in-law, the King of the Netherlands, each holding one of her hands. Her bridal dress was entirely of rich white satin; the skirt had small openings, through which masses of orange-blossom and myrtle could be seen. It was trimmed with two robings of point d'Alençon lace, the corners of which merged in the long train, which was flaked with silver, embroidered with large bunches of silver fleur-de-lys, in relief, and bordered with white satin ruchings and point d'Alençon lace. The eight bridesmaids were Lady Mary Campbell, daughter of the Duke of Argyll; Lady Ermytrude Russell, daughter of the Duke of Bedford; Lady Alexandra Vane-Tempest, daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry; Lady Blanche Butler, daughter of the late Marquis of Ormonde; Lady Anne Lindsay, daughter of the late Earl of Crawford and Balcarres; Lady Florence Anson, daughter of the Earl of Lichfield; Lady Feodore Yorke, daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke; and Lady Florence Bootle-Wilbraham, daughter of the Earl of Lathom. Their dresses were of thick white satin and moiré

Française; the jupes edged with small scallops, and ornamented with flounces of pearly net, and with bouquets of primroses, violets, and white heather; the bodices were ornamented likewise with stomachers of pearls and net. Each lady had two rows of pearls round her neck, and shoes with pearl buckles, and carried a bouquet of the flowers above named, with a smaller bouquet on her breast.

When the bride had taken her place to the left hand, the bridesmaids standing behind her, supported by the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain, the marriage service was read by the Archbishop of Canterbury, while the sunlight shone in through the gorgeous stained-glass windows, filling the Chapel with beautiful colour. The bride and bridegroom, side by side at the altar, made the due responses to the questions put to them; the bride was given away by her father, and the bridegroom put the wedding-ring on her finger; finally the Archbishop pronounced the benediction. The Duke of Albany led his wife to the Queen, who took her in her arms, and kissed her on both cheeks; her father and mother also kissed her. The combined procession was then formed, and walked down the Chapel; the organ playing Mendelssohn's Wedding March, and the newly-made husband bowing right and left to the company, in response to their salutations.

As the Royal party came out of St. George's Chapel, and re-entered their carriages, the Duke and Duchess of Albany, as well as the Queen, received from the people outside a cordial expression of joyful and respectful goodwill. They went into the Castle, and met again in the Green Drawing-room, where the register of the marriage was signed. The Queen then received all her invited guests, and déjeuner or luncheon was served, for the Royal personages in the Dining-room, and for the other guests in the Waterloo Gallery, where the Lord Steward proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom and that of the Queen. At eight o'clock in the evening her Majesty gave a state banquet in St. George's Hall to more than a hundred guests, herself sitting at table with them. The King and Queen of Holland, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the Royal family were present; and the appearance of the hall, with the whole collection of gold plate belonging to the Crown exhibited on the buffets and sideboards, was very magnificent.

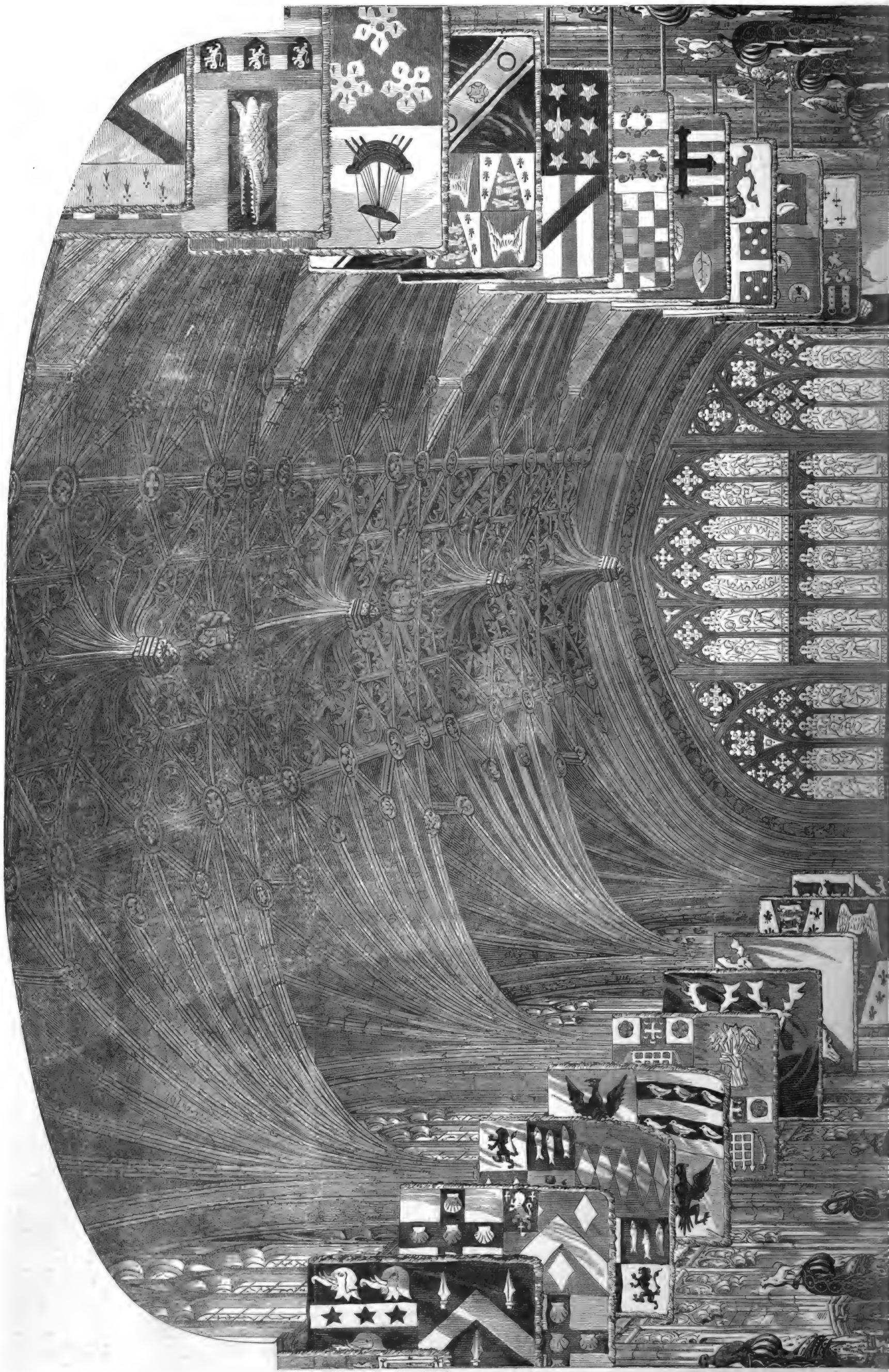
The newly-married Royal pair had left Windsor at a quarter past four o'clock, in an open carriage drawn by four grey horses, with outriders and an escort of Life Guards. The Queen saw them off from the doors of the Castle, waving her handkerchief as they drove away; and there was a shower of rice and satin slippers thrown after them, "for luck," by the Princes and Princesses. The people of Windsor heartily cheered the Duke and Duchess of Albany as they passed through the town and into the Long Walk. At the Royal Tapestry Manufactory there was a triumphal arch; and Mr. Henry, the Director, held up a little child, a girl three years old, to give the Princess a bouquet. Similar compliments were offered to her Royal Highness at other places along the road. In the village of Esher, more elaborate festive preparations had been made.

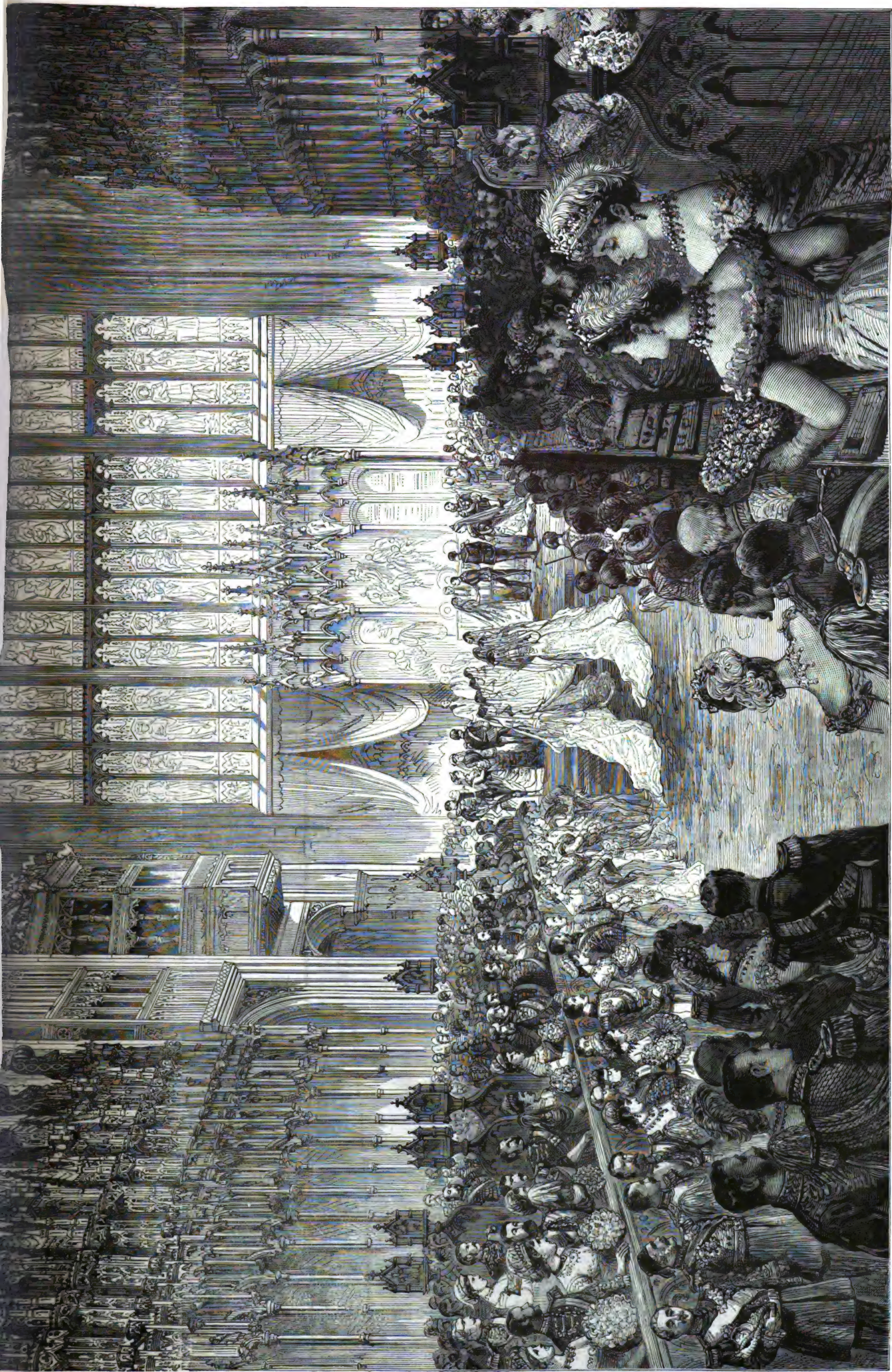
There was a series of beautiful arches, formed of foliage and flowers, with a floral pavilion at the turning to Claremont; the whole tastefully designed by Mr. F. J. Williamson, sculptor, and constructed by Messrs. Garrod and Pratt, of Esher. The Duke and Duchess of Albany reached the village about six o'clock; and, in the floral pavilion, received an address of congratulation from the Rector, the Rev. S. L. Warren, and the Churchwardens of the parish. His Royal Highness, in thanking them, and all the ladies and gentlemen of Esher there assembled, said of himself and of the Duchess, "We both feel the greatest satisfaction in the thought that the first days of our married life will be spent at Esher, for it is here that we shall hope, for the future, to centre our local cares and interests. We congratulate ourselves on possessing Claremont as a residence, and we hopefully anticipate spending the greater portion of our days here."

Some of the Wedding Gifts presented to the Duke of Albany upon this pleasant occasion will be found represented among our minor Illustrations. A number of Scottish noblemen and gentlemen, personal friends of his Royal Highness, gave him a star of enamel and diamonds, the badge of the Ancient National Order of the Thistle; also a handsome centrepiece for the table, a richly chased silver plateau, surmounted by a large and finely chased silver candelabrum with branches for ten lights, and sculptured at the base with a fine group of dogs and stag at bay. The



LEATHER CARD-BASKET, BY F. A. DEER, OF NEATH.





THE ROYAL WEDDING: THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

members of the Christ Church College Society at Oxford University presented his Royal Highness with a pair of massive silver candelabra, weighing 445 oz., and elaborately chased. Both these and the Scottish gifts were supplied by Messrs. Frazer and Haws, silversmiths and jewellers, of Waterloo-place, Regent-street. The Freemasons of Oxfordshire presented to the Duke of Albany, their Provincial Grand Master, a silver casket, of Gothic design, partly gilt, and ornamented with a representation of the Grand Master's Collar and jewel, on the front panel, and, on the reverse side, with the arms of his Royal Highness; with his coronet at the top, and supporters at each corner. This casket, placed on a carved ebony stand, was manufactured by Messrs. Ortnier and Houle, of St. James's-street. The Freemasons of Wiltshire presented him with a pair of silver beakers, sixteen inches high, richly chased, and decorated with flowers and pomegranates, the manufacture of Messrs. Lambert, of Coventry-street. The director and workpeople of the Royal Windsor Tapestry Manufactory, of which Prince Leopold is the patron, gave his Royal Highness a gilt arm-chair, covered with tapestry, which displays, at the back, the initials of the names Leopold and Helen, with supporting Cupids, a coronet above, and wreaths of flowers; on the seat is a view of Windsor Castle, worked in tapestry. The persons employed in the pianoforte manufactory of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons presented a grand instrument, of the oblique form, in a very handsome ebonised case, decorated in Adams's style; this pianoforte has a compass of seven and half octaves, with a third pedal, to prolong the sound of the notes, and with other recently invented improvements. The ornamental leather card-basket, made by Mr. F. A. Deer, of Neath, Glamorgan-shire, saddler and harness-maker to the Prince of Wales, a tasteful artist who has obtained customers of the highest rank for his decorative leather-work, is shown among these illustrations. One of considerable artistic merit is the plaque of oxydised silver, executed by M. Morel-Ladeuil, at Messrs. Elkington's, for Sir Albert Sassoon, who has presented it to the Duke of Albany. Its design is copied, in repoussé work, from a piece of Windsor tapestry, "The Merry Wives of Windsor," which gained the gold medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

Some of the Germans in London, natives of Waldeck or Pyrmont, have presented a handsome bracelet to the Duchess of Albany, their Princess Helen, with an address of congratulation upon her marriage.

The Royal Wedding Number, specially issued from the office of the *Illustrated London News* on Tuesday last, consists of two whole sheets, which contain a very complete series of illustrations, with full and minute narrative or description, of all the proceedings and features of interest belonging to this happy event; portraits of the Bride and Bridegroom, and of the eight bridesmaids; also of the Bride's parents, brother, and sisters; views of her ancestral home, of Waldeck and Pyrmont, and the Palace of Arolsen; likewise of the places and scenes of Prince Leopold's residence in earlier years—Wykeham House, Oxford, and Boyton Manor, Wiltshire; and views of Claremont, the park and mansion, his present abode; followed by illustrations of the Marriage Ceremony and of the attendant festivities, and of the jewellery and other bridal gifts to her Royal Highness. There is a Supplement, consisting of the Portraits of the Duke and Duchess of Albany, printed in colours.

OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS.

THE SPRING MIGRATION.

Spring! What tender emotions swell within us at the coming once more of Spring! Linked as it is with all that is fresh and pure, with budding leaves and the singing of birds, emblematic as it is of Love and immortal Hope, our hearts cleave to it as to no other season of the year. The flowers that have been lying so long buried in a sepulchre of their own withered leaves, again perfume the air of woodland, lane, and meadow, and, smiling upon us with strengthened loveliness, bid us in their own sweet language not to mourn despairingly for the human blossoms which have been gathered from our life's pathway. And closely linked with the flowers and the budding renaissance of Nature, is the singing of birds and the arrival in our midst of the truants who left us with the falling leaves of autumn. They have scented from afar the fresh verdure of our April woods and lanes. Something has told them, pretty things, that Spring is waiting for them, and, winging their way with dauntless energy through illimitable wastes of air, they have been arriving fast and thick ever since the beginning of the month of smiles and tears.

One of the earliest of the little aerial travellers to reach us is the sand-martin. Indeed, this little creature, the smallest of the swallow tribe, is not infrequently seen flitting about its old haunts before the winds of March have quite subsided. High river-banks, and sandpits that have large pools of water hard by, are the favourite localities of sand-martins; though we often see them in their sober garb of brown and white—back dark brown, under parts white—among the cliffs of the seashore. How interesting it is to watch a colony of them darting in and out from the hundreds of holes which pierce the sandbank, and how wonderful it seems to us that each of the dainty things, without a moment's hesitation, knows exactly the right hole to go into! Not long after the little sand-martin, comes the house-martin. This beautiful bird, whose glossy blue-black plumage on back and wings contrasts so brilliantly with the pure white of its under parts, on its arrival in England at once hastens to its old mud-built nest of the previous year; for martins, like the rest of the swallow family, pair for life, and evince the greatest attachment to the old home.

About the middle of April arrives the ever-welcome swallow. After its long journey from the distant South, it wings its course through the trackless air without chart or compass, not only to the country of its birth, but, like the martin, returns by a marvellous instinct to the very nesting-site of the previous season, which, as everyone knows, is in the roofs of barns and sheds, under the eaves of our dwellings, in chimneys, and the like. Violets and primroses may bloom, and hedgerows deck themselves in softest green; but not until the swallows have come do we feel that it is really Spring. How charming it is to watch them in their ceaseless evolutions in the air—now coursing over the corn-fields and springing meadows in their never-ending chase for insects, now skimming close to the herbage, now with rapid stroke of wing mounting the air, turning, twisting, darting, chasing each other in utter joyousness of heart, now swooping down upon the cool bosom of the river, dipping in the water, dashing the spray aside, but not for a moment ceasing in their flight, unless to hover kestrel-like above our heads, showing us for a moment the rich white-and-chestnut plumage of their under parts.

The last of the swallow tribe to reach our shores is the swift. Though the largest of the family, and the most rapid in its flight, it is rarely seen before the first week in May. It is often found in the company of swallows and martins, and delights in the cultivated districts, especially where there are some mouldering ruins of an abbey or castle, or where a cathedral or ancient church tower affords it a cranny wherein

to build its nest. Clad in a dull, sombre black, and utterly devoid of the brilliant tints which we find in the plumage of the swallow and the martin, the swift, nevertheless, owing to its graceful form and unrivalled power of wing, is one of the most interesting of our feathered friends. Its dusky crescent form, its piercing screams, its strong, lofty, whirling flight, always arrest our attention. Never alighting on the ground or trees, eating, drinking, and even collecting its building materials on the wing, it floats through the air the live-long day, darkness only, and the duties of a parent, calling it to its nest.

And in these sweet, fresh days of spring come back to us most of the warblers that deserted us in October, the males making their appearance first, as a rule, in small parties of from two to half a dozen and more—a few, like the nightingale, singly, one by one. We do not hear much of their song until the arrival of their little mates; but early in the merry month of May, we are almost sure to hear, in the fresh green lanes and in our gardens, the quick and hurried notes of the whitethroat, the commonest, perhaps, of this charming family—the sweet song of the shy, unobtrusive garden-warbler—the soft, rich notes of the willow-warbler, whose delicate appearance and graceful motions, together with his plaintive trills and trustfulness, make him one of our special favourites—and other tender strains, which, however, belong rather to the woodlands than to our shrubberies and lanes.

In woods, copses, dells, and all the greenwood shades, one of the earliest to arrive is the pretty willow-warbler, already mentioned. We have not space to allude to all the sweet truants who now return to their sylvan haunts; but among those who are hurrying over to their nuptial bowers we must not forget the nightingale, which already in many a rural solitude is running over the modulations of his matchless song "with fast thick warble."

As he were fearful that an April night
Would be too short for him to utter forth
His love-chant, and disburden his full soul
Of all its music!

And in many a wood and grove, in thicket, brake, and lane, and even in our shrubberies, we hear, sooner than Philomela's, the delightful song of the blackcap, second only to the nightingale's itself in its richness of tone and varied cadences. And, among other sylvan singers, we may now, or very soon shall, hear the tree-pipit, the chiff-chaff, and the grasshopper, wood, and sedge-warblers—the sedge-warbler being found most frequently in marshy places, and in the dense under-wood which skirts the banks of pools and streams.

Early in April we see once more, in our orchards and gardens, and in copses and larger woods, the merry, restless redstart—a bird which, like the redbreast, to whom he is closely related, comes often very near our dwellings; "fire-tail" they call him in the country, because his warm-hued caudal appendage, which he is constantly jerking about as he flits to and fro, glitters in the sunlight like a dull streak of fire. Two other birds of the redbreast kind now returning to us are the wheatear, whose favourite haunts are in the heathery moors, and the shy little whinchat, which delights to hover about the outskirts of the moorland, in the coverts of gorse or "whin" which there abound. Another of the wanderers, now back again in the upland wilds, is the ring-ouzel, a bird readily distinguished by his black plumage and white cravat—a bird, by-the-way, very unlike the little wheatear and whinchat—for he belongs to the thrush family, the only one, however, of the thrushes delighting in "wildest wastes see black and bare." The ring-ouzels arrive here generally in the first week of April, sometimes in flocks of several hundred individuals; but, their long journey over, they soon separate and retire, each with his chosen mate, to their solitary haunts.

Many other interesting little aerial voyagers there are of whom we would fain say a word or two; but we have not space. And such birds as the landrail, great plover, and summer snipe, we must leave out of our category altogether, as well as the rarer visitors, such as the turtle-dove, and the beautiful golden oriole. But one bird there is, more eagerly looked for perhaps than any other of all the wanderers now returning to our seagirt shores, which we cannot dismiss thus summarily. When an April shower is over, and the sun, emerging from behind a cloud, makes the green earth so glad some that every little bird essays to sing—who is there, on such a morning, but stops every now and then to listen whether or not he hears the cuckoo's mellow shout? That double call of his may be monotonous, yet are the notes wonderfully full and soft, and, when heard for the first time in the season, surely it is only the heart of a churl that does not leap with joy. The cuckoo arrives about the same time as the swallow; but how different are the emotions called forth by the coming of these two harbingers of summer! It is the beautiful form of the one, and his graceful flight, which charms us: but the other, how very rarely we get a glimpse of him!—it is his voice, and not the bird himself, we are waiting for—

O cuckoo! shall I call thee bird,
Or but a wandering voice?

Though there is probably no bird a greater favourite, no bird has been more abused. He has been accused of joining the rapacious hawks, indeed of becoming himself a hawk, and of sucking little birds' eggs to give tone to his voice; his mate is said to be utterly destitute of maternal affection, and her young ones have been charged, not only with turning out of nest and home their foster-brothers and sisters, but, when fledged and as big or bigger than the small creatures who have reared them with wonderful love and patience, of devouring their little foster-mothers! With the exception, however, of a decided propensity the young cuckoo has of turning out of the nest its foster-brothers and sisters, the charges are nearly all false; and as to the female cuckoo laying her eggs in smaller birds' nests, it is probably not because she lacks the maternal instinct, so powerful in all the rest of the feathered race, but from anatomical deficiencies. However, let them say what they will of this mysterious bird, it is a special favourite, and is, and ever will be, the darling of the Spring.

The cuckoo's arrival is regularly preceded, some few days, by that of the wryneck, which elegant though plainly plumaged bird appears to be a link between the woodpeckers and the cuckoos. Rarely flying far at a time, and flitting somewhat awkwardly as it does from tree to tree and bush to bush, it seems marvellous how it accomplishes its long flight from Africa; the same, however, might be said of several other migratory birds. It is unsocial and solitary in its habits, though by no means a shy bird. Besides its name of wryneck, which it derives from a habit it has of constantly twisting about its head and neck, it is known in our southern and eastern counties as the "cuckoo's mate" and "cuckoo's messenger;" for just as the cuckoo is one of our harbingers of summer, so the wryneck heralds the arrival of the cuckoo himself.

W. OAK RIND.

The supply of American and Canadian food last week reached a total of 1079 cattle, 900 sheep, 7889 quarters of beef, and 2666 carcasses of mutton. Compared with the past months, they show a large increase in live stock and fresh meat.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

HISTORY OF CUSTOMS AND BELIEFS.

Dr. E. B. Tylor, F.R.S., gave his second lecture on Tuesday, April 25. He first commented on the origin of our week, composed of seven days, noticing its relation to the lunar months, and referring to Babylonian records in which mention is made of a seventh-day rest, on which work was forbidden to be done, adding that the Babylonian calendar and astronomy were gradually transmitted to Greece and thence throughout the civilised world. The Buddhists also fixed their worship-days by the four changes of the moon. Dr. Tylor next considered the origin of names of the days of the week, and alluded to the universality of the seventh day being set apart as sacred. He then discussed at some length the origin of the Latin and French names of the days of the week, and expressed his opinion that they were derived from the names of the sun, moon, and planets, according to the arrangement termed "cycling" by the astrologers. They named each day from that one of the seven planets which ruled its first hour, and thence presided over the whole day. Thus if Saturn ruled the first hour of Saturday, the first hour of the second day would fall to the sun, thence named Sunday; and so on. The planet names of the week days are found in India, &c. Dr. Tylor next traced the history of the doctrine of the four elements, which the Greeks identified with the four regular solids; and the fifth element, or quintessence, the universal ether, they represented by the dodecahedron. In Asia the elements are still reckoned as four or five. The use of the Signs of the Zodiac for the measurement of time in the far East, in ancient and modern times, was also described. Hence originated, also, the division into months and years. This system existed in Mexico before the Spanish Conquest; and the Hindoo notion of the destruction of the world by the four elements was also found in picture-writing of Mexico, thus demonstrating its early connection with the East.

PROPERTIES OF THE METALS.

Professor Dewar, in his second lecture, given on Thursday, April 27, resumed his illustrations of the amount of energy, both thermal and mechanical, evolved in the formation of metallic salts, especially shown by means of nitric acid. He then explained and illustrated the method of testing the cohesion and ductility of various metals—viz., zinc, copper, and iron—showing the change of shape of bars when subjected to degrees of pressure, varying from one ton to twenty-eight tons per square inch. Alloys were shown to behave differently to simple metals. The great oxidisability of some metals was demonstrated by lead and iron in a finely-divided state taking fire and burning when dropped into the air. The valuable application of carbolic oxide, the gas which burns with a pale blue lambent flame on the surface of a coal fire when the other gas has been consumed, was explained, and its uses in Siemens's regenerator furnaces. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to explanations of the principles involved in various processes connected with the reduction of metals from their ores, and the methods of testing the ores, to ascertain the presence of the metals in them. Among these tests sulphuretted hydrogen and borax were specially mentioned.

SOME DANGEROUS PROPERTIES OF DUSTS.

Mr. F. A. Abel, C.B., F.R.S., gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, April 28. He began by referring to the fact that finely divided combustible and inflammable materials, when mixed with air or some gases, rapidly ignite and cause explosions, varying in violence according to circumstances. Many fires, in such works as cotton-mills and flour-mills, have been ascribed to this cause, in accordance especially with the results of the investigations of Messrs. Rankine and Macadam, in regard to the destruction of the Tradeston flour-mills at Glasgow in 1878. In the valuable report of Messrs. Faraday and Lyell on the Haswell colliery explosion, in 1844, it is said that fire-damp is not the only fuel of these fires, but that coal-dust, swept by the rush of wind and flame from the floor, roofs, and walls of the works, suddenly takes fire and burns, if there be enough oxygen in the air to support its combustion. These views were repeated as new by M. Du Souich, in 1855, and others; but till recently were almost generally ignored. The Royal Commission to inquire into the causes and remedies for explosions was appointed in February, 1879; and the evidence given was rather against the idea of the power of coal-dust as an aggravating agent; but recently the investigations of Mr. Galloway and others respecting the Penygraig and Scubham disasters have shown that very minute portions of fire-damp are needed to create an explosion with coal-dust. Mr. Abel described and illustrated some of the experiments recently made by himself at the request of the Home Secretary, the results of which were generally, but not wholly, in accord with those of Mr. Galloway. Finally, he commented on various methods invented for getting coal more safely, including those of Dr. Macnab, Messrs. Smith and Moore, and his own proposal for the use of detonating agents. The discourse was illustrated by numerous experiments.

HISTORY OF THE SCIENCE OF POLITICS.

Mr. Frederick Pollock, M.A., LL.D., began his second lecture, given on Saturday last, April 29, by stating that the conditions of political philosophy were wanting after the destruction of the Roman Empire, and that the Middle Ages were essentially unpolitical, the one question being the controversy between the Emperor and the Pope; this came to its height in the reign of Frederick II., who nearly succeeded in obtaining both spiritual and temporal supremacy, and, in consequence, has been reprobated by the Church. The literary controversy of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries ended in a reaction to Platonic from Aristotelian principles, and the assumption of unlimited monarchy. Dante's idea of a universal monarch, in the person of a glorified Holy Roman Emperor, was commented on at some length. It was then shown that mediaevalism has no theory of a State, but only rudiments. Marsilio of Padua returns to Aristotelian principles. Machiavelli begins the modern study of politics, but he has no systematic theory; he treats of statecraft, not of the science of the State. Bodin's great work, "De Republica," published in 1576, developed by Hobbes in his "Leviathan, or the Matter, Forme, and Power of a Commonwealth," published in 1651, founded the modern theory of sovereignty—a power which is the source of law and above law, necessary to an independent State—which Parliament is in this country now, but which was not possible before the sixteenth century. Bodin leant towards absolutism, regulated by morality. After remarks on Fortescue's works, More's "Utopia," and Sir Thomas Smith's "English Commonwealth," Mr. Pollock concluded with an analysis of Hobbes' "Leviathan," with many interesting details. Hobbes made the English king sovereign in fear of anarchy and a so-called mixed government. Reaction from this took place in the eighteenth century.

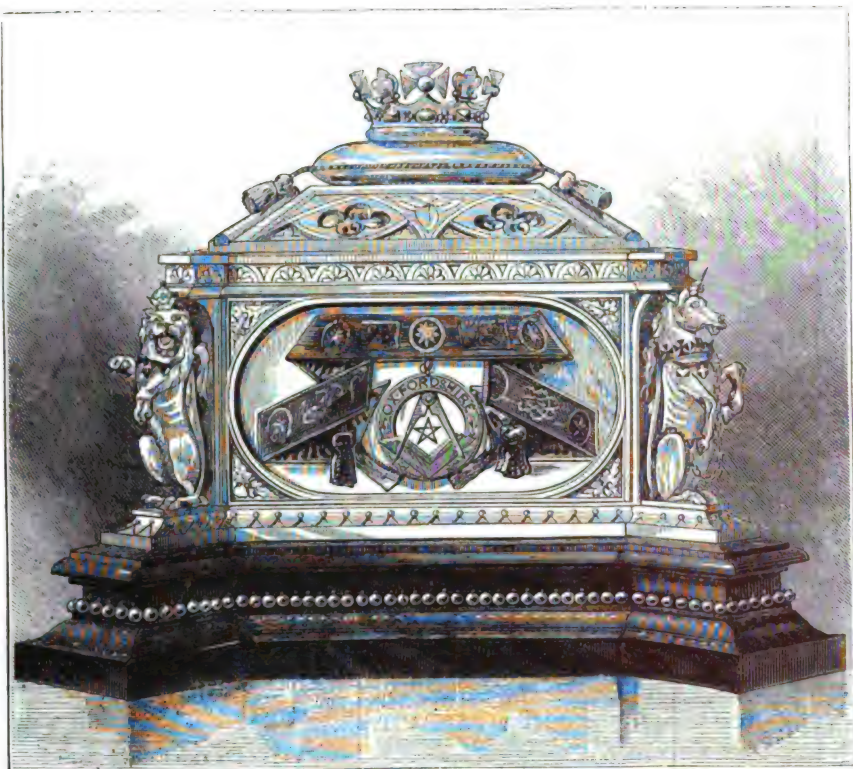
The Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London will hold a meeting next week for the purpose receiving tenders for the experimental lighting by means of electricity for one year of the whole of the principal thoroughfares in the City to which the electric light has not yet been extended.



SILVER BEAKERS GIVEN BY THE FREEMASONS OF WILTSHIRE.



PIANOFORTE GIVEN BY WORKPEOPLE OF MESSRS. BRINSMEAD.



SILVER CASKET GIVEN BY FREEMASONS OF OXFORDSHIRE.



CHAIR GIVEN BY THE WINDSOR TAPESTRY MANUFACTORY.



PLAQUE IN REPOUSSE GIVEN BY SIR ALBERT SASSOON.

WEDDING GIFTS TO THE DUKE OF ALBANY,

EPPING FOREST.

One of the finest recreation grounds in Europe, and, perhaps, the largest and most beautiful breathing space possessed by any city in the world—for Epping Forest must be reckoned amongst the open spaces especially appertaining to our English metropolis—is, this day, to be dedicated, by our gracious Queen, to the use and enjoyment of her subjects for all time. Her Majesty has doubtless not forgotten the magnificent demonstration of loyalty and devotion which was made on the occasion, in April, 1873, of her visit to Victoria Park—a special visit made in direct response to an invitation from the Parks Preservation Society, an association which, under the active leadership of Mr. F. G. Heath, had, just before, secured the enlargement of the oasis of the poor East Londoner. After nine years the Queen again goes to visit an open space preserved—though only as the result of almost incredible efforts—for the recreation and enjoyment of the poorer section of her people; and the visit to Epping Forest—like the visit to Victoria Park—is not only made in response to an invitation from an association (the Epping Forest Fund Committee), which has signalled itself by its labours for the public good; but is, moreover, a graceful recognition, in itself, of the value of those labours.

The month of spring flowers is surely the fitting season for our gracious Sovereign to pay this promised visit—the month that comes to us

In nature's greenest livery drest,

with golden bloom spread by the "commonest" plants upon bordering meadow, wayside strip, and forest glade, and with an atmosphere impregnated with the indefinable sweetness that characterises our vernal blossoms. Welcome, then, thrice welcome, will our Royal Lady be to a forest which, anciently the King's hunting-ground, the free possession of the people, will henceforth be Royal in a new sense by reason of its dedication to them by her Majesty. Nature too, which welcomes all, will welcome the illustrious visitor of to-day; the budding leaves of oak and beech will, at this season, show with greater beauty against the sturdy forms which they only half cover; the delightful curly green of the hawthorn and hornbeam will be at their freshest, whilst the sweet fragrance of the "May" will add to the charm of its verdancy. Hyacinth and gorse, cinquefoil and buttercup, will lend purple and gold to the landscape; late primroses may linger in the hollows of some dingle, and even if the last anemone has drooped its fair head beneath the clustering underwood where it loves to hide and "blush unseen," the sweet little daisy is sure to crowd every available space of greensward.

With such brevity as the limits of our space enjoin, we purpose, on this auspicious occasion, to give briefly a history of the struggle, which has so happily terminated, for the preservation of Epping Forest, as well as some description, with accompaniment of illustrations, of the beautiful woods and glades which together make up one of the finest pleasure-grounds possessed by the toiling population of this country.

At a time when London was a half rural city, and miles of fields and hedges stretched where now there is almost unbroken continuity of streets, few people gave a thought to the probable needs of a future pent-up population, or dreamt that a time would come when every acre of available open space would be incalculably precious to citizens half stifled by the close surroundings of monotonous bricks and mortar. Then the great Essex forest existed in almost its ancient splendour; no greedy lords of manors preyed upon the public domain, and the disfigurement of inclosure was scarcely known throughout the broad expanse of the rolling greenwood. The rapacity of the "land robber" was destined to be the feature of a later age. London began to push out from its ancient limits, and the rapid development of the great commercial city gave increased incentive to the desire for illegal appropriation of land which would be certain to rapidly increase in value as the population became denser, and City suburbs were absorbed into the City itself.

The progress of illegal inclosure in Epping Forest is shown in a statement published by the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry appointed in 1871. More of the forest was inclosed, for instance, between the years 1851 and 1871 than during the whole of the preceding period of 250 years. This is proved by the following report of the Commissioners, who ascertained "that before the year 1600 but six acres of the forest had been inclosed; that between the year 1600 and the year 1700 but four acres had been inclosed; that between the year 1700 and the year 1800 but seventy acres had been inclosed; and that up to about the year 1851 barely 600 acres had been inclosed; but that since that date over 3600 acres have been inclosed." In 1851 only 7000 acres remained of the once extensive Epping Forest—itsself but a remnant of the Royal Forest of Waltham, a domain of woodland that existed at least prior to the Norman Conquest; for when William of Normandy applied the forest laws to that tract of country which we moderns still call the "new" forest, it is probable that the forest of Waltham then had a "history." By a perambulation of its boundaries, made in the reign of Charles I., it was ascertained to include 60,000 acres, of which 17,000 belonged to Hainault and 43,000 to Epping. But the "waste" lands of Epping Forest amounted to rather less than 8000 acres; and it is this waste or open portion that has formed the subject of the contest for popular rights against manorial night during the period from 1871 to 1878, when the great Epping Forest Act—which represented the success of the struggle for the public—was passed.

It is quite clear that—as more than half of the quantity of land remaining open in 1851 had been illegally inclosed by the year 1871, and the process of filching was going on with astonishing rapidity when the forest defenders stepped in to prevent further robbery—there would not, in all probability, at this day, had no counter-action been taken, be a single acre left for the public. But the encroaching lords of manors in the year 1871 had to encounter two formidable oppositions—the one, the Epping Forest Fund Committee, which began a vigorous movement, inaugurated by a great public meeting on Wanstead-flats; and the other, the Commissioners of Sewers for the City of London, who commenced the famous Chancery suit against the inclosers and spoliators of the forest lands. Parliament, too, in the same year, appointed the Commission of Inquiry, whose report has already been referred to. The decree of the Court of Chancery in the well-known Corporation suit was pronounced in November, 1874, when the Master of the Rolls gave judgment against the inclosers, who, he remarked, had "taken other people's property without their consent, and had appropriated it to their own use." He added that the defendants, at least as regarded the bulk of them, had "been parties to a litigation" in which they had endeavoured "to support their title by a vast bulk of false evidence."

The result of the protracted litigation, maintained with the most commendable public spirit by the Corporation of London, and of the heroic struggle carried on for years by such volunteer defenders as Mr. Francis George Heath, Mr. Frederick Young, and Mr. William George Smith, who in the press and in public meetings have persistently and with indomitable energy aided the good cause—the result, we say, of the long

contest for this noble metropolitan holiday resort is, that the 3600 acres to which Epping Forest had shrunk by the year 1851 have now been nearly doubled; and her Majesty the Queen, whose gracious presence to-day is a fitting recognition of the vast amount of labour and money which have been spent in this noble work, will look upon an expanse of pleasure-ground whose value is greater than untold gold to the teeming millions of the greatest and most densely-populated city in the world.

So much for the history of this beautiful forest. Let us now briefly glance at its scenery and associations. Though it cannot, as a whole, compare with the great hunting ground of the Norman kings, where scenery can be found which is magnificent in its almost primeval grandeur, and forms of oak and beech abound in the plenitude of sylvan splendour, our metropolitan forest possesses a loveliness that few people who have not penetrated to its innermost recesses can fully realise. If a map of the Epping Forest district be taken in hand, with the public lands—whether wood or glade or open scrub—coloured green, it will give an appearance, as the eye scans its extent and follows its boundary lines northwards from Wanstead, as of a somewhat attenuated stretch of woodland. At no part, indeed, is the forest, as now preserved, quite two miles in breadth, and it is much less broad in many parts; but, wide or narrow, it extends southwards from the half town, half village of Epping for a dozen miles, opening up many a view of fine old trees and many a glade, hollow, and dingle of great beauty; whilst Epping-plain and Thornwood-common, northwards of the little town which has given its name to the forest, are also open wastes to which the public have free access.

The "happy thought" of a great lover of Epping Forest, a stout pedestrian, and the discoverer of one of its ancient camps—Mr. B. H. Cowper—has led to the formation, by the Conservators, of a green ride, which, by utilising existing bridle paths, and by bringing these forest tracks into continuity, will enable those who follow its course to see all that is best worth seeing throughout its extent from south to north. We can, perhaps, in no better way get an easy, yet comprehensive, glimpse of this beautiful recreation ground than by following, accompanied by our readers, the sylvan windings of this "green ride," resting awhile here and there to cursorily note what interesting associations may be suggested on our way.

A genial May morning is a fitting time for a forest ramble, with the air luxuriously soft—a gentle breeze stirring the fresh young foliage—with bright sunshine giving diamond light to the dew-drops which lie lightly upon the grass, and producing in the pedestrian the exhilaration and that delicious sense of joyousness which the brain-worker, perhaps, especially feels in its depth and fulness. The train has taken us to Forest Gate, and going thence, forest-wards, we pass through an avenue of chestnuts, whose great buds have long since burst from their marvellous envelopes into the huge green leaves which look so singularly refreshing in their verdant largeness. We now pass across Wanstead Flats, where the ever graceful bracken keeps company with heather, and even the "scrub" of this level space has interest for the observant naturalist. The straggling parish of Walthamstow lies away to our left. Across to the right is Wanstead, and on the same side of our route, outside the forestal limits within which we shall presently pass, are Snarebrook and Woodford.

We are nearing the lime-tree avenue—well worth a long journey by rail or on foot to see—of the famous and beautiful Bush Wood. No suburban Londoner need be told of the glory of the lime when in the golden green splendour of its early spring dress; and even the poorest city Arab, who can never get out of the great brick-and-mortar wilderness, knows how lovely is this delightful tree in joyous May. Very different, however, is the clipped and mangled lime of the suburban garden from the glorious form of this tree in its wild redbud.

But we must hasten our steps, not forgetting, however, that outside the fine lime avenue of Bush Wood are glades with scattered beech and oak and birch and poplar, and those delightful "clumps" which are the especial feature of open forest, and here include stunted hawthorn and bramble, holly and hornbeam. Our path leads us into a dingle, where forest pools are surrounded by a wild fringe of bracken and bramble, poplars and oaks, and brings us anon into Gilbert's Glade. From this point, through the manor of Higham Hills, passing Hale End, away to our left, and thence onward to Chingford by way of Eale Wood, Chingford Hatch, and Chingford Drift, our route will lie through narrow strips of undulating forest, with oak and birch, beech, hornbeam, and wild clumps of scrub and underwood scattered upon the successive glades.

"Elizabeth's Lodge" is the most interesting historical relic of Chingford—overshadowed though it is, so to speak, by the "Royal Forest Hotel." The lodge—whose humble occupier used to offer the simple refreshment now obliterated by the sumptuous fare of the modern hotel—is but a remnant of the forest dwelling which served as a hunting-box for good Queen Bess. It is said that the Maiden Queen used often to come there; and she it was—so at least tradition has it—who gave to the poor dwellers in the surrounding forestal manors the right to cut wood for winter use.

Very curious and interesting was the condition attached to the right conferred by Elizabeth upon the poor of her Royal forest. No tree was to be cut down, and no branches or twigs were to be taken at less than seven feet from the ground. But in each manor the maintenance of the privilege of "top-logging" was to be annually established in the following extraordinary way. The axes of the loppers were to be struck into the trees exactly at midnight of the 11th of November. From that time the privilege might be continued until the 23rd of the following March. It was then to cease, and could only be renewed in the following November by the punctual commencement of the practice of top-logging at midnight of the 11th of that month. The right would be lost by the smallest delay, even of a few minutes, or the failure to perform the stipulated act from any cause whatever. The privilege was given to the poor inhabitants of the manors of Loughton, Theydon Bois, Waltham, and Epping, and naturally enough became a source of annoyance to the lords of those manors, who employed various artifices to prevent the exercise of the essential conditions. In one case the ruse of inviting all the poor to a great feast on November the 11th was tried, in the hope that the pleasures of the "flowing bowl" would induce forgetfulness of the annual duty. In the Manor of Waltham the privilege was lost in that way. In Epping the Lord of the Manor himself offered not only to cut the wood in the stipulated manner, but also to have it carted to the cottages of the poor entitled to it. The offer was gladly accepted, and for a time the wood was punctually cut and delivered. But before very long the manorial magnate ceased cutting, and forbade any of the inhabitants to do so, and they thus lost the privilege. In the Manor of Theydon Bois the custom of top-logging gradually fell into desuetude, owing chiefly to the timidity of the inhabitants; but in Loughton Manor it had continued until extinguished by compensation under the provisions of the Epping Forest Act of 1878.

The ground is high at Queen Elizabeth's Lodge, and commands a forest view of great beauty. Stately oaks, too, are scattered upon noble glades; and the Great Hawk Wood,

which we pass; Fairmead Bottom, into which we shall presently descend; and Little and Great Monkwoods beyond, include in their leafy recesses loveliness exceeded by few sylvan spots in our beautiful island.

When we have passed in our forest ramble the woods of Theydon Bois, away to our right, we shall skirt the picturesque and historically interesting Ambresbury Banks, the supposed scene of Boadicea's camp. Here it was that she is believed to have harangued her brave followers after she had—in revenge for the cruelty and indignity to which she and her daughters had been subjected by the Roman procurator—burnt the Roman colonies of London and Verulam and destroyed seventy thousand of the invading foe. In what is now the inclosure of Warlicks Park the spot, marked by an obelisk, is pointed out where the Warrior Queen destroyed her own life after her defeat by Suetonius Paulinus.

The forest now narrows towards Epping town, and its continuity will soon be broken by the open country. Of the town of Epping it may be said that, though it has given name and fame to a large district, it is itself a quiet, unpretending, out-of-the-way little place. Indeed, it is seen by very few visitors to the forest—notwithstanding that it is easily accessible by railway from London and its long, broad main street gives it a sleepy air. The total population of the Epping Union is over 20,000, but the inhabitants of the town are little more than a tenth of that number. It possesses, however, the usual marks which distinguish a town from a village—namely, a townhall (built in 1863, at a cost of £1700, and large enough to hold 500 persons), schools, gasworks, a bank, an Inland Revenue office, a literary institution (established in 1849), and an abundant supply of churches and chapels.

But we must retrace our steps to High Beech, which, lying away to the left of the path we have been following, includes some of the most wild and lovely parts of the whole forest—some of its noblest trees, unspoiled by the lopping woodman, and some of its finest glades, uninjured by the depredations of the unauthorised incloser. It is here, scarcely half an hour's walk from the Loughton railway station, but nearly twice the distance from the station at Chingford, that the Queen this day performs the gracious ceremonial act of dedicating the Forest of Epping to public enjoyment. A spacious amphitheatre, with seats to accommodate 2500 persons, in view of the Royal Pavilion, has been erected at High Beech. The Lord Mayor and Corporation of London will be present to receive her Majesty, and to acknowledge her kindness upon this occasion.

Touching but lightly upon even the chief points of interest in Epping Forest, we cannot, in our necessarily restricted space, do justice to the whole. But if we have induced our readers to explore for themselves what we have left unmentioned, our object will be attained. No pen can adequately describe the delight of the true lover of nature when penetrating into the innermost recesses of a forest on some genial day of spring or summer. The delicious sense of repose—so refreshing to the toil-worn man—the sweet exhalations from growing things; the music of the birds seeming as it were to make audible the otherwise pervading stillness and calm; the charm of colour from clustering blossoms (the eye, though gently stimulated by red and purple and orange, being reposed as it takes in the wealth of green); and the indefinable pleasure which comes to the mind by the feeling that such enjoyment is amongst the purest of all earthly delights.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"A Treatise on Modern Instrumentation and Orchestration," by Hector Berlioz (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). This is an English translation—carefully made by Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke—of the great work, by the celebrated French composer and critic, on an art of which he was such a consummate master. Many of his compositions owe much of their effect to the brilliant combinations and varieties of the orchestral score, in which respect Liszt and Wagner, and even Gounod, have been largely influenced by Berlioz, whose treatise is a valuable book of instruction, copious and comprehensive in its details, giving the compass and characteristics of all the instruments, and the different modes of their employment, with extracts from the works of various composers in illustration thereof. The author's essay on the duties of a conductor is appended to the treatise, the whole work having been edited and revised by Mr. J. Bennett, in this new edition, which is published in a handy and inexpensive form.

From Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. we have also a goodly assortment of music, both vocal and instrumental. The part-songs are, as usual, of great merit, including several by F. Abt, H. Hofmann, and other favourite composers. A "Bourrée" (No. 3) by E. Silas, is quaint and original; an "Élégie," and other compositions for the organ, by C. G. Verrinder, will be acceptable; as will likewise the latest number of the "Organist's Quarterly Journal," edited by Dr. W. Spark.

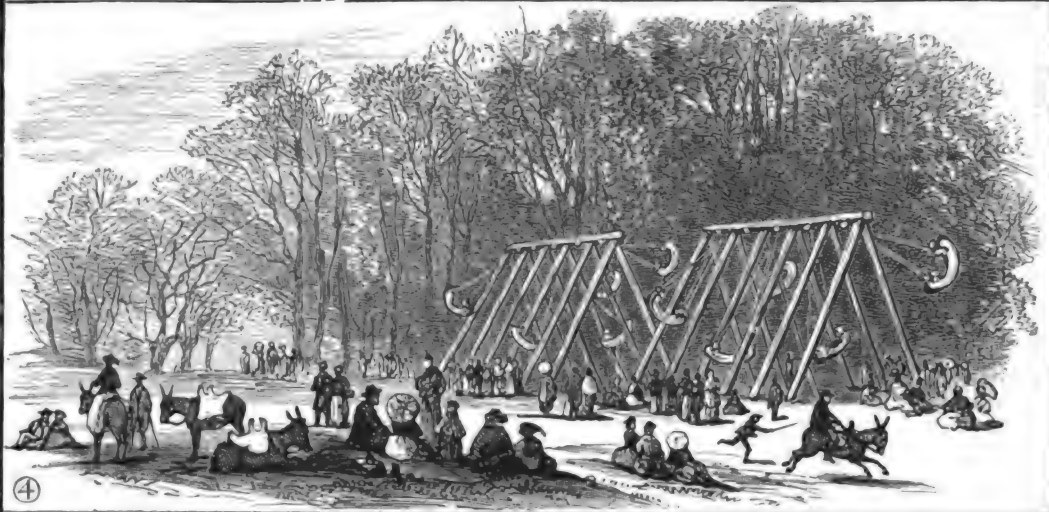
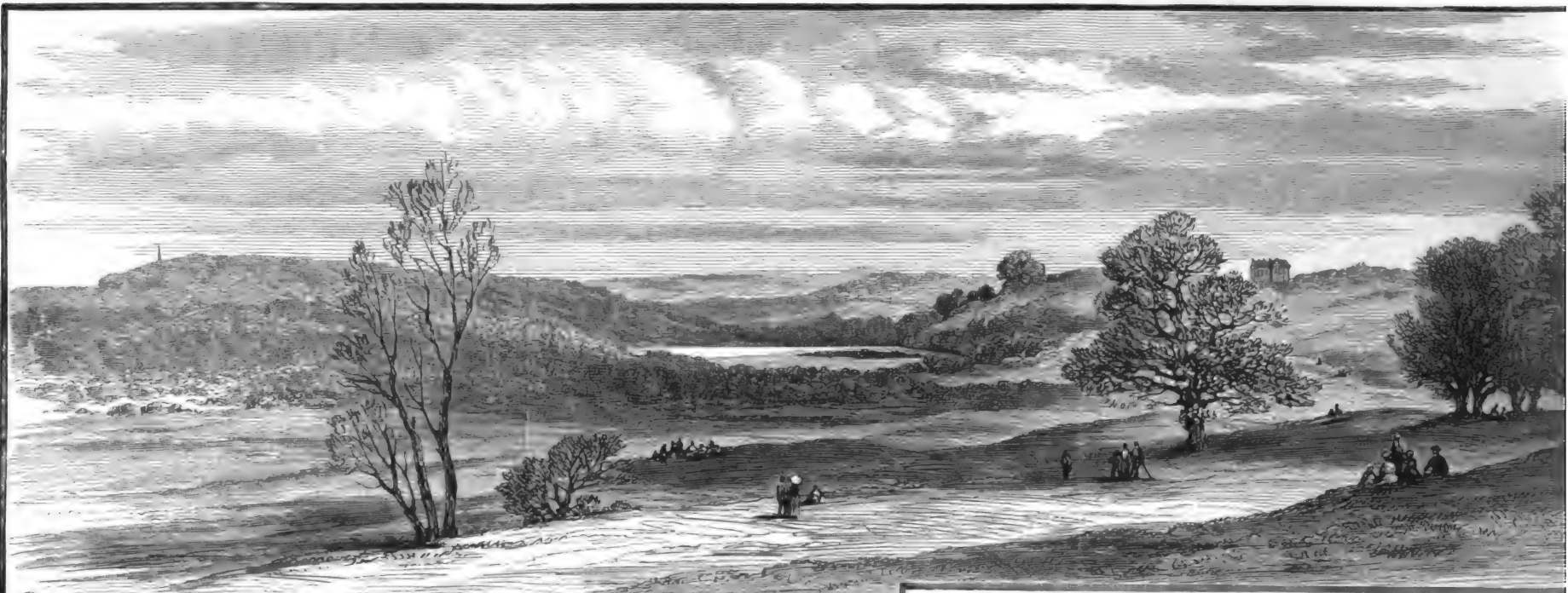
Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co. have recently published some interesting vocal music, amongst which may be mentioned "At the Porch," song, with pianoforte (and harmonium ad lib.) accompaniment; and "Little Tots," by A. J. Caldicott. Also some English versions of "Popular Trios for Ladies' Voices," including "Parting," by R. Schumann; and "Farewell," by Curschmann.

Messrs. Boosey and Co. forward some pleasing songs, of varied character. "My Love is Come," and "Leaving yet Loving," by T. Marzials; "In Arcady," by J. N. Hudson; "Hands all Round," by C. V. Stanford; "Good Night," by H. Clendon; "Peggy and Robin," by E. Harraden; "All in All," by F. H. Cowen; and "In a Quaint Old Village," by A. S. Gatty, deserve favourable mention.

From the house of W. Czerny we have received the following publications:—"Gold Röschen," Clavichord, by W. Meissner, a graceful and melodious piece; a "Rêverie," for violin, or flute, or violoncello, with pianoforte accompaniment, by A. Hervey, flowing and expressive; a pleasing Barcarolle, by B. Tours, arranged for violin, or flute or violoncello, and pianoforte, by W. Czerny; also several pleasing songs, of which the most attractive are "All my heart I gave to Thee," by C. Böhm; "Thine," by Phoebe Otway; and "Too late in the Market," a "Drawing-room Ditty" of much naïveté, by Franz Abt.

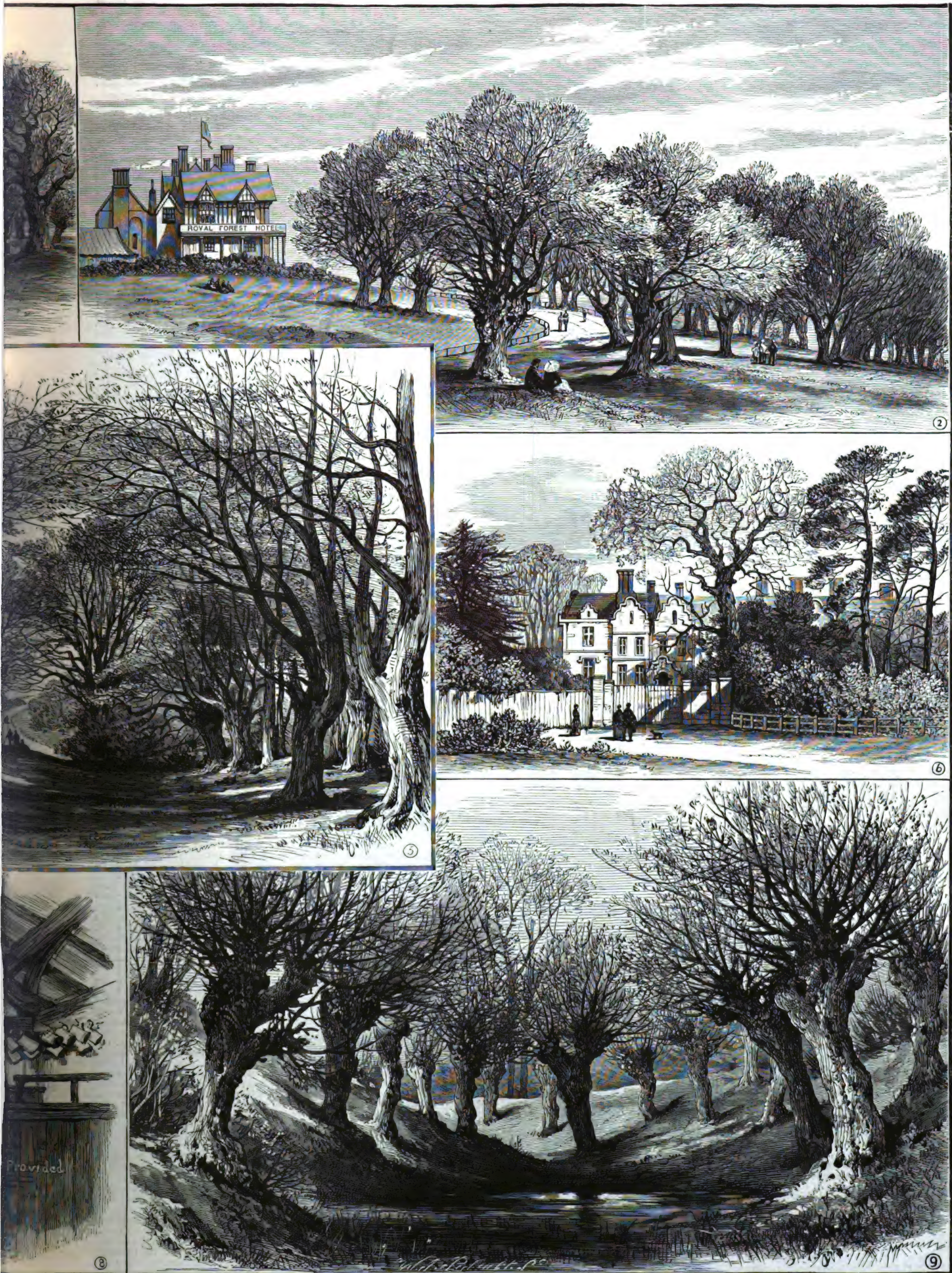
"Memories" is the title of a song, possessing pathos and expression, by R. Rasori, published by Lucas, Weber, and Co. From the same firm we have "Hesperus," a canon of considerable merit, by C. A. Macrone; "A Story of the Past," a simple and touching ballad, by A. Redhead; "Six Songs," from the able pen of Mrs. Mounsey Bartholomew; and a Duet, for soprano and baritone, and "Welcome Spring," by A. Schlieber.

The President of the Royal College of Physicians of London has nominated Dr. Stevenson, of Guy's Hospital, to the post of scientific analyst to conduct any analyses of bodies of deceased persons that may be ordered by the Secretary of State during the year beginning May 1.



1. Epping Forest—High Beech in the distance. 2. The Fringe of the Forest at Chirgford Station. 3. Epping. 4. The Recreation Ground. 5. A Glade in the

OPENING OF EPPING FOREST 1



1. The Royal Forest Hotel, High Eccles. 2. The Manor House, High Eccles. 3. Queen Elizabeth's Hunting Lodge, Chingford. 4. Interior of Queen Elizabeth's Hunting Lodge. 5. Ambresbury Banks.

THE QUEEN: VIEWS IN THE FOREST.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 4, 1880), with three codicils (dated Sept. 10, 1886, and March 18 and July 16, 1881), of Lieutenant-Colonel George Poulett Cameron, C.B., Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and a Knight of the Order of the Conception of Portugal, late of Cheltenham, who died on Feb. 12 last, was proved on March 27 last by Edward Lee Rowcliffe, the sole executor. The testator bequeaths to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland numerous war relics and articles of antiquity; and he humbly requests that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will be graciously pleased to accept his order of the Tower and Sword, formerly that of his late Majesty George IV.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



1. SCENE OF THE MURDER OF LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH AND MR. T. H. BURKE, IN PHOENIX PARK, DUBLIN.

2. CONVEYING THE DEAD TO STEEVENS'S HOSPITAL.—SEE PAGE 454.

BIRTH.

On March 15 last, at her residence, Wandlane Park-road, in the suburbs of Auckland, New Zealand, the wife of J. C. MacCormick, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. John's Church, Wynberg, on Sunday, the 9th ult., by the Rev. T. W. Swift, Charles Horace Durrant Stewart, of Dalguise, Perthshire, to Leila Mary, daughter of John Wright, M.D., of Laureston, Cornwall, and Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope.

On the 27th ult., at St. Peter's Church, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, by the Rev. Arthur Allwork, James Fernor Chew, Esq., of Goodman House, Leyton, Essex, to Abigail, widow of the late Stephen Cooper, Esq., of Leytonstone, Essex.

DEATHS.

On the 19th ult., George Goodwin Wragg, of inflammation of the lungs, aged 59.

On the 6th inst., at the Hôtel Continental, Paris, Elizabeth (Lillie) Bowman, deeply regretted.

On the 8th inst., at Paris, Sir Edwin Hare Dashwood, Bart., in his 57th year.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.				
Ap. 30	29.732	46.1	36.7	72	7	54.7	37.7	WSW.	SSW.	434	0.070
1	29.738	49.4	39.9	72	6	57.5	41.7	SSW.		384	0.040
2	29.900	51.2	43.5	77	8	60.1	43.3	SSW.		275	0.125
3	29.694	54.7	49.0	82	8	69.5	45.8	E. S.W.	SSW.	262	0.025
4	29.639	51.6	48.6	90	8	61.5	49.2	SSW.		84	0.150
5	29.813	52.5	46.3	81	8	64.1	45.6	SSW.	WSW.	110	0.340
6	29.879	54.4	42.5	66	5	62.5	49.2	SS.	WSW. W.	96	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :-

Barometer (in inches), corrected	29.762	29.702	29.835	29.786	29.646	29.848	29.869
Temperature of Air	49.4	51.2	53.9	54.2	53.7	52.3	54.8
Temperature of Evaporation	41.6	46.4	49.0	52.4	51.4	49.7	50.1
Direction of Wind	WSW.	SSW.	SSW.	E.	SSW.	SSW.	W.

BRIGHTON.—THE NEW PULLMAN LIMITED EXPRESS. Lighted by Electricity, and fitted with the Westinghouse Automatic Brake, now runs between Victoria and Brighton.

From VICTORIA, WEEKDAYS, at 10.0 a.m. and 3.50 p.m.
From BRIGHTON, WEEKDAYS, at 1.20 p.m. and 5.45 p.m.

This new Train, specially constructed and elegantly fitted up by the Pullman Car Company, consists of four Cars, each over 56 ft. in length.

The Car "Beatrice" (Drawing-room) contains also a Ladies' Boudoir and Dressing-room.

The Car "Louise" (Parlour) contains also a separate compartment for a private party.

The Car "Victoria" contains a Buffet for Tea, Coffee, and other Light Refreshments, also a Newspaper Counter.

The Car "Maud" is appropriated for Smoking.

The whole Train is lighted by Electricity, the system being that of Edison's incandescent lamps in connection with Faure's system of Accumulators.

Lavatories are provided in each Car, and a separate compartment for Servants is also provided in one of the Cars.

The Staff attached to this Train consists of a Chief Conductor, Assistant Conductor, a Page Boy, and Two Guards.

There is Electrical communication between the several Cars and the Conductors; a passenger travelling in any one of the Cars can therefore call the attention of the Conductor by pressing one of the small Electric discs.

There is a covered gangway communication between each Car, thereby enabling the Conductors to pass from Car to Car.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class

Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon.

Day Return Tickets, 10s.

Pullman Drawing-room Car is run on the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 13s., available by these Trains only.

Tickets and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 29, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square.

City Office, Hays Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.

(By Order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

MUNKACSY'S GREAT PICTURE.

MUNKACSY'S CHRIST BEFORE PILATE

IS NOW ON VIEW, at the CONDUIT-STREET

GALLERIES, 9 Conduit-street, Regent-street, W., from Ten to Six Daily. Admission, One Shilling. Under the Direction of Thos. Agnew and Sons.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF

PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS M'LEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

ARTHUR TOOTH AND SON'S SPRING EXHIBITION

OF ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL PICTURES is NOW OPEN, including Eastern Legation's new Picture, "La Mèche," at 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of

divine dignity.—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE LION AT HOME. By ROSA BONHEUR.

This splendid chef-d'œuvre, the latest production of this celebrated Artist. Also the complete Engraved Works of Rosa Bonheur. Now on exhibition at L. H. LEFFÈRE'S GALLERY, 1A, King-street, St. James's, S.W. Admission One Shilling. Ten to Six.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES by Artists of the Continental Schools is NOW OPEN, from 9.30 to Six o'clock.

DE NEUVILLE'S GREAT BATTLE PICTURE, THE

CENETURY OF ST. PRIVAT, NOW ON VIEW, at Messrs. Dowdswell's, 131, New Bond-street, two doors from the Grosvenor Gallery. Admission, 1s.

ROYAL BOTANICAL SOCIETY GARDENS, Regent's Park.

THE FIRST SUMMER EXHIBITION OF PLANTS AND FLOWERS will take place on WEDNESDAY, MAY 17. Gates open at Two o'clock. The Bands of the Royal Horse Guards and 1st Life Guards will play from Two to Seven o'clock. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens only, by vouchers from Fellows of the Society, price 6s. each; or, on the day of exhibition, 7s. 6d. each.

HORSE SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.—

ENTRIES CLOSE MAY 15. SHOW OPEN, MAY 27, 28, 30, 31, June 1 and 2. PRIZE LISTS AND FORMS OF ENTRY may be had on application to the Office, Bedford-street, N. By Order, S. BIRNBY, Secretary and Manager.

MR. GANZ'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S

HALL.—THIRD CONCERT, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 20, at Three o'clock. The Programme will include Liszt's Symphony to Dante's "Divina Commedia," "Overture," "Oberon" and "Tannhäuser," Chopin's Piano Concerto in F minor No. 2, and vocal music. Pianoforte, Monsieur Vladimir de Pachmann (his first appearance in England). Vocalist, Miss Carlotta Elliot. Conductor, Mr. Ganz. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Area Stalls (numbered), 5s.; Balcony Stalls (front row), 7s.; Balcony, 5s.; Admission, 1s. At Austin's; Chappell's; the usual places; and of Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, 128, Harley-street, W.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

The New Programme EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, at Three and Eight.

Sir Henry Bishop's great Chorus, "The Halls of the Caravan," will be sung by the fine choir at their performance.

New Songs: "In Honour Bound," "The Sheep Bells," "Good-bye, but not for Ever," "Call Me, Darling," "Birds and Blossoms," "Dreaming Eyes," "The Old Plantation Lonely," "The Little Green Leaf."

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.

Every Evening, at Eight, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling; Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Terris; Mr. Howe, &c. Morning Performances, Saturdays, May 15, 20, and 27, at Two o'clock. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open Ten to Five. Seats can be booked two months in advance.

MASKELYNE and COOKE, EGYPTIAN HALL, give

their MARVELLOUS ENTERTAINMENT of Illusions and Sketches every Afternoon at Three, and every Evening at Eight. For further Particulars, see daily papers.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—

Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. THE HEAD OF THE PILL, by Arthur Law; Music by Eaton Fanning; and a new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled NOT AT HOME. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. No fees.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.

THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), MAY 13, Meyerbeer's Opera, DINORAH—Dinorah, Madame Sembrich; Un Caprajo, Madame Trebelli; Roel, Signor Cotogal; and Corentino, Signor Frapoli. Conductor, M. Dupont.

Monday, May 15, Verdi's Opera, AIDA (to commence at 8.15)—Aida, Madame Furech-Madi; Amneris, Madlle. Stahl; Amonasro, Signor Pandolfini; and Radames, M. Vergnet.

Tuesday, May 16, Ambroise Thomas's Opera, MIGNON—Mignon, Madame Albani; Filina, Madame Valleria; Federico, Madame Trebelli; Lotario, M. Gailhard; and Guglielmo, Signor Ledolter.

Doors open at Eight o'clock; the Opera commences at half-past.

The Box-Office, under the Portico of the Theatre, is open from Ten till Five. Orchestra Stalls, 21 5s.; Side Boxes on the first tier, 23 3s.; Upper Boxes, 22 12s. 6d.; Balcony Stalls, 10s.; Pit Tickets, 7s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

Programmes, with full Particulars, can be obtained of Mr. Edward Hall, at the Box-Office, under the Portico of the Theatre, where applications for Boxes and Stalls are to be made; also of the principal Librarians and Musicellers.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1882.

Saturday was an eventful day in the annals of 1882—a day of strange and startling contrasts. In the afternoon of sunshine after rain, the "ethereal mildness" of which was a rebuke to those who are prone to disparage the English climate, her Majesty was present at the formal dedication of Epping Forest "to the use and enjoyment of the public for all time." The ceremonial was as simple as the event was auspicious. That the Queen, so soon after the deplorable attempt on her life and the excitement of the Royal marriage, should have consented to appear in the midst of her subjects was a gracious and courageous act worthy of herself. This attractive and gigantic pleasure-garden, once "a hunting-ground for the Sovereign of this kingdom," and in our time the favourite resort of East-End holiday-makers, was being gradually inclosed by neighbouring squatters and invaded by irrepressible builders, till its area had become seriously restricted and its characteristic features were threatened with destruction. By a happy inspiration the City Corporation, which had some kind of *locus standi* in the case, was induced to become the champion of popular rights. Its powerful influence and resources, backed by a number of favourable legal decisions, arrested insidious aggressions. Considerable tracts of forest land were recovered from the hand of the spoiler, and the entire forest was formally placed under the protection of our Civic Parliament, with the Duke of Connaught as its Ranger. Epping Forest is now secured as "a thing of beauty and a joy for ever" for the benefit of her Majesty's subjects; or, as the Corporation address more precisely puts it, "an open space of nearly six thousand acres, extending from the confines of the metropolis for a distance of thirteen miles, is now available for public health and recreation."

An event fraught with so much future benefit to the toiling millions of London was well worthy of the special recognition of a Sovereign whose sympathy has always been evoked by aught that has tended to promote the happiness and enjoyment of the people; and her Majesty's kindness which, under the circumstances, must have involved some self-sacrifice, was cordially appreciated by the half million or more of people who, on Saturday last, were able to combine the pleasures of an open-air holiday with an act of grateful homage to their Queen. The animated scene at Chingford Station on her Majesty's arrival; the procession of carriages containing the Royal family, the Lord Mayor, members of the Corporation, and the privileged guests; the route through the heart of the sylvan forest scenery, kept by a variegated escort; and the ceremony at High Beech, where a capacious pavilion had been erected to receive the illustrious and distinguished guests, and the amphitheatre of seats was filled with favoured spectators, formed the ingredients of a picturesque panorama. Most significant of all, however, was the outer fringe of closely-packed masses of people who had poured from the East-End by rail and road, in Derby-Day fashion and numbers, and who behaved with exemplary propriety and good-humour. They were content with a passing glimpse and hearty cheer of the Queen who had come amongst them authoritatively to ratify the dedication of this grand pleasure domain to their use for all time. May 6 will be a red-letter day in the annals of the metropolis of England.

Saturday last will also be memorable for a ghastly tragedy that has sent a thrill of horror throughout the civilised world. About the time when her Majesty and the Royal family reached Windsor Castle after the auspicious excursion to Epping Forest, Phoenix Park, Dublin, was the scene of two assassinations of almost incredible barbarity and infamy. On the preceding day Lord Frederick Cavendish had arrived in the Irish capital to enter upon his duties as Chief Secretary for Ireland; the next morning Earl Spencer made his entry into Dublin amid unusual demonstrations of welcome that augured well for his régime as Viceroy of Ireland. Before night had set in Lord Cavendish and his coadjutor, Mr. Burke, the permanent Under-Secretary, who for twenty-five years had been an arduous and meritorious public servant, were murdered under circumstances of cruel atrocity within sight of the Viceregal mansion, and in view of more than one person who mistook the deadly struggle for an ordinary wrestling-match. Our readers are only too familiar with the details of the horrible catastrophe that has cost the country two valuable public servants and entirely changed the aspect of Irish affairs. After the official labours of the day, the two unsuspecting gentlemen, while engaged in conversation as they walked, were attacked by four desperadoes, who with daggers and

bowie knives, furiously stabbed their victims from behind till their lifeless bodies lay prostrate on the ground, when the murderers mounted a car in waiting and drove off. The evidence given at the subsequent inquest by two bicyclists who were shortly after on the spot, as well as by other witnesses, would seem to imply that the intention of the assassins was to take the life of Mr. Burke, and that Lord Frederick, being at his side, was also sacrificed to their malignant hate.

Be that as it may—and the universal popular indignation, combined with the Government offer of a reward of £10,000, will no doubt soon unearth the miscreants, and throw more light on their ghastly doings—the news of this heartrending tragedy spread consternation and horror throughout the kingdom, in Europe, and in the United States also, where attempts, now probably regretted, have been made to enforce the release of Fenian "suspects." Sunday was a day of gloom and mourning, not in England only, but in Ireland, where a better feeling was springing up, and the "new departure" of the Government had begun to inspire some hope that the policy of repression might soon be safely abandoned. With manifest expediency, and probable sincerity, Mr. Parnell and his colleagues promptly and vehemently denounced atrocities that were perpetrated with the evident object of frustrating their conciliatory purpose, and might "entail consequences more ruinous than have yet fallen to the lot of unhappy Ireland during the present generation." Whatever may be thought of the thorough-going manifesto they have issued, it is charitable to interpret its scathing denunciation of "this cowardly and unprovoked assassination of a friendly stranger" by the present temper of the Irish people. Whatever may be said of individuals, a whole nation is incapable of hypocrisy. To well-balanced and logical minds it may appear inexplicable that those who have made light of other atrocious outrages have been so horrified with these particular assassinations. Still it is a fact that Irishmen have been deeply moved and are profoundly indignant at the Fenian murders in Phoenix Park. The evidence on the subject is incontestable. Not only in the Irish capital, but in the towns and districts where the Land Leaguers have been most in the ascendant, the whole tone of public feeling has changed. May we not accept this fact as a good augury? The Irish imagination and Irish feeling have been aroused and softened in a fashion of which we have had no recent experience. Whether it is to be regarded as a spontaneous revelation of their better nature, or an awakening caused by the appeals of the leaders, there is reason for congratulation in such a phenomenon.

Truly touching and pathetic was the scene in both Houses of Parliament on Monday night. That also was a revelation of the solemn feeling and dignified restraint which overwhelming calamity produces upon political life while its shadow still lingers. In each assembly—which subsequently adjourned as a mark of respect to the political martyrs who have fallen in the performance of their patriotic duties—the brief but tender addresses of the leaders on both sides were such as became the occasion. No more fitting and heartfelt tribute could be paid to the memory of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke than were expressed in broken accents and with subdued emotion by Lord Granville, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir Stafford Northcote, as well as by Mr. Forster in his discriminating testimony to the entire devotion of his late colleague, the Permanent Under-Secretary, to his country's welfare. On that affecting occasion party spirit was entirely banished; and the proceedings of Monday, with or without Mr. Parnell's indignant protest against Saturday evening's fearful butchery, can hardly fail to exercise a salutary, perhaps an abiding, influence on the other side of St. George's Channel.

Now that exasperation and passion are cooling down, it has become manifest that the Ministerial proposals for dealing with the crisis are suited to the circumstances. The Prime Minister, instead of trying to punish a nation for horrible crimes which it loathes, proposes such stringent measures as are adapted to foil the "dynamite party" and crush secret societies, and perhaps—not before it is needed—to make the police force in Ireland more efficient and alert. In the present emergency Mr. Gladstone will hope for, and perhaps receive, the earnest co-operation of the Opposition in perfecting a measure which will meet the exigencies of the case. The course taken by Mr. Parnell and his followers on the occasion will be a test of the sincerity of their protests against crime and outrage. Subsequently is to follow a bill to deal with the arrears of rent, which virtually involves the "burning" question of evictions. The way in which these subjects are discussed will be pregnant with either good or ill to unhappy Ireland—for good, assuredly, if such a spirit prevails as breathes in the following extract from Earl Granville's speech on Monday night:—"The death of Lord Frederick Cavendish," said his Lordship, "has left a noble woman desolate; but may we all join with her most courageous prayers at this moment that God may influence the results of this fearful crime in a manner contrary to the hopes and expectations of the perpetrators, and that it may result in the eventual good of Ireland." Though the grave has but just closed over the remains of the lamented victims of Fenian malignity, may we not already find substantial consolation in the thought that the darkest hour precedes the dawn?

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Citizen Henri Rochefort, of the *Intransigent*, may have—or rather have had—some admirers among persons of education and culture in this country who, while detesting the politics of the Commune, and shuddering at the blasphemies of the avowed atheist, have honestly done justice to the wit and humour of the satirist, and the undoubted bravery of the militant journalist, whose sword has always been ready to vindicate the assertions of his pen. But at this present writing the sentiments entertained by every honest man for Henri Rochefort should be simply feelings of horror and loathing. In two atrocious leading articles published over his signature in the *Intransigent*, not only has he exulted in the most revolting terms over the brutal murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, and glorified the perpetrators of that foul and unnatural deed; but he has openly accused the Irish landlords of being the instigators of the assassins. The Commune Rochefort has thus followed the lead set by the Fenian O'Donovan Rossa. Verily there is perfect solidarity among these gentlemen—or rather these ferocious and treacherous enemies of mankind.

M. le Marquis Victor Henri de Rochefort Luçay, apologist of murderers, speaks very glibly of his "Irish friends." M. le Marquis (or Count?) has a bad memory. I read in "Men of the Time," apropos of the Commune's plucky escape from penal servitude at Noumea: "On June 16, 1874, M. Rochefort arrived at Queenstown, where, but for the intervention of the Royal Irish Constabulary, he would have met with rough treatment at the hands of an excited mob." The editor of the *Intransigent's* "Irish friends" were obviously not so fond of him in '74 as he is of them in '82. Possibly, if the "excited mob" could have got at the man whom, rightly or wrongly, they thought had instigated by his frenzied writings the murder of the Archbishop of Paris and the other hostages of the Commune, they would have torn him to pieces.

How many Acts of Parliament have there been passed, I wonder, for the Coercion of this wretched island of Ireland? Only yesterday, hunting an obscure quotation through some old volumes of Sir Richard Phillips's *Monthly Magazine and British Register*, I came, at page 534 of the volume for 1822, upon the abstract of an Act "to Suppress Insurrections and prevent Disturbance of the Public Peace in Ireland." It provided that, in all counties proclaimed by the Lord Lieutenant as being in a disturbed state, the inhabitants were to be warned to remain in their houses between sunset and sunrise. King's Sergeants or Counsel were to preside as Chief Judges at Special Sessions, having such powers as were incident to Courts of Oyer and Terminer. Indictments were to be preferred without the intermediary of a Grand Jury; and the impanelling of a petty jury to try prisoners was left to the discretion of the Court.

Persons found abroad at unlawful hours, administering or taking seditious oaths, circulating notices calculated to excite riots, demanding money or arms, or who were found in public-houses after closing time, were to be deemed idle and disorderly, and punished with seven years' transportation. By another clause the Habeas Corpus was suspended for six months, and the Lord Lieutenant empowered to imprison persons suspected of conspiring against his Majesty's person and Government; and penalties of five hundred pounds were imposed on every person importing arms into Ireland or manufacturing gunpowder without a license.

After reading this abstract of what Irish "Coercion" meant fifty years ago, I turned to a file of the *Examiner* in quest of the reports of any lawless proceedings which might have justified the enactment of the somewhat drastic statute glanced at above. Aggravatingly enough, the index was wanting to the *Examiner* for 1822; but opening the volume at random I read, under the date of Feb. 3:—

The insurgents still prosecute their course of outrage. In the counties of Waterford and Cork arms have been demanded and houses burned. . . . On Monday, Mr. Hedges Eyre and Lord Bantry, hearing that a numerous assembly of banditti occupied some heights in the vicinity of Microom, county Cork, mustered about two hundred troops, whom they divided into different parties. . . . Mr. Eyre and Lord Bantry, with about fifteen soldiers, attacked the banditti, who were fully eight hundred in number and all armed. A heavy fire from so commanding a situation compelled the troops to retire; but, before they could carry off a wounded soldier, the villains rushed from the heights, severed his head from his body, placed it in triumph on a pike, and carried it along with them.

These "banditti" of fifty years since must have been "idle and disorderly persons" with a vengeance. The Editor of the *Examiner* (not Leigh Hunt, but some writer signing his contributions "Q.") was, nevertheless, strongly opposed to the Coercion Act, asserting that "existing outrages were the necessary result of extreme suffering, aided by the eternal operation of ascendancy politics and religious distinctions;" and, in conclusion, "Q." hotly protested against "the most odious and horrible authority being delegated to such a magistracy as that of Ireland, without even a pledge as to any efficient inquiry into the means of removing the origin of such baneful disorder."

The art-loving public in general, and the art-critics in particular, are unanimous in hailing as "a sweet boon" Mr. Henry Blackburn's daintily illustrated "Notes" of the Royal Academy and the Grosvenor Gallery. Stimulated by the success of Mr. Blackburn's enterprise, an ingenious French gentleman, M. F. G. Dumas, has, for the last three or four years past, published an illustrated catalogue of the Paris Salon; and of this an English translation is annually issued by Messrs. Hamilton, Adams, and Co. It is an excellent book to preserve and bind, as a memento of what has been done in the French art-world; and in process of time these collections of illustrated catalogues acquire real value.

The 1881 issue of M. F. G. Dumas' Guide states that it is authorised and approved by the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, and by the Society of French Artists. I paid a visit to a bookseller on Monday, and was told that

my Dumas was not yet "out"; but to my amazement the bibliophile proffered me two rival publications, first, "Le Salon," compiled under the direction of M. E. Bernard, and illustrated by a large number of facsimiles of drawings by the exhibiting painters and sculptors; and next, "Paris-Salon, 1882," by the well-known writer on art M. Louis Enault, illustrated by forty engravings in "Phototypie." There would thus appear to be no less than three Parisian emulators of Mr. Blackburn in the field; but my perplexity in the matter has been heightened by reading in the "Echos Judiciaires" of one of the Paris papers that M. Dumas, as the "Concessionnaire" of the official catalogue of the Salon, has brought actions against two journals, the *Evénement* and *La Revue Critique*, for an infringement of his rights by publishing lists of the works of art which they consider worthiest of remark in the Salon. Fancy the Council of the Royal Academy bringing actions against the scribes who annually indite the edifying articles on "Show" Sunday and the Private Views!

In M. Bernard's "Salon" the titles of the pictures are given in French, English, and German. Some of the English is "a little mixed." What do you say to "Vue des Falaises de l'Île d'Anglesea (Pays de Galles)" anglicised as "View of the Cliffs to Anglesea's Island (country of Wales)"? "Un Brouillard à Neuilly" rendered as "A Foggy in Neuilly" is good; so is "Souvenir de la Hollande" given as "Holland's Remembrance." "La Dame de Trèfle" as "Club's Lady" is not so bad; but the *bonne bouche* in the way of translation is—I must give the English first—"The Little hand of Robinson's Island water side of the Marne" for "Le Petit Bras de l'Île de Robinson (Bords de la Marne)." But I will not quarrel with my Bernard. He gives me, for a matter of two francs fifty centimes, facsimile sketches of three hundred pictures and thirty-five works of sculpture in the Salon, some of them rough and hasty enough, no doubt, but all of them replete with artistic individuality, and constituting quite a Golden Treasury of composition, light and shade, and expression.

I have not had time yet to read in their entirety Mr. Serjeant Ballantine's "Experiences of a Barrister's Life," of which Mr. Bentley has, I perceive, already issued a Third Edition; but I hastily skimmed the first volume the other evening in a club library, and found the "Experiences" mighty diverting—and agreeably diverting to boot; for the Serjeant writes in a genial, generous, tolerant strain about most people and things, and seems to have liked the world as heartily as the world has liked and likes him. With Mr. Thackeray only, Serjeant Ballantine, it would appear, did not get on very pleasantly. Well, the illustrious author of "Vanity Fair" was not the easiest of mankind with whom to hold personal relations when you were only slightly acquainted with him. When you knew him well your opinion concerning W. M. T. changed completely.

I came upon one (to me) quite delightful chapter in which Serjeant Ballantine gives his reminiscences of London life and manners some forty or fifty years ago. Alluding to the then almost total absence of restaurants in London, he mentions with applause a once very well-known eating-house in Rupert-street, Haymarket, called Hancock's. This I can remember very well. It was on or near the site of the present Solferino restaurant. About 1836 there was an excellent French restaurant kept by a M. Fricour, at the sign of the New Slaughter's Coffee House (the Old Slaughter's was in St. Martin's-lane), either in Marylebone-street, behind the Regent's Quadrant, or in Brewer-street, Golden-square. Another noted French restaurant, Rouget's or Giraud's, in Castle-street, Leicester-square, close to the stage door of the Alhambra, flourished from the days of my boyhood until a comparatively recent period; while there was yet another excellent foreign *cuisine* to be found at Pagliano's Sablonière Hotel in Leicester-square itself, and at its south-eastern corner. The house had once been the town residence of William Hogarth, Painter, Engraver, and Philosopher; and here his widow, née Jane Thornhill, until extreme old age, sold prints from her husband's plates, until the coppers were nearly worn out, and the Royal Academy granted the brave, indigent old lady a small pension. When the Sablonière was disestablished the last trace of Hogarth's house vanished, and on its site was erected the existing Archbishop Tenison's School.

But Bertolini's. Who, among the elderly and the middle-aged, does not remember Bertolini's Franco-Italian restaurant, the Hotel Newton, in St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square? The house had been the residence of the illustrious Isaac of Grantham, who, when he was elected President of the Royal Society, removed to the more fashionable neighbourhood of Leicester-fields from Haydon-square, where, from its convenient vicinity to the Tower, he had lived while he was Master of the Mint. Bertolini, however, must have had a predecessor in the licensed victualling line in St. Martin's-street; for, in the self-same number of the *Monthly Magazine* to which I alluded just now, I find a woodcut of Sir Isaac's house, and appended to the engraving a note stating that "here he (Newton) enjoyed his honours, and passed the late years of his life." The mansion afterwards became an Italian coffee-house of celebrity, and latterly (1822) it has been converted into a national or parish school. Bertolini, then, who was at his apogee about 1848, must have succeeded to the national or parochial schoolmaster.

In that absurd "bogus" Proclamation purporting to have been issued by her Majesty the Queen, and the reading of which at the Furneaux trial excited so much merriment in court, I note these words, as a wind up:—

Marked, sealed, and witnessed by the above-signed noblemen in my presence and in presence of each other this 3rd of May, 1877.—God save the Queen.—Lord J. C. Colclough, Lord Chief Justice of H.M.C. Judicator. There is something amusingly archaic in the implication of her Majesty's Ministers putting their "marks" to an official document. We are not yet out of the wood in regard to the

expression "Save the Mark"—the archery explanation is to my mind wholly unsatisfactory; and now I am exercised over Job xviii. 2, in which Bildad the Shuhite says:—"How long will it be ere ye make an end of words? Mark, and afterwards we will speak." From the context it would seem as though when a person had come to an end of his discourse it was customary for him to "mark" his conclusion, either orally, or by some gesture. Analogously, when an Indian Chief has finished his speech he utters a guttural grunt of "Wagh!" That may be his "mark;" and the Brave next in turn then takes up the rhetorical running.

In the current number of *Punch* there is a diverting attack on the hackney carriage known as the four-wheeled cab or "growler." The vehicle is defined as "a confined cubical box upon four noisy wheels, with two seats, which are invariably uncomfortable, and two windows, which always rattle." Mr. *Punch* goes on to tell us that the further peculiarities of this singular vehicle "may be summarised as consisting of nastiness and noise," and that the odour of a four-wheeled cab is "always stuffy and generally fetid; comparing unfavourably with the odour of a ragshop and a vault." As for the cabman, he is either sullen or stupid, and is not unaddicted to using "professional expletives" in the presence of ladies.

All this is too true; and, indeed, a great deal more might be said in disparagement of the "growler," which is only the old hackney-coach writ small, and with one instead of two horses. But, at the same time, please to accept this modest plea in extenuation from one who has ridden in the hackney-carriages of very nearly all the great cities in the civilised world. I will take it that your name is Benedick, the married man; and that, as you are only a junior official, as yet, in the Tape and Sealing-Wax Office (*robes à queue* are so frightfully expensive), you do not keep a brougham. Now, you all live in Montague-place, Russell-square; and you are going down to stay a fortnight with some friends, say, at Pangbourne or Streatley. You are accompanied by your stately spouse Beatrice d'Este; by your eldest son and heir, Hannibal Heliogabalus, aged three; your second son, Luoullus Oviparus, aged two; and your baby girl, Francesca di Rimini Dantesca, aged two months. One of those same despised and vilified four-wheeled cabs will hold yourself, your wife, your olive-branches, and the nurse; and there is no reason why Buttons, your page-boy, should not be perched on the box, by the side of the driver, and accompany you to the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway. Finally, on the roof of the "growler" may be piled an astonishing quantity of luggage.

Per contra, I arrived, only the other day, at early morning at the Paris terminus of the Chemin de Fer du Nord, accompanied by only one person and with only one moderately sized trunk and one portmanteau as luggage. I was not bound for an hotel having an omnibus or omnibuses of its own; and I had to wait twenty-seven minutes before the sedulously fed railway porters could catch for me, in the adjoining Rue Lafayette, a cab capable of carrying any luggage at all. The most recently started vehicles of the Compagnie Générale des Petites Voitures are uncomfortable little yellow *coupés* with convex roofs, on which no trunk could remain in safety, and which are without luggage guards. At last, when I was beginning seriously to think of leaving our baggage in the cloak-room and walking to the hotel the porters found us an open victoria, the driver of which was a civil fellow enough, and piled our impedimenta on his box; but the portmanteau tumbled off and into the gutter in the Rue du Faubourg Montmartre; and, had it not been a "warranted solid leather" would have come to irremediable grief. Oh! for a homely "growler" on that April morn.

Mem.: There is one perfectly comfortable, clean, and elegant hackney carriage to be found in Europe. Its tariff of fares is very moderate. The driver is always polite, and the carriage will convey any quantity of luggage. This perfect vehicle is called a gondola.

No, I thank you kindly; I have not seen the grand Wagnerian lyrical pantomime at Her Majesty's. Operatic performances in "cycles" are not for "the likes of me." They are "rather too rich," as the young lady remarked to the pastrycook with reference to the pork pie, which was all fat. I am obliged, nevertheless, to the critic of one of the daily papers who observes of a certain Dead March in one of the "cycles" that, "far better than being a thematic epitome of the hero's life, it is a glorious specimen of emotional music." Thanks for "thematic." I have inscribed it between "them" and "theme" in my "Roget's Thesaurus." I do not say there is no such word as "thematic." I am not certain about anything. But it is a brave word; and I like it.

Without entering the mystic shades of Her Majesty's, I have yet been able to follow the mystic windings of the Wagnerian epopeia by reading the Illustrated Handbook of the "Ring of the Nibelung," rendered in very fluent and ringing English verse by Mr. J. P. Jackson, author of English versions of the "Ober-Ammergau Passion Play," Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," "Lohengrin," and "Tannhäuser." Mr. Jackson is, I believe, the London correspondent of the *New York Herald*, and is at present far away in the wilds of Siberia, on a mission connected with the discovery of the survivors of the ill-fated "Jeannette." The "Ring of the Nibelung" is published by Mr. David Bogue, of St. Martin's-place; and in Mr. J. P. Jackson's book I read more than I can possibly hope to understand about "The Rhine Gold" and the "Valkyrie;" the "Awakening of Brünnhilde" and the—well; ahem!—the "Götterdämmerung." G. A. S.

P.S.—I learn that the *crime de la crème* ball at Bailey's Hotel, South Kensington, in aid of the funds of the Ladies' Work Society, which was to have taken place on Friday, May the Twelfth, is unavoidably postponed until May the Nineteenth.



THE LATE MR. JAMES RICE.

THE LATE BISHOP OF SYDNEY.
SEE PAGE 455.

SIR ROBERT HART, K.C.M.G.

THE LATE MR. JAMES RICE.

The death of this clever and successful man of letters was recently noticed. Mr. James Rice was born near Northampton in the year 1844, and was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in law. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in the year 1871; but his practice was very limited in extent and duration. In the year 1868, immediately after leaving Cambridge, he became proprietor and editor of *Once a Week*, having a young man's confidence in his own ability to turn the tide of misfortune in that ill-starred journal. The result, however, proved the contrary; the downward course of the paper having set in too strongly to be resisted. In the year 1870 Mr. Rice proposed to Mr. Walter Besant the literary partnership which has existed for twelve years. The novels of "Ready-Money Mortiboy" and "My Little Girl" appeared in *Once a Week*. Mr. Rice parted with the paper in 1873, and shortly afterwards became London Correspondent of the *Toronto Globe*. In 1879 he pro-

duced his "History of the British Turf." He was attacked in January, 1880, with blood-poisoning; from which he never completely recovered, and in the autumn of last year new and alarming symptoms appeared. For the last three months he had been confined to his house, but almost to the end his friends were sanguine of his recovery. He was married in 1870, and leaves a widow and one son. He was buried in Brompton Churchyard on Monday, May 1. Our Portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company, in which Mr. Rice and Mr. Besant are represented together.

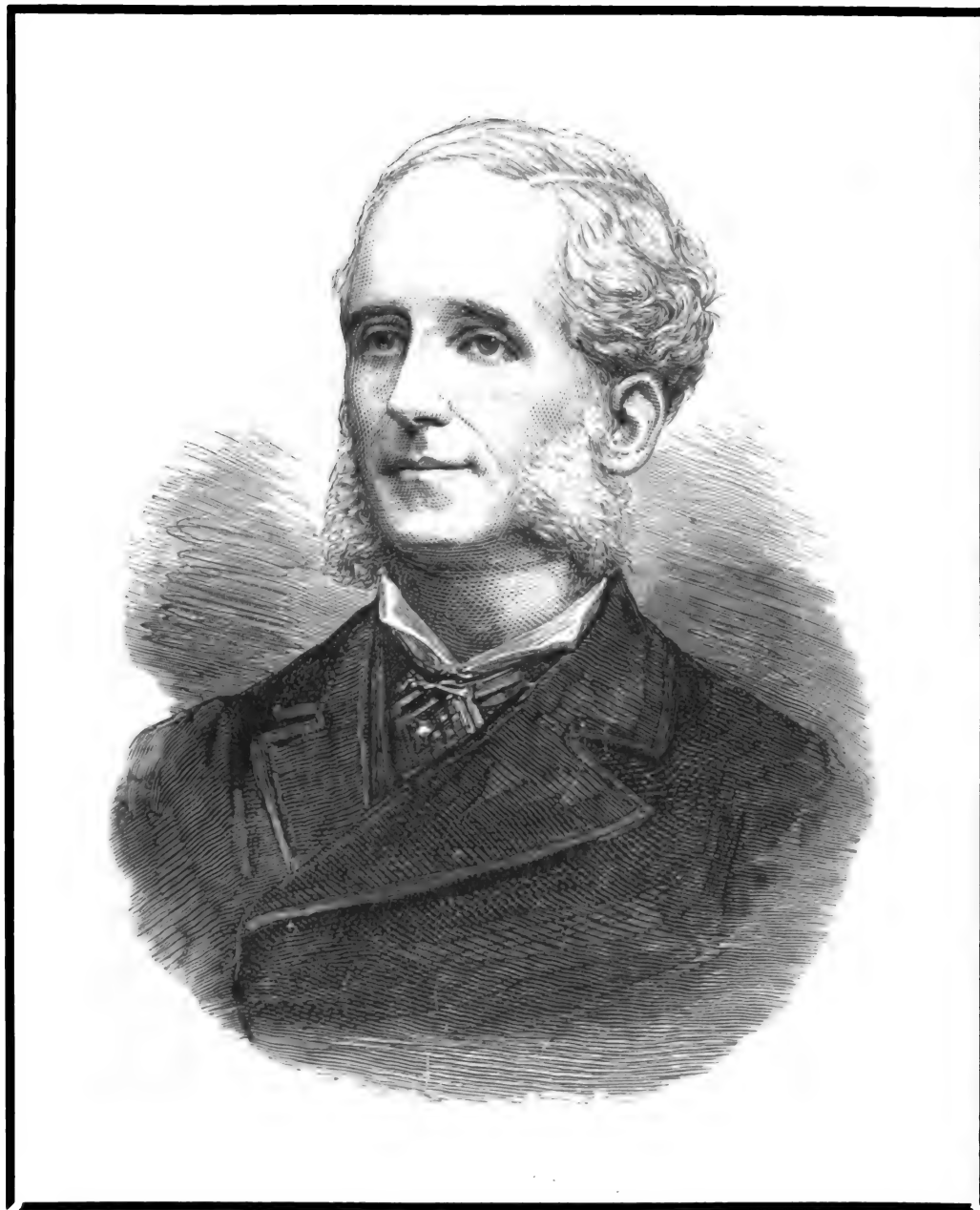
SIR ROBERT HART, K.C.M.G.

The Inspector-General of Chinese Maritime Customs has recently been made a Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Sir Robert Hart was born at Portadown, in the north of Ireland, in 1835. He was educated at the Wesleyan Schools at Taunton, and in Stephen's-green, Dublin, and at the Queen's College, Belfast, from which he graduated in

1853. He was appointed a Student Interpreter in the British Consular Service in China in 1854; was secretary to the Allied Commission for the Government of Canton in 1858; joined the Chinese Customs Service as Deputy-Commissioner in 1859; and was appointed Inspector-General of Customs in 1863. He was President of the Chinese Commission for the International Exhibitions at Vienna in 1873, at Philadelphia in 1876, and at Paris in 1878. The Maritime Customs Department of the Chinese Foreign Office employs nearly five hundred foreigners, of many different nationalities, and 2000 Chinese; the offices of customs are about twenty in number; the collection is about £5,000,000 per annum, and the amount allowed for the support of the service—including the Coast Lights Department and the College at Peking (all of which are directed by the Inspector-General)—is about £400,000 a year. Sir Robert Hart resides at Peking, and visits the ports as occasion requires. He is a Mandarin of the highest class, and has received honorary decorations from several European Courts.



SEARCH FOR THE JEANNETTE: HOUSE OF A RUSSIAN EXILE AT WERKHOLANSK, SIBERIA.



THE LATE MR. T. H. BURKE, UNDER-SECRETARY FOR IRELAND,
MURDERED ON SATURDAY LAST.



RESIDENCE OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (LATE MR. T. H. BURKE), IN PHOENIX PARK, DUBLIN.

MURDER OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY AND UNDER-SECRETARY IN IRELAND.

A twofold murder, perpetrated last Saturday evening in Phoenix Park, Dublin, has furnished new example of the atrocious wickedness of that foul conspiracy of the enemies of civilised society—Nihilists or Anarchists, or Fenians, by whatever name they may be called in Europe or America, the same in Ireland, under cover of an agitation for different political objects—who are plotting everywhere to subvert all regular Government, for the purpose doubtless of Communistic plunder—by evoking the terrorism of assassination, by striking at the lives of distinguished rulers, now a King or an Emperor, then a Republican President, and here the Ministers or high official representatives of a Constitutional Realm. The freshly appointed Chief Secretary of the Irish Government, Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish, M.P., with the Permanent Under-Secretary at Dublin, Mr. Thomas Henry Burke, falling slain by dastardly stabbers who attacked them unawares and unguarded, not in revenge for any fancied injury, but in pursuance of the fell design to intimidate all agents of the Queen's Government in that country, must be deemed a tragical instance of the dangers besetting public personages, despite their integrity and innocence, amidst the noxious vermin of secret societies, the deadly pests of every modern State and nation, whose presence still disgraces the age in which we live.

Saturday last was the day upon which the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Spencer, K.G., succeeding to that great office upon the retirement of Earl Cowper, arrived from England, and made his public entry into Dublin, receiving a formal address from the Lord Mayor and Corporation of that city, and loudly cheered by the people as he rode on horseback through the streets. On arriving at the Castle the new Viceroy was received by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King at Arms, and the Gentleman Usher, and was conducted to the Presence Chamber, where he was received by the Lords Justices, the Duke of Leinster, the Master of the Rolls (Sir Edward Sullivan), and General Sir Thomas Steele, who sat wearing their hats under the canopy; and the Earl's secretary read the Queen's Commission appointing him to office. A

procession was formed to conduct his Lordship to the Privy Council Chamber, where the ceremony of swearing him in took place. Mr. Burke, the Under-Secretary, bore the sword of State, and afterwards Earl Spencer took his seat at the council board, with his head covered, as Lord Lieutenant. Lord Frederick Cavendish was then sworn as Chief Secretary by the Clerk of the Council. A rocket from the Castle yard announced the completion of the ceremony, and a salute of fifteen guns was fired in the adjacent Phoenix Park. The Lord Lieutenant was next conducted in due procession to the Presence Chamber, where he took his seat in state; another salute, of twenty-one guns, hailed the installation of the Queen's representative in Ireland, and several official persons were presented to his Excellency, which ended the ceremonial proceedings. The new Chief Secretary, Lord Frederick Cavendish, remained in the offices of his own department, engaged in business, till past seven o'clock, when he set out for his lodge in Phoenix Park, which is about the centre of that inclosure. His Lordship went on foot. He knew the way well, for he had been there before when his brother, Lord Hartington, was Chief Secretary. He had arrived from England but at noon of that fatal day.

Mr. Burke, the Under-Secretary, left the Castle on a car some minutes later, and overtook Lord F. Cavendish about the Park gate. The Under-Secretary then got off the car, which he dismissed, and the Under-Secretary and Chief Secretary walked together on the left-hand path. It is presumed that Lord Cavendish was going merely to look in at his own house, for he and the Under-Secretary were to dine with Earl Spencer at the Viceregal Lodge. About two hundred yards from the Phoenix Column, they were murderously attacked. It was then nearly half-past seven o'clock, but it was still broad daylight. The attack was so sudden and silent that it scarcely attracted any notice. A common hackney car appears to have driven up and four fellows jumped off it, the driver remaining in his seat. Lord Frederick Cavendish was on the outside of the path, and Mr. Burke was next the grass. The assailants rushed upon them with daggers, and a fierce struggle for life took place. But the murderers killed their victims in a few moments, and then drove off by a side road in the direction of Chapelizod, and rapidly disappeared.

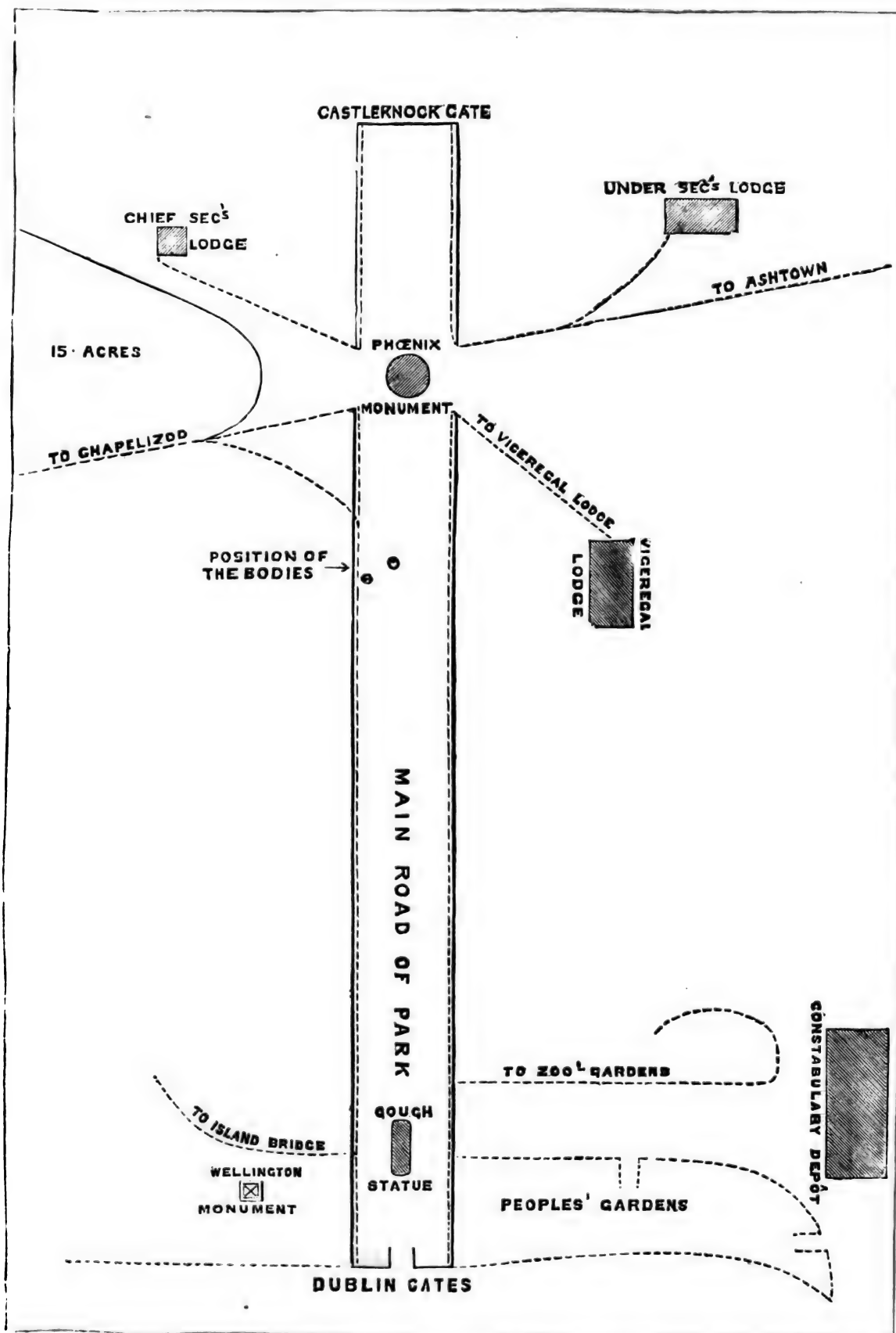
The Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by his private secretary and a servant, had ridden to the Viceregal Lodge about half an hour previously, and he had just entered his garden in front of the Lodge, when in the distance his Excellency observed a scuffle going on in the road. It appeared to him to be merely a brawl, but he gave directions that a policeman should be sent to see what it was. Little did he think that Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke were being murdered before his face.

There were other persons who saw the men, from a distance, struggling with each other, but had no idea that murder was being done. No shouts or shrieks were heard. An officer of the Royal Dragoons, Lieutenant Greatorex, was walking with his dogs, and witnessed what seemed to him a drunken squabble, or a bit of horse-play, two or three hundred yards off. He saw one man knocked or pushed down, as he thought, and he afterwards saw another on the ground. The four men left got upon the car in waiting, and drove quickly past Lieutenant Greatorex, along the road leading to the Hibernian School. He wondered why the two men on the ground did not arise, till he walked up to where they lay, and he then found them dead. A boy named Samuel Jacob, while strolling along the sunk fence of the Viceregal grounds, also saw three or four men near a car wrestling with two other men; he saw one man hit another, with the fist, as he thought, when the latter was on the ground; this man then followed his companions, who had got upon the car, and it took them away together. Two young men riding on tricycles, Patrick William Maguire and Thomas Foley, had seen the two unfortunate gentlemen walking arm-in-arm a few minutes before. The tricyclists having reached the Phoenix Park Column, rounded it and turned back, and when they had come 200 yards on their return saw the dead bodies. Lord F. Cavendish's was lying in the carriage-way, stabbed through the right lung, with a deep wound in the neck and another in the side. His right arm was broken. Death must have been instantaneous, for there was no sign of life, and blood was oozing in large quantities from the wounds. The body of Mr. Burke was found lying on the grass. It was fearfully mutilated. The throat was cut right across the windpipe. There was a wound in the breast going through the base of the heart, and a third, about two inches long, on the left side of his neck, just under the ear.

The alarm was at once given to the police, and at the Viceregal Lodge; the military guard turned out, and a stretcher was brought. The body of Lord F. Cavendish was placed on this, till a car could be fetched, and that of Mr. Burke was put on another car. The police went to Stevens's Hospital, and Dr. Thomas Myles, the resident surgeon, at once came out, but on the way met a party carrying the body of Mr. Burke, about one hundred and fifty yards inside the Park gate. At first he thought he could feel the heart action, but afterwards believed that he was mistaken. Half a mile further on he met a party of guardsmen bringing the body of Lord F. Cavendish, who was dead. The bodies were brought to the hospital, where a further examination was made. A servant from the Viceregal Lodge identified the bodies as those of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, and they were then placed in a private room and locked up, pending the Coroner's inquest. The police remained in charge, and would allow no one to see them. After the bodies had been removed from the scene of the assassination, policemen were left near the great pools of blood which marked the scene of the crime. A crowd soon collected at the dreadful spot.

The shocking news was presently communicated by telegraph to London, and the Home Secretary at once made it known to Mr. Gladstone. There was an official reception that evening at the Admiralty, where several of the Ministers were present. Lord Hartington was informed of his brother's death by a telegram sent from Dublin to Devonshire House. He went directly, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, who is aunt to Lady Frederick Cavendish, to tell that unhappy lady that she had lost her husband. A message was also dispatched by Lord Hartington to his aged father, the Duke of Devonshire, who was at Chatsworth, in Derbyshire. The Ministers, hastily leaving the Admiralty, went to Downing-street to discuss the situation of affairs, and a Cabinet Council was summoned for three o'clock next day (Sunday afternoon). By eleven o'clock on Saturday evening, most London people who were about town, whether at the clubs, or at the theatres, or at evening parties, heard of the terrible event. At the Gaiety Theatre, where the Prince and Princess of Wales were among the audience, the performance was stopped. On Sunday morning, the news having spread to every large town in England, there was a movement of national feeling seldom equalled. Thousands of people first heard of it at their churches and chapels, when they assembled for Divine worship; the leading clergymen and dissenting ministers spoke of it from the pulpit. But some of the provincial newspapers came out on Sunday with special editions, which were eagerly bought up at any price; and meetings were called for the Sunday afternoon or evening by the local politicians, especially the Irishmen in Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool, to denounce the infamous crime at Dublin.

The leaders of the Irish Land League, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, and others, who had on Saturday afternoon welcomed Michael Davitt on his release from the Portland convict establishment, were not apprised of the murders, though in London, till breakfast time on Sunday morning. Mr. Redmond was at Manchester, and made a speech at an Irish meeting there, which passed a resolution expressing much regret and indignation. Mr. Parnell sent telegrams to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and to the Mayors of Cork, Waterford, and Limerick, suggesting that they should immediately call meetings of their respective Corporations to pass resolutions denouncing the assassinations; and this has been done in almost every Irish city. A manifesto, signed by Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Davitt, has been placarded in Dublin, and all over Ireland, addressed to the Irish people. It expresses, in the strongest possible language, their grief and horror at the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke as a hideous stain upon the character of their country, and as the greatest calamity that could befall their cause, just when "it had been determined at the last hour that a policy of conciliation should supplement that of terrorism and national distrust. We earnestly hope," say the Land League chiefs, "that the attitude and action of the whole Irish people will assure the world that an assassination such as that which has startled us almost to the abandonment of hope for our country's cause is deeply and religiously abhorrent to their every feeling and instinct. We appeal to you to show, by every manner of expression possible, that amidst the universal feeling of horror which this assassination has excited, no people feel so intense a detestation of its atrocity, or so deep a sympathy for those whose hearts must be seared by it, as the nation upon whose prospects and reviving hopes it may entail consequences more ruinous than have yet fallen to the lot of unhappy Ireland during the present generation." These sentiments are repeated, with some additional remarks, in the statements which the Land League Members of Parliament have made to



SKETCH MAP OF PHOENIX PARK, DUBLIN, SHOWING THE SCENE OF THE MURDERS.

the reporters of the Press Association; and Michael Davitt says, "I deeply grieve to think that just at the time when the Government had run a risk in introducing a new policy, when everything appeared to be bright and hopeful, when the expectations seemed to be universal that all outrage would cease in Ireland in response to the changed attitude of the Government, this terrible event should occur, and dash our hopes to the ground. After what has now occurred, I wish to God I had never left Portland. Where was the motive for the crime? Its commission is not only the most fatal blow which has ever been struck at the Land League, but one of the most disastrous blows that have been sustained during the last century by the national cause in Ireland."

An inquest on the bodies of the two murdered gentlemen was opened by the Coroner for the City of Dublin, Dr. N. Whyte, at Steevens's Hospital, on Sunday morning, and was adjourned to Monday, when the Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. W. M. Johnson, M.P. for Mallow, was present on behalf of the Crown. The witnesses examined were Mr. Steel, superintendent of messengers at Dublin Castle, who last saw Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke there before they went out; the car-driver, Nicholas Brubazon, who drove Mr. Burke as far as the Viceregal Lodge; Mr. P. W. Maguire and Mr. T. Foley, the young men who were riding on tricycles; and the boy, Samuel Jacob, who also saw the men struggling with each other. Lieutenant Greator also gave evidence. Dr. Myles, of Steevens's Hospital, and Mr. Porter, surgeon to the Queen in Ireland, described the state of the corpses, having made a post-mortem examination, assisted by other surgeons and physicians. On the body of Mr. Burke they discovered several wounds. There was a deep and long wound on the front and side of his neck, and another on his left breast. There was a punctured wound over the second rib on the left side, and another on the breast bone, and there were also wounds on the left hand. They found a deep wound in the back of the interior angle of the shoulder-blade, and another at the side and back of the neck, penetrating to the spine. On opening the chest they found that the wound in the front of the neck, though deep, did not sever any large vessels. The wound over the second rib injured the apex of the left lung. The surgeons found what they believed was the fatal wound, that over the left shoulder-blade, which had penetrated the pericardium and entered the heart. Death from syncope must have followed almost immediately upon its infliction. It is believed that the deceased was attacked simultaneously in front and rear. The wounds on the hand point to the fact that Mr. Burke tried to defend himself against his assailants. The wounds were probably produced by a dagger or long sharp knives. The surgeons next examined the wounds of Lord Frederick Cavendish, whose clothing was cut in several places. There was a deep transverse cut on the middle of his left forearm, passing through the muscles and penetrating one of the bones; a slight portion of the bone was sliced off as though a very sharp and highly tempered weapon had been employed. They found a deep wound in the left arm-pit, and an abrasion on the right cheek. There was a wound on the right side of the root of the neck, just above the collar-bone, and another over the cartilage of the second rib on the right side. On the back there was a deep angular wound over the right shoulder, penetrating to the bone. The backbone was injured. There was a further wound over the back of the neck, injuring the sixth or vital vertebra. It was found on opening the body that the wound in the shoulder was the fatal wound, and that it had severed two large arteries. The instrument with which the wounds were inflicted would probably be an instrument with a double edge. It must have been a very long instrument and strong in the middle, and probably from nine to twelve inches long. A bowie knife or a sword bayonet might have caused the wounds.

The Coroner's Jury, on Monday, returned a verdict that Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish and Mr. Thomas Henry Burke were wilfully murdered by persons unknown. The Jury also expressed their abhorrence of the crime which had disgraced the country, and their sympathy with the families of the deceased; and approved of the movement to start a public subscription for a reward for the discovery of the guilty parties.

The removal of the dead bodies from Steevens's Hospital is the subject of one of our illustrations. They were placed in temporary coffins and borne to the front of the hospital, where two covered biers were drawn up. In these the coffins were placed, and, followed by an escort of mounted police, the sad procession moved at a rapid pace towards the Chief Secretary's Lodge. The route taken was not the usual direction through the Park, which was thronged with people anxious to see the spot where the murder took place, but by a road outside the Park wall, through the Island Bridge Gate, and thence by the Phoenix statue. At several points along the way small knots of spectators had gathered, but not a single head was uncovered as the cortege passed. Doubtless this was owing to the deep awe which must have fallen upon everyone; but no one accustomed to the demeanour of an Irish crowd in presence of the dead could fail to be struck by the circumstance. Half a dozen police were in charge of the gate, and along the boundary separating the Chief Secretary's grounds from the rest of the park some men of the D Division were stationed at intervals. The Lodge had a gloomy and deserted appearance, the blinds being closely drawn, and the few servants in the household moving about with noiseless footsteps and saddened faces. Almost at the moment that the bodies were carried inside, a heavy thunderstorm burst with sudden fury overhead, and for nearly half an hour the warring elements were in keeping with the terror that possessed the minds of men upon whom a full appreciation of the horror of the situation had fallen. The remains were laid in one of the drawing-rooms, the windows of which look out upon the Dublin mountains.

On Monday evening, between five and six o'clock, the body of Lord Frederick Cavendish was removed from the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, to the North Wall Wharf, on a gun-carriage, and put on board the steam-boat for England. The body was inclosed in a leaden coffin, the outer mahogany shell being panelled with rich black silk velvet. The breast-plate bore the following inscription:—"Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish, second son of the Duke of Devonshire; born Nov. 30, 1836; died May 6, 1882." A detachment of dragoons formed an escort, and all along the route to the boat the sad procession was received with marks of the utmost sympathy by the immense crowds that had gathered to pay a mark of respect to the deceased. The coffin was placed in a box on the deck, and was covered with the Union Jack. The steamer started almost immediately, and the saddened assemblage slowly dispersed. The funeral of Lord F. Cavendish took place on Thursday afternoon in Edensor Churchyard, which is about a mile from Chatsworth House, in what is known as the Duke's burial-ground. A special train from London conveyed several of her Majesty's Ministers, and other members of both Houses of Parliament, to Chatsworth to attend the funeral. The House of Commons did not sit until nine o'clock in the evening, in order that they might have time to return to London.

The funeral of Mr. Thomas Burke took place on Tuesday, in the Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin, and was attended by a representative of the Lord Lieutenant, the Judges, barristers, merchants, and others, the shops being closed along the route of the procession. The members of the Dublin Corn Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, the Council of the Home-Rule League, and other public bodies and organisations in Dublin, and throughout Ireland, met and passed resolutions denouncing the assassinations, and expressing sympathy with the bereaved friends.

The Government have offered a reward of £10,000 for the apprehension of the murderers. A sum of £2000 has been subscribed in Cork for the same object, and the Corporations of Dublin, Cork, and other cities have voted money to that purpose. Numerous arrests have been made in Ireland, but in nearly every case the persons detained have been liberated after giving satisfactory accounts of themselves to the police. There was a parade of all the cars bearing the description given of that on which the assassins were seen to drive away; but the witnesses could not identify the car required. The Liffey was dragged, in the hope of finding the weapons or other articles thrown away by the assassins in escaping. Still, the clues in the hands of the police are being followed up. Additional evidence, too, is continually cropping up. Two brass-fitters, named Magle and Fry, in the employment of the Southern Railway at Inchicore, have informed the police that they passed the scene of the assassination on bicycles just as the murder was being committed. They saw two men attack the Chief Secretary and Under-Secretary. There were two other men near. Lord Frederick Cavendish was out on the roadway at the time, moving away from his assailant, who made a plunge with what appeared to be a butcher's knife at him. His arm was raised, and his Lordship fell on the road, almost striking the bicycle of one of them. Both heard Lord F. Cavendish before falling exclaim to his assailant, "Ah! you villain!" The other men at this time were attacking Mr. Burke. Magle and Fry, on their bicycles, got away as fast as they could as one of the murderers advanced towards them with a bloody knife. One of these witnesses fainted when he got down some distance. They noticed the car at the side of the road adjacent to where the murders were perpetrated. The driver had his back to the murderers. Two gardeners state that, as they were coming into Dublin on Saturday evening, they noticed a hackney car on the road near the Phoenix, the driver alone being on it, but there were four men lounging under the trees. When the gardeners reached the Gough Statue, they met the Chief Secretary and Under-Secretary walking up.

The police are convinced that the car with the men left the city for the Phoenix Park about five on Saturday evening. It passed along by the side of the park, which it entered by the Island Bridge gate, and then, crossing the sward between the Civil Service and Garrison cricket grounds, reached the main road. The murderers then drove up to near the Phoenix Monument, and awaited their victims. They got off the car, which remained on the roadway, and concealed themselves under a clump of trees till they saw Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke approach. Then they suddenly made a rush upon them. Afterwards they drove away, through the village of Chapelizod, at such a furious pace that a carman who was washing his car there was nearly knocked down by the vehicle. He remonstrated with the occupants, who were quite close to him. He has given a very minute description of the men, of the car, and of the horse. He states that he would have no difficulty in identifying any of them. The car crossed the Chapelizod Bridge, and turned back towards Inchicore, where it came into collision with a bread cart, the driver of which has also given the police information that is considered to be most important. From Inchicore the car drove back by a much-frequented thoroughfare into the city. Attention is therefore being directed to the districts of Dublin where such men would be most likely to find a hiding-place. A party of seamen of the Belleisle, man-of-war, with appliances for dragging rivers, arrived at Dublin on Monday for the purpose of dragging the Liffey at Chapelizod and along the strawberry-beds in the hope of finding in it the weapons used by the murderers. They may have got away to America. Detective arrangements are being made to watch all incoming steamers at New York since Saturday last for persons answering the official description of the criminals, and a reward has been offered by the British Consul-General for any information about them. The Irishmen of Boston have subscribed £1000 to be paid for their apprehension.

The speeches and resolutions in the two Houses of Parliament on Monday are noticed in another column of this paper. The Prime Minister has sent out the following notification:—"Mr. Gladstone has received a flood of telegrams and communications from every part of the three kingdoms, expressive of the universal horror and indignation which are felt at the atrocious crime of Saturday evening last. Among these it is just to say that none are more remarkable for fervour and evident sincerity than the very large number which proceeds from all parts of Ireland. As separate acknowledgment of each of them has become impossible, he at once takes the liberty of requesting an early insertion of this paragraph, or its substance, in the public journals, that he may thus express, in the first instance, his sense of the genuine feeling and just aim of these communications; and, in the next, his personal thanks for the abundant assurances of sympathy with himself and his family which they contain.—10, Downing-street, May 9, 1882."

The vacant offices in the Irish Government have been filled up by the appointment of Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, M.P., to be Chief Secretary; and Mr. R. G. C. Hamilton to be Permanent Under-Secretary for Ireland.

Our Obituary this week contains brief memoirs of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. T. H. Burke, whose portraits we have engraved for present publication; that of the former being copied from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company, and the latter from one by Mr. Chancellor, of Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

THE LATE BISHOP OF SYDNEY.

The Most Rev. Frederic Barker, Bishop of Sydney, and Metropolitan of Australia, whose death took place on the 6th ult., was born in 1808, at Baslow, in Derbyshire, where his father was Vicar for a period of thirty years. At an early age he was sent to Grantham School, and from there went to Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated. In 1829 he took his B.A., and was ordained in 1831. His first work was in the village of Upton, Cheshire, where he remained for three years, and afterwards spent one year on the Irish Mission. He next took charge of the parish of St. Mary, Edge-hill, Liverpool, where for nineteen years he performed important work with much zeal and ability. When the bishopric of Sydney, Australia, became vacant, he was nominated to the see and was consecrated on Nov. 30, 1854, at Lambeth. The work in the Southern Hemisphere was of a heavy and arduous character. His diocese was about a thousand miles in extent, and the organisation was somewhat inefficient. One of his greatest works was the formation of a general synod capable of exercising

authority to a limited extent over the whole Church in Australia and Tasmania. It consists of clerical and lay representatives of the several local diocesan synods. The formation of the general synod may be regarded as having perfected the constitution of the Church in that part of the world. The first meeting was a memorable one, and took place on Dec. 5, 1866. In the first seven years of his work in Australia he consecrated eighty-eight churches and school-churches; and then followed the raising of a sum of £44,000 for a church fund; the establishment of a theological college in Liverpool, N.S.W., where in one year ten students were ordained; and the establishment of a clergy-daughters' school in Sydney, built at a cost of £3500, in which large numbers of clergymen's children are highly educated at a small charge; and, lastly, the erection of a magnificent metropolitan cathedral, St. Andrew's, also in Sydney, which was opened in 1868. After twenty-seven years' presidency over the Australian churches, Bishop Barker had been advised in consequence of a paralytic seizure to return to Europe, and after a few weeks' illness he passed peacefully away, on April 6, at San Remo, in Italy. His body was brought to England, and he was buried in the churchyard of his native village at Baslow, near Chatsworth, Derbyshire, on April 18. Bishop Perry, a former colleague, and a number of other clergymen conducted the mournful service. Bishop Barker was twice married, first, to Sophia Jane, daughter of the late John Harden, Esq., of Field House, Lancashire, who died in Sydney in 1876; and secondly, in 1878, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Edward Woods, engineer, of London.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, May 9. The assassination of Lord Cavendish and of Mr. Burke has naturally formed the leading topic of serious conversation here during the past two days. The Conservative and the Republican journals are unanimous in condemning and regretting the act. The Radical press sides with the assassins. The *Citizen* says, Bravo! The *Intransigent* comprises in the same admiration the assassins of Phoenix Park and the Russian Nihilists. In both cases, it says, the victims employ the knife, the revolver, or the bombshell, because their oppressors have really left them no other means of discussion.

There was a singularly brilliant attendance in the tribunes of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. The ladies were attracted in force by the discussion of the bill for the re-establishment of divorce. The debate was very ordinary. The bill, however, was voted, on the first reading, by 334 votes against 124. M. de Marcère, who pleaded in favour of the bill, quoted a remark of M. Augier, who said to him one day: "You are right in demanding divorce; it is necessary for the re-establishment of order in families; but you will deal a terrible blow to the dramatic authors." Hitherto the principal subject of modern French plays, and of novels too, has been adultery and its consequences in the conjugal and family relations. But the moment divorce exists adultery will cease to be interesting, and not a few of the plays of Dumas and Sardou, and of the novels of Belot, Malot, Zola, and the rest will take their place in the dust of oblivion along with the once-famous lucubrations of Madeleine de Scudéry. But the dramatic authors have still a gleam of hope: the bill will undoubtedly be voted by the Chamber on the second reading; the vote of the Senate is not so sure.

General Türr is trying to gain celebrity as the promoter of the Isthmus of Corinth Canal. M. de Lesseps, in order not to be left in the shade, is beginning to talk about the creation of an inland sea in Africa, the idea of which is due to Captain Roudaire, of the staff. Captain Roudaire has been studying the question since 1875, and, thanks to the influence of M. de Lesseps, he has had the support of the French Government and the approbation of the Academy of Sciences. The plans elaborated by Captain Roudaire consist of a canal of 200 kilometres, from Gabès in Tunis to the Chott Rhassa on the frontier of the Regency and of Algeria. Then from the Chott Rhassa to the Chott Melzir, in the province of Constantine, a second canal of 40 kilometres would be dug. The sea would thus run more than 320 kilometres, some 200 miles, inland, forming in the Chott Rhassa a basin three times as big as the Lake of Geneva, and in the Chott Melzir a basin fourteen times as big as the Lake of Geneva. To cut these canals, M. de Lesseps estimates that six years work and 75 millions of francs would be sufficient. Besides the commercial advantages, the creation of this inland sea would have the strategic advantage of preserving Algeria from invasions from the East.

At a meeting of the "Société Libre des Artistes Français" yesterday, a member called attention to the growing invasion of the Salon by foreigners. I have, indeed, counted in the department of oil-painting alone at the present Salon some thirty English exhibitors and no less than seventy Americans. Nevertheless, if the Society determines to exclude the foreigners, it will deprive the Salon of a powerful element of interest. This year the Anglo-American contingent has provided about one half of the really striking pictures of the exhibition.

The French play at London has become an affair of such importance that the Parisian theatres have to change their programmes perforce because their "stars" desert them. The company that M. Mayer has formed this year is exceptionally brilliant. Indeed, no French theatre could unite at the same time so much talent. The "stars" are Mesdames Sarah Bernhardt (Damala), Reichenberg, Barretta, Bartet, Tholer; MM. Coquelin, Mounet-Sully, Febvre, Worms, Thiron, Coquelin cadet, Talbot, Mesdames Céline Chautmont and Fromentin, M. Daubray, of the Palais-Royal, and Dieudonné. The secondary rôles will be filled by MM. Martel, Boucher, Garrud, Sylvain, Prudhon, Roger, and Mesdames Amel, Fayole, Martin, Fremaux, all of the Comédie-Française, together with twenty-six other ladies and gentlemen, chosen from the companies of the Odéon, Gymnase, Vaudeville, and Palais-Royal Theatres. The novelties of this ninth season at the Gaiety include Erckmann-Chatrian's new play, "Les Rantzau," and the famous "Divorçons!," soon destined to lose its piquancy if M. Naquet's bill is made law. T. C.

Under the auspices of Sir John Cowell, Master of the Royal Household, some experiments with various systems of electric lighting have been made at Windsor Castle.

A meeting of managers of Board Schools in London was held last Saturday, in the Lecture-Room of the Society of Arts, to consider the present relations between the managers and the School Board. Sir E. H. Currie occupied the chair, and about 150 managers were present. The Rev. Canon Money moved a resolution affirming the necessity for a revision of the present relations between the managers and the board, and a long discussion ensued, in which most of the speakers complained that they were intrusted with practically no power whatever. The resolution was carried, as was also another appointing a committee to draw up a memorial to be submitted to a future meeting.



THE LATE LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH, M.P., CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND,
MURDERED ON SATURDAY LAST.



RESIDENCE OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY IN PHOENIX PARK, DUBLIN.



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO EPPING FOREST: HER MAJESTY RECEIVING THE ADDRESS OF THE CORPORATION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO EPPING FOREST.

The ancient Royal Chase or hunting ground of Epping, with its sylvan scenes and pleasant greenwood recesses for the holiday enjoyment of Londoners, being henceforth legally preserved and freely dedicated to public use, was visited last Saturday afternoon by her Majesty the Queen, and by the Duke of Connaught, Ranger of the Forest, meeting there the Lord Mayor and City Corporation, to declare this final confirmation of a great boon to the people. We gave, in the Extra Supplement to last week's publication, a series of Sketches of the scenery of Epping Forest and its neighbourhood, with some account of the proceedings that have been taken, during several years past, to defend the public rights against the encroachments of private unauthorised ownership, and to procure the best security for what remains of a grand domain of the Crown, which has been freely devoted to popular recreation.

The weather on Saturday afternoon was bright and warm; and many thousands of people went out to Epping Forest by the two lines of railway—one to Chingford, on the western side, the other line to Loughton, beyond Woodford and Buckhurst-hill, eastward of High Beech, the place where the ceremony was to be performed. Both lines are in the suburban system of the Great Eastern Railway Company. The day was, to a great extent, observed as a general holiday in the East of London. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, attended by the Dowager Duchess of Athole, Sir H. Ponsonby, and General Lynedoch Gardiner, travelled from Windsor by special train, on the Great Western Railway, changing at Acton to the Kew and Hampstead Junction line, and so on to the North London Railway, and thence at Victoria Park to the Chingford line. On arriving at Chingford, about four o'clock, the Queen was met by Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Her Majesty was there formally received by the Lord Mayor (Mr. Whittaker Ellis), Mr. H. J. Rebow (High Sheriff of Essex), Mr. Alderman Hanson and Mr. Anderson Ogg (Sheriffs of London), Mr. Deputy Hora (the Chairman of the Committee), and Sir Thomas Nelson (the acting Remembrancer). The Forest Sub-Reception Committee were also awaiting her Majesty's arrival.

A procession was then formed, which left Chingford station amid the booming of a Royal salute, the playing of the National Anthem by the bands of the Royal Artillery and the 3rd Middlesex Artillery, and the cheering of the people. Opposite the Royal Forest Hotel, the balconies of which were filled with spectators, the scene was very animated, and flags and banners streamed and hats and handkerchiefs waved on every side. At the junction of the roads a little farther on were stationed the children of the Woodford Schools, of Mrs. Gladstone's Home, the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, the Loughton Schools, the Buckhurst and Chigwell Schools, and the Princess Louise's Home. All along the route to High Beech her Majesty's reception was of a highly enthusiastic character.

The procession was headed by the mounted police, the members of the Epping Forest Sub-Reception Committee, the chairman of the Epping Forest Committee, the verderers of Epping Forest, the Under-Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the officers of the Corporation of London, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the Aldermen of the City of London (on the committee), the Lady Mayoress, and the High Sheriff of Essex. Guards of honour of the 1st Battalion Warwickshire Regiment and of the Essex Artillery Volunteers were stationed at Chingford Station. A salute was fired in the neighbourhood of Hawk's Wood on her Majesty's arrival. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Connaught, occupied the first carriage. In the second carriage were the Dowager Duchess of Athole (Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen), Lady Adela Larking (in attendance on the Duchess of Connaught), Lady Eleanor Heneage (Lady-in-Waiting upon Princess Louise), and Lord Sandhurst (Lord-in-Waiting). The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., Ranger of Epping Forest, rode by the side of her Majesty's carriage. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, Lieutenant-General H. Lynedoch Gardiner, Sir Maurice FitzGerald (Knight of Kerry), and Major-General the Hon. Sir H. Clifford followed her Majesty's carriage on horseback. An escort, under the command of Captain Lord Arthur Somerset and Lieutenant Selwyn (Royal Horse Guards), was in attendance.

On her Majesty's arrival at High Beech the Royal Standard was hoisted, and her Majesty was received by a Guard of Honour of the Essex Artillery Volunteers, and a salute was fired by a battery of the Hon. Artillery Company. The H Company of the 1st Herts Volunteers was stationed on the route. The London Rifle Brigade, the 3rd Essex Rifle Volunteers, and the Leyton Volunteer Fire Brigade lined the route of the procession. Miss Victoria Buxton had the honour of presenting a bouquet to her Majesty. An address from the Corporation of London was read by the Recorder, welcoming her to the forest, and testifying to the deep interest which the Sovereign had taken in the movement which resulted in that day's ceremonial. Her Majesty, in reply, said:—"I thank you sincerely for your loyal and dutiful address, and it gives me the greatest satisfaction to dedicate this beautiful forest for the enjoyment of my people. I thank you for your continued solicitude for my welfare." The Lord Mayor then, in her Majesty's name, "declared this beautiful forest open and dedicated to the delectation of the public for all time," an announcement which was received with loud cheering, the bands playing the National Anthem, and the Artillery firing a Royal salute.

The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Mr. Deputy Hora, the mover, and Mr. Wheeler, the seconder of the address, were then presented to the Queen by the Lord Mayor. The Lord Lieutenant of Essex, the High Sheriff of Essex, Mr. John Thomas Bedford, and Sir Thomas Nelson (the City Solicitor) were also presented to her Majesty. The Queen then went to a part of the forest, where a fine specimen of the scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*) was planted in her Majesty's name, under the direction of Messrs. William Paul and Son, of Waltham Cross. Before the Royal procession returned to Chingford, the Lady Mayoress had the honour of presenting to the Queen a volume of photographs of the most interesting scenery of the forest. Lord Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Essex, received the Queen at the station. The Earl and Countess Granville, Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, Sir Richard Cross, and other persons of note were among the company. Her Majesty left Chingford at half-past five, and arrived at Windsor shortly before seven o'clock, amid the same tokens of loyal affection as on the outward journey. For thousands of people who remained in the forest there was provided at dusk a grand display of fireworks by Messrs. C. T. Brock and Co., at the rear of the Royal Forest Hotel, the grounds of which were also illuminated.

Mr. Richard Wallis, formerly a commission broker, of Tower-street, who died recently at Hackney-wick, at the advanced age of ninety years, has bequeathed £1000 to the Victoria Park (Congregational) Tabernacle.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

WAGNER'S NIBELUNGEN OPERA-DRAMAS.

The first performances in England of these works (to which we have previously drawn attention) began yesterday (Friday) week, and concluded last Tuesday night. The series consists of four divisions, the dramatic interest of which is continuous, that of the music being rendered so, to some extent, by the incorporation, in each evening's portion, of marking themes ("leitmotiven") associated with some of the principal characters. The Nibelungen "opera-dramas" were originally produced at Bayreuth (in a theatre specially built for them), under the composer's superintendence, in August, 1876, their most recent repetition, until now, having been at Berlin last year. Like Wagner's other stage works, the books were written by himself, and present even more partiality for romantic and extravagant incidents, and tragic passion of an extreme kind. In his treatment of the German mediæval legend he has shown occasional feeling for dramatic effect, with some touches of poetic sentiment; together with many instances of melodramatic exaggeration, and a general tendency towards horrors of a grotesque and monstrous kind, such as are scarcely fitted for stage representation, and are altogether unsuitable for musical illustration.

The leading dramatic features of the work have before been fully detailed, and may now, therefore, be more slightly sketched in their entirety, as we have to refer to all four performances in this notice. The plot of the whole is based on the ancient German legend of the treasure of gold, guarded by the Rhine daughters in the depths of the river, and the evil consequences attending its abstraction by the Nibelung dwarf Alberich, and the subsequent contests for its possession by gods of the Walhalla and giants and dwarfs on the earth. The treasure gives unlimited power to its possessor, but he must be one who has foresworn love. This condition is fulfilled by Alberich the Nibelung, who forms a ring out of the abstracted gold. Wotan, chief of the Walhalla, coveting the treasure, descends to the Nibelung, and by stratagem obtains it. A curse has been attached to the ring, the result of which is that the giants—who have carried off the goddess Freia, and claim the ring and gold as ransom for her return—are victims of the curse, their quarrel ending in the death of one of them. "Das Rheingold" closes with the lamentation of the Rhine maidens at the loss of the treasure. The performance was excellent in every respect, Madame Hedwig Reicher-Kindermann as Fricka, Herr Vogl as Loge, Herr Schelper as Alberich, Herr Schlosser as Mime, particularly distinguished themselves by their fine acting and excellent declamation, the cast having been efficiently completed by Fraulein Schreiber, Riegler, Krauss, Klafsky, and Schulze, and Herren Scaria, Wiegand, Bürgin, Eilers, and Biberti.

In *Die Walküre* we are introduced to the nine maidens (Walkyries) who have to convey the noblest warriors slain in battle to the castle of the Walhalla. The giant Fafner is in possession of the ring (guarding it in the shape of a gigantic worm), the recovery of which is sought by Wotan. He has a son, Siegmund, and a daughter, Sieglinde (mortals), for the former of whom the wondrous sword "Nothung" is destined. These young people, who have long been separated, suddenly meet in the cottage of Siegmund's husband, Hunding. Siegmund and Sieglinde fly together, the former being destined to fall by the hand of the aggrieved Hunding. Brünnhilde, the principal Walkyrie, protects Siegmund in his fight with Hunding; but the interposition of Wotan's spear shivers the sword "Nothung" of Siegmund, who falls mortally wounded by Hunding, he being killed by Wotan, and Brünnhilde riding off with the lady. Wotan condemns the Walkyrie to sleep on the rock, until awoken by a man who shall claim her as wife, it being certain that no coward can do so, as she is to be surrounded by a circle of fire. Here again the acting and declamation were of more interest than the music, as music—a specialty having been the admirable performance of Herr Albert Niemann as Siegmund. Excellent also were those of Frauen Saches-Hofmeister, Vogl, and Reicher-Kindermann as Sieglinde, Brünnhilde, and Fricka, and Herr Scaria as Wotan; the cast having been completed by Herr Wiegand as Hunding, and efficient representatives of the eight Walkyries.

The next division of the Trilogy, "*Siegfried*," deals with the adventures of that hero, the son of Siegmund, who is now dead. Mime, Alberich's brother, and forger of the tarn-helm of invisibility, brings up the boy Siegfried to be the winner of the Rhine treasure for the use of the former, who, with the mended sword, "Nothung," seeks an encounter with the worm (the transformed Fafner) and slays him; a quarrel respecting the booty leading to the death of Mime at the hands of Siegfried. The hero, learning the destiny of Brünnhilde, seeks her rescue, and plunges through the flames. Siegfried contemplates the beauty of the ci-devant Walkyrie with rapture, and mutual love ensues. Here also fine acting and declamation gave full effect to the various situations; the performances of Frau Vogl as Brünnhilde and Herr Vogl as Siegfried having been specially excellent. Very good also was Herr Scaria in the long declamations of the Wanderer (Wotan), and Fraulein Schreiber in the music of the Wood-bird; the other principal characters having also been well represented by Frau Riegler (Erda) and Herren Schlosser and Schelper (Mime and Alberich).

The closing division of the work, "*Götterdämmerung*" ("Twilight of the Gods"), opens with Brünnhilde on the rock; the three Norns (or Fates) discoursing of the events which are leading to the downfall of the gods. Siegfried bestows on Brünnhilde the fated ring, the cause of so many dire events. We are next taken to the Gibichung's Hall on the Rhine, with the King, his sister Gutrune, and Hagen (his half-brother) seated at table. The last-named personage has been trained by Alberich to recover possession of the ring; in order to which, he endeavours to promote in Gunther a passion for Brünnhilde, and in Gutrune for Siegfried, unknowing of the latter's relations with Brünnhilde. To ensure this result, a charmed draught is administered to Siegfried by Gutrune, with whom he immediately falls in love. A change takes place to the rocky abode of Brünnhilde, who is solicited by Waltraute (one of the Walkyries) to restore the ring to the Rhine daughters, and thus prevent the evil consequences to which it is destined to lead. Brünnhilde refuses to part with the gift of Siegfried, who arrives in the semblance of Gunther (by aid of the tarn-helm). He takes the ring from her forcibly, and leads her to the King. She recognises the ring on the hand of Siegfried, who has resumed his own shape, and her love turns to bitter vengeance; and she accordingly denounces him. Mutual distrust and consternation ensue, and the hero is doomed to death, Brünnhilde having communicated to Hagen the secret of the only spot where Siegfried is accessible to sword or spear thrust—the bridal procession of Siegfried and Gutrune closing the scene. This is followed by a recurrence to the shore of the river, and the gambols of the Rhine daughters, Siegfried entering and being solicited by them to give back the ring, which he for some time refuses, but is on the point of yielding when they denounce a curse on him. The Royal hunting party enters, and Siegfried narrates

his past adventure with the monster; and, under the spell of drink handed to him by Hagen, he recounts the truth of his association with Brünnhilde. The King and all are horror-stricken, and Hagen takes vengeance by spearing Siegfried, who dies protesting his love for Brünnhilde. The scene recurs to the Gibichung's Hall. Gutrune bewails the death of Siegfried, and Hagen attempts to take possession of the ring, but is opposed by Gunther, who is slain in the contest, the hand of the corpse of Siegfried having been miraculously waived in menace. Brünnhilde takes the ring from Siegfried's finger, directs the preparation of a funeral pile for her lost lover, and resolves to sacrifice herself on it, thus also destroying the curse of the ill-omened ring. She plunges into the fire, the river rises and approaches, bearing the Rhine daughters; Hagen endeavours to rescue the ring from the waters, but is dragged beneath them by two of the nymphs, the other holding up the recovered treasure. The sky is illuminated by the flames of the burning Walhalla; the gods are doomed; as are other conflicting activities, except that of love, which triumphs. The action and declamation of the performers were again powerful aids to the general effect; the Brünnhilde of Frau Vogl and the Siegfried of Herr Vogl having been prominent. The Gutrune of Fraulein Schreiber, the Waltraute of Frau Reicher-Kindermann, the Hagen of Herr Schelper, the Gunther of Herr Wiegand, and the Alberich of Herr Biberti, were all more or less important features in the cast, which included the same representatives of the three Rhine daughters as before, and Fraulein Riegler, Milar, and Liebmann as the three Norns.

The incidents above summarised are, as already said, generally extravagant, frequently grotesque, and unsuited for musical purposes, more especially for vocal associations; and it can scarcely be denied that, together with some dramatic effects (chiefly of the monstrous and horrible kind), Wagner's opera books are not such as any of the great composers of the past would have chosen to work on. The occasional instances of poetical feeling are alternated with examples of colloquial commonplace and stilted affectation; and his use of alliterative verse is carried to an excess that is sometimes the reverse of attractive.

In summarising the musical effects of the four evenings it is impossible not to recognise the presence of some powerful dramatic writing; with the frequent prevalence of long and wearisome declamation, devoid of musical thought or form, and, in its way, as uninteresting as the conventionalism of old-fashioned Italian opera recitative. It cannot be disguised that if Wagner's principles of operatic composition were to supersede all others, the art of vocalisation, the charm of cultivated solo singing, would be completely lost. To Wagner this would matter little or nothing, as his chief impressions are produced by his orchestral effects. In the use of these combinations and varieties (of which he is certainly a thorough master) Wagner is greatly indebted to Berlioz, whose scores he has evidently studied with emulative care.

The music of all four divisions presents so much general resemblance, in the prevalence of formless declamation, that there is little occasion for detailed criticism. Among the most effective portions were the orchestral prelude to "*Das Rheingold*," some of the music of the Rhine daughters, that of the Nibelungen regions, and that of the Walhalla scene. In "*Die Walküre*," the celebrated "*Ride of the Valyries*" was notable, as were Siegmund's Song of the Sword, and passages in the love-duet for him and Sieglinde. In "*Siegfried*," the sword-forging scene contains much that is characteristic, still more pleasing being the music for the woodbird and its associated passages. The final love-duet between Siegfried and Brünnhilde contains, amid much wearisome declamation, some passages of great dramatic power, and others of tender sentiment. It was finely sung by both artists. In "*Götterdämmerung*" the several scenes between Siegfried and Brünnhilde include much passionate writing, as does that of the catastrophe in the final act. The death of Siegfried and the solemn orchestral music following it were very impressive, as was the lament of Brünnhilde over the body of her lover, and her impassioned expressions of despair when resolving to sacrifice herself; the recurring music of the Rhine daughters, near the close of the act, giving an agreeable relief. Very little use of the chorus is, strange to say, made by Wagner; and that little only in the last portion of the series.

The performances were conducted by Herr Anton Seidl (of the Leipzig Theatre), whose previous direction of Wagner's works in Germany has earned the warm commendations of the composer. The representations of the cycle of "*Nibelungen*" opera-dramas were announced to take place, for the second time, yesterday (Friday) evening, the following night, and on Monday and Tuesday evenings.

Considering the acrimonious discussion and dissension that have long prevailed as to the merit and value of Wagner's dramatic music, the performances now in course of repetition should meet with the success deserved by an enterprise that places it within the reach of an English public to decide for themselves a question that has long been a vexed one. At all events, the composer will no longer be able to say that his music has been insufficiently appreciated here from having only been heard in Italian and English translations. The occasion is one of rare interest, and, however open to critical objections from a musical point of view, the works are remarkable productions; and their admirable representation should prove highly attractive even to those who object to the music, to which the composer has set his own text. If the dramatis personæ are throughout treated almost entirely as actors and actresses rather than singers, all must admit that much of the orchestral colouring is highly picturesque and significant.

Much aid is afforded to visitors, who require such help, by the issue of a "*Guide through the Music of R. Wagner's 'The Ring of the Nibelung'*," published by Messrs. Schulz-Curtius, the active agents for the performances at Her Majesty's Theatre. This little book—translated into English by E. von Wolzogen from the German of H. von Wolzogen—gives an outline of the framework of the four "opera-dramas," and quotations in music-type of leading passages of the music. Mr. J. P. Jackson's "*Illustrated Handbook*" to "*The Ring of the Nibelung*" will also be found very valuable to intending visitors. It is based on letters written by the author descriptive of the original performances of the works at Bayreuth, and contains an interesting account of the legend, analyses of the action of the dramas, and quotations in music-type of leading passages of the music. Mr. Jackson, it will be remembered, translated the text of Wagner's "*Flying Dutchman*," "*Rienzi*," "*Tannhäuser*," and "*Lohengrin*" for the performances in English by the Carl Rosa Opera Company. Another useful book is that published by Messrs. Schott, of Regent-street, in which the original German text is given on one side, and an English translation by H. and F. Corder on the other side.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

We can now only briefly record the proceedings at this establishment. On Thursday week, Mdle. Stahl made a very successful first appearance as Amneris in "*Aida*," the character

of the heroine having, as heretofore, been finely rendered by Madame Fursch-Madi. Signor Frapolli as Radames, and Signor Pandolfini as Amonasro were highly efficient, as were the representatives of subordinate parts. Signor Bevignani conducted.

On Saturday "Faust" was given, with the fine performance of Madame Albani as Margherita, and a cast otherwise also as before. M. Dupont conducted.

The first of a new series of Richter concerts took place on Wednesday week, when specially fine performances were given of Wagner's "Kaiser Marsch" and overture to "Tannhauser," Weber's overture to "Der Freischütz," and Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony. Mr. E. D'Albert played Rubinstein's fourth pianoforte concerto (in D minor) with great effect. Herr Richter was cordially greeted on his reappearance at St. James's Hall. The second concert took place last Monday evening, when a new violin concerto, by the Russian composer Tschaiakowsky, was played by Gopodin Adolf Brodsky with great success. The work is a very characteristic one, of which we shall have occasion to speak further. Herr Betz, of the Berlin Opera, sang with much effect; and orchestral pieces were finely performed.

M. Ganz's second orchestral concert of the season took place on Saturday afternoon, when Miss A. B. Huntington made a very successful début as a vocalist; Herr Loewenberg played Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in C minor, and accompanied solos with much effect, and well-known orchestral pieces were efficiently rendered.

Madame Sophie Menter's second Pianoforte Recital (and last of the season) took place at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) week, when the lady played, with splendid execution, a varied selection of pianoforte solos.

Mr. Charles Hallé's Recitals are this year given—under the title of "Chamber Music Concerts"—at the Grosvenor Gallery. The first performance took place on Wednesday evening, when the programme included Dvorák's pianoforte quartet and that by Schumann, solo pieces for piano, and one of Handel's violin sonatas. Mr. Hallé's coadjutors were: Madame Norman-Néruda, Herr Strauss, and Herr F. Néruda. Seven more concerts are to be given on following Wednesday evenings.

That excellent violinist Mr. Pollitzer gave his evening concert at Steinway Hall on Wednesday, with a sterling programme of vocal and instrumental music.

Miss Philp's concert—to take place next Friday evening at St. James's Hall—promises to be of unusual interest, eminent vocalists and instrumentalists being engaged.

Of the fifth concert of the Philharmonic Society we must speak next week.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

It has been my exceptional good fortune to spend, in the course of the week just expired, two very pleasant evenings at the play. I went on Monday to the Globe, to see the new and original pastoral drama, entitled "Far from the Madding Crowd," by Messrs. Thomas Hardy and Comyns Carr; and on Tuesday I proceeded to the St. James's to witness the new and original play, in three acts, written by Mr. A. W. Pinero, and called "The Squire." To me these productions were literally "new and original;" for I explained last week how absence from town prevented my witnessing the first representation of the play of Messrs. Hardy and Carr; and similar reasons prevented me from being present at the St. James's at the first performance of "The Squire." Mr. Hardy's novel of "Far from the Madding Crowd," in the *Cornhill*, I have never read; and my ignorance of that doubtless admirable romance was, I fancy, shared by a gentleman in a box next to mine at the Globe on Monday, who, in a very audible tone, asked the lady by his side "what the doose the Madding Crowd meant." I shall therefore, when noting the points of contact between some of the incidents in the two dramas, merely mention a Common Source from which they would appear to have been derived.

At the Globe, I found in Act the First a knot of idle, querulous, bibulous yokels drinking and smoking about the premises of an antediluvian and thirsty old maltster instead of attending to the business of Miss Bathsheba Everdene, who is described as "a farmer," but who, as she farms her own land, might be entitled to be called—there being no such word as "yeowoman"—a yeoman. The faithless chawbacons who eat up their employer's substance when they should be getting in her hay or looking after her wheattricks are sternly rebuked by Gabriel Oak, who has been a farmer on his own account; but who, owing to the prevailing agricultural depression and the introduction of machinery, has been forced to give up his holding and seek a situation as bailiff on somebody else's farm. Gabriel has been the early playmate of Bathsheba Everdene, and he is passionately in love with her; but that young lady has bestowed her heart upon a handsome profligate scamp called Frank Troy, a sergeant of a regiment of dragoons quartered in the neighbourhood. To this dissipated non-commissioned officer the imprudent girl is, indeed, secretly married. His reputation for immorality is simply shocking; and he has basely seduced and abandoned poor little Fanny Robin, Bathsheba's pet dairy-maid, who has a half-crazy ne'er-do-weel of a gipsy brother, Will Robin, who is destined to act the part of Nemesis in the story. Meanwhile Bathsheba's wheattricks catch fire; but the conflagration is suppressed through the courage and presence of mind of Gabriel Oak, who, being brought in triumph—and in his shirt sleeves, and with blackened hands and face—into the presence of Bathsheba, is by her appointed bailiff of the farm. In the Second Act there are Christmas rejoicings in the Old Hall of the farm. Gabriel Oak, the bailiff, makes humble but persistent love to Bathsheba, who contemptuously rejects him, and, at the instigation of Sergeant Troy, summarily dismisses him from her service; but Troy's amours with Fanny Robin are brought to light, after the poor girl has drowned herself in despair. Taxed with his infamous behaviour to the dead dairy-maid, the culpable light dragoon has nothing to say, and the virtuously indignant Gabriel Oak is about to take summary vengeance on the betrayer, when Bathsheba flings herself between them, and avows that Frank Troy is her husband. This ends very effectively and dramatically the Second Act. In the Third we have the setting sun, and some haymaking festivities. Sergeant Troy has unaccountably disappeared, and is supposed to have been drowned, as his clothes but not his body have been found on the sea-shore, where he went to bathe. The rascal, however, is not dead. The deposition of his wearing apparel on the shore was only a ruse—not quite an original one, for it has more than once been resorted to by fraudulent bankrupts and absconding bank managers anxious to elude the researches of the Criminal Investigation Department—and he has been lurking about for two whole years with the intent of turning up at the nick of time, to say with Tartuffe, in Molière's comedy, "La Maison m'appartient," and to claim the person and the broad acres of Bathsheba. The nick of time occurs when that ill-treated

young lady finds her old girlish love for the true-hearted Gabriel returning. Frank Troy comes back, with a shabby military cloak over his uniform, to assert his marital rights; but the half-crazed gipsy, Will Robin, turns up also at the nick of time with a gun, and shoots the military miscreant dead. The selection of Will as the instrument of Troy's punishment here below is very skilful; for we are entitled to assume that the gipsy will be hanged for the murder of the Sergeant; and as that Roman's sister, Fanny, has already drowned herself, there will be nobody left to be sorry for Will.

The plot of "The Squire" must by this time be familiar to thousands of playgoers—the St. James's on Monday was crowded by a most fashionable audience: thus I am absolved from minutely describing the characters and the incidents in Mr. Pinero's play. It is sufficient for my purpose to note that Kate Verity, the heroine of "The Squire," is an orphaned girl who farms her own land; that she is secretly married to a certain Lieutenant Thorndyke; that she has a bailiff, one Gilbert Hythe, whom she has known from childhood, and who passionately loves her; that in a "situation" identical to that in "Far from the Madding Crowd," Kate Verity confesses that she is Thorndyke's wife and mother of his unborn infant; and that she has a servant-maid who is unfortunate in the possession of a worthless gipsy brother. There is also a faint suggestion of a profligate non-commissioned officer, a sergeant in Thorndyke's regiment, by the name of Morris; but this military Don Juan (who is talked about in the play but is not seen) only jilts his sweetheart, Felicity Gummion, and does not do her any harm. In both plays also there is a gang of garrulous, selfish, drunken hawbucks, full of uncouth waggeries, and jabbering an archaic *argot*, to listen to which might drive Mr. J. Orchard Halliwell or Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte half mad. Certain characters, then, one matrimonial complication, and a single "situation" in each play appear to be drawn from the Common Source I speak of; but as plays—and they are both exceedingly clever plays—I fail to discern any similarity between "Far from the Madding Crowd" and "The Squire." It is the same scene, but the words at either theatre are different. The delineation of the characters, their motives, their dialogue, and the dénouement itself are totally dissimilar. It would really seem as though the same theme had been given out as a kind of competitive examination paper to two skilled writers, and that each had done his very best, from his own point of view, to fill up the very meagre outline furnished to him. To be sure, the outline worked upon by Messrs. Hardy and Comyns Carr was, patently, the undoubted literary property of the first-named gentleman; whereas Mr. Pinero's idea of his "Squire" may have been revealed to him in a dream: unless indeed it sprang fully armed, like Minerva from Jove's head, out of a blackberry hedge in one of the pleasant Kentish lanes in which Mr. P. was taking his morning walk. To this clever gentleman must also undeniably be given all the credit for the invention of the character of the Rev. Paul Dorrer, the "mad parson," with so much method in his madness, so admirably played by Mr. Hare. At this advanced period of the career of this deservedly successful play it would be an act of super-erogation to enlarge on the exquisitely pathetic acting of Mrs. Kendal as Kate Verity, on the manly bearing of Mr. Kendal as Lieutenant Thorndyke, or on the vigour of low-life character-painting thrown by Mr. T. W. Robertson and Miss Ada Murray respectively into the parts of the gipsy lad Izod Haggerston, and his vengeful sister Christiana. The jabbering jockings appeared to me, at both theatres, simply intolerable. I cannot help expressing my thanks, however, to the author of "The Squire" for his introduction of the character of a drunken reporter in the shape of The Representative of the *Pagley Mercury*. I have the highest admiration for the enterprise and energy of the provincial press; but I was not aware that it was the custom to dispatch representatives of country newspapers to chronicle the harvest homes of obscure farmers. Perhaps the inebriated reporter in "The Squire" was only some low strolling player of the Alfred Jingle type, who had passed himself off as a member of the press, in order to obtain a skinfull of cider; or, perhaps, the introduction of the caricature is to be regarded as merely a gratuitous piece of impertinence of the part of Mr. Pinero.

The principal characters in "Far from the Madding Crowd" were excellently well represented. Mrs. Bernard-Beece as Bathsheba Everdene has achieved a veritable triumph, and has made a distinct and important step in advance in her art. She looked simply charming, and as though she had walked straight out of one of the pastoral pictures of Morland or of Romney. Taste, eloquence, passion, and the most tender sentiment marked her performance; and from first to last she retained the firmest grasp on the sympathies of her audience. She was very ably seconded by Mr. Charles Kelly, who in the earnest straightforward character of Gabriel Oak earns our respect as well as our admiration. Now, Lieutenant Thorndyke, capably as the part is played by Mr. Kendal, fails to win our esteem. He is not precisely a scamp; but he is certainly a "loose fish," and although he may have had reason to believe, when he married Kate Verity, that his first wife, the foreign singing-woman, was dead, it was his bounden duty as a gentleman and a man of honour to tell Kate that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, he was a widower. Many nice girls object to widowers as husbands. They know too much. But Gabriel Oak gives his first love to Bathsheba. Sergeant Troy, at the Globe, finds a thoroughly efficient representative in Mr. J. H. Barnes. He is emphatically the "Bold Dragoon, with his Long Sword, Saddle, Bridle, O!" the handsome profligate and utterly heartless trooper, whom the lyricist must have had in his mind's eye when he wrote "The Girl I Left Behind Me." This kind of dragoon is said to have flourished at the commencement of the present century, at which period the action of "Far from the Madding Crowd" is supposed to take place. The existing dragoon, it is almost needless to observe, is a Pattern of Prudery and a Model of Morality.

The enjoyment which I derived from the performances of Monday and Tuesday last is largely enhanced by the firm persuasion that what I have written will be acceptable neither to the authors of "Far from the Madding Crowd" nor to the author of "The Squire." Bless them all! G. A. S.

The Iron and Steel Institute held their annual general meeting on Wednesday and two following days at the Institute of Civil Engineers, Westminster. The Bessemer Medal for 1882 has been presented to Mr. A. L. Holley, of New York.

The election for an Alderman for the ward of Farringdon Without, in the room of Mr. Figgins, who has resigned, terminated on Tuesday in the return of Mr. Polydore de Keyser, who polled 902 votes; Mr. Herbert J. Waterlow polled 662, and Mr. Marshall 86.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada showed a slight increase of the former and a decrease of the latter, in comparison with the figures of the preceding week; there being a total of 1481 cattle, 2718 sheep, 4010 quarters of beef, and 1340 carcasses of mutton.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The shadow of the appalling crime in Phoenix Park fell with particular gloom over Parliament. One of the victims had by natural geniality and courtesy to all classes of men he was thrown into contact with, by steadfast hard work in a post of peculiar responsibility, and by an unfailing *bonhomie* not too general in official circles, won an amount of respect and regard that can be measured by the tributes paid to his noble character and great qualities now his useful career has, alas! been cruelly cut short by the hands of savage assassins in a land to the improvement of which he was about to zealously devote himself. If anything could console the relatives and friends of the late Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in their most painful bereavement, it would be the national expression of sympathy with them called forth by the terrible murders, which Irishmen deplore as sincerely as Englishmen do.

Nothing could have been in better taste than the spontaneous tribute of respect paid by the House of Commons to the memory of Lord Frederick Cavendish on Monday. It was clear popular interest on this sad occasion was centred in the Lower House. Not only did members assemble in unusually large numbers at prayers, not alone in order to secure seats it may be safely said with regard to this afternoon; but the gallery devoted to peers and distinguished strangers, and the Ladies' Gallery, were completely filled at an exceptionally early hour. Mourning was noticeable in the prevalence of black. When Mr. Gladstone (after a brief conversation with Mr. Chamberlain behind the Speaker's Chair) took his seat between Lord Richard Grosvenor and the Home Secretary near the centre of the Treasury bench, a sudden hush fell upon the House. The attention of the vast muster of members, of the strangers in the thronged galleries, and of the Ambassadors and noble Lords, prominent among whom was the Duke of Teck, was concentrated upon the Prime Minister, who sat amidst his saddened colleagues pressing his hand to his brow till called upon by the Speaker. His right-hand man, the Marquis of Hartington, was away at Chatsworth, preparing for his lamented brother's funeral. But there were present on the front bench, in addition to the Ministers already mentioned, Mr. Childers, Mr. Bright, Mr. Hibbert, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, and Sir Henry James, facing whom, on the front Opposition bench, were Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Richard Cross, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Gibson, and other leading members of the Opposition, to the left of whom were grouped Mr. Parnell and his associates, all in deep mourning. Mr. Forster and Mr. Goschen were recognised seated next each other at the corner of the second bench behind Ministers.

Mr. Gladstone broke a silence that was felt in rising to ask the House to immediately adjourn. His face an ashen-white, the Prime Minister strenuously endeavoured to repress his grief, and by a supreme effort managed to give tremendous expression to the heartfelt sorrow of himself and colleagues. Characterising the "blackness of the crime" as unparalleled in itself, and unparalleled "for the horror which it has excited in the entire people of the United Kingdom," Mr. Gladstone in less broken tones said that in "the death of Mr. Burke we are robbed of one of the ablest, most upright, most experienced, and most eminent members of the Civil Service," and with touching earnestness lifted his voice to add, in reference to the loss of Lord Frederick Cavendish, that "one of the very noblest hearts in England has ceased to beat, and has ceased at a moment when it was just devoted to the service of Ireland, full of love for that country, full of hope for the future, full of capacity to render her service." Briefly, the Premier stated that on Thursday the Government hoped to be able to introduce an effective measure for the better prevention of crime in Ireland, and promised that the Ministerial bill dealing with Irish arrears of rent should be brought forward on an early date. On the part of the Opposition, Sir Stafford Northcote seconded the Premier's motion with all the kindness natural to him. It was in the voice of one individually stricken by the terrible occurrence that Mr. Parnell expressed, in the name of the Home-Rule Party, "most unqualified detestation of the horrible crime"—"committed by men who absolutely detest the cause with which I have been associated." Mr. Forster's eulogy of his murdered successor and Mr. Burke called up Mr. Lowther with a fresh tribute to the late Under-Secretary. But, though the House adjourned, hon. members seemed loth to separate, Conservatives gathering round the Leaders of the Opposition in subdued conversation, Mr. Parnell consulting with a small group of Irish members below the gangway, and Ministers holding an impromptu council behind the Speaker's Chair.

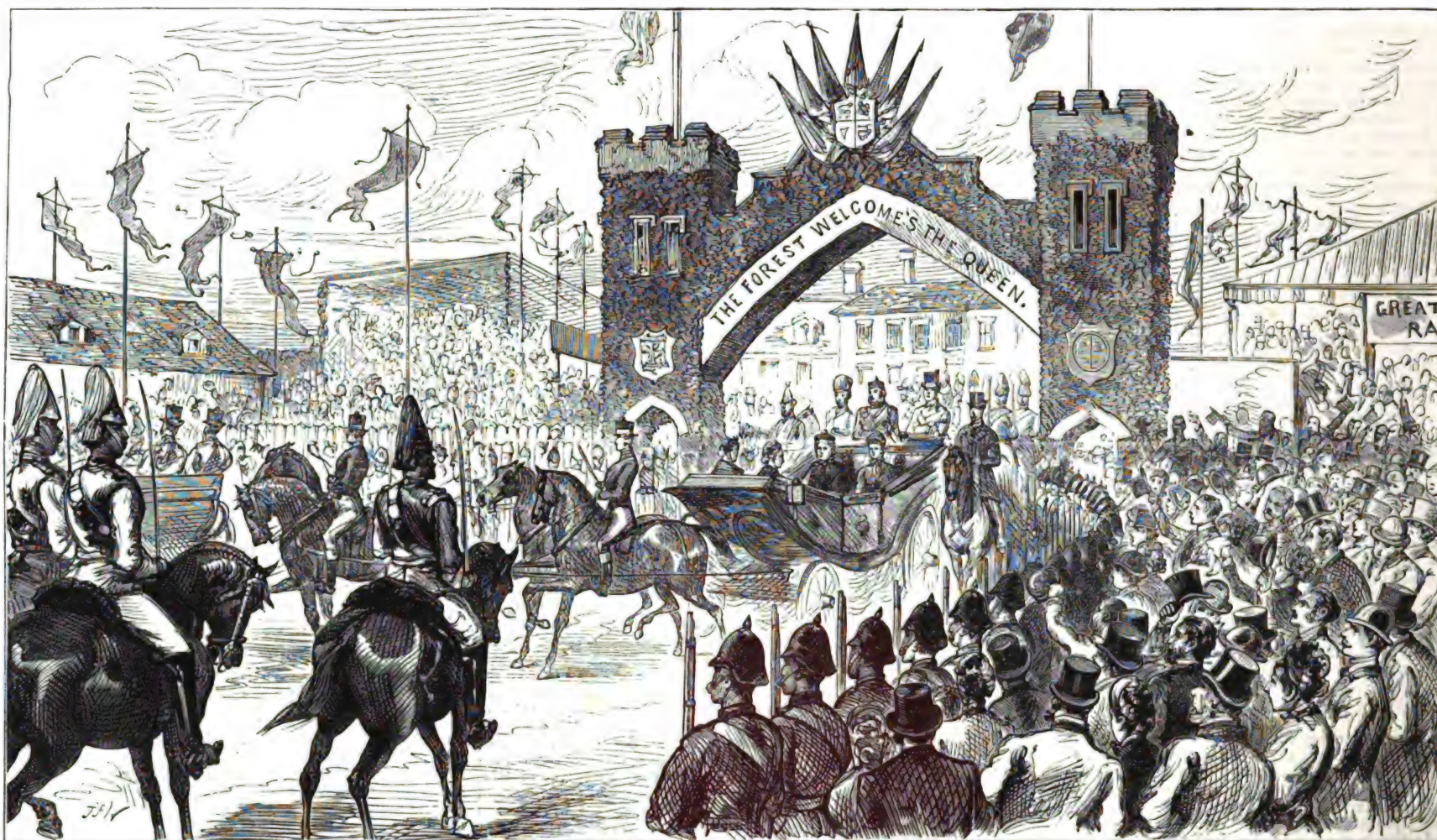
The House of Lords was not at all so full when Earl Granville, in moving the adjournment, though struggling against emotion, paid the most eloquent tribute of all to the high character of Lord Frederick Cavendish. The Foreign Secretary (who repaired an omission of the Premier, and included the bill dealing with the Bright clauses of the Land Act among the measures to be introduced this Session) was followed in similarly sympathetic speeches from the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Cowper, the Duke of Marlborough, and Lord Curzon, whose panegyric of Mr. Burke was the more appropriate inasmuch as he once occupied the confidential position of his Lordship's private secretary.

The malignant endeavour of some publicists to throw obloquy upon the Government by pointing to Mr. Forster's resignation and then to the murders in Dublin as cause and effect should fall to the ground when it is remembered that the monstrous crime was committed under the system of police sanctioned by the ex-Chief Secretary—a system it could not have been possible for Earl Spencer or Lord Frederick Cavendish to have revised, inasmuch as they were not sworn in until the very afternoon of the assassinations. Quite eclipsed by the deplorable event of Saturday last, the scene in the House of Commons on Thursday week, when Mr. Forster gave his reasons for resigning and Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly resumed their seats, may yet be deemed of sufficient gravity to be shortly commented on. Mr. Forster's explanation was practically a speech of censure against the Government. Its gist was that he resigned because the Ministry did not agree with him that either certain promises should be exacted from the imprisoned members before their liberation, or that they should be detained in Kilmalham till Ireland was in a more satisfactory condition, or another Coercion Act was passed to take the place of the existing Act. The carefully written and learnt address was altogether far more palatable to the Conservatives than to the Ministerial side of the House. It gave rise to a whole evening's debate on the state of Ireland, the other most noteworthy incident of which was the diplomatic conversation between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone.

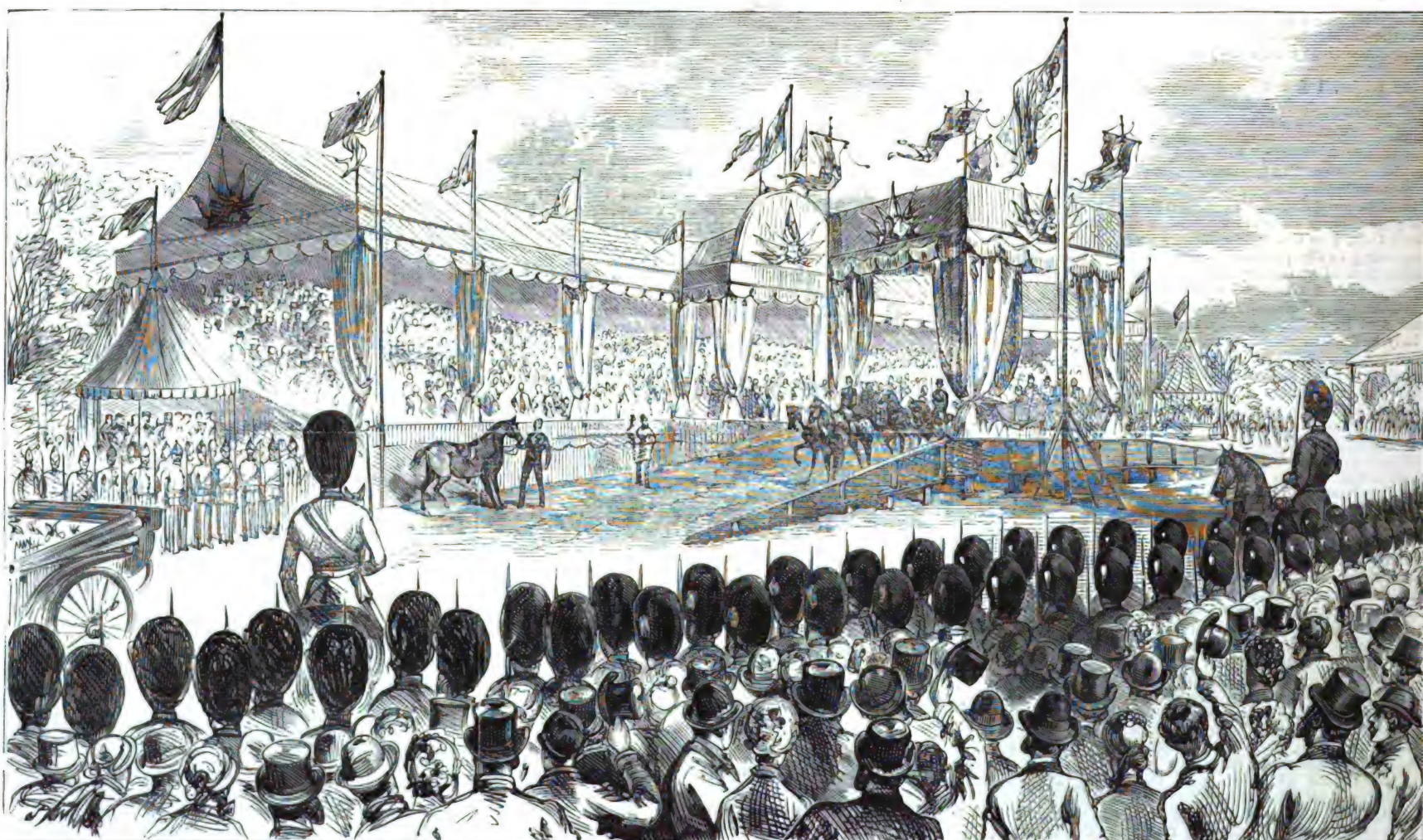
With what dispatch the Commons can transact the business of legislation when systematic Obstruction is abandoned was shown on Tuesday. After Wednesday's short sitting came the mournful duty of paying the last mark of respect to a noble life at the graveside of Lord Frederick Cavendish at Chatsworth, on Thursday.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO EPPING FOREST.

SEE PAGE 458.



LEAVING CHINGFORD.



THE SCENE AT HIGH BEECH.



1. Lady Burdett-Coutts and her husband viewing the procession.
2. The procession going past the Stephenson statue.

3. Horse belonging to the North-Eastern Railway Company, winner of the Championship Prize.
4. Pit ponies, with boys.
5. Lady Burdett-Coutts giving a prize to one of the pony-boys, in the Circus.

MAY-DAY PROCESSION OF HORSES AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The Senate on the 4th inst., by 126 votes to 71, passed the bill providing for the establishment of the system of voting by large constituencies, after rejecting all amendments.

On Tuesday the Treaty of Commerce between Italy and France was voted by the Chamber.

SPAIN.

The debate in the Senate upon the Commercial Treaty with France came to a close on Monday evening; and the Treaty was carried by 135 against 85.

PORTUGAL.

The Pombal Centenary Festivities at Lisbon extended over two days. On Monday the King laid the foundation-stone of a monument to the memory of Pombal. The concourse of people was enormous, and the weather was splendid.

HOLLAND.

On the 4th inst., the representatives of the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Denmark, and Norway and Sweden met at the Hague to conclude the convention for regulating the police of the fisheries in the North Sea.

The Ministry has resigned, in consequence of the rejection by the Second Chamber, for the second time, of the Franco-Dutch Commercial Treaty.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

After rejecting all amendments, the Lower House of the Reichsrath on the 4th inst. agreed to the duties on flour and articles made from flour, in accordance with the proposals of the committee. On the 5th inst. the Lower House adopted the proposals of the majority of the committee as to the Customs duties on cattle, game, and animal products.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet has adopted the Bill for the amendment of the military law.

GERMANY.

A Royal salute of a hundred and one guns announced to Berlin on Sunday morning the birth of a son to Prince William of Prussia. The joyful event, which took place on Saturday night at Potsdam, gives the German Emperor a great-grandson and a third successive heir to the German and Russian Crowns in the direct line. The infant Prince is also a great-grandson of Queen Victoria, and grandson of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany. The Princess William and her son are progressing very satisfactorily.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet on the 4th inst. adopted the Ecclesiastical Bill with the amendments introduced by the Upper House. The Session closed on Thursday.

DENMARK.

The joint committee of the two Houses of the Legislature has adopted a compromise on the Budget question by 19 votes to 4, seven members refraining from voting.

RUSSIA.

It is announced that the Imperial family will, on the 17th inst., proceed to Peterhof, and remain there for the accompaniment of the Empress. After her Majesty's recovery the Imperial family will leave for the Jilnska Castle, near Moscow. Just before the coronation of the Czar the Court will proceed to the Petroska Castle, whence their Majesties will enter Moscow in State.

The Chinese troops have reoccupied Kuldja, which was peacefully evacuated by the Russians.

GREECE.

King George on the 4th inst. turned the first turf of the new canal which is to be constructed through the Isthmus of Corinth, in the presence of 5000 spectators.

Lord and Lady Dufferin have arrived at Athens from Constantinople.

TURKEY.

The convention between the Porte and Russia, arranging the terms for the payment of the war indemnity, was signed on Wednesday at the Russian Embassy. The final decision about the War Indemnity which Russia claims from Turkey is that the latter country shall pay annually three hundred and fifty thousand liras, which are to be raised by five vilayets that are named in the arrangement.

Further changes in the Cabinet were officially announced on Tuesday.

EGYPT.

On Tuesday the Khedive signed a decree, commuting into simple exile the sentence of the court-martial upon the Circassian officers and their accomplices. The decree was issued after consultation with the diplomatic agents of England and France.

Trouble has again arisen for Egypt in the Sudan. The "false prophet" of last year, at the head of 8000 men, said to be well armed, has been once more in active revolt, and in his first encounter defeated the Egyptian troops. He was advancing on Khartoum. According to official news published in Cairo, however, he has been killed by the Egyptian troops, and his followers have dispersed. But this intelligence seems to lack confirmation.

AMERICA.

President Arthur has signed the Chinese Exclusion Bill, which had been passed, with amendments, by both branches of the United States Legislature.

The Supreme Court has found that the court-martial had full power to try Sergeant Mason, the man who shot at Giteau while he was in prison. The Court accordingly refused the petition for *habeas corpus* made in Mason's behalf, and discharged the rule to show cause.

Mr. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy, has received a telegram from Mr. Melville, the engineer of the Jeannette, dated from the delta of the Lena river, March 24, announcing that he has found Lieutenant De Long and his party dead. He was, however, continuing his search for Lieutenant Chipp, the commander of the second cutter.

In the month of April last about 27,000 Germans emigrated to the United States. Twenty-one steamers landed 17,212 emigrants at Castle Garden, New York, last week.

CANADA.

The Dominion Senate have adopted, by 36 votes to 5, the Address to the Queen, which was unanimously agreed to by the Lower House, praying that Ireland should be granted a form of self-government, and that clemency should be extended to the political prisoners. The Montreal Telegraph Company Amalgamation Bill has been passed in the Senate.

The House of Commons have negatived a motion condemning the Ministerial proposal to increase the estimates of expenditure. The supplementary estimates for 1883, amounting to 2,000,000 dols., have been laid before the House.

According to official returns, the revenue of the Dominion in April last amounted to 2,600,000 dols., and the expenditure to 1,700,000 dols. During the ten months ending April 30 the revenue was 27,000,000 dols., and the expenditure 19,500,000 dols. The value of the exports of Canadian products in March reached 3,500,000 dols.

The Legislature of Quebec has passed a bill authorising the sale of the eastern section of the Quebec, Montreal, and Ottawa Occidental Railway.

The address in reply to the speech of the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba has been adopted by the Assembly.

MAY-DAY PROCESSION OF HORSES.

At Newcastle, on the first day of May, the annual exhibition of cart-horses, which is of some importance in the district, was accompanied by an interesting procession of those animals and other beasts of draught service through the streets of the town. Lady Burdett-Coutts, one of the patrons of this exhibition, was present, with the Mayor and Mayoress, among the spectators. The total number of horses and other animals was 1079, and they comprised 982 horses and ponies, 77 pit ponies, 16 asses, 3 mules, and 1 elephant. There were 650 conveyances (carts, rolleys, cabs, vans, &c.), with one horse and with two horses, and 66 vehicles with two horses. Most of them were gaily decorated; they assembled in the streets adjoining Scotswood-road, and started from the Cattle Market, the route being as follows:—Clayton-street West, Clayton-street East, Blackett-street, Grainger-street, Grainger-street West, Neville-street, Collingwood-street, Mosley-street, Grey-street, Market-street, Pilgrim-street, and Northumberland-street, up to the Haymarket. The procession returned by Percy-street and Newgate-street to the Cattle Market. It was headed by three large waggons, each drawn by four fine horses beautifully decorated; and each of the three waggons contained three tiers of tobacco. These were followed by eighty waggons of the North-Eastern Railway Company, which attracted much attention, and by four parcel vans, with eleven chain horses, very fine animals. One waggon was covered with moss and flowers, flowering plants, and shrubs, tastefully arranged, and the horse was decorated with fruit blossoms. The waggons and drays were laden with great quantities of the special wares in which their owners deal, such as coals, ironwork, and machinery, casks of beer, firkins of butter, grain, fruit, vegetables, and meat, forming good advertisements of their trade. An interesting feature in the procession was the pit ponies. The first lot consisted of about forty ponies of various collieries. About one half of this number was attached to tubs, and driven by young pit lads in working dress, and the rest of the ponies in the first lot were led by pitmen. The route was kept clear by mounted marshals and a detachment of police. The public of Newcastle are indebted to Mr. Councillor Ellis and his brother, Mr. J. B. Ellis (Messrs. Hindhaugh and Co., seedsmen), as the originators of the May-Day processions. Seven years ago they decorated their own horses on May 1. In the next year Messrs. Oubridge also decorated their horses. Last year the May-Day procession was extended, and a committee was formed to carry out processions in future years. The following gentlemen formed the committee:—Messrs. R. L. Dunford, E. Dunford, A. Tindall, T. Gradon, C. Harrison, jun., R. Dove, R. Newton, A. Moscrop, G. Elphick, J. J. Walton, R. Crow. The treasurer was Mr. Barker Ellis, Cloth Market; and the hon. secretary was Mr. John M. Oubridge. The committee were fortunate in securing a good president in Councillor C. J. Jackson. Among the Sketches of our Artist illustrating this procession, the central figure is that of a horse belonging to the North-Eastern Railway Company, the winner of the silver cup given for the championship prize. The four surrounding Sketches represent—1, the window of the Bank of England, in Grey-street, at which Lady Burdett-Coutts and her husband sat to view the procession; 2, the procession passing the Stephenson Monument; 3, a group of the pit ponies, and boys with them, above noticed; 4, the Baroness distributing prizes in the circus, and shaking hands with one of these boys, who had been judged deserving of a prize.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Mr. T. Harry read a paper on the Northern Territory of South Australia at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Yesterday week Mr. Walpole was sworn in, at the ancient fortress of Castle Rushen, as Governor of Isle of Man.

"The Sportsman's Guide to Scotland," admirably edited by Mr. Watson Lyall, contains time-tables for the northern railways, and notes on rivers, lochs, burns, moors, and forests.

Mr. Frederick Whitting, M.A., King's College, Cambridge, was yesterday week elected to fill the vacancy caused in the Council of the Senate by Mr. Van Sittart's death.

The Hon. and Rev. William H. Fremantle, M.A., formerly Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, has been elected Bampton lecturer for the ensuing year.

The coaches of the Coaching Club meet at the Magazine, Hyde Park, to-day (Saturday), at twelve o'clock, to drive to the Star and Garter for luncheon.

With the approval of the Treasury, Mr. P. Edward Dove, of Lincoln's Inn, has been appointed secretary to the Transit of Venus Commission.

Mr. Dugdale, the owner of Baddeley Colliery, has died from the injuries which he received whilst endeavouring, with others, to rescue the entombed miners. Mr. Pogmore, the agent, another of the party, is also dead, and his son lies in a precarious condition.

At the Warwick Assizes on Monday Frederica de Fumieux and James Gething were indicted for having obtained money by false pretences. Both prisoners, when charged, pleaded not guilty; but, so far as the female prisoner was concerned, she withdrew this plea during the progress of the case, and upon conviction was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. Gething was acquitted.

The Earl of Denbigh has consented to act as President of the centre of the St. John Ambulance Association recently formed at Coventry. Classes for both sexes, largely attended, are receiving instruction at that centre in the first treatment of injured persons. On the 22nd ult. certificates were presented to the Malta classes in the ball-room of the Palace at Valetta by the Governor, General Sir Arthur Borton, President of the centre.

Nearly 10,000 of the Metropolitan Volunteers were under arms last Saturday; the principal work engaged in being the annual official brigade drills in Hyde Park and Wimbledon, in which ten regiments were represented. Four out of the five regiments composing the City Volunteer force—namely, the 1st London Artillery, 1st London Engineers, 2nd London Rifles, and 3rd London Rifles—mustered at Finsbury-circus, whence they marched through the City and West-End to Hyde Park. The London Rifle Brigade were to have taken part in the march, but were prevented from doing so in consequence of having, with other regiments, to form a guard of honour for her Majesty at Epping. On arrival at the Embankment the brigade was met by Colonel Clive, Grenadier Guards, brigadier, with his brigade major and aide-de-camp, who ordered the formation of advance and rear guards with the usual connecting links, and thence the march was resumed to the park, where numerous movements were carried out. At Wimbledon six regiments were formed up for brigade drill, under the command of Colonel Moncrieff, Scots Guards, as follows:—South Middlesex Rifles, London Scottish Rifles, 10th Middlesex Rifles, Queen's Westminster Rifles, Inns of Court Rifles, and Artists' Rifles. Besides the above, some twelve other regiments were out.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The last day at Chester was about the most interesting of the three as far as the sport was concerned, and the weather was simply perfect. The easy victory of Gaydene (9 st. 10 lb.) in the Prince of Wales's Welter Handicap Cup considerably enhances the form of the leading trio in the One Thousand, as the filly, who can evidently race a bit, was almost beaten off in that event. Whipper In had no trouble in disposing of five moderate opponents for the Dee Stakes, and, after the race, found backers at outside prices for the Derby. Incendiary (7 st. 7 lb.) was once more heavily backed for the Great Cheshire Stakes, but again ran badly, and Pilgrim (7 st. 10 lb.) made amends for many previous disappointments by a clever victory from the useful Fiddler (8 st. 10 lb.); The Chirper (7 st. 7 lb.) ran so moderately that he will not prove of the smallest use as a trial-horse for Bruce. There was no real opposition to Tristan in the Queen's Plate, and M. Lefevre's much-improved colt looks like having a regular benefit in this class of race. Two very fair days' sport was provided at Kempton Park at the end of the week. A couple of events for juveniles fell to Madrid, who should do good service for Pero Gomez, and the Kempton Park May Handicap went to old Hesper (8 st. 6 lb.), whose resuscitation has proved a great success. It is now clear that there were good grounds for backing him so heavily for the Lincolnshire Handicap, and he ought to have run much better than he did in that race. Backers had a grand time of it on Saturday, every favourite except one proving successful, and Archer fairly eclipsed himself during the week, as he rode thirteen winners.

There was an unusually small attendance at the Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, the terrible tragedy in Dublin keeping at home many of the aristocratic followers of racing. In the Spring Two Year Old Stakes, Sir John Astley introduced us to a remarkably handsome filly by Alvarez, from Electric Light, who is, appropriately enough, named Lovely. She is said to be better than Petticoat, and the style in which she won certainly seems to favour this report. The Breeders' Plate appeared so completely at the mercy of Rookery that it was a case of "20 to 1 bar one," and there was great excitement when Tyndrum fairly got to her head, and made a resolute bid for victory. She eventually landed the long odds laid on her by a neck; but we doubt if the result ought ever to have been in jeopardy, and Wynne, great as is his reputation in Ireland, scarcely acquitted himself in the style of a Fordham or Cannon. The next performance of Rookery will, however, excite much interest. Lowland Chief (8 st. 11 lb.) followed up his success at Kempton Park by beating a very large field for the Visitors' Plate, in which race Mistake (9 st. 7 lb.) was the absolute last. Webb then vacated his saddle for Luke, and, with 8 st. on his back, and after a short half-hour's rest, the American horse fairly ran away with the Newmarket Spring Handicap. Pebble could not concede 8 lb. to Hauteur in a sweepstakes over the last five furlongs of the D.M., and it is noticeable that easily as Hauteur—a son of Rosicrucian and Hawthorndale—won on this occasion, he could make no sort of a fight with Rookery at Epsom.

At Ashcombe Park, near Leek, Staffordshire, on Saturday last, in a match between Ashcombe Park and Tunstall, James Walker (professional cricketer at Ashcombe Park) accomplished the unparalleled feat of capturing eight wickets in eight consecutive balls—five clean bowled, two caught, and one l.b.w. The Tunstall team scored 2 runs in the first and 6 runs in the second innings. Walker's bowling analysis is well worthy of notice—2 overs and 3 balls, 9 wickets, no runs.

The final heats of the Chinnery Regatta, which took place last Saturday, were very unsatisfactory. The junior prize went to H. Follett, of Richmond, who is very likely the best man of the four; still Pearce was considerably interfered with by Driver. Matters were infinitely worse in the race for seniors, as G. Perkins, who possessed no chance himself, first fouled Godwin and put him right out of it, and then steered across the river to Largan, and, managing to get their boats fairly locked together, completely stopped him. In consequence of this disgraceful conduct L. Gibson, a much inferior man to Largan, won easily; and such performances as these are a very poor return for the great liberality shown by the Messrs. Chinnery in presenting £200 per annum for the encouragement of professional scullers.

A notice of the May magazines and many other articles are unavoidably deferred.

The anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum will be celebrated next Wednesday in the Crystal Palace, Mr. William Hoare, of the eminent firm of brewers, in the chair.

The annual meeting of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women, 22, Berners-street, is announced to be held at the office, on Friday (yesterday) afternoon, Lord Shaftesbury, the president, in the chair.

Lord Salisbury presided at the dinner of the Royal Literary Fund last week, and dwelt upon the long career of usefulness which that institution had pursued to succour a class of men who had shown much devotion to culture. The subscriptions amounted to upwards of £1000, including one hundred guineas from the Queen. The fund rendered assistance last year to thirty-eight persons, among whom are eight widows and one orphan. The grants averaged nearly £50 each, the total amount bestowed being £1965. In twelve cases only the relief was given for the first time. These received among them £900. One figures as being relieved for the tenth time, and two for the fourteenth time.

According to the "Statistical Register," recently issued, there has been a steady increase in the population of South Australia, from 185,626 in 1871 to 279,865 on the census returns day, April 3 of last year. Thirty years ago the total number of inhabitants was scarcely 35,000. The whole area of the land in the thirty-six counties is 37,725,440 acres, of which 9,212,415 have been purchased from the Crown. The public debt has increased from £2,174,000 in 1873 to £9,865,500 at the beginning of 1881. The entire revenue amounts to £2,027,963, derived from land sales, rents, railways, post-office, customs, and general taxation, the customs income alone being £517,631, a little more than one fourth of the sum.

The Gazette announces that the Earl of Aberdeen has been appointed her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.—The Synod of the United Presbyterian Church opened its sittings in Edinburgh on Monday evening, when Dr. David Young, of Glasgow, was unanimously elected Moderator for the current year.—Under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Macfadyen, of Manchester, there was a very large attendance at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, at the first meeting in connection with the Spring Session (the jubilee commemoration) of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. The Rev. Dr. Fairbairn, of Manchester, was elected chairman of the Union for the ensuing year. Dr. Parker was again nominated, but was defeated by a majority of 50.

THE COURT.

Last Saturday was fraught with varied incident for her Majesty. She received the happy intelligence of the safe accouchement of Princess William of Prussia and of the birth of her Majesty's first great-grandson.

With acute grief the Queen received the horrible news of the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary, and Mr. Burke, Under-Secretary for Ireland, within a few hours of Lord Frederick's arrival in Dublin. Her Majesty's condolence and sympathy were immediately conveyed to Lady Frederick Cavendish in town.

The much-looked-for Royal visit to Epping Forest was made in the afternoon, amidst the boundless enthusiasm of the denizens of the eastern quarter of the metropolis. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, was met at Chingford railway station by Princess Louise of Lorne and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Details of the proceedings, with illustrations, are given on another page.

Divine service was performed on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle by the Rev. Canon Barry, the Queen and Princess Beatrice being present. Her Majesty and the Princess drove out in the afternoon. Mr. Reginald Brett, M.P., private secretary to the Marquis of Hartington, and Lieutenant Ross of Bladensburg, Coldstream Guards, who arrived from Dublin Castle, had audiences of the Queen; and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley and General the Right Hon. Sir H. and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby dined with her Majesty.

A congratulatory address from the borough of Windsor on the recent Royal marriage was presented to the Queen on Monday at the castle by the Mayor and Corporation, to which her Majesty, who was accompanied by Princess Beatrice, replied. Other congratulations have also been accepted by the Queen upon the event; and during a recent visit of Princess Louise of Lorne at the castle her Royal Highness presented an address from the women of Canada congratulating her Majesty upon her late preservation from danger. Earl Cowper had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, the Dowager Duchess of Athole, the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, Earl and Countess

Cowper, Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolsley, Colonel Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, and Captain Edwards.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, came to Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, being escorted from Paddington by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. Her Majesty held a Drawingroom, at which were present the Prince of Wales, the Grand Duke and Princess Victoria of Hesse, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Frederick William of Hesse, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge. It was a large Drawingroom, 300 presentations being made.

Her Majesty held another Drawingroom on Thursday. A dinner and a ball were given yesterday week at Balmoral Castle to celebrate the Duke of Albany's marriage. Dr. Profeit, her Majesty's Commissioner, presided at the dinner.

Mr. Archer, Agent-General for Queensland, has presented to the Queen, by Earl Spencer, an album containing a record of the visit of Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales to that colony.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have entertained various relatives during the week, including Prince and Princess Christian, Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg, and Prince Frederick William of Hesse. The Grand Duke and Princess Victoria of Hesse came from Windsor last Saturday to stay with their Royal Highnesses; the Crown Prince of Denmark being also on a visit at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess, with a large party, have patronised Her Majesty's Theatre to witness the performance of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen." Their Royal Highnesses and their guests visited Mr. Arthur Lucas's exhibition of pictures commemorating of Sir Francis Drake and his contemporaries, at Messrs. Graves's establishment in Pall-mall, on Monday. The Prince, with the Duke of Teck, was in the House of Commons during the discussion of the mournful facts of the deaths of the Chief and Under Secretaries for Ireland. His Royal Highness and the Princess were among the first who called upon Lady Frederick Cavendish to express their

sympathy. The Prince attended the Queen's Drawing-rooms.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales arrived at Beyrouth last Saturday. They were met half an hour's journey from the town by Rustum Pasha, the governor of Lebanon, the principal municipal authorities of Beyrouth, and a battalion of Turkish troops. The Princes were escorted to the British Consulate, where they lunched; after which they embarked in the Bacchante and entertained at dinner Ahmed Bey, aide-de-camp to the Sultan, who had been specially placed by his Majesty at the disposal of their Royal Highnesses. The Bacchante left on Sunday for Athens.

Prince and Princess Christian dined a few days since with the Right Hon. W. H. and Mrs. Smith. His Royal Highness presided at the final meeting of the Frank Buckland Memorial Fund last Saturday at 34, Portland-place.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh dined with the First Lord of the Admiralty and Lady Emma Baring at the Admiralty, Whitehall, on Saturday. Later, there was a small and early party to meet the Duke and Duchess.

The Duchess of Albany has been invested by the Queen with the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. The Duchess has appointed, with her Majesty's approval, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Moreton to be Lady of the Bedchamber to her Royal Highness, and the Hon. Mrs. Henry Bourke and Lady Knightley to be Extra Ladies in Waiting on her.

The Duke of Cambridge dined with Mr. and Mrs. Hussey Vivian on Saturday at their residence in Belgrave-square; and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined with Earl and Countess Sydney at their residence in St. James's-square, Cleveland.

Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg have left town for Paris en route for Germany.

Prince Frederick William of Hesse dined at the mess of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms in St. James's Palace on Tuesday.

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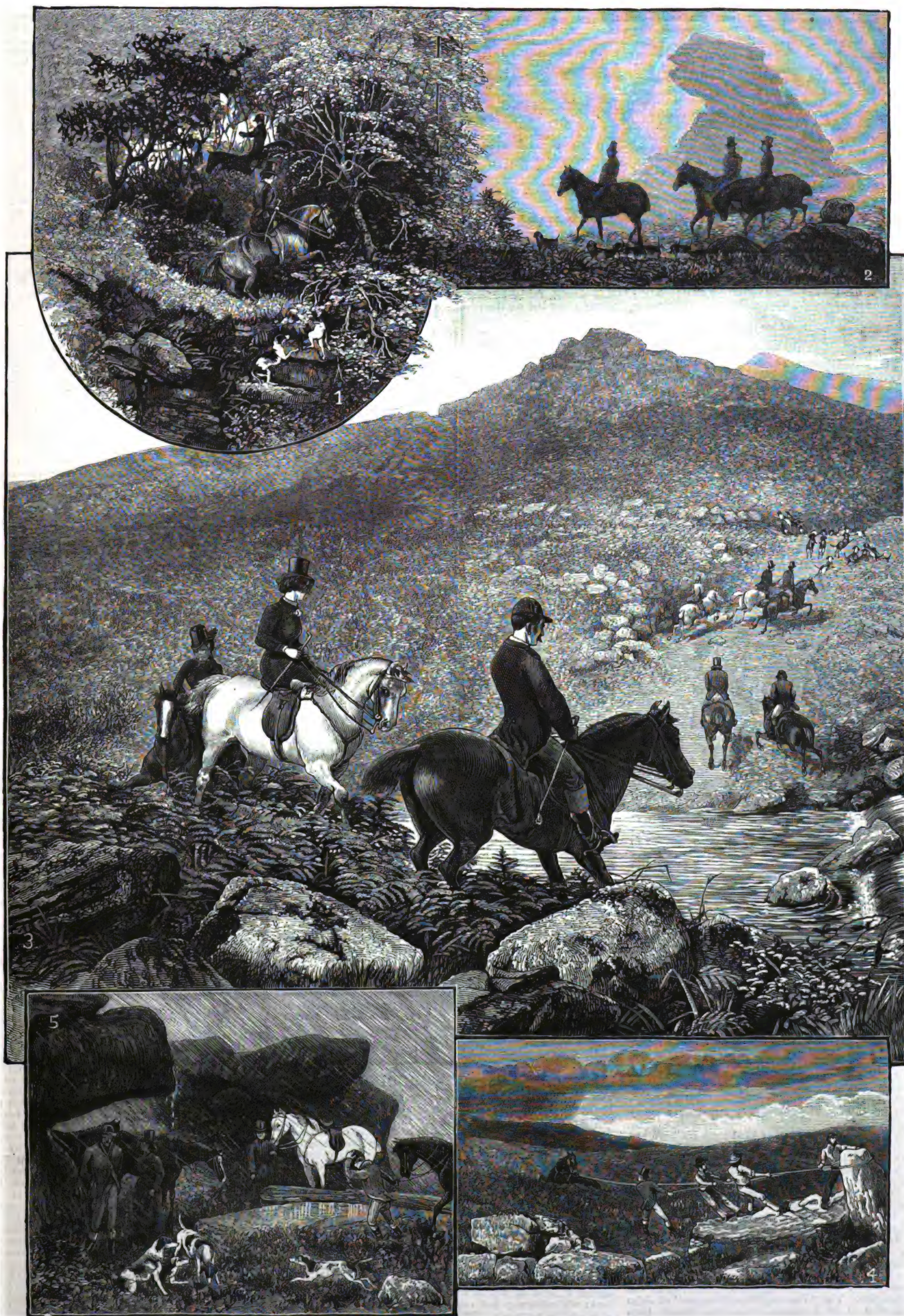
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1. A Check among the old mining shafts.

2. Fogged: Sphinx Tor in the distance.

3. Getting away.

4. A Horse "stogged."

5. A Run for shelter.

THE HARRIER WEEK ON DARTMOOR.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE PARIS SALON.

As is generally the case, public opinion is divided as to the merits of the Salon; one party, and perhaps the more numerous of the two, asserting that it is the best that has been held for some years, while the other depreciates this idea entirely, and affirms with equal confidence that, but for the force with which certain young painters come to the front, the Salon would be more than ordinarily dull and unprofitable.

The truth, almost as a matter of course, lies between the two extremes; and without detracting from the well-won merits of the young men, about whom more presently, our conclusion is that the exhibition, even in their absence, would have been a fair average one.

The number of works on view amounts in all to 5641, and these, our readers will please to remember, include painting, sculpture, architecture, engraving, lithography, die-sinking, gem-engraving, and the like. This is in excess of last year by as many as 682 exhibits; and, although the committee of artists into whose hands the Government have placed the entire administration of the Salon, have widened their borders, they have not relaxed one iota in the rigour with which every work claiming admission was examined. The system has been in operation for two years, and now that the initiatory friction is gone it seems to work well.

At the top of the grand staircase is placed the most remarkable mural work in the exhibition—remarkable for its size (it is quite seventy feet long); for the light key in which it is painted (doubtless not to disturb its architectural surroundings in its final resting-place at Amiens), and for the quiet idyllic treatment of its subject. It is entitled "Young Picards Practising Throwing the Lance." On a long level stretch of ground, with some thatched dwellings on the extreme left, before which the women attend to their domestic duties, while the children play about; and, with some poplars and other trees intervening, the stump of an old tree on the extreme right, which serves as a target, we see the youth of the neighbourhood exercising themselves with the lance. Immediately beyond is a placid lake, and the whole scene is indicative of quiet enjoyment.

There is, says Victor Hugo, human nature, and there is French nature; and we cannot help thinking that, in this case at least, M. Puvis de Chavannes, the author of this noble work, has abjured the latter and stuck manfully and loyally by human nature. It is in this that the great merit of his work lies, and there is little doubt but it will command the highest honour which it is in the power of the jury to confer. We noticed, with emphatic commendation, when it occupied the same place as a cartoon, and we are glad to find our opinion confirmed, now that it comes before us in quiet unobtrusive colour.

Those curious in the personal appearance of great artists will find an admirable life-size portrait of him by Léon Bonnat, and in spite of the touch of grey which time has given his beard will rejoice to discover that he is still a vigorous upstanding man. There are many other notable portraits in the exhibition, of which more by-and-by: it will suffice to remark in the meantime that the honours in this department of art are not monopolised by Frenchmen.

Entering the *Salon carré*, we have on our right an immense canvas, on which we see depicted a scene eminently dramatic, by Joseph Wencker. From a lofty pulpit we behold Saint Chrysostom, in white surplice, thundering with impassioned voice and gesture against the Empress Eudoxia, who, surrounded by the ladies of her startled Court, sits supremely defiant in a high recessed gallery, or alcove, while the red-robed cardinals below, and the general congregation in the immediate front of the picture, express in their various ways their surprise and horror at the audacity of the preacher. It is in this especially that the artist shows his power. The colouring is besettingly sober and low toned; but the reds in the picture strike the eye rather crudely and harshly. The attitude of the priest himself is simply magnificent.

The pendant to this hangs opposite, and is similarly portentous in size. It represents a tumultuously joyous celebration of "the 14th July, 1880." On the extreme left is a raised orchestra, and, all under a bright summer sky, flecked with fleecy clouds, old and young, rich and poor, enjoy themselves with Parisian hilarity. The scene is altogether brilliant and life-like; but, though there is palpable unity of sentiment, there is scarcely unity of composition and arrangements; and no doubt the artist, A. P. Roll, was justified in making the most prominent figure in the foreground a merry little *gamin* selling appropriate favours. Carlo Stratta, of Turin, in depicting a similar scene of jollity, is scarcely so vivid in colour, perhaps; but he has been more fortunate in composition, inasmuch as, in his "Carnival at Villiers-le-Bel," he makes the clown gesticulating from the platform the focal figure of the crowd.

Another large canvas remarkable for concentrated force is by J. Ulysse-Roy, of Bordeaux. It represents Amurath the Second, mounted on a great black, rearing charger, grasping banner in one hand and hurling threatening and slaughter with the other against the Christians for the death of his comrade, who, with his white horse, lies at his feet.

Opposite this hangs a large upright picture representing some peasants praying devoutly at one of those lofty crucifixes so familiar to us at French ports. We see the jetty running out into the sea, and far to the left sails away, under a rather threatening sky, the ship containing those they hold so dear, and for whom they now pray with such fervent emotion. The artist is G. Haquette, and he studied under both Millet and Cabanel. Max Leenhardt has depicted for us with painful realism the stir and horror caused by a "Village Murder"; while Maurice Leloir, more loyal to the ultimate ends of art, shows a merry music party in a boat.

Then in the way of high-class landscape we have the "Close of Autumn," by L. Loir, the "Borders of a Wooded Lake," with cows and sheep, by E. V. Hareux; a small picture by a Spanish painter named Sanchez-Perrier, showing the "last leaves" of autumn, which for delicacy and truth we think worthy of Corot; a larger and more important one, by L. V. Watelin, showing a grey road leading through a green landscape towards a village; a very lively and faithful "Port of Saint Bernard, Paris," by P. L. L. Vauthier; and a no less faithfully treated "Spring-Time," by Ernest A. Waterlow.

Englishmen, indeed, or at least English-speaking men, by which phrase, of course, we include our cousins of the United States, have rather distinguished themselves in the present Exhibition. The "Dancing Gipsy Woman" of John S. Sargent, who is of American parentage, though born in Florence, is, perhaps, the most forcible picture in the Velasquez direction in the whole exhibition; and, if his being a foreigner will hinder his taking the highest medal, it need not prevent his being decorated with the Legion of Honour. Then there are the Brothers Harrison, William Stott, John R. Reid, Robert Macbeth, L. Welden Hawkins, Alexander Mann, not to mention the men from Eastern Europe, such as the Poles, Svedonisky, Szyndler, Bakalowicz, and the men of other

nationalities, who have helped to give distinction to the present Salon. About these and others we hope to have the opportunity of saying a few words next week. J. F. R.

PANORAMA OF THE BATTLE OF CHAMPIGNY.

The eminent painters Messrs. De Neuville and Detaille have combined to paint one of the most striking panoramas of the many that have hitherto been produced. It represents the Battle of Champigny, which was fought some nine miles from Paris in December, 1870, and which, in its earlier phase, gave the French a gleam of hope. The chief point of interest lies in a battered lime-mill, in which a crowd of German soldiers are hemmed, and holding up the butt-end of their guns in token of surrender. It is a raw, grey winter's day, and all the sickening and heroic details of an extended battle-field are given with the most startling realisation. The Gardes Mobiles fight gallantly side by side with their comrades of the Line, while, in other parts of the field, we see the brotherhood and the surgeons fulfilling their functions with equal devotion. An old grey horse, standing by his upturned cart at the corner of a small ploughed field as quietly and unconcernedly as if there were no bullets whistling through the air and he were located in his own native meadow, is one of the most touching incidents in the whole panorama. It was thrown open to the public on Monday, and is situated in the Rue de Berri, a few yards off the Avenue des Champs Elysées.

THE HARRIER WEEK ON DARTMOOR.

In almost every other part of the country the "currant jelly dogs" have had their last run before the first of May, which is the date fixed for the beginning of the harrier week on Dartmoor. Great interest is taken in the sport, and large numbers of people attend, often as many as four hundred being present at a meet. Dartmoor affords a splendid country, both for hunting and also for the spectators, as, from the tops of some of the higher tors, it is often possible to witness the whole of a run. In some respects, indeed, the foot people have the best of it, as a rider occasionally finds himself in an awkward fix. He is often stopped by a bog, and, should he not pull up in time, his horse is apt to become a fixture, often sinking in up to his girths, and sometimes even further. He must then be fairly dragged out with ropes, and it is singular how promptly a countryman or two turn up on the spot, ready to earn an honest penny by assisting in this labour. Sometimes two or three horses get stogged—to use the local term—simultaneously, and these misfortunes, though vexatious enough to the luckless riders, afford plenty of amusement to the lookers-on.

THE ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY TUNNEL.

The ceremonial and festivities attending the completion of this great work, and the opening of the line to public traffic, attract a great number of visitors; and our illustrations of the romantic Alpine scenery, and of the workmen employed in the construction of the tunnel, will be viewed with some interest. The St. Gothard Tunnel is 14,900 metres long, being 2667 metres more than that of Mont Cenis. It runs in a straight line from the village of Göschenen, on the Swiss side, to the Italian frontier locality of Airolo, placing Lucerne and Milan in communication by rail. The works were begun in October, 1872, and have extended over a period of ten years. The St. Gothard Tunnel, which has been largely subsidised by the German Government, is to Germany, for communication with Italy, what the Mont Cenis is to France. Henceforth Germany will be independent of France for traffic with Italy. From a commercial point of view the importance of this work can scarcely be overrated. Apart from the enormous increase of local trade which may safely be reckoned upon, the new Alpine tunnel will be the most advantageous route to Italy, the Mediterranean, and the East for passengers and goods coming from England, Germany, Holland, and Belgium. It is thought in Switzerland that the overland mail will take this road in preference to Mont Cenis, which is worked partly by the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Company and partly by an Italian company.

We learn from a report by M. Bridel, Engineer-in-chief to the St. Gothard Railway, that the traffic through the tunnel is worked at present by two 12-ton tank engines, intended ultimately to work the branch line from Cadenazzo to Locarno, which is seven and a-half miles long, and has a ruling gradient of 1 in 528. These two engines are found quite powerful enough for the work at present being done. They take four trains each way through the tunnel during each twenty-four hours, and the ventilation is found to be very good. M. Bridel estimates the number of travellers for January as 3277, for February as 4300, and for March as 9100, and that about thirty trains per day will traverse the tunnel, but he is casting about for a substitute for the ordinary engine. He tried a compressed-air engine, which did not answer; and he has now turned his attention to electricity. He has communicated with Messrs. Siemens, and they have arranged for a small experimental apparatus, very similar to that employed in the Berlin Electric Railway. Each dynamo engine is to be of about 100 indicated horse-power, and two, three, or more are to be attached to each train, as required. In case the scheme does not succeed, the loss will amount to 80,000*fr.* only, Messrs. Siemens taking the plant off the hands of the railway company.

EXHIBITION OF SHIP-BUILDING MODELS.

The exhibition opened in Fishmongers' Hall last week, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, was got up by the Shipwrights' Company of the City of London, but the Admiralty and the naval authorities of different countries, as well as private ship-builders, contributed to the large collection of models. A similar exhibition was held by this company in 1877, also in the hall of the Fishmongers' Company, when prizes were competed for by British naval architects only. The present exhibition has invited universal competition, and its invitation has been widely responded to. There were models and designs of vessels of all classes, both for peace and war, as well as ships of historical interest. From the national collection at the Hague, from Norway, France, the United States, and elsewhere interesting contributions had been sent. From the Naval Museum at Greenwich, by the kindness of the Lords of the Admiralty, among others, models of the Royal Sovereign, a vessel of the time of James I., and of Nelson's flag-ship the Victory, had been lent; while Norway had contributed a model of the Viking ship, 1000 years old. The King of the Netherlands had appointed one of the Dutch Admirals to represent his Majesty, and Russia, Japan, and Norway had also appointed delegates.

An account of the public income and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the year ended March 31, 1882, has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. From this it appears that the income was £86,823,581, and the expenditure £85,472,556.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ORIGIN AND MIGRATION OF MYTHS.

Dr. Edward B. Tylor, F.R.S., in his third lecture on the History of Customs and Beliefs, given on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., commented on the metaphorical and fancy keys devised to account for and interpret myths, which, though of a somewhat intangible character, have exercised an important influence upon the lives and fortunes of men. Referring to the classic story of Andromeda chained to the rock, and her rescue by Perseus, which has been interpreted as the Sun delivering the Dawn from a Storm Cloud, he adduced examples in favour of his opinion that this myth might have its origin in facts, and that in this and other cases there was no necessity to have recourse to cosmical phenomena for their source. He mentioned instances of the exposure of women to the sea and its monsters in the South Seas. The Greek myth of the Symplegades, the two rocks which were said to clash together and destroy the ships passing between them, from which the ship Argo narrowly escaped. The exposition of these rocks signifying the gates of night and day; and the migration of the myth into India, and its existence in Buddhist legends, were specially commented on. The origin of the popular division of the world into four quarters, and the four cardinal points of the compass were next considered, and, among other interesting illustrations, reference was made to a picture found in Central America, which was explained to record the arrival of four great chiefs who came from different quarters to colonise Yucatan. After protesting against the too great application of ingenuity and analogy in tracing the history of myths, Dr. Tylor concluded with comments on the very general traditions respecting a deluge, of which he had collected and classified a very great number of examples; and he demonstrated that a great many supposed ancient legends found amongst savage nations were really derived from missionaries and other Europeans and dressed up by native imaginations to suit their own tastes.

PROPERTIES OF THE METALS.

Professor Dewar, in his third lecture, given on Thursday, the 4th inst., resumed his explanations of the physical properties of the metals, by illustrations of their specific heat, and of its relation to their specific weight or gravity. This has been reduced to a law, which has been found to hold good with all the metals—the unit being the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree of temperature. To this law gallium and other newly-discovered metals have been found to conform; but not the elements carbon, boron, and silicon. The Professor then described several methods of detecting and graduating extremely minute variations of temperature; including the calorimeter employed by Laplace and Lavoisier, based upon ascertaining the exact amount of heat required to melt a certain quantity of ice; and the improvements upon this method introduced by Herschel, Bunsen, and Andrews, by which means a very delicate thermometric apparatus has been produced, applicable to a great variety of purposes. Its principle consists in the very accurate determination of volume, which was experimentally illustrated. The Professor next showed how the gases in the interior of a flame might be extracted and analysed, and demonstrated that all ordinary flames produced not only carbonic acid and water, but also the hydrocarbon acetylene, the source of all the coal-tar colours, and which was also an important reducing agent in metallurgy. He also showed how the gases might be drawn off from the electric arc, in which was formed, by decomposition of the air, prussic or hydrocyanic acid, a cyanogen compound.

PROPER MOTIONS OF THE STARS.

Professor R. Grant, F.R.S., of the Observatory, Glasgow, gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 5th inst. He began with remarks on the general aspect of the heavens on a clear night, and allusions to the movements of the planets as distinguished from the other stars, which from their always retaining their relative position to each other have been termed "fixed stars." That these bodies have a movement of their own, termed their "proper motion," was not proved till after the invention of the telescope, which gave such a great impetus to astronomical research. In 1717 Edmund Halley determined the proper motion of three stars; and the important discoveries of Bradley in regard to the aberration of light verified the results obtained by Halley. In relation to this matter, Professor Grant described the interesting phenomena of the occultation of the moon, and the way astronomers have been able to determine the rate of the proper motion of many of the stars, and the time in which it takes place. He also described how, by means of the law of gravitation, the heavenly bodies may be weighed, and stated that the greater stars appear to have a small, and the smaller stars a large proper motion. Our sun being a star, has also been proved to have a proper motion. After remarks upon variable stars, which gradually lose their brightness, become invisible, and afterwards reappear, Professor Grant explained how the spectroscopic researches of Sir G. B. Airy, Mr. Huggins, and others, have, in a very remarkable manner, verified the discoveries of Halley and his successors. We are now on firm ground, on the brink of the unknown, hoping for good results from unremitting observations.

HISTORY OF THE SCIENCE OF POLITICS.

Mr. Frederick Pollock, M.A., LL.D., began his third lecture, given on Saturday last, with further remarks on the absolutist doctrines propounded by Hobbes; and then commented on the opinions of the English theorists of the next generation of these works. Locke's "Treatise on Civil Government" was really a political apology for the revolution of 1688. The Divine right of kings had to be confuted, though it only dated from the time of James I. His way had been prepared by Hooker. He assumed political society to be founded to preserve property originally created by man's labour. Each member resigns his natural power as far as is needful for that purpose. Locke held that absolute monarchy is not civil society at all. The sovereignty of the State is limited to the purposes of incorporation, and the preservation of lives, liberties, and estates. The dissolution of Government is the dissolution of society. The Bill of Rights, the most important document since Magna Charta, faces the question of the positive legality of the revolution, and was accepted by William and Mary. Mr. Pollock then commented on Rousseau's doctrine, at once popular and dogmatic, of the "social contract," in which the individual surrenders himself entirely to "the sovereign people;" with unlimited power, yet subject to general law. A Government is subject to the people, which cannot govern directly. "The declaration of the rights of man" mainly emanated from Rousseau. After remarks on Blackstone's improvements on Locke's doctrines regarding the state of nature, the origin of sovereignty, and the powers of Parliament, remarks were made on Montesquieu, termed the father of the historical method, who collected and compared important facts as evidence, and had enlightened views respecting English institutions. The lecture concluded with remarks upon Burke, who, in his abhorrence of the French Revolution, demonstrated the errors of the social contract, but did not propound any idea of a political system.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THIRD NOTICE.

Still following the order of the catalogue (but with the intention of reserving some works for future notice), we reach the very remarkable battle-piece, by R. C. Woodville, "Maiden: Saving the Guns" (567). It is well that our disasters should be put before us, as well as our triumphs. Besides, more true courage is often displayed in the retreat than in the onslaught; and the gallant manner in which our guns were saved in that otherwise disgraceful discomfiture deserved commemoration. The spirit, or rather the fire and energy, the vivid conception, the skill in representing men and horses in every conceivable attitude, shown in this elaborate composition are surprising. The whole has an air of *vérité* that could scarcely have been surpassed had the young painter actually witnessed the scene. In this respect he approaches nearer to De Neuville than any other English artist. With commendation of "The Slain Enemy" (578), a well-painted picture by Heywood Hardy, we pause at H. Motte's very ingenious "Geese of the Capitol" (582), with the assailants mounted, acrobat fashion, on each other's shoulders in three tiers, in their attempt to scale the walls of the Capitol—a work that had already figured at the *Salon*. John Faed's picture (594) of a poet sleeping while the sky is peopled with the creations of his "dream" is—not the less that the whole is rendered with infinite pains—one of those semi-realistic semi-supernatural subjects which rarely touch the imagination. We would mention here, with an apology for having omitted it before, Mr. Thomas Faed's "There's a Little Lady! On with her Cloak!" (241), in the great room—a humble Scotch interior subject, distinguished by much of his well-known ability. "The Banquet" (609), by J. D. Linton, is the best of the series of six pictures illustrating the fortunes of a soldier of the sixteenth century hitherto exhibited. The tables are spread before a screen wall hung with garlands; the Prince and Princess sit under a canopy, with the victor at their side; and the dignitaries of the State and guests are ranged in order; the musicians are to the left, and a dancing-girl is in front. The banquet is *al fresco*, in the manner of Paul Veronese; and the painter has happily avoided the blackness of preceding works. Each face is a complete study of character, and the colouring is artistic in no mean degree. The composition, however, is a little stiff, and the figures seem to lack some connecting links of gesture and expression; yet this is one of the most considerable pictorial achievements of the year. "The Favourite, 1566" (628), by Seymour Lucas, is also a great advance. If we miss some of the refinement of the last-named work, the equable fulness of the colouring, the strength of the effect, the unlaboured execution, and the intelligent telling of the story, form an acceptable substitute. The "favourite" is Leicester, clad in white satin doublet and trunk hose, who, with dubious expression, is descending steps, after an audience with the Queen, conducting to an antechamber, where a group of courtiers eye him askance with varied expressions of envy and hatred. "Prince Edward VI. and his Whipping Boy" (649) is a promising picture by W. S. Stacey—a name new to us.

Entering the next room, the picture that first arrests attention is J. Griffiths' "Ayanta Caves, A.D. 600," which, at least, has the recommendation of novelty of subject. "The Last of his Race" (676), by C. Calthrop—a noble ruminating in a mediæval interior, with parchment deeds strewn the parquetry floor, is as well painted but will hardly be as popular as his "Here they are!" (129)—a couple of gay bachelors in costumes of the last century finding their *chères amies* in a seat in Hampton Court Palace Gardens. "Homeward" (682), a rocky torrent bed with a girl carrying a lamb to the fording place, is one of Mr. Herkomer's many powerful works of the year, which, perhaps, present their climax in the portrait of Mr. Archibald Forbes, the war correspondent, in the next room (787). "Merry as the Day is Long" (711) and another picture of rustic life, by F. Morgan, only want a little qualification of their too positive colouring, and too equal impasto, to be excellent of their kind. "Distance" can scarcely be said to "lend enchantment to the view," in K. Halswelle's "Three Counties, from Wetham Hill, Petersfield" (722). The scene is striking, and the execution skilful, but the whole is hard, and the distance lacks aerial perspective. Mr. Crofts has another elaborate illustration of the Battle of Waterloo, the scene being this time "At the Farm of Mont St. Jean," with the wounded in the foreground, artillery, Guards, and Highlanders advancing, or held in reserve, and Wellington and his staff on the crest of the hill in the middle distance. Examined in detail, there is much to commend; the groups and figures are well studied and appropriate; but the composition requires concentration or connection. "In the Evening there shall be Light" (737) is the title of a large and fine landscape by Mr. Leader, representing a flood of yellow light from a half-cleared sky just after sundown irradiating the scene and gilding the tombs of a churchyard in the foreground.

Passing into the next room, the first work of importance is "A Messenger of Good Tidings: News of Relief to Florence in 1496," in illustration of "Romola" (767), by F. W. W. Topham. It is a capable and good realisation of the subject; but the expressions, as in some previous works, seem constrained and peculiar. "Music o'er the Water" (773), an old Scotchman playing a fiddle in a boat, by Hamilton Macallum, is noticeable chiefly for the admirable rendering of sunlight on the thousand twinkling wavelets of the sea. "The Happy Valley" (779), a large landscape by F. Walton, has considerable merit, but is somewhat monotonous and vapid. The portrait of Sir Stafford Northcote (780), by Mr. Long, can scarcely be considered happy; evidently the painter is in technicalities not at his best this year. Mr. Gow, in No. 786, represents a number of Jacobites in pink, assembled, under pretext of hunting, in a secluded hollow to hear a Stuart "Proclamation" read. The grouping is capital; but why does the painter select such ill-favoured types? In this instance, there is hardly a gentleman among the lot. "The Wounded Stag" (793), by C. E. Johnson, is a large and telling, but essentially common-place, landscape. The vista of the north rooms is closed by Sir John Gilbert's "Fight for the Standard" (813)—a mass of men and horses, with the customary picturesque costumes, accoutrements, and trappings struggling in inextricable confusion. We much prefer, however, as a composition, more especially for its colouring, Sir John's "Crabbed age and youth cannot live together" (321)—a rustic dance and merry-making, from which an aged crone is limping away sad and lonely. Mr. Eyre Crowe has lighted on a capital subject in "The Defence of London in 1643" (840) by the Parliamentary forces; but what has happened to the painter that he should conceive our ancestors to have been such hideous, ill-made mannikins as he has depicted them, and that he should restrict his palette to hues so leaden, opaque, and inartistic? There is nothing in the exhibition more skilful in all manipulative qualities, more brilliant in colour, or more fertile in resource and clever in working out the theme than "The Queen of the Revels" (882), by the Florentine painter F. Vineca. The scene is an inn, with a large party of roystering troopers, in costumes of the seventeenth century,

who have elevated a serving-girl to the top of a huge wine vat, surrounded by empty *jaschi*, and are toasting her to sound of clarion and beat of drum, amid infinite jest and merriment. We may regret that so much talent should be expended on such a subject, but there is no denying that in the trained ability here displayed our own painters of *genre* are woefully deficient. We may pretend to depreciate the value of technical expression; but without it no subject, however well conceived, however good in indicated intention, can take high rank as art. Mr. Charlton's picture of a pack of hounds on "A Hot Scent" (853) is a spirited piece of animal-painting.

In Room XI., the last containing oil-paintings, we come upon two more works by H. W. B. Davis—"Broken Weather in the Highlands" (1457) and "Showers in June" (1463)—but they call for no further praise than has already been given to the painter's "In Ross-shire." Close observation, careful completeness, thorough draughtsmanship and modelling of the animals, and more than usual richness of colour will be found in all. Yet all have a certain "tightness," as artist's say, or finality, and scarcely rise above the prosaic in art. The portrait of the late Charles Darwin (1465), by J. Collier, is one of the best in the exhibition, and should have had a place on the "line." It is full of character, yet unforced, unmannered, and unconventional. A portrait of Professor Monier Williams (1498), by W. W. Oulless, is also excellent, and one of the artist's best works. "Siesta in a Mosque" (1499), by T. Ralli, comes near Gérôme in its delicate precision. Exigences of space restrict us to simple mention of J. W. Waterhouse's "Diogenes" (1515); Colin Hunter's "Waiting for the Homeward Bound" (1520), in which, effective as it is, the tendency to paintiness is again perceptible; and "Buying and Selling on the Rialto" (1530), by W. Logsdail, in which, as in others here, the artist is slowly adding something of Italian colouring to the powerful but rather sombre realism he acquired in the Antwerp school.

Some pictures, especially those by known artists, not yet reviewed, together with the sculpture, drawings, &c., we must reserve for future notice.

NEW BOOKS.

Scholars, as it is the fashion to term certain persons who are believed to be familiarly conversant with the dead languages, will be delighted with *Bentley*: by R. C. Jebb, M.A., LL.D. Edin. (Macmillan and Co.), a volume of the very useful, interesting, and, it is to be hoped, popular "English Men of Letters;" but it is not unlikely that the ordinary English reader will wonder inwardly what right the great critic of Latin and Greek has to be included among the stars of English literature, and may be inclined, accordingly, to pass the book by or regard it with lukewarm feelings. This would be a great pity, however excusable it might be. For, although Bentley may have contributed little or nothing to purely English literature beyond his "Boyle Lectures" and his deplorable edition of "Paradise Lost," the story of his life is well worth reading, and the labours he achieved in the field of classical criticism were assuredly not without results which affected more or less nearly the estimate formed, both at home and abroad, of the position attained by English men of letters, and which gave rise to discussions concerning the English language itself. When it is once granted that Richard Bentley, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, in spite of a sentence of deprivation, for about forty-two years, is properly admitted into the category in which he has found a place, the question arises to whom the task of depicting him and his work would have been most fittingly confided; and echo, with a singular disregard of the usual practice observed by echoes, answers "Jebb," the very gentleman, fortunately, who has undertaken the subject. Let readers, therefore, attack the volume in the full assurance that they will find in it a biographical and critical dissertation of a very high order, such as might be expected from a most accomplished scholar, who would be sure to treat the memory of Bentley in an appreciative and even sympathetic spirit. Not indeed that all accomplished scholars can be trusted to free their minds of prejudice, for there was once a great Greek scholar, celebrated as the most successful "coach" at one of our chief Universities, who invariably omitted Bentley from the list of worthies produced by Cambridge. "Bentley," he would say with a sigh and a shake of the head, when he was reminded of the omission, "was certainly a perfect giant, but I always ignore him because he adulterated the beer at Trinity." This charge of adulteration is not discussed by Professor Jebb, but the masterful way in which Bentley dealt with the college is handled with sufficient thoroughness.

Desultory reading, sometimes of an agreeable as well as interesting and instructive kind, is provided in the two volumes entitled *Recreations of a Literary Man*: by Percy Fitzgerald (Chatto and Windus), though the title may excite an expectation of something very different from the entertainment afforded. The author's reminiscences of Charles Dickens, which, by the ingenious use of correspondence wherein the great humourist and others connected with him by various ties are more or less conspicuously concerned, are made to extend over many pages, form, perhaps, the most attractive portions of the two volumes. Next to them, in point of attractiveness, may be placed a description of the huge reading-room at the British Museum and a discussion of certain questions appertaining thereto. Then there are some very amusing and even touching stories about dogs which have from time to time belonged to the author. But there is very little indeed of such discourse as the title of the book would lead an ingenuous reader to anticipate. In fact, it is doubtful, to judge from the contents of the two volumes and from the sub-title, which is "Does Writing Pay?" whether the author's ideas of recreation include anything that does not bring grist to the mill or that entails any sort of personal expenditure. His revelations as regards "bookmaking" and the artifices whereby a literary man can make his vocation profitable are almost astounding. It is quite clear that such a literary man as the author has in his mind must never for a moment lose sight of the main chance, but must conduct himself continually in the spirit of a born "bag-man." There is something almost cynical in the candour with which the author expounds his method of proceeding, whence, it is to be presumed from his tone and from his figures, he has sucked out no mean advantage, has found a way, indeed, to make writing "pay." Of course the literary man who would succeed as he has apparently succeeded, in a pecuniary point of view, must have talent, as he certainly has, and must employ it, as he certainly has employed it, as if it were leather or any other article of merchandise. It seems that the best way to begin is to look out for some eminent literary personage, who is known to be engaged upon some work in which research is required, to send him gratuitously a carefully prepared collection of facts and notes and what not, which cannot fail to be useful to him, and so obtain from him an influential recommendation, which will at once establish you in the good graces of some editor conducting a flourishing

periodical. If you should be so fortunate as to render assistance to a "harbinger cove," such as the cabman considered the late Mr. John Forster, who "was a man not to be trifled with," and who would request that his young friend's manuscript should "be seen to at once and set up in type" in the most popular periodical of the day, you may consider that you are well started on the road towards a moderate competency, at least, if you have our author's views as well as abilities. What those views are may be gathered from a few of his "confessions," as Rousseau might have called them. "I have travelled a great deal," says he, "but never at my own cost: rather to exceeding profit." This was managed, of course, by turning the trips to account, either on previous agreement or by a subsequent lucky venture, for a series of articles. Again he says, explaining an "original device," of which he is evidently proud: "On this principle I lately issued a three-volume novel which was itself a continuous story, and yet was composed of all the short humorous stories I had written during the past dozen years." To proceed deliberately in this fashion is certainly ingenious, but it is not literature: "it is magnificent, but it is not war." One can hardly conceive that we should have had so many great writers of fiction, if they had all adopted this "original device." Once more, he says, speaking of the advantages a "moderately successful author" possesses: "In nine cases out of ten, application to any of the London managers secures you a gratuitous stall. For years I have been a constant playgoer on these easy terms. So that now, when on a rare occasion I have to pay for a stall, it seems to border on a cruel imposition, as though the money had been taken from me unfairly. Such is the force of habit," a habit, some of us may think, "more honoured in the breach than in the observance." However, the author will sometimes gladly do literary work, if he likes it, at a loss, and therein he shows the true man of letters. He evidently thinks, and indeed says, that, without introductions, it is next to impossible to make writing "pay," with very rare exceptions; and he is probably quite right. For himself, he has done well as a novelist, a dramatist, an article-writer, and a "book-maker;" and of his work in the last capacity the two volumes under consideration are a fair example. Let it be acknowledged, in conclusion, that they are furnished with an index.

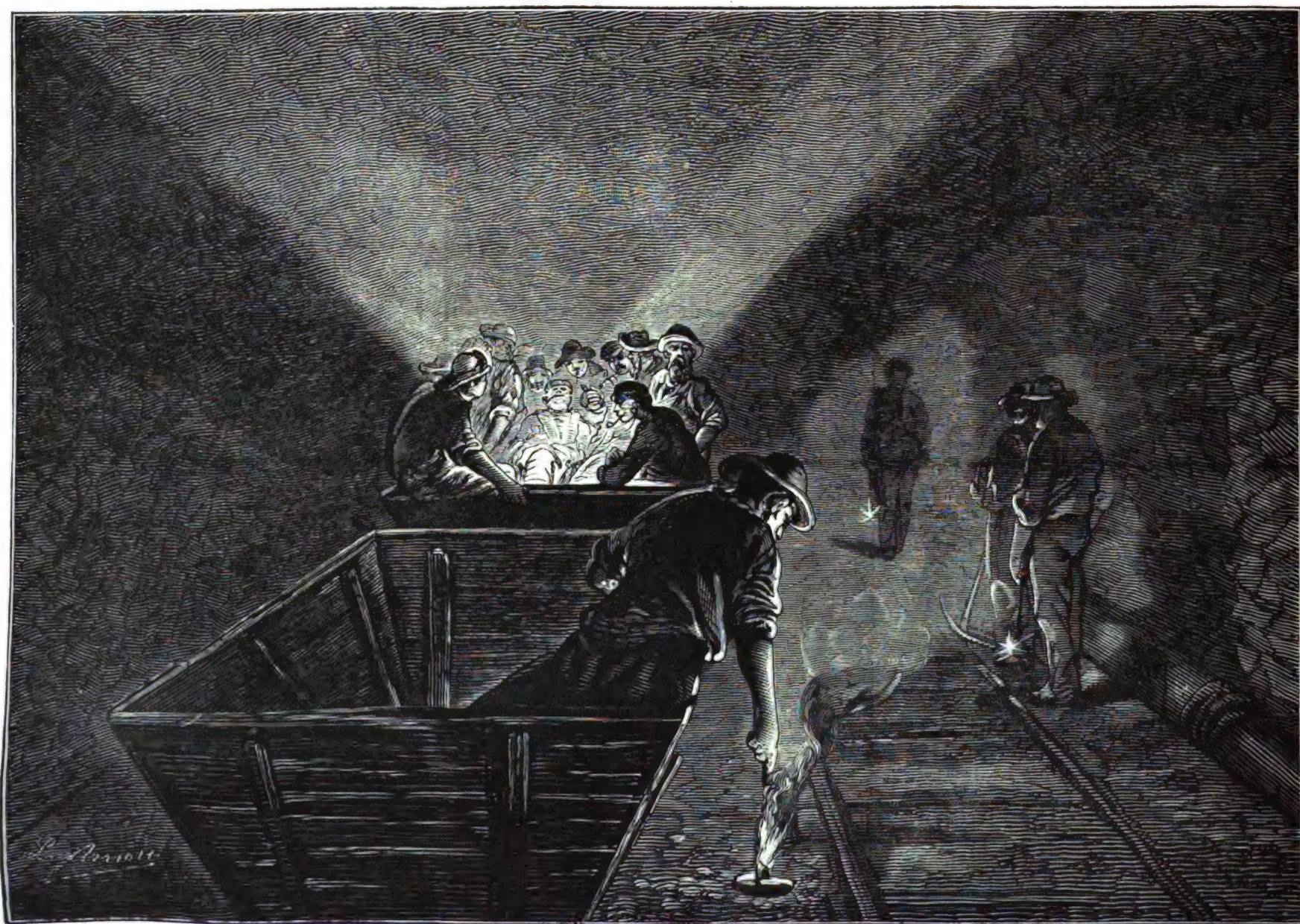
Tunis is a name which cannot be pronounced without waking a long train of thought, and carrying the mind back to a past, dim, certainly, with the dust of ages, but vivid with many records of its past glories and struggles. Fragile no doubt some of the written records are, and perplexing some of the architectural remains; but they are, nevertheless, the evidences that there has been a substantial past. The lately-published *Tunis, the Land and the People*, by the Chevalier de Warteg (Chatto and Windus), does not, however, deal with the interests of bygone generations, which generations are no doubt, to many readers of to-day, mingled in one confused mass; nor does the author dwell on the archaeological curiosities, as the latter, he says, "have been repeatedly described,"—indeed, better described than excavated; but the book relates to the present condition of Tunis, its towns, districts, and people, and cannot be too highly commended, for the interesting details given in a thoroughly concise and intelligent manner. In the more modern houses are to be found marble monoliths with splendid capitals, Roman stones with inscriptions and sculptures, parts of columns, evidently taken from Carthage, which was such a fruitful field to the Tunisians that, in the words of the author, "if Tunis were to be destroyed, her ruins would be the ruins of Carthage." There are, however, to be remarked a number of modern ruins of palaces, masterpieces of art; and still newer buildings in which the French style predominates in an obtrusive and unpleasant way; and this curious sight is due to a strange custom prevailing in Tunis—namely, that no reigning Bey lives in a palace where a former Bey has died, and as no Bey has preferred the patriotic but disagreeable alternative of being carried into the streets to die, there are more than a dozen palaces in Tunis to-day which cannot be used. Religious intolerance is a striking characteristic of the Tunisians. One instance showing this strongly is given by the author. A German lady, while sketching a group of houses, received the painful baptism of the contents of a bottle of vitriol thrown over her by a fanatic who laboured under the impression she was drawing a mosque. The chapter devoted to the Tunisian Army and Navy throws a great deal of light on the non-preparation of future soldiers and the general mismanagement and neglect of measures for the defence of the country. The poverty of the officers and soldiers is great, and may be imagined from the fact that the Chevalier's doucous of three francs to a major of infantry was received with gratitude, and the dragoman had suggested his giving even a smaller sum. The sentry on duty carried a broom-handle with a bayonet fixed on the top, and, being unable to present arms with it, he simply laid it aside and put his hand to his fez in order to salute. All this is strange to British ideas. The state of the Navy is a further shock; for a third of a page suffices for an ample statement of its force, efficiency, and combative properties. The monotony of so-called society amongst Orientals is very graphically detailed; and, in pleasing contrast to this monotony, comes the description of public life in the bazaars, which "can be contemplated for hours without fatigue or flagging interest;" and in these bazaars is to be seen all that ever is seen of the life of Tunisian women. So strict is the seclusion of the females that the Chevalier was obliged to found his sketch of their dress, occupations, and life in the harem on the observations of a lady friend, and the only vision of Oriental beauty which he came across was that of apparently decrepit old women, to which type all Moorish womanhood is reduced by their being so strictly veiled and enveloped in shawls that the tips of their fingers are scarcely visible. It is hardly necessary to touch on the many other points of interest in this publication, which cannot fail to win the good opinion of intelligent readers; but it is impossible to conclude without mentioning the chapters which relate to the Jews and their customs, to the great watering-place Goletta, with which is associated the story of Dido; for is not the modern seaside place built on part of the piece of land of world-wide notoriety which she bought? Nor is that part of the book less interesting which relates more directly to provincial life and mannerisms.

Lady Frances Evelyn Bertie, daughter of Lord Abingdon, took the black veil last week at the Convent of the Visitation of the Holy Mary, at Westbury-on-Trym, Gloucestershire, in the presence of numerous relatives, including Lord Norreys.

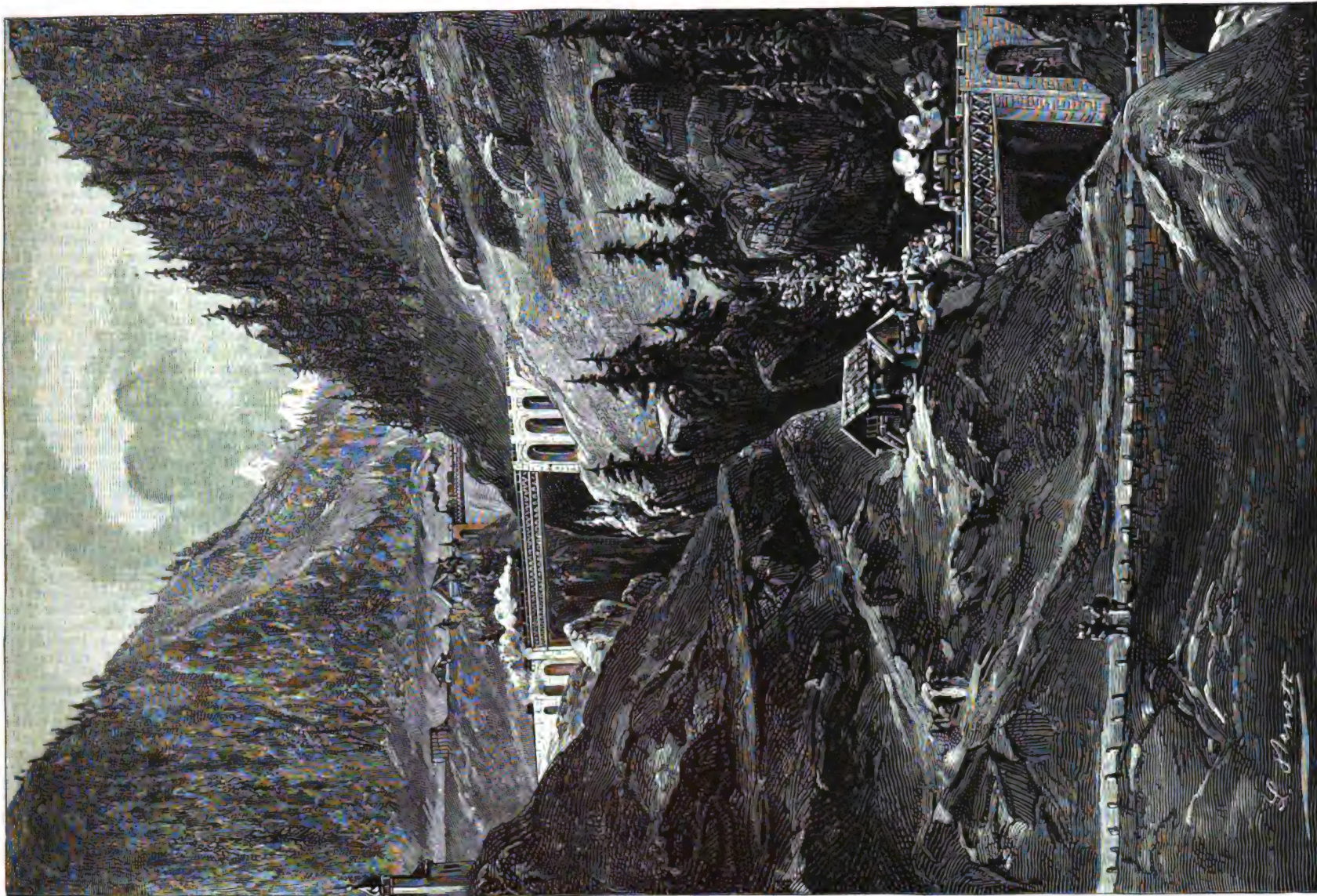
There was a meeting of the members of the Reform Club on Thursday week to discuss the existing method of electing members. A motion, proposed by Lord Hartington, and strongly supported by Mr. Bright and Lord Granville, declaring it desirable to place the election of members in the hands of a committee in place of being by ballot of the whole club was carried, on a show of hands, but was eventually referred to a ballot.



OPENING OF ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL: LAKE OF THE FOUR CANTONS.—SEE PAGE 466.



ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL: MINERS LEAVING WORK.



BRIDGE AT WASEN, OVER THE MAYEN REUSS.



ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY: BRIDGE OVER THE REUSS, NEAR AMSTEG.

MEN OF LETTERS.

Imitation is not only the sincerest flattery but very often the best proof that a certain venture has been successful; and we may conclude, therefore, it is to be hoped, that the success of "Ancient Classics for English Readers" and of "English Men of Letters" fully accounts for the publication not only of the series commenced some time ago under the style and title of "Foreign Classics for English Readers," but also of the more recent series entitled "American Men of Letters."

A wonderfully interesting little volume is *Schiller*: by James Sime, M.A. (William Blackwood and Sons), in which there is such an account of the poet who holds the next rank to Goethe in the great German host of singers, together with specimens of his compositions in various lines, as well completely meet the requirements, rejoice the heart, and enlighten the mind of the ordinary reader, though the enthusiast and the student may have to seek elsewhere for greater detail and more elaborate criticism. What the conditions of space made it possible to do has apparently been done to a marvel; indeed, it may be said that the performance surpasses what could be reasonably expected from the opportunities. What Goethe and Heine said of Schiller is told in a few introductory pages, in which information is also given as to the biographical resources to be drawn upon by readers who may thirst for further knowledge; and then the main business is attacked. One would like, of course, to believe that he was descended from a certain Schiller, "who in the early part of the fifteenth century was famous as a Master Singer in South Germany;" but the probability is weakened rather than strengthened by the fact that he seems to have owed the possession of his poetic faculty, so far as it was hereditary, to his mother and not to his father, although, to be sure, his paternal and maternal ancestry may have intermarried over and over again in the space of two or three centuries. However, it is more to the point to observe that the spirit of poesy, and a double portion of it, whence-soever it came, was plainly manifested in him; and how the manifestation began and culminated, in spite of early and later obstacles, may be most agreeably collected from the little volume under consideration.

Exceedingly pleasant reading, combined with an exposition of some things not generally known, is contained in *La Fontaine, etc.*: by the Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M.A. (William Blackwood and Sons), a particularly welcome volume of the "Foreign Classics for English Readers," as it treats not only of La Fontaine, who must be known by name if not by translation, even to persons who abjure all language save "plain English," but also briefly, far too briefly, as the reader may think, of "other French fabulists," whose very existence has never been heard of by a very large minority, if not by the majority, among us. De la Motte we know, and Florian, so-styled, we know; at least some of us know them a little; but who is acquainted, not to say familiar, with Richer, Desbillons, Aubert, Le Monnier, and Le Bailly? Yet they are the "other French fabulists," as to whom, had space permitted, it would have been satisfactory to have a great deal more both of biographical detail and illustrative quotation. La Fontaine and his works, however, occupy, naturally and worthily, nearly the whole number of pages, and very fascinating are the pages devoted to him and his fables. He was a literary character, and indeed a human character, such as is almost incomprehensible in the present day, when even a poet is expected to attend to some of the conventional rules of life, as well as to understand and practise the elementary procedure of business, and when he not unfrequently exhibits more keenness than was either expected or desired in affairs of pounds, shillings, and pence. La Fontaine, however, would probably have given "Jemmy" Thompson points and beaten him in a bout of indolence; he was a Simple Simon in all matters of business; he left other people to take care of him (which, strange to say, they did), and his way of fulfilling his duties as a husband and a father would have disgraced the wildest animal in his own fables. To say that he had lax notions of morality would be a very complimentary modification of the truth; he wrote "tales" so licentious that they were "branded by a police censure," and he was so simple as to plead in his defence that they "had never done him any harm." His fables, however, were pure and blameless, and obtained for him the generous eulogy of good Archbishop Fénelon, though Boileau refused to recognise them as poetry. Such as he was, everybody seems to have loved him; and certainly an account, however short, of his long life is "as good as a play." The "bon homme" still exercises the same strange spell that belonged to him in his lifetime.

Among "American Men of Letters" none is remembered among us more affectionately, so to speak, than he who is the subject of the volume entitled *Washington Irving*: by Charles Dudley Warner (Sampson Low and Co.); and, if "for fifty years Irving charmed and instructed the American people," the same remark might be applied, with some necessary modification, to the effect produced in this country by his writings. "You have made me weep," said the great Mrs. Siddons to him on two separate occasions in the "tragedy voice" which disconcerted the susceptible author; and he, in his day, affected to tears and to laughter many countrywomen, and probably countrymen, of the queenly actress. Why Washington Irving should be less read, if not altogether neglected, both on this and on the other side of the Atlantic, at the present day is a question impossible to be decided off-hand; but he is by no means the only illustrious author who has met with such a fate, and one easy and obvious explanation is supplied by the incontrovertible fact that, as the great multitude of authors increases, and as the newer writers naturally attract the greater attention, a few only of the older writers—the human capacity for reading being limited by many causes—can hold their own among and perhaps above the new comers; and it is probably accident that decides, in most cases, who those few shall be. However, on this point, as well as on other more or less important and interesting points, it will be worth while to consult the little volume consecrated to the memory of Washington Irving.

Patience, perseverance, patriotism, unbounded self-confidence, pushed to the verge of self-conceit, and the acquisition and application of a certain curious erudition under disheartening circumstances, are illustrated by the career depicted in *Noah Webster*: by Horace E. Scudder (Sampson Low and Co.), the career of a very remarkable man, whom it would be more unjust to exclude from the ranks of "American Men of Letters" than it seems improper to include therein. For it is scarcely too much to say that, though he wrote a great deal, he would never have been remembered by his writings, and that he owes his fame, his imperishable fame, such as it is, to the compilation of the dictionary which bears his name, and which, by the exertions of subsequent editors, has been transformed into a truly great and almost universally respected work, wherever the English language is spoken, instead of remaining, as it would have remained, a monument, grotesque rather than great, of enormous labour, inordinate vanity, unsound learning, unphilosophical method, and appalling iconoclasm. Noah Webster, moreover, is an

instance, probably a solitary instance, of a man who lived and brought up a family for years on the proceeds of a spelling-book, and a spelling-book, too, whereof the orthography would make an ordinary Englishman's hair stand on end; but, again, it is a question whether "men of letters" comprise the worshipping company of spelling-book manufacturers. However that may be, there will be few readers to whom "Noah Webster" will not reveal a resolute character and an honourable life with which they will feel the better for becoming acquainted.

Charles Lamb, by Alfred Ainger (Macmillan), will be welcome to many readers, there being few names dearer to the lover of fine literature than that of Lamb. We do not say that the book is wholly satisfactory. The portrait of Lamb cannot be painted on a small scale. His genius was eminently discursive; and the enduring noble tragedy of his life needs to be written at large. Some authors exist apart from their works: Lamb's life is bound up in his, and it may be read best, perhaps, in his essays and letters, since it is only by the help of a variety of touches that we can understand his sweet but contradictory nature. The biographer is cramped for space, and apparently feels it. He knows his subject well, however, and, as far as it is possible to do so, looks at it from different points of view. There is no story sadder in our literature than that of Charles and Mary Lamb, but its painfulness, like that of a great drama, is relieved by the heroic character of the sufferers. The characters of the brother and sister were by no means flawless. Charles, it is well known, had a predilection for gin-and-water, and Mary took snuff. They lived like Bohemians, in a rough sort of way that some refined and aesthetic people could not tolerate. What talk, however, there must have been at those Wednesday evening gatherings in Inner Temple-lane, or in Russell-street, Covent-garden, where Lamb was at his ease, and surrounded by men whom he loved and who loved him! And what friends this clerk at the India House had! His best and dearest, perhaps, was Coleridge; but Wordsworth and Southey loved him well, and Procter, Talfourd, and Hazlitt laughed at his puns, joined in lively criticism of books and men, and no doubt relished the homely meal of cold meat and porter, with "something hot" afterwards, prepared for them by Miss Lamb in those bachelor-like rooms. Lamb only showed his real character to friends like these; and it is admitted that the first impression he made on ordinary people was always unfavourable, "sometimes to a violent and repulsive degree." People who were not ordinary could be also repelled; and Carlyle, himself a great humorist, found Lamb's talk "contemptibly small." "It is only too probable," says Mr. Ainger, "that the presence of the austere and dyspeptic Scotchman (one of that nation Lamb had been trying all his life to like) made him more than usually disposed to produce his entire stock of frivolity. He had a perverse delight in shocking uncongenial society." After all, no one has better portrayed the contrarieties of Lamb's character than the essayist himself, in the preface to the second series of the *Essays of Elia*. Mr. Ainger's criticism strikes us as admirable. The richness and variety of Lamb's style and its fitness for every theme he touches are noticeable features of the writer's genius. The style is the man, and "it is the man Charles Lamb that constitutes the enduring charm of his written words. The biographer calls him also a poet; and so, in a certain sense, he is; but though Lamb wrote a few lovely verses—witness the lines on Hester—it would be more correct to say that he viewed everything in a poetical light. His humour in this respect shows a marked contrast to that of Sydney Smith. It has about it too subtle a flavour to be appreciated at the dinner-table. De Quincey has said that Lamb's admirers must always be a select few. We do not think this is true—in the sense that it is true, for instance, of Elia's prime favourite, Sir Thomas Browne; and if he does not win universal admiration like Shakespeare and Scott, he will, we believe, gain instead of losing friends as the years roll on. We trust that Mr. Ainger's interesting little volume may contribute to this good end. It deserves to do so, for it is not only a sound piece of literary workmanship, but it is written in a sympathetic and liberal spirit. Some readers will think, perhaps, that the author deals too gently with the frailties of his hero.

Lord Carlingford has allowed the tenantry on his Somersetshire estate $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the rent of the hill farms and 5 per cent on the rent of richer grass lands. The abatements of the two previous years were 15 and 10 per cent respectively.

Another mysterious disappearance is reported from West Ham—that of an old maiden lady, named Sophia Marsh. She was of somewhat eccentric habits, but in comfortable circumstances. On the 12th ult. she received from her solicitors £192 in dividends, and on that day went into Stratford, since which time she has not been seen, nor have the police been able to discover anything of her.—The amount of the reward offered for the discovery of the two little girls who so mysteriously disappeared at West Ham has been raised to £200, one half of which will be paid on information regarding either of them.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

- E. W. ALLEN. Glenrhyon, and other Poems. By Frederick B. Needham.
- BENTLEY AND SON. The Freres. By Mrs. Alexander. 3 vols.
- BOOKS. Sparks from the Philosopher's Stone. By James Leckie and Harold.
- CASELL, PETER, AND GALPIN. Guide to Employment in the Civil Service. With an Introduction by Dr. J. D. Morell. New and Revised Edition.
- CHATTO AND WINDUS. Ballads of Life, Love, and Humour. By Robert Buchanan. With a Frontispiece, Forensic Anecdotes, or, Humour and Curiosities of the Law, and of the Men of Law. By Jacob LaRocque.
- IN MEMORIA. A Story. By Ouida. 3 vols.
- "CHRISTIAN AGE" OFFICE. The Life and Times of Frederick Douglass, from 1817 to 1822. Written by Himself. Illustrated. With an Introduction by Mr. Bright. Edited by John Lobb.
- COLLIERIDGE. City of London Directory for 1882. With Coloured Map.
- DENTU, PARIS. Le Jeu Public de Monaco. Par le Docteur Prompt.
- DOUGLAS, EDINBURGH. John Leech, and other Papers. By Dr. John Brown.
- HEYWOOD. Lancashire Legends, Traditions, Pageants, Sports, &c. With an Appendix containing a Tract on the Lancashire Witches. By John Harland and T. T. Wilkinson.
- Lancashire Folk-Lore. Compiled by John Harland and T. T. Wilkinson.
- JARMOLD AND SONS. Alfreda Holmes: A Story of Social Life in Australia. By Elizabeth Boyd Bayly.
- KERRY AND ENGEAN. Annunziata Grimani. By T. Louis Oxley. 2 vols.
- LOW AND CO. William Lloyd Garrison and His Times. By Oliver Johnson. With an Introduction by John G. Whittier.
- Elementary History of Music. By N. D'Anvers. New Edition. Edited by Owen J. Dulles.
- Foreign Countries and British Colonies—Spain. By the Rev. W. Wentworth Webster. With Illustrations.
- Sweden and Norway. By the Rev. F. H. Woods. With Illustrations.
- In the Distance. An American Story. By G. P. Lathrop. 2 vols.
- MACMILLAN AND CO. The Statesman's Year-Book, 1882. By Frederick Martin.
- The English Citizen—The National Budget, the National Debt, Taxes, and Rates. By Alex. Johnstone Wilson.
- PAUL AND CO. Gold and Silver Money. By Paul F. Tidman. Second Edition.
- PROBY AND CO. Hereafter. By the Rev. A. F. Heaton.
- REMINGTON AND CO. Via Crucis. 2 vols. By Louisa Bonile.
- SMITH, ELDER, AND CO. Schizas and Town. By Frances Mary Peard. 3 vols.
- STANFORD. Wholesome Houses: A Handbook of Domestic Sanitation and Ventilation. By E. Grosvenor Tanner. New and Revised Edition. Illustrated.
- STOCK. A Noble Boke Off Cookery for a Prynce Householde or Eny Other Estate Honnorable. Reprinted Verbatim from a Rare MS. in the Holkham Collection. Edited by Mrs. Alex. Napier.
- TRUBNER AND CO. Genji Monogatari. The Most Celebrated of the Classical Japanese Romances. Translated by Suyematz Kenchio.
- MARCELS WARD AND CO. Owlet Ark. A Novel. By Monica. 3 vols.
- WARNE AND CO. The Doctor of the Hungry. A Tale of To-day. By Ross Gordon.
- WHITE AND STOKES, NEW YORK. Ezra Hartley: A Novel of American Life. By William Osborn Stoddard.
- Prize Painting Book—Good Times. By Miss Dora Wheeler.

OLD INNS OF COURT CUSTOMS.

The history of the Inns of Court in days gone by, apart from its legal interest, affords us a good insight into the festive and social life of our forefathers. Indeed, the merry doings associated with these old institutions are proverbial, and many a graphic picture has been bequeathed to us illustrative of the joviality which once formed a prominent characteristic on all seasons of rejoicing. Thus, it may be remembered that in the hall of the Middle Temple was performed Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night," a fact recorded in the table-book of John Manningham, a student of the Middle Temple:—"Feb. 2, 1601-2.—At our feast we had a play called 'Twelfth Night; or What You Will.'" As Charles Knight remarks in his "Pictorial Shakspeare," "it is yet pleasant to know that there is one locality remaining where a play of Shakspeare was listened to by his contemporaries, and that play 'Twelfth Night.'" We read, too, how, in the reign of Charles I., the students of the Middle Temple were accustomed at All Hallow-tide, which they considered the beginning of Christmas, to prepare for the festive season; an account of which we find in Whitelocke's "Memoirs of Bulstrode Whitelocke." Evelyn alludes to the Middle Temple feasts, and describes that of 1688 as "very extravagant and great, as the like had not been seen at any time." Equally famous were the entertainments at the Inner Temple—Christmas, Candlemas, Ascension Day, and Hallowe'en having been observed with great splendour. In 1561 the Christmas revels were kept on a very splendid scale. At breakfast, brawn, mustard, and malmsey were served; and at the dinner in the hall several imposing ceremonies were gone through. Thus it is related how, between the two courses, first came the master of the game, then the ranger of the forests, who, having blown three blasts of the hunting-horn, paced three times round the fire, then in the middle of the hall. Nine or ten couple of hounds were then brought in, with a fox and a cat, which were set upon by the dogs, amidst the blowing of horns. At the close of the second course the oldest of the masters of the revels sang a song. Finally, after supper, the Lord of Misrule addressed himself to the banquet, which, amongst other diversities, generally concluded with minstrelsy and dancing.

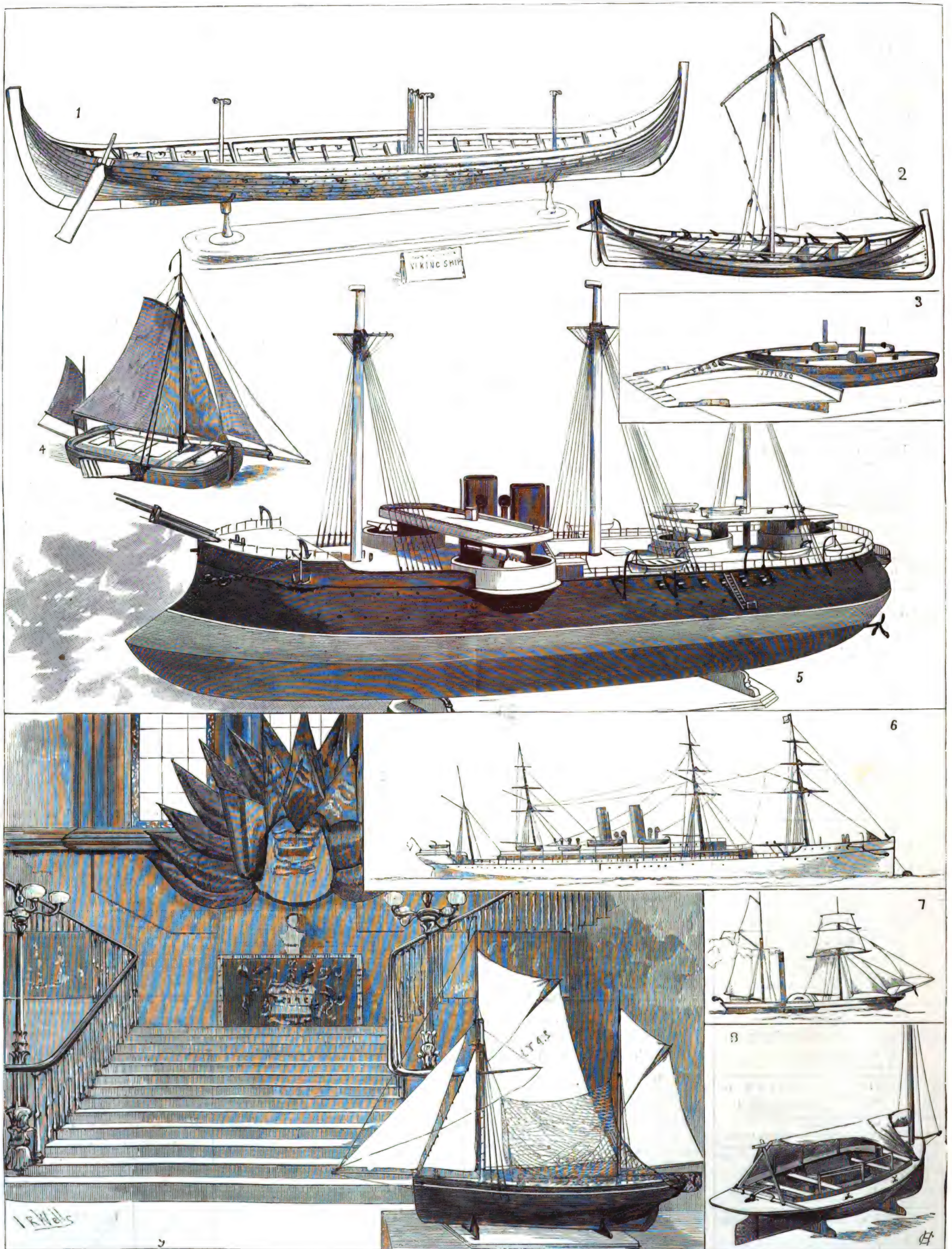
Many of the dinner customs of the Inns of Court are curious. Thus a banquet at the Inner Temple is a grand affair. At five, or half-past five, the barristers and students in their gowns follow the Benchers in procession to the dais; the steward strikes the table three times, grace is said by the treasurer or senior bench present, and dinner commences. The waiters are called "panniers," from the "panarii" who attended the Knight Templars; and in former years it was the custom to blow a horn in every court to announce the meal. The loving cups used on important occasions are huge silver bowls, which are passed down the table filled with the time-honoured "sack," which consists of "sweetened and exquisitely-flavoured white wine;" each student being restricted to a "sip." On May 29 a gold cup of this fragrant beverage is handed to each member, who drinks to the happy restoration of Charles II.

Referring to the customs once observed at the Middle Temple banquets, many of these have died out. "The loving cup," Mr. Thornbury remarks, in "Old and New London" (I. 179), "once fragrant with sweetened sack, is now used to hold the almost superfluous toothpicks. Oysters are no longer brought in, in Term, every Friday before dinner; nor when one Benchers dines does he, on leaving the hall, invite the senior bar-man to come and take wine with him in the Parliament Chamber (the accommodation-room of Oxford Colleges)." Dugdale informs us that "until the second year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, this society did use to drink in cups of aspen-wood; but then those were laid aside, and green earthen pots introduced, which have ever since been continued." Amongst the old customs associated with the Middle Temple may be mentioned the calves'-head breakfast which was given by the chief cook of the society to the whole fraternity, for which every member paid at least one shilling. In the eleventh year of James I., however, this breakfast was turned into a dinner, and appointed to be held on the first and second Monday in every Easter Term. The price per head was regularly fixed, and to be paid by the whole society, as well absent as present, and the sum thus collected was divided amongst all the domestics of the house.

The merry doings at Lincoln's Inn were, in days gone by, kept up with much enthusiasm; and frequent notices of the "Revels" are given by our old writers. Charles Knight, too, in his "Cyclopædia of London," tells us that on such occasions dancing and singing were insisted on, and, by an order of Feb. 6, in the 7th James I., it appears that "the under-barristers were by decimation put out of commons for example's sake, because the whole bar were offended by their not dancing on the Candlemas Day preceding, according to the ancient order of the society, when the Judges were present." Of the social customs formerly observed, we read that at each mess it was a rule that there should be a "moot daily;"—the junior member of each mess having to propound to the rest at his table some knotty question of law, which was discussed by each in turn during the dinner. Not many years ago, too, it was the custom for one of the servants, attired in his usual robes, to go to the threshold of the outer door about twelve or one o'clock, and call out three times, "Venez manger." To quote a further old custom, in the first year of Elizabeth, it was ordered "that no Fellow of the house should wear a beard of above a fortnight's growth, under penalty of loss of commons, and, in case of obstinacy, of final expulsion."

Gray's Inn, again, formerly had its masques and revels, when the presentation of plays seems to have been one of the chief features. A comedy, acted at Christmas, 1527, written by John Roos, a student of the inn, so offended Wolsey, that its author was actually imprisoned. Amongst the many customs relating to the dining-hall, we are told that in 1581 an agreement was made regarding Easter, in accordance with which the members who came to breakfast after service and communion were to have "eggs and green sauce" at the expense of the House, and that "no calves' heads were to be provided by the cook." In the year 1600 the members were instructed not to come into the hall with their hats, boots, or spurs; but with their caps, decently and orderly, "according to the ancient orders." Gray's Inn has also been noted for its exercises known as "Bolting," which is thus defined in Cowell's "Law Dictionary":—"Bolting is a term of art used in Gray's Inn, and applied to the bolting or arguing of moot cases."

Lastly, a very curious dinner custom has in years gone by been kept up at Clifford's Inn. The society consists of two distinct bodies—"the Principal and Rules," and the junior members, or "Kentish Mess." Each body has its own table. At the conclusion of the dinner, the chairman of the Kentish mess, first bowing to the Principal of the Inn, takes from the hand of the servitor some small rolls or loaves of bread, and, without saying a word, he dashes them three several times on the table; he then discharges them to the other end of the table, from whence the bread is removed by a servant in attendance. Solemn silence—broken only by three impressive thumps upon the table—prevails during this ceremony.



- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The Viking Ship (from Norway). | 4. Scheveningen Fishing Vessel. | 7. The William Fawcett, the first P. and O. Boat. |
| 2. Norwegian Fishing Boat. | 5. French Ironclad, the Amiral Duperre. | 8. Pleasure Boat. |
| 3. Ice-breaker for the Amsterdam Canal. | 6. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's last new Boat, Rome. | 9. Entrance to Fishmongers' Hall, with North Sea Trawler. |

EXHIBITION OF THE SHIPWRIGHTS' COMPANY AT FISHMONGERS' HALL.—SEE PAGE 486.

POETRY.

Baby-worship has seldom, if ever, found purer and at the same time quainter expression than is given to it in *My Boy and I; or, On the Road to Slumberland*: by Mary D. Brine, which is, apparently, an American publication, to be obtained in this country from Messrs. Trübner and Co. A book it is, no doubt, but a book of a very curious sort, as regards material, external form, and sundry adjuncts. Conceive a quantity of leaves, about threescore in number, oblong in shape, about a foot long and about half a foot broad, made of some unusually thick paper, tinted yellowish, suggestive of vellum; conceive, further, that this collection of leaves, inclosed, sandwich-like, between two covers of limp brown leather, or quasi-leather, is fastened together at one end by an arrangement of greenish floss-silk passing through certain holes pierced in the covers and leaves; that the covers alone, overlapping the leaves, are similarly fastened at the other end, the silk being tied here in such fashion that it can be undone at will; and that the whole is incased, so as to be removed at pleasure, in the kind of box, whether made of cardboard or of something similar, in which haberdashers are wont to keep gloves, handkerchiefs, and other more or less useful articles. It must be acknowledged that quaint, not to say odd, is an epithet which may be well applied to such an aggregate. But that is not the sum of peculiarities; there is print of an archaic type, there is a series of pretty illustrations, and there are queer medallion-like stamps upon the covers and elsewhere. The poem, which is presented in this guise, and which is divided into twelve short parts, may be said to resolve itself into a description, very simple, very lifelike, full of pure, tender, maternal sentiment, of the way in which a well-to-do-mother, with a nurse at call and no hard work on hand, passes the whole of a summer-day with her baby-boy, whose father is supposed to be far away at sea. The various pictures will, no doubt, go home to every mother's heart, and they, some of them, if not all, are distinguished for happiness both of fancy and of touch; the verse is, for the most part, appropriate to the subject, and often tuneful withal, though the poetic flight may be more frequently a little below than a great deal above the height attained by the celebrated Dr. Watts. The writer insists, with almost exasperating iteration, upon the attribute of sweetness characteristic of the baby-boy, a sweetness, we are assured, beyond that of "any blossom fair"; and one is almost goaded into a statement of the other side of the question, as many weighty authorities have maintained that an inexplicable sourness is always exhaled by very young children. The writer, on the other hand, seems to be under no illusion as to the wretched life led by a dog or a cat under the baby-boy dispensation, but to regard it as the will of Providence and the natural condition of the lower animals: it might be well to take the opinion of a certain excellent Society which interferes for the protection of dumb creatures. However, there is little doubt that most mothers who read the poem will think that the dog and cat ought to consider themselves highly flattered to be tormented by the darling boy, and will be much touched and edified by the charming spectacle presented.

Two of the nine muses, Clio and Euterpe, have been invoked to inspire the contents of *The Visions of England*: by Francis T. Palgrave (Macmillan and Co.), unless, indeed, the author, after the fashion of Horace, may have called upon Calliope, whose proper sphere, according to the pundits, is the epic rather than the lyric division of poetry, to aid him. In other words, the learned author has undertaken to present his readers with a series of lyrical pieces, in each of which the theme is suggested by reminiscences of some historical personage or incident, or both, with whom or which the fortunes of this island have been associated from the days of Julius Caesar to the death of Albert the Good, and even to a later date. The author will probably be considered to attach undue importance to questions of metrical composition, and to have employed in several instances an elaborate and intricate form which, lacking the irresistible, torrent-like flow of the inimitable Pindaric ode, interferes with the reader's progress and withdraws attention from the picture to the frame, as it were. At the same time it must be admitted that a risk of monotony is run when a volume is made up of comparatively short lyrical poems, and there is little or no variety of structure; though it may be urged, on the other hand, that continuous perusal is by no means necessary or even to be recommended. However, the performance is, on the whole, very spirited and readable, and sometimes really beautiful; that it is full of scholarly graces is a matter of course. There are some very useful, helpful notes, and there is an explanatory, highly instructive appendix, which would have been none the worse for being considerably fuller. The "visions" may occasionally seem to have been seen by the author through a distorted or peculiarly-coloured medium, for all Englishmen do not take the same view of historical characters and events; but the volume will certainly afford everybody an excellent opportunity of renewing the pleasures of memory with the addition of gratification derived from a poetical version of historical subjects, and, should memory be faded or never have been exercised in that direction, no reader of the poems is likely to be satisfied until recourse has been had to the store from which the author has borrowed his material. And nobody presumably would be better pleased than the author if the publication of his volume should lead to a more general interest in English history.

Exuberance of language, composite phrases, elaboration of strange epithets, and a Gallic-like disregard of the laws which should regulate rhyme, are regrettably conspicuous in *Songs of Study*: by William Wilkins (C. Kegan Paul, and Co.), a collection of poems in which natural power is distinctly apparent whenever the writer's thoughts and feelings are allowed to have simple, unaffected utterance. Rhyme is, of course, a matter of relatively little consequence; but, as the adoption of rhyme is purely voluntary, there is the less excuse for treating it with a latitude beyond the limits of reasonable liberty, so that "beauty" shall be made to rhyme with "study," "hedges," with "catches," "arches" with "surges," "azure" with "vesture." But in the volume under consideration there are so many instances of such license that the eye and the ear are constantly offended and shocked, and doubts arise as to the author's possession of that musical instinct without which it is generally supposed that no true poet is born. It is impossible, however, to read the pieces entitled "Actæon" and "Ail Mavrish" without perceiving that he who could write them must have within him some spark of poetical inspiration, and that he has literary culture and a faculty of versification there is plenty of evidence, both intrinsic and extrinsic, for he is or was a scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, and some of his verses have been published at various times in various more or less notable publications. Still it is clear that a singer who, when he tunes up his lyre to sing of Diana and her nymphs disporting themselves in a limpid stream can include their "hums" in a description of their exquisite limbs, has scarcely sufficient delicacy of perception and has something to learn as to the choice of appropriate terms; while the exigencies of

rhyme cannot very well be pleaded by a writer who allows himself so much freedom in that respect.

Occasional ruggedness, rather assumed than involuntary, one would be inclined to think, in the composition, and the occasional affectation of peculiarity in the metres and the system of rhymes, cannot prevent a reader of *A Sculptor, and Other Poems*: by E. H. Hickey (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.), from being impressed with the power and beauty exhibited in most of the compositions, of which some are written with an impetuosity that suggests sheer inspiration, and with a fiery vigour that verges upon fierceness, a fierceness quite appropriate to the subject. No theme seems to come amiss to the writer, who appears to be equally at home with the terrible and the gentle, with the wild madman and unbeliever, or with the loving, patient Christian saint and martyr. In the poem which is not injudiciously chosen for special mention in the title of the volume a terrible and yet most affecting story is told in powerful, nervous verse, whereof the frequent roughness is evidently studied, intentional, and as impressive as it is artistic. It is the story of a woman's love, unfulfilling but unappreciated, and of a man's high aim, seen with his mind's eye but beyond the attainment of his bodily powers; he could grasp a beautiful conception, but he could not give it expression in marble, and the mingled hopefulness and hopelessness of his condition is most pathetically set forth in the poem, in which the notes of anticipated triumph die away in a wail of blank despair. Very poetically, also, is it insinuated throughout the story that in the love which lay at the sculptor's command, and to which he was blind, or of which he was wilfully neglectful, lay the very charm he required to break the spell of executive incapacity, or at any rate to make ample amends for professional failure. And throughout the volume, whether in the original pieces or in the translations, there are outward and visible signs of the poet's spirit and fancy and touch.

The most ambitious composition in *Poems*: by Arthur Bridge, (Richard Bentley and Son), is a drama in five acts, entitled "Cromwell," in which there is some excellent blank verse, though the writer himself, to judge from the modest spirit exhibited in his introductory and dedicatory sonnet, would be the first to express a fear that the poetical treatment is somewhat deficient in the height, breadth, and strength required for so colossal a subject. Whether the play were intended for representation or not, can only be surmised; but there are certain scenes which would probably tax the resources of the management, to say nothing of the effect likely to be produced upon the spectators, as, for instance, when there "enter, escorted by soldiers, eight and thirty waggon-loads of silver on the way to the Tower," and when there is "discovered," to use the technical expression, "a gullows with Cromwell's body dangling," the moon being up, so that "white gleameth the gullows, white the skin-peeled bones, and white the teeth, and white the grinning skull" of "the late Protector." It is doubtful, too, whether the patience of an audience would hold out whilst the impersonator of Cromwell spoke a speech six pages long. Other poems, however, there are, not so many in number as the grains of sand upon the seashore, but exceedingly numerous as well as diverse, pretty, melodious, pathetic, imitative, quaint, regular and irregular; and out of them all it will be passing strange if most readers do not find something to their taste, though there may be nothing that will move the whole world.

Sufficient command of versification and sufficient power of description to make a "metrical romance" something more than readable are by no means uncommon in these days of general cultivation, but in *Darroll and Other Poems*: by Walter Cook Spens, advocate (Edinburgh: David Douglas), those necessary qualities are not only conspicuously present but united with others of a more exclusive kind. It is a pity, however, that more than one of the author's themes should belong to what may be called the adulterous category. There is something extremely repulsive in the picture, however well it may be painted, of an adulteress confessing her sin, which had never so much as been suspected, over her dead husband's corpse, lamenting that she had tended him with a false assumption of wifely affection, and indulging in a burst of hysterical, and most probably short-lived repentance. Nor was the adulterous episode at all necessary for the purposes of the "metrical romance," which might have been made quite as touching, natural, graceful, and far less common, without so hackneyed a resource.

Liberal measure is the foremost characteristic of *The Collegians*: by S. Lenox L. Bigger (Dublin: Hodges, Figgis, and Co.), for the bulk of the volume looms large upon the eye, and the titlepage reveals the fact that there is "a poem in fourteen cantos" to be encountered. This would be regarded as a somewhat formidable work to be attacked, even if the writer were a Lord Byron; and so much cannot be said in the author's favour, although he exhibits many of the qualities that distinguished the noble Lord both as a lover of adventure, a friend of the sea, and a writer of easy, and sometimes slipshod and careless, descriptive verse. But then the noble Lord sometimes soared upon the pinions of genius to heights unattainable by the ordinary verse-writer; and to those heights our author cannot aspire. The poem may be said to be a description in rhyme, with more or less rhythmical measures, of life and adventure, whereof the heroes-in-chief are two college-friends, of whom one is always favoured by fortune above the other, whether the object of their friendly rivalry be college distinction or lovely woman. There is a wholesome freshness, as of sea-breezes, about the poem, which is dedicated to "the yachtmen of Great Britain and Ireland," to whose appreciation, accordingly, it may be hereby commended.

A scholar, apparently, is the anonymous author of *Bits of Life* (Trübner and Co.); but that fact is to be gathered rather from his Greek quotations than from his English verses, whereof the grammar and the structure are scarcely up to the level of the rhymes ascribed to "Peter Pindar," and generally classified as doggerel. Set, however, in the doggerel, or attached to it, are some sonnets, so framed or arbitrarily so called, in which, for all the slovenliness and carelessness of mechanical construction, graceful fancy expresses itself in graceful terms. Two cousins, one of each sex, their aunt, and one or two other persons converse in rhyme upon all kinds of topics which are discussed at the present day, and the two cousins recite one to the other or write one to the other a few verses which have more or less claim to be considered poetry; and thus a volume of slight dimensions is filled with "bits of life"—that is, with descriptions or remarks founded upon certain phases of human existence.

A true child of the muse is proclaimed on nearly every page of *Legends of the Heart*: by Gerard Bendall (William Holmes), and it were rash to say positively whether the writer is happier in the dramatic or in the lyric vein. At any rate, the dramatic piece is a thing of grace, and the lyric pieces are full of vigour as well as of melody.

Some exquisite lines, delicate as well as striking in idea and in diction, will be found in *Songs in the South*: by Kennell Rodd (David Bogue), a volume simple, unpretensions, but elegant withal, the contents corresponding well with the

characteristics of the exterior. These contents are, for the most part, coloured Roman, having been written, apparently, within the influence of the Coliseum and the Tiber. The correct ear, however, will protest against the violence which forces the last syllable of *Lucciolà* to rhyme with that of "alar," and with "star" and "are." But much must be conceded, no doubt, when consonance is required for a sound uncommon in English.

THE JEANNETTE SEARCH AND RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Our Special Artist, Mr. A. Larsen, accompanying Mr. Jackson, of the *New York Herald*, who was sent by the proprietor of that journal, Mr. James Gordon Bennett, to search for the survivors of the shipwrecked crew on the north-eastern coast of Siberia, has sent us the Sketches engraved for this Extra Supplement. Our readers will regret to learn this week, by a telegram, dated March 24, from Mr. Melville, the engineer of the Jeannette, who had returned from Yakutsk to the mouths of the Lena, endeavouring to save his forlorn comrades, that Lieutenant De Long, the commander of the vessel, and all the men who had remained with him, have been found dead, having perished of cold and hunger during last winter. Several other survivors of the Jeannette, Lieutenant Danenhauer, Mr. Newcombe, the naturalist, the Chinese steward, and a seaman named Cole, arrived at St. Petersburg last week, and took up their quarters at the house of the representative of the *New York Herald*. All these appear in good bodily health, but, unfortunately, the seaman Cole is completely out of his mind. At times he becomes almost unmanageable, and had to be kept from attacking Lieutenant Danenhauer and his comrades by the exertion of the Cossack who has accompanied the party all the way from Irkutsk. Lieutenant Danenhauer suffers from weakness of sight, and has to keep himself as much as possible in the dark. He hopes, however, that his sight will return, and that he will regain his usual strength as soon as he gets into warmer climes, and can receive the attention of a skilled oculist. The party have received the congratulations of the Russian Minister of the Navy, and the American Legation has given an entertainment in their honour.

The Sketches now presented to our readers were dispatched by our Special Artist from Irkutsk, in Central Siberia, on March 7, after he met Lieutenant Danenhauer on his way from the north-east, and from Yakutsk, to European Russia. Our Artist then obtained from Lieutenant Danenhauer, and from the naturalist, Mr. Newcombe, notes and sketches illustrating the voyage of the Jeannette to explore the seas and islands and continental shores of Northern Asia beyond Iching's Strait, and of the loss of that vessel, crushed by the ice on June 13, and the subsequent adventures of her officers and crew, who got ashore by their boats at the mouths or delta of the River Lena.

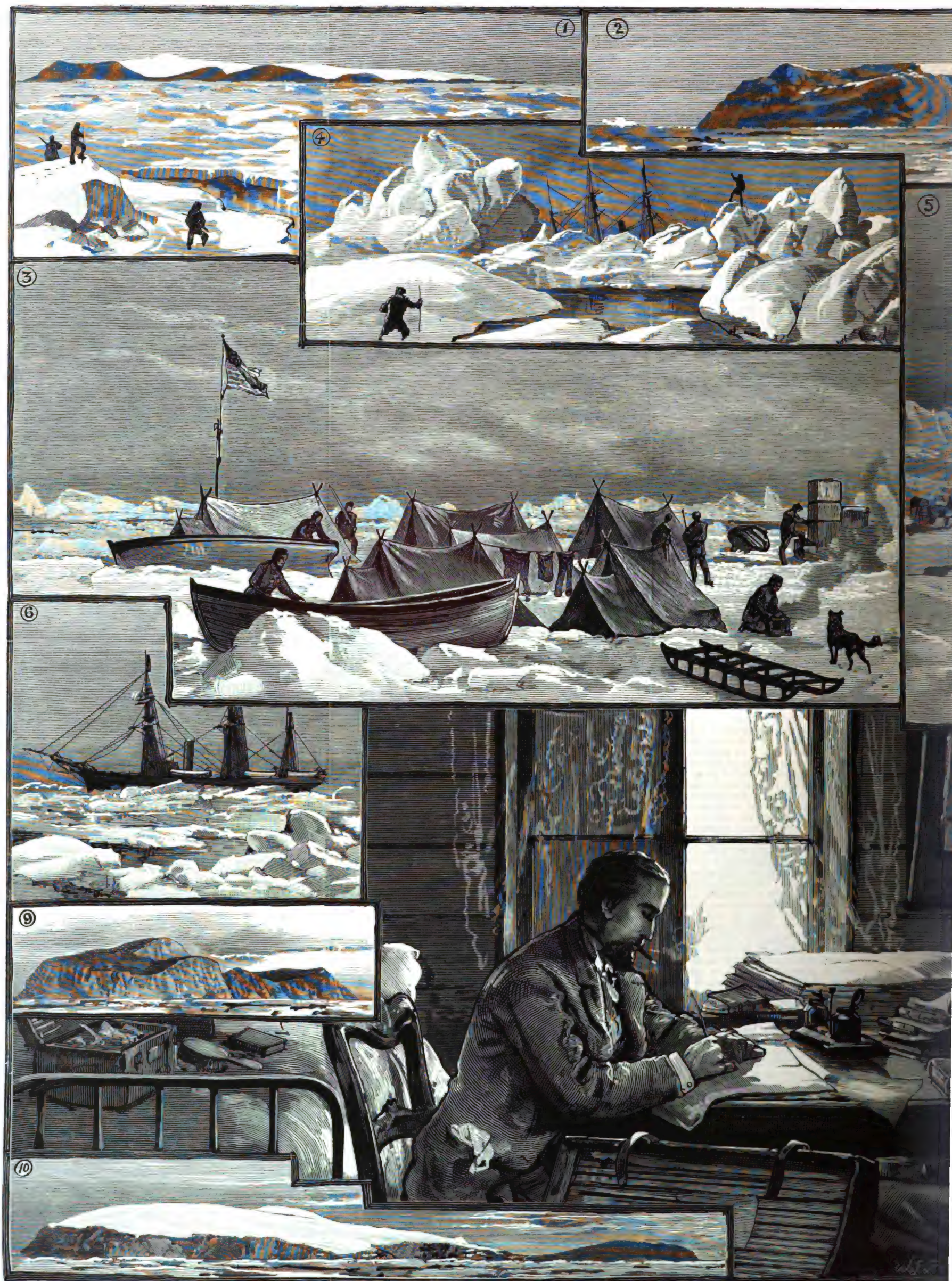
Shortly after the Jeannette went down, having been previously abandoned by the crew, they started through the ice on the retreat for land. The greatest hardships were to be gone through; but their spirits were excellent, and many were the jokes and laughs heard, even when danger was greatest, and when the exposure to severe cold with hunger and wet, and the necessity of exhausting work, aggravated the necessity of struggling for life.

In consequence of the stronger light at day-time, the men worked on during the night and slept at day, an arrangement that proved most fortunate, giving some relief at least to the toilers. They seldom made more than one or two miles a day, and during the first week they were in the highest latitude reached by the expedition—77 degrees north. On July 9 the island afterwards called Bennett Island was first seen at a distance, but it soon disappeared in the fog. On the 29th they reached this rocky barren island. After landing, the American ensign was planted, and the party remained there twelve days on American soil. This Bennett Island was the third discovered by the expedition; Jeannette and Henrietta Islands having already been discovered before the Jeannette went down. On Aug. 5 the exhausting voyage was continued; the New Siberian Islands were passed at the end of the month, and the parties started southwards to the mouth of the Lena river. During ten days and nights of September it blew a heavy gale; the boats shipped many seas, and the darkness of the night made the situation still more terrible. Their escape may be said to have been a miraculous one. There was much ice, and the boats were often struck by it, causing one of them, that of Melville and Danenhauer, to leak; it was hauled to a large piece of ice, where repairs were performed. As soon as the weather cleared up the course for the shore was taken up again, and this party landed in safety in the Lena mouth, but one of the boats, commanded by Mr. Chipps, first officer of the Jeannette, was lost at sea. We have still a large number of sketches in hand.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of this institution held on Thursday week at its house, John-street, Adelphi, rewards amounting to £150 were granted to the crews of life-boats for services rendered during the storms of the past month. The Harwich life-boat saved four men from the schooner Henrietta, of London; the Southwold No. 1 life-boat three men from the pilot-boat Ben and Louisa, belonging to that place; the Hauxley life-boat six men from the fishing smack Belle, of Blyth; the Arbroath life-boat six men from the brigantine Expedit, of Porsgrund; and the Bude life-boat saved the smack Bocomnoc and her crew of three men. During the violent gale experienced on Saturday last, the Freemasons' life-boat at Clacton—named, after the Prince of Wales, The Albert Edward—saved, with much difficulty, the crew of five men from the Norwegian sloop Nordstjerten; the Ferryside, Carmarthen Bay, life-boat landed two men from the stranded yacht Formosa, of Carmarthen, and the Hayle life-boat saved two men from the s.s. Drumhendry. Rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts, and payments amounting to £1170 were made on life-boat establishments. A second contribution of £600 has been received from the readers of the *Boys' Own Paper*, through the editor, Mr. G. A. Hutchison, to defray the cost of their No. 2 Life-boat. The late Miss M. Joes, of Waterloo, Lancashire, bequeathed £1000 to the institution for a life-boat to be named A Daughter's Offering; and the late Mrs. A. G. Stamp, of Hull, £50. Reports were read from the five district inspectors of life-boats to the institution.

The subscribers to the Frank Buckland Memorial met at 34, Portland-place, last Saturday—Prince Christian in the chair. It was reported that £988 has been received; 150 guineas have been expended on a bust by Mr. Warrington Wood, which is to be placed at South Kensington; and with the remainder an annuity of £50 has been purchased for Mrs. Buckland. Prince Christian presented the bust to Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, who accepted it on behalf of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.



1. Off Bennett Island. 2. Bennett Island. 3. Camp on the Ice. 4. Among the Hummocks. 5. Abandoning the Jeannette. 6. The Jeannette in the Ice.

THE JEANNETTE

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST



Lieutenant Danenhauer Recounting his Adventures. 8. After Leaving the Ship. 9. Jeannette Island. 10. Henrietta Island. 11. Leaving the Cutter to reach the Shore.

EXPEDITION.

AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE CREW.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

During some alterations preparatory to the enlargement of schools connected with the Congregational body in Plymouth a tablet was discovered recording a donation of £20 from the Duchess of Kent in 1833. That fact having been communicated to her Majesty, a telegram from General Ponsonby was received during the ceremony of laying the foundation stone announcing a donation from the Queen of twenty guineas.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2246.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1882.

WITH **SIXPENCE.**
TWO SUPPLEMENTS By Post, 6d.



LYING IN STATE OF THE BODY OF LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH IN THE FAMILY CHAPEL, CHATSWORTH.—SEE PAGE 501.

BIRTH.

On the 11th inst., at 39, Wilton-crescent, Lady Flora Wilmot, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On the 8th inst., at Aix les Bains, Savoy, after one day's illness, terminating most suddenly in apoplexy of the lungs, Thomas Woodbine Hinchliff, Esq., F.R.G.S., late President of the Alpine Club, eldest son of the late Chamberlain Hinchliff, Esq., aged 56.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 27, 1882.

SUNDAY, MAY 21.

Sunday after Ascension.

Morning Lessons: Deut. xxx.; John vii.—25. Evening Lessons: Deut. xxxiv. or Joshua i.; II. Tim. iv.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. V. H. Stanton; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Thornton, Boyle Lecture III.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. F. K. Hertford; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Barry; 7 p.m., Rev. Warden of Keble College, Oxford.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Francis Garden, the Sub-Dean.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. F. J. Ponsoby.

MONDAY, MAY 22.

Levee by the Prince of Wales, St. James's, 2 p.m.
National Rifle Association, 2.30 p.m.
Surveyors' Institution, 8 p.m., Discussion on Rivers Conservancy Bill.

Geographical Society, anniversary, 2.30 p.m.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m., Mr. J. C. Carr on Book Illustration.
Asiatic Society, anniversary, 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, MAY 23.

Horticultural Society, great flower show, three days.
1 p.m. Races begin.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor A. Gamgee on Digestion.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m., Sir H. Bartle Frere on the System of Land Tenure.

Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m., Discussion on Corn Milling Machinery.
Photographic Society, 8 p.m., Graham Lecture, 6 p.m., Dr. J. T. Abdy on Law (four days).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Dr. R. J. Mann on Recent Zulu History.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24.

Queen Victoria born, 1819.
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.
Linnean Society, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m.

Oxfordshire Agricultural Society Show, Witney (two days).
Races: Epsom, Derby Day.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Mr. E. C. Robins on Technical Education.

THURSDAY, MAY 25.

Moon's first quarter, 0.41 a.m.
Princess Helena born, 1846.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor Dewar on the Metals.
Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m., Lieutenant A. H. Bagnold on Field Telegraphs, &c.

Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Inventors' Institute, anniversary, 4 p.m.
Civil Engineers' Institution, conversation at South Kensington Museum, 9 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 26.

Oxford Easter Term ends.
Easter Law Sittings end.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
State Concert, Buckingham Palace.

Royal Institution, 8 p.m., Sir Henry S. Maine on Sacred Laws of the Hindus, 9 p.m.
Epsom Races: the Oaks.

SATURDAY, MAY 27.

Oxford Trinity Term begins.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor D. Masson on Poetry.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Physical Society, 3 p.m.

Savoy Chapel School, Distribution of Prizes by the Duchess of Edinburgh at Burlington House, 4 p.m.
Agricultural Hall, Horse Show (six days).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 25' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 9 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, in inches.
	Barometer corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Direction.	Force.			
May 19	29.907	54.4	41.7	65	6	65.0	43.8	SW. W. S.W.	251	0.150		
20	30.076	49.4	39.0	70	8	56.5	42.9	W. N.W. N.	250	0.20		
21	30.376	49.8	40.4	72	9	57.7	40.8	N.W. W.W.	183	0.00		
22	30.333	55.2	46.2	74	5	66.6	47.9	W.W. W.W. N.E.	189	0.00		
23	30.225	59.8	52.9	82	8	68.6	47.3	E.N.E. S.W.	155	0.00		
24	30.240	54.6	39.3	59	2	62.7	48.8	SW. N. E.	103	0.00		
25	30.295	58.0	39.0	62	0	63.5	30.8	E. N.E. E.N.E.	183	0.000		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches), corrected	29.907	30.076	30.376	30.333	30.225	30.240	30.295
Temperature of Air	54.4	49.4	49.8	55.2	59.8	54.6	58.0
Temperature of Water	50.6	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5
Direction of Wind	W.	N.W.	N.W.	W.W.	E.N.E.	SW.	E.N.E.

Epsom Races, May 21, 22, 23, and 24.

THE ONLY ROUTE TO THE EPSOM DOWNS STATION (on the Racecourse) is from London Bridge, Victoria, Kensington (Addison-road), and Clapham Junction.

EPSOM DOWNS STATION.—This spacious and convenient station, within a few minutes' walk of the Grand Stand, has been specially prepared for the Epsom Race Traffic, and additional First-Class Ladies' Waiting-rooms, elegantly furnished, will be provided.

FREQUENT DIRECT SPECIAL EXPRESS and CHEAP TRAINS between the above Stations on all Four Days of the Races, also extra First-Class Special Express Trains on the "Derby" and "Oaks" days.

EPSOM TOWN STATION.—Express and Cheap Trains to Epsom Town Station will also run as required from London Bridge, Victoria, Kensington, and Clapham Junction. The Express and Cheap Tickets issued to Epsom Downs will be available to return from Epsom Town Station.

Note.—Tickets taken by the South-Western Company's Route to Epsom are not available to return by the Brighton Company's Direct Route from the Station on the Racecourse.

For further particulars, see small bills, to be had at London Bridge, Victoria, and Kensington Stations, and at the Brighton Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; also at their City Office, Hayes Agency, Cornhill, where tickets may also be obtained. The West-End Office will remain open until 10.0 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, May 22 to 25.

(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Tourist Arrangements, 1882. TOURIST TICKETS will be ISSUED from MAY 1 to OCT. 31, 1882. For Particulars, see Time Tables and Programmes, issued by the Company. Derby, April, 1882. JOHN NORTON, General Manager.

MUNKACSY'S GREAT PICTURE.

MUNKACSY'S CHRIST BEFORE PILATE

IS NOW ON VIEW, at the CONDUIT-STREET GALLERIES, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W., from Ten to Six Daily. Admission, One Shilling. Under the Direction of Thos. Agnew and Sons.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS M'LEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, 6d.—GALLERY, 38, Pall-Mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

ARTHUR TOOTH and SON'S SPRING EXHIBITION of ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL PICTURES is NOW OPEN, including Hutton Leys' new Picture, "The Shepherd," at 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION"—"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6, 1s.

DE NEUVILLE'S GREAT BATTLE PICTURE, THE CEMETERY OF ST. PRIVAT, NOW ON VIEW, at Messrs. Dowdell's, 13, New Bond-street, two doors from the Grosvenor Gallery. Admission, 1s.

THE LION AT HOME. By ROSA BONHEUR. This splendid chef-d'œuvre, the latest production of this celebrated Artist. Also the complete Engraved Works of Rosa Bonheur. Now on exhibition at J. H. LEVEY'S GALLERY, 14, King-street, St. James's, S.W. Admission One Shilling. Ten to Six.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.

Madame Albani.—SATURDAY, MAY 20. Verdi's Opera, RIGOLETTO. Madame Albani, Madame Trebelli, Signor Gandolfi, and Signor Frapoli. Monday, Albani.—Monday, May 22. Ambrose Thomas's Opera, MIGNON. Madame Albani, Madame Valleria, Mlle. Stahl; Mons. Gaillard, and Signor Testeller. Second appearance this season of Madame Adeline Patti.—Tuesday, May 23. Verdi's Opera, IL TROVATORE. Madame Adeline Patti, Mlle. Stahl; Mons. Devries and Signor Nicolini.

Doors open at Eight o'clock; the Opera commences at half-past. The Box-office, under the Portico of the Theatre, is open from Ten till Five. Orchestra Stalls, 11 6s.; Side Boxes on the first tier, 13 6s.; Upper Boxes, 12 12s. 6d.; Gallery Stalls, 13s.; Pit Tickets, 7s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 10s. 6d. and 6s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

The New Programme EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, MONDAY.

WEDNESDAY. SATURDAY, at Three and Eight. Sir Henry Bishop's great Chorus, "The Hail of the Caravan," will be sung by the fine choir at every performance. New Songs:—"In Honour Bound," "The Sheep Bells," "Good-bye, but not for Ever," "Call Me, Darling," "Birds and Blossoms," "Dreaming Eyes," "The Old Plantation Lonely," "The Little Green Leaf."

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Lambeth-place. THE HEAD OF THE FOLL, by Arthur Law; Music by Eaton Fanning; and a new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled NOT AT HOME. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s. No fees. A New Programme in active preparation.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. Every Evening, at Eight, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling; Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Terrie, Mr. Rowe, &c. Morning Performances, Saturdays, May 20, 27; June 3 and 10, at Two o'clock. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open Ten to Five. Seats can be booked two months in advance.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1882.

A perilous, but not unforeseen, crisis has arisen in Egypt. The weakness of the Khedive some months ago, when a little moral courage would have availed much, plunged his country into political confusion; the firmness of his Highness now promises to bring Egypt back into the right path. It is not surprising that Ourabi Pasha, to whom Tewfik Pasha virtually capitulated in February last, has gone from one step to another supported by the officers of whose audacious claims he was the mouthpiece, until Egypt is threatened with a military despotism of the most odious character. His puppets, the Khedive's Ministers, were last week required to convene the Assembly of Notables with the avowed object of deposing their Sovereign. The Notables refused to obey a summons which was unconstitutional unless indorsed by the Khedive, and some of their leading men endeavoured to bring about a compromise. Tewfik, supported by the French and English Consuls-General, remained firm, and declined "to treat with rebels." The Cabinet, however, after some unsuccessful attempts had been made to modify it, remains for the present in power, public opinion—at least, Arab opinion—is highly favourable to the new course taken by the Khedive; and, still more important, the army reserves hesitate to obey Ourabi's mandate.

The declarations made in both Houses of Parliament on Monday night, though necessarily reserved, were of great importance. Ourabi Pasha and his military followers have been acting with reckless audacity in the belief that France and England would never agree upon any plan of intervention. Lord Granville and Sir C. Dilke were, however, able to announce that "a perfect understanding" had been established not only as to what course was to be taken now, but as to what is to be done "in the case of certain possible contingencies;" and our Foreign Minister was, moreover, able to give the assurance that their decisions were indorsed by the other members of the European Concert. To have brought matters to this point, considering the somewhat exaggerated claims of France and the jealousy of the Powers, is a diplomatic exploit of which Lord Granville may well be proud. The first step—a naval demonstration—has already been taken. Three French and three English ships of war have arrived at Alexandria. The Porte, which has protested against this step, is clamorous to send a strong force to Egypt to settle matters after its own fashion; but as France strongly opposes the direct intervention of the Sultan, it is believed to have been decided that, should the emergency arise—which our Foreign Minister does not expect—a small Turkish force, to be called gendarmes, is to be landed in Egypt and placed under Anglo-French control with a view to restore order, or rather to arrest Ourabi and those who are most implicated with him.

There have been new and important developments of the Irish problem during the week. Both the promised Government measures—the one coercive, the other remedial—have been laid before Parliament. The Bill for the Prevention of Crime in Ireland is believed to be more severe in its provisions than any that has ever been passed by the British Legislature. Being mainly framed with a view to prevent "the action of secret societies and combinations for illegal purposes in Ireland," it provides for the trial of offenders in certain cases without jury, by a Special Commission composed of three Judges, whose conviction must be unanimous; it invests two stipendiary magistrates with summary jurisdiction and the power of punishing offenders; it makes districts in which outrages occur pay compensation to their victims; and it revives the Alien Act with a view to arrest or expel foreigners, such as Irish-Americans. These are, in brief, the drastic provisions for preventing, detecting, and punishing crime; and the power to put them in force is invested absolutely in the Lord Lieutenant. Little objection is made to them, though the Judges are said to have formally protested

against the onerous duties imposed upon them, and have proposed as a substitute special juries, with power to return verdicts by a majority. The bill, which is very comprehensive, consists of thirty clauses. It confers "general powers" of arrest, especially at night; authorises searching for arms; proposes to punish intimidation; confiscates newspapers under certain circumstances, and suppresses dangerous public meetings. Against the provisions that have a political aspect, and those which invest the magistracy with extended jurisdiction, Mr. Parnell and his colleagues passionately protested on the introduction of the bill last week; and they are expected to offer them a strenuous if not an obstructive opposition, in which they will be more or less joined by the Irish Liberals.

This elaborate measure for extirpating agrarian crime which, with or without modifications, is sure to pass, has been speedily followed by the introduction of the promised scheme for dealing with arrears of rent. It was briefly explained by the Prime Minister on Monday night. The bill is limited to tenancies of £30 (under Griffith's valuation), and the relief afforded is in respect to rent due anterior to November, 1880. In fact, the arrears dealt with are, in the main, those incurred during the three preceding disastrous seasons, long before there was any general refusal to pay rents, and the relief is only to be given to tenants who have paid a year's rent up to November, 1881, and who have proved before a competent tribunal their inability to pay more. On the application of either landlord or tenant, up to Midsummer next year, a settlement must be compulsory, and the advance, which will not be a loan, but a pure gift, must not be more than one year's rent, or one half of the arrears due. The amount required for carrying out this measure of relief is roughly estimated at two millions sterling, towards which there may be a million and a half from the Irish Church Surplus, and the balance is to be drawn from the Consolidated Fund. The plan proposed by the Government is open to obvious economical objections, and the substitution of gifts for loans is of doubtful utility, but the greatness of the emergency overrides such considerations. It is "a bold remedy for a perplexing evil," and as such is likely to pass. We may devoutly hope, with Mr. Shaw, that the passing of this measure will have more effect than anything else in pacifying Ireland.

The debate on the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Bill, which is set down for second reading on Monday next, was preceded and followed by an exciting discussion as to the negotiations or exchange of views that preceded the release of the three "suspect" M.P.'s from Kilmalham Jail. Ministers being challenged on the subject, Mr. Parnell himself read his first letter to Mr. O'Shea on the subject, dated April 28, which stated that if the Government would propose certain amendments to the Land Act, such as the settlement of the arrears question, and the extension of the purchase clauses, he had every confidence that the exertions "we should be able to make, strenuously and unremittently, would have the effect of stopping outrages and intimidation of every kind;" and thus there would be no need for further coercive legislation. At the end of the letter there were words, only read out under compulsion from Mr. Forster, to the effect that a practical settlement of the Land Act would enable Mr. Parnell and his friends "to co-operate with the Liberal party in forwarding Liberal principles," which words naturally provoked derisive cheers from the Opposition. Subsequently more letters were read, including one from the Prime Minister, in the course of which he said that "assuredly no resentment, personal prejudice, or false shame, or other impediment extraneous to the matter itself will prevent the Government from treading in that path which may most safely lead to the pacification of Ireland." Under the influence of the awful events of the last fortnight, there is, happily, a singular absence, on the part of Englishmen, of vindictive feeling towards Ireland, and a tendency to accept in substance the two-sided policy of the Government. Whatever may truly lead "to the pacification of Ireland" is of infinitely more consequence than the promotion of party objects. Most people will be inclined to deplore that, owing to a variety of causes, Mr. Parnell and his adherents have acquired so much ascendancy in the sister island; and most people will also agree that a policy of justice and conciliation is the best means of counteracting such influence. In the irregular and peculiar debate of Monday, the Land League leader indicated that he recognised the obligations he had tacitly accepted, and that he was not insensible of having laid himself under the reproach contained in Mr. Chamberlain's letter that he had acted as if his object were "to embitter and prejudice the English nation." The debate was renewed on Tuesday with augmented party heat and passion, which was sternly rebuked by the Prime Minister, who challenged the Opposition to a formal vote on the subject. If the fearful tragedy in Phoenix Park has brought Mr. Parnell and his friends into a better frame of mind, there can be no more effectual way for them to give effect to their new convictions than by co-operating not only in passing the remedial measures now before Parliament, but in helping to carry the measure which has been framed to put down the terrorism of secret societies, and to extinguish agrarian murders and outrages in Ireland.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The Lyceum Theatre presented on Monday afternoon last a curious spectacle. A numerous group of the nobility and gentry who are habitually occupants of the stalls and private boxes, sat on this occasion on the stage; while the stalls and boxes were tenanted by leading lady and gentlemen members of the theatrical profession. There was, however, a strip of border land just in front of the footlights between the patrons of the drama and the professors of the drama itself. This was the space reserved for the speakers, among whom were a peer of the realm, a popular dramatist and actor, an equally popular light comedian, two accomplished actresses, a favourite low comedian and manager, a well-known poet and journalist, a noted opera-bouffe artist, and a gentleman who is a novelist, a painter, a poet and composer, and a man of fashion all rolled into one,—quite a "Libraryarius," as Mrs. Malaprop might say.

The occasion of this gathering—significantly representative, as it was, of the kindly *rapprochement* at present existing between Society and the Stage—was a meeting in support of the proposed scheme for the establishment of a School of Dramatic Art. The Earl of Wharncliffe was in the chair, and prefaced his very lucid and comprehensive speech by an expression of regret at the absence of Lord Lytton, who would have presided at the meeting but for a recent bereavement, and of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, whom an unforeseen occurrence had kept away. It is gratifying, however, to learn that the Lord Mayor had consented to the holding of a public meeting at the Mansion House in aid of the scheme some time next month.

In addition to the Earl of Wharncliffe, there were present the Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol, the Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort, the Countess of Wharncliffe, Viscount and Viscountess Barrington, the Hon. Mary Boyle, Lord Rowton, Sir Percy Shelley, Sir Algernon Borthwick, and Sir Julius Benedict; while among others who had signified their approval of the scheme are the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Earl of Dartmouth, the Earl of Rosslyn, Sir T. B. Lennard, Sir Baldwin Leighton, and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. I cite the names of these grandees not because I regard a title of nobility as a sweet morsel to be rolled under the tongue, but with a deliberate purpose: inasmuch as the final cause of the meeting was to pass a resolution (it was unanimously carried) to appeal to the public at large for funds wherewith to start the proposed school; and it is desirable that the public should know who are the personages who have given this undertaking their countenance, and who are prepared to extend practical support to it.

When the Mansion House meeting is held we shall know how much money is wanted. I do not think that the promoters will ask for any very large sum. It is not intended to squander thousands on the erection of a big building with Queen Anne "fixings" in an expensive neighbourhood. The modest ambition of the friends of the school is to secure the lease of convenient premises in a central neighbourhood, where, by a competent staff of teachers, male and female aspirants for the stage can be taught elocution, gesture, dancing, fencing, and, if need be, modern languages. In a very short time the School might be made self-supporting; reduced fees, however, being accepted in the case of the sons and daughters of professionals.

Some capital speeches were delivered at the meeting, notably by Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Kendal, Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. J. L. Toole, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Mr. Alfred Austin, and Mr. Edmund Roudledge; and the proceedings terminated with unanimous votes of thanks to the Earl of Wharncliffe for presiding and to Mr. Henry Irving for granting the use of the theatre for the meeting.

The energetic and enterprising lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre, Mr. J. H. Mapleson, or "Colonel" Mapleson, as the Americans delight to call him, writes to the *Times* to remove the impression potentially conveyed in a leading article of that journal to the effect that the "figure" to be paid to Madame Adelina Patti for her forthcoming season in the United States was "probably imaginary." We have now Mr. Mapleson's printed word for it that the most enchanting *prima donna* of the age is engaged to him for six months, beginning in October next. Madame Patti is to sing at least twice a week, for which she is to receive the sum of nine hundred and seventeen pounds a night; and the sum of nine thousand one hundred and seventy pounds has already been placed to her credit at her banker's in New York as a guarantee for the payment of ten nights' services. Thus for fifty performances, from October to March inclusive, Madame Adelina Patti will be the richer by forty-five thousand eight hundred and fifty pounds.

Pur dessus le marché the Diva will have her private Pullman travelling car, containing drawing and dining rooms, kitchen and sleeping accommodation for the whole of her servants, "as well as two cooks who will accompany the expedition."

The terms, obviously, are tremendous; but it must in fairness be remembered that the times have altered. I read in the "Reminiscences of the Opera," by the late Mr. Benjamin Lumley, that in 1847 he entered into an engagement with Mademoiselle Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale," who, for an operatic season reckoned from April 14 to Aug. 20, was to receive the sum of four thousand eight hundred pounds. Besides this, a furnished house and a carriage and pair were to be placed at her disposal; and an additional thousand pounds were to be paid her in the event of her wishing to pass a month in Italy, for study or repose, prior to her debut. The "Nightingale," to be sure, cost Mr. Lumley a great deal more than this, for he had undertaken to bear her harmless in any action which might arise from her having broken a contract previously entered into with Mr. Alfred Bunn, of Drury Lane

Theatre. In due time Manager Bunn brought his action and recovered two thousand five hundred pounds damages—the whole making, with costs, a pretty penny.

I cannot lay my finger on the precise "figure" of the terms paid by London managers to Madame Catalani; but they were, if I mistake not, much larger than those paid to Jenny Lind for her first season in London. For an autumnal tour in the provinces, however, in 1818, the "Nightingale" received ten thousand pounds. Yet, in the very early days of the Italian Opera, the famous Farinelli received for his services during a brief summer season a sum of no less than fifteen thousand pounds, together with a free benefit which realised an additional sum of two thousand pounds. This was in 1734. How much would Farinelli's salary be equal to now?

Talking of the remuneration of artists, I cannot help thinking that Mr. John Everett Millais, R.A., would enjoy a very hearty laugh were he to read a recent article on himself, his work, and his income, in the *Paris Figaro*. The accuracy of the statement that Mr. Millais receives two thousand pounds for a half-length and three thousand for a full-length portrait I do not venture to question; and I thoroughly agree with the *chroniqueur* in saying of the great English painter that

Il est grand, blond, rose comme un bel Anglais; d'un caractère franc, ouvert, très accueillant, ce que les Anglais appellent the good fellow.

It is with pleased interest also that I learn that "l'éminent Anglais" gives four soirées, to each of which two thousand guests are always invited, in the course of every season. It is edifying also to learn that "J. E. Millais, a débuté par des portraits d'une exécution presque mesquine." The writer of this remarkable essay seems to be wholly unaware that Mr. Millais is the author of "The Order of Release," the "Huguenot," "The Eve of St. Agnes," and "The Black Brunswicker;" that he is one of the finest landscape-painters that ever lived; and that if his portrait of Madame Bischoffsheim, exhibited in Paris in 1878, "prit les proportions d'une œuvre sensationnelle," a sensation as great had been excited by the exhibition of the "Ophelia," in the Champ de Mars, in 1867.

The gallant non-commissioned officers of one of her Majesty's regiments of infantry in garrison at Gibraltar wrote to ask "whence the term 'spuds' is derived, as applied to potatoes." The spokesman of my correspondents has noticed, "as a general rule, that any one of the name of Murphy is familiarly nicknamed 'Spud'."

"Spud," in the interests of philology, is by no means unworthy a paragraph or two, presenting as it does a curious instance of metonymy. In the "Slang Dictionary" (Chatto and Windus, 1874) I find "Spuddy" given as a seller of bad potatoes, while "spuds" are defined as a low-life term for raw potatoes; and roasted spuds are those cooked in the cinders with their skins on. On the other hand, "spud," in the country, would appear to be less a slang expression than a term of agricultural technology. No verbal mention of "spud" is made under the head of "potato" in "London's Cyclopædia of Agriculture;" but I am given to understand that the name "spuds" is applied to a certain class of diminutive potatoes reserved, not for eating, but for planting. Some bucolic correspondent will, I have no doubt, be so kind as to inform me whether it is the watery or the mealy end of the tuber which is called a "spud."

But whence "spud" itself? Obviously, I should say, from the short knife used in cutting up the potatoes for planting, and for "dibbling" the holes in which the sections of the tubers are to be deposited. Bailey, Worcester, Walker, Chambers, Hyde Clarke, and the "Library" Dictionary, all give "Spud" as a knife. The "Imperial Dictionary" says that "spud" is derived from the Danish "spyd," a spear; the Icelandic "spioot," adding that it is an implement somewhat like a chisel with a long handle, used by farmers for destroying weeds. Thus Swift—

*My spud these nettles from the stones can part;
No knife so keen to weed thee from my heart.*

At the same time, more than one of the dictionaries convey the hint that "spud" is a term of contemptuous disparagement for any *short* thing. It seems to have been so employed long before potatoes became an article of general consumption. In the "Great French Dictionary," by Guy Miège, Gent.: London, 1698, "spud" is translated as "un méchant petit couteau," and as equivalent to "a little scurvy fellow"—"un bout d'homme." "Spud" finds no place in Phillips's "New World of Words," in which "potatoes" are defined as "a kind of fruit, coming originally from the West Indies."

Mem.: There is a faint suggestiveness of "spuds" in the contemptuous American locution as to a man being "very small potatoes."

The Associated Coachbuilders—I beg pardon, the Institution of British Carriage Manufacturers—have a grievance; although why they should send me a circular in which I am specially and earnestly required personally to attend a Mass Meeting, to be held at Freemasons' Hall on Friday evening, the nineteenth instant, I fail to discern. The deplorable creatures who derive a precarious livelihood from the exercise of their pens are not in the habit of riding in coaches. What, then, are the grievances of the carriage manufacturers to the Distressed Compiler? They hotly protest against the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to saddle pleasure-carriages with additional taxation; and, not without some show of reason, they ask, if a carriage tax is considered to be a tax on luxuries, why such luxuries as expensive pictures, engravings, and photographs; furniture, jewellery, and musical instruments; pleasure-yachts and boats, furs, silks, laces, and wearing apparel (of an expensive kind *bien entendu*) should be left untaxed? The neatest "point" made, I take it, is that relative to the photographs. A penny stamp compulsorily attached

to every published *carte de visite* would bring in a very large revenue. Such a tax was levied in the United States during the Great Civil War; and it certainly did not seem to deter people from being photographed.

To the appreciation of the fortunate mortals whom the poor call "carriage folk," I leave the appreciation of the following curious extract from the circular:—

The effect of the reduced incomes of the trader and trading classes, in addition to the tax, has been to induce carriage owners to economise by having their old vehicles patched up, giving a shabby look to the carriages in the parks, streets, and roads, causing foreign visitors to remark on their worn and untidy appearance, and inducing them to buy their vehicles in foreign cities, where the general appearance is more pleasing and attractive.

Is that so? Let the carriage-owners wince. My withers—I should more appropriately say my C-springs—are unwrung. It is, at the same time, very disheartening to learn that the Superior Orders "buy their vehicles in foreign cities." In the preface to a somewhat scarce book, "A Treatise on Carriages," by William Felton, coachmaker, Leather-lane, Holborn, published so long ago as 1794, I read:—"The superior excellence of English workmanship in the construction of carriages has not only been the occasion of a very great increase in their number among the inhabitants of this country, but the exportation of them to foreign nations in time of peace is become a considerable and profitable branch of British Commerce."

Mem.: In Mr. Felton's time the associated coachbuilders and harness-makers dignified themselves with the name of "Brights." The tradesmen concerned in the manufacture of the principal materials of which a carriage is composed, such as wheelwrights, smiths, painters, carvers, joiners, and so forth, were contemptuously dubbed "Blacks."

I have a crow to pluck with Mr. Alfred Rimmer, the author of a very amusing and daintily illustrated book called "Rambles round Eton and Harrow," just published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. In his notice of Slough what does Mr. Alfred Rimmer mean by omitting all notice of the ancient church of Upton-cum-Chalvey, and of that most interesting old manor-house Upton Court, with its lake, its ancestral hall, its venerable thatched roof, its rats and its Friday night Ghost of a Woman in White? Upton Court, they say, is at least six hundred years old. Its timbers are Spanish chestnut. It was originally a "cell," so I have read, of Merton Abbey; and an iron slab at the back of the fireplace in the Hall, embellished with a *relievo* of the Royal arms and the date 1622, induces me to conjecture that in the seventeenth century Upton Court may have been the lodge of the Master of the Buckhounds.

I note that in page three Mr. Rimmer states that "George III. is said to have related with great gusto a tale of a Scotch schoolmaster who accompanied him to the door of the school-room with his hat on, and when outside the door he said to the uncovered Monarch—"who, by-the-way, was then only Prince of Wales" (*sic*)—"you will not think me wanting in courtesy I hope; but the fact is this, that if the boys thought there was anyone else as important as myself I should never get any obedience again." Aye! but are not the personages in the real story not George III. when Prince of Wales, and a "Scotch schoolmaster," but Charles II. and Dr. Busby?

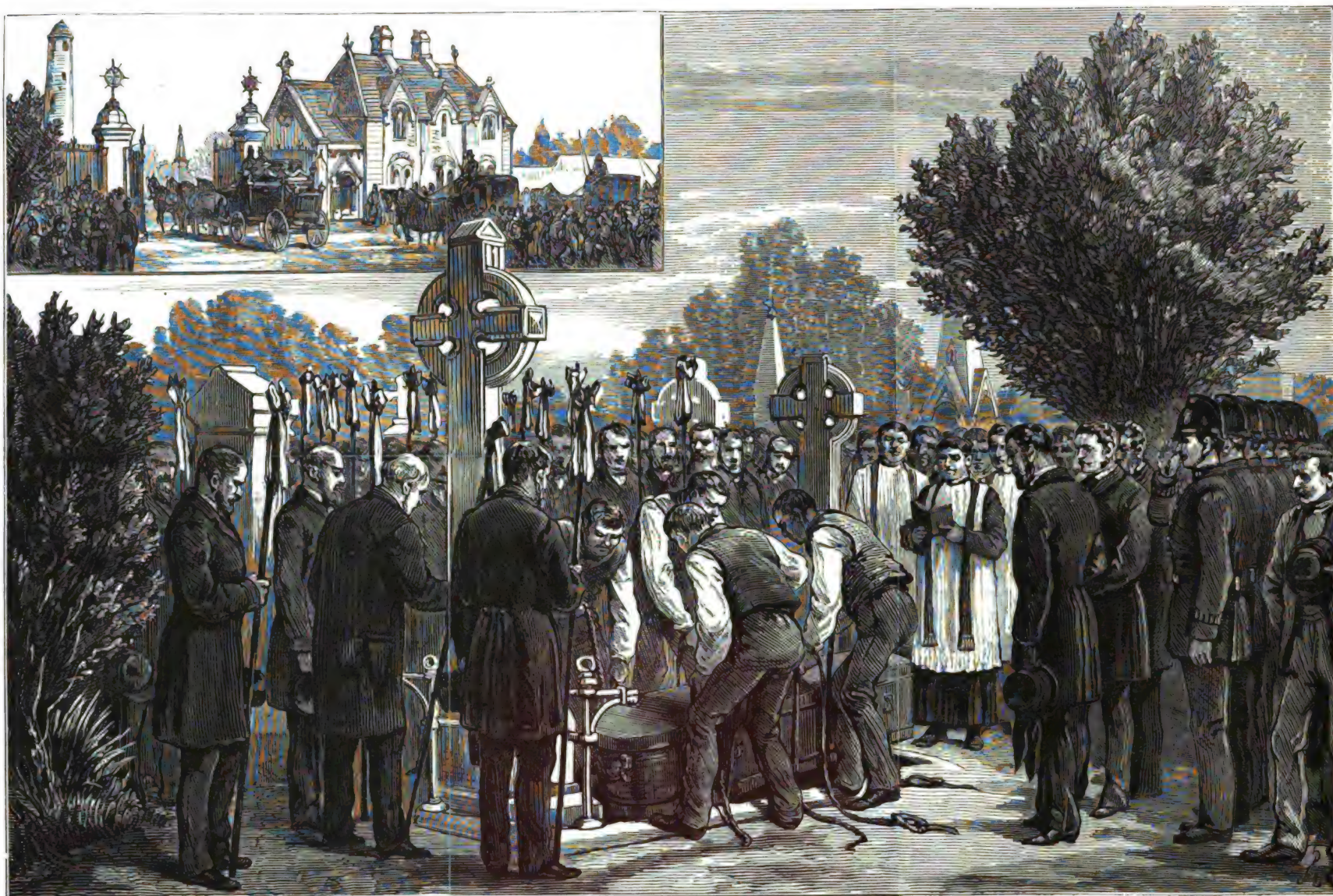
I like big books—not necessarily very tall tomes, but very stout ones. One of the most corpulent volumes with which I am acquainted is Mr. Bernard Quaritch's "General Catalogue of Books," which is nearly as broad as it is long, and is actually half an inch thicker than the Post-Office Directory, although the Catalogue just falls short of 2400 pages, whereas Messrs. Kelly's enormous volume numbers, including the advertisements, over 2900 pages. Cassell's "Domestic Dictionary" runs to nearly 1300 pages; the second volume of "Burdett's Official Intelligence" has nearly 900 pages; while just 1000 pages (folio ones, too) make up the Bluebook containing the report of the trial of Queen Caroline in 1820.

The latest addition to my stock of "stout" literature is "Hubbard's Newspaper and Bank Directory of the World," containing the names and descriptions of thirty-three thousand newspapers and fifteen thousand banks, with an atlas and gazetteer combined. The work is in two volumes, making together some 2500 pages, and the general title is printed in Chinese, in Arabic, in Greek, in French, Spanish, German, Italian, and English. A chromolithographed portrait of the compiler of this giant performance adorns volume the first; and it is almost unnecessary to add that Mr. Hubbard is an American.

I turned curiously to the three pages devoted to the newspapers and periodicals published in Greece. Close upon a hundred are enumerated: a highly respectable aggregate when one remembers that the population of the Kingdom of the Hellenes is under 1,700,000. Some of the names of the Greek journals are sweetly pretty. What do you say to "Aletheia" (Truth), "Eleutheria" (Liberty), "Palingenesia" (Regeneration)? There is also a "Kookos" (Cuckoo), and an "Astér tōn Kukladōn," or Star of the Cyclades. In translating *Ραμπάγας* (Rampagas), a humorous journal published at Athens as "Rampages," Mr. Hubbard, or one of his sub-editors, has made rather a comical mistake. The modern Greeks have no B in their alphabet; and the second letter therein, which we pronounce as *beta*, they pronounce as *vita*. So, when it is absolutely necessary to pronounce the letter B, two letters in combination, *mp*, are employed to express in writing and in print the name of the lacking letter. "Rampagas" is evidently "Rabagas," after the hero of M. Sardou's play.

Obviously, there is no rule without an exception; and in the case of "Byron" I have seen the poet's name written "Burōn," and not "Mpurōn." G. A. S.

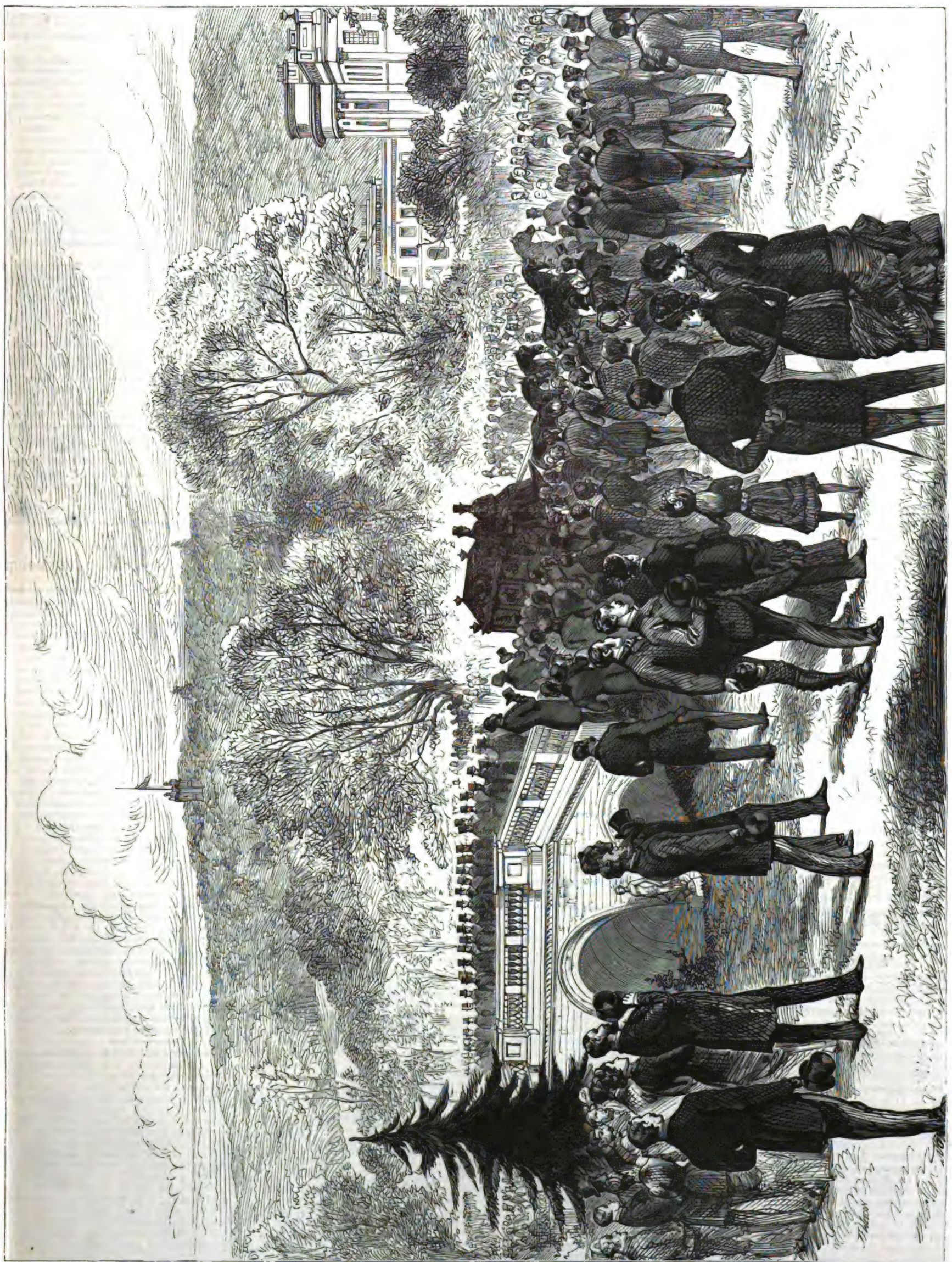
Procession entering Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin.



FUNERAL OF MR. T. H. BURKE.—SEE PAGE 501.



PEOPLE VISITING THE SCENE OF THE MURDERS IN PHOENIX PARK, DUBLIN.—SEE PAGE 489.



FUNERAL OF LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH: THE PROCESSION PASSING THROUGH CILTSWORTH PARK TO EDENSOR CHURCHYARD.—SEE PAGE 501.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"Odette." I hied to the Haymarket once more on Monday last to listen to the exposition of the tribulations of the erring spouse of Lord Henry Trevène, the genial misanthropy of Mr. John Stratford, the frolicsome Bohemianism of Lady Walker, the dulcet matrimonial dalliance of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Eden, the innocent sweethearth of Eva Trevène and Lord Shandon, and the incomparably impudent cynicism of M. Narcisse, *maitre d'hôtel* to Dr. Broadway Wilkes, money-lender, philosopher, and scoundrel. I mean the lacquey, not the Doctor. The latter, in addition to being a rascal, is a quack, and a spiritualist as well. The house on Monday was crowded by an audience as numerous as it was fashionable, and "Odette" is evidently a hit. Much of its success is due, of course, to the admirable manner in which, with scarcely an exception, the characters in the drama are acted; but it possesses another attraction, which may have conducted to its immediate acceptance by polite society, in the circumstance that, albeit avowedly an adaptation from the French, the dialogue in "Odette" may almost lay claim to originality in respect to its curiously polyglot diction. The characters seem to have been at a feast of languages and to have stolen the scraps. Their speech "in loftiness of sound is rich"—a "Babylonish dialect."

A particoloured dress
Of patch'd and piebald languages,
'Twas English cut on Greek and Latin,
Like fustian heretofore on satin.

Or, stay; do you remember that oft-quoted announcement in the album of the Continental hotel?—

In questa casa trovate,
Tout ce que l'on pourrait souhaiter:
Vinum, panem, aquam, carnis,
Cochæa, horses, dogs, and harness.

I quote from memory, and possibly not quite accurately. If the Russian Prince had only exclaimed, "Zdessa nochüy," when he made his furtive entrance to Odette's apartment, and "Porá yéhat!" when he was collared by Lord Henry Trevène; or if the possible Egyptian Prince in the fez and with the star in the Second Act had only remarked "Lazème nouellou leddar" when his Highness found that things at Dr. Broadway Wilkes's were getting "a little mixed," I should have gone home to bed happy. As it was, I was fain to be content with Lady Walker's inimitably vivacious "Fà Caldo!" *Lingua Toscana* in *Bocca Romana*, indeed. It is, indeed, in this same Second Act that the principal amendments in the way of these curtainments, the necessity for which was so evident on the first night of "Odette," have been made, and with excellent effect. It is, however, the pruning-knife and not the axe which has been used; and in candour I am bound to admit that in what remains there is very little which can be called redundant. In the gaming-house scene the gentleman who pretended to go mad, and invoked the shade of the late Earl Russell, has disappeared; and judicious excision has also been the fate of the antiquated Princess, who declined to sell her pug-dog (or was it a poodle?); but Mr. Pinero continues to delight us as the London tradesman; Mr. Hanway, with his watch-chain hanging loose, and displaying at its extremity a bunch of keys in lieu of the valuable watch of which he has been robbed; and the Vice-Consul of the Republic of Guatemala, with his many decorations, and whom I cannot help suspecting to be connected with the Nice police, still makes his entrance with the same mysterious equanimity, and bears his ignominious expulsions from Dr. Wilkes's *salon* with equally mysterious imperturbability. The fact is, that the Second Act of "Odette" is little more than a shifting panorama of cosmopolitan characters, or rather caricatures; and without these the action of the play itself would have been very laggard and feeble. As to the scene with which the act in question opens, I regard the conversation between Mr. Arthur Cecil, as Mr. John Stratford, and Mr. C. Brookfield, as the polished, complacent, and knavish *maitre d'hôtel*, Narcisse, as an effort in comedy of the very brightest kind. A French scholar would, of course, look upon an act little short of literary sacrilege the most modestly veiled attempt to compare even the best of the work of any living French playwright with the most trifling production of Molière; but to readers on this side the Channel I may venture to express the opinion that in polish, sparkle, inexhaustible repartee, and the keenest satirical acumen—which should be the most conspicuous feature in genuine comedy—the scene between John Stratford and Narcisse may be compared—and not disadvantageously to the modern production—with the famous scene between Don Juan and Monsieur Dimanche in the "Festin de Pierre." Both scenes are wit-combats between two exquisitely skilled masters of dialectical battledore; and the shuttlecock never falls for an instant to the ground. As it happens that both Mr. Arthur Cecil and Mr. C. Brookfield are accomplished French scholars, I should dearly like to hear them, at some morning performance, essay this scene between the audacious libertine and the too-confiding tradesman in the native tongue of Jean Baptiste Poquelin, called Molière. As for the Stratford and Narcisse episode, it is the feature in the second act, which is again materially strengthened by the wonderfully clever acting of Mrs. Bancroft as Lady Walker. The manner in which she uses her fun in order to warn the credulous Hanway as to who are the most disreputable persons among Dr. Wilkes's guests is worthy of a *Anteonada Scyllana* at a bull-fight. Mr. Bancroft continues to struggle most manfully with the not very thankful part of Lord Henry Trevène; for, deeply as we sympathise with the sorrows of that much-wronged husband, a great deal of his subsequent behaviour to Odette seems not only just, but brutal. It is difficult to avoid the conviction that the errors of Lady Henry Trevène have been—dramatically, at least—too heavily punished; and that in depriving her of her child, and telling Eva herself that her mother was dead, there was not only cruelty, but treachery and fraud. Madame Modjeska as "Odette" had, I thought, immensely improved since the first night's performance, when she was painfully nervous; and when this gifted lady is suffering from nervousness she becomes almost unintelligible. The deep pathos of her deliverances in the last act wins, of course, all hearts; but, as acting of the highest kind, I prefer her scenes of passionate recrimination with her husband in the first and third act. As for her flinging the cards at the head of the detected swindler in the gaming-house scene, with a shriek of "voleur!" accompanying the unladylike act, I have already hinted that it is a mere piece of stale and vulgar stage trickery, unworthy of a great dramatist and a great *tragicienne*. On the whole, I am disposed to regard "Odette" as a play with a plot which is far from elaborate; which has one very strong act—the first, or prologue—and three very weak ones to follow; but which is splendidly acted and superbly placed on the stage.

So on Tuesday I went to Toole's Theatre, once more to behold the hilarious "Auntie" and the famous Trial-Scene of "Bardell versus Pickwick," with which the entertainments at the pleasant, elegant, and comfortable little establishment in King William-street at present conclude. The late Count de Montalembert was prosecuted under the Second Empire for remarking that whenever he visited England, and listened to

a debate in our House of Commons, he felt as though he were taking "a bath of Constitutional Liberty." I humbly hope that no legal proceedings will be taken against me for saying that to witness "Auntie" and the Trial from Pickwick in the course of the evening is equivalent to enjoying a warm, cold, tepid, and vapour bath of healthy merriment, to which are added several *douches* of laughter and any quantity of jocular shampooing. "Auntie" goes as swimmingly, or rather as roaringly as ever; and the house, apparently puzzled to decide whether the first prize for downright fun should be awarded to Mr. Toole as Mr. Benjamin Bunny, to Mr. Billington as General Mogador, to Mr. E. D. Ward as Mr. Loadington, to Mr. E. W. Garden as Snorum, to Mr. Shelton as Wallop, to Miss Emily Thorne as Mrs. Dragoon, to Miss Winifred Emery as Mrs. Bunny, to Miss Effie Liston as Mrs. Mogador, or to Miss Eliza Johnstone as the much ill-used but certainly strong-minded "Cook," compromises matters by awarding the talented *troupe* first prizes all round. As for the Trial of "Bardell versus Pickwick," it awakens one continuous scream of cackination. "See Naples and then Die," says the Italian proverb. To the hypochondriacal, one might say, "See Toole as Sergeant Buzfuz and then Get Well." The learned Serjeant is admirably seconded by Mr. Billington as the Junior Counsel for the plaintiff; by Mr. E. W. Garden as Sam Weller, and by Miss Emily Thorne as Mrs. Cluppins. Mr. Westland as Mr. Justice Stareleigh made a delicious hash of verbal things in general in his summing up; and Mr. G. Shelton was divertingly imbecile as the forensically bullied and badgered Mr. Winkle.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Rigoletto" was given on Thursday week—for the first time this season—with the special feature of Madame Albani as Gilda, in which character the performance of the great prima-donna was of the same excellence as before. Madame Trebelli was again the Maddalena, and Signor Frapolli the Duke; Signor Pandolfini having been a very efficient representative of the title-character. On Tuesday "Mignon" was given, with Madame Albani in the title-character, in which her performance was of the same vocal and dramatic excellence as before; another valuable feature in the cast having been Madame Valleria's performance as Filina. Mdle. Stahl—whose recent début we have recorded—quite sustained the favourable impression then made by her singing and acting as Federico. Signor Lestellier, as Guglielmo, was well received on his first appearance here; but of his qualifications we must await further opportunity for judgment. He seems to possess good stage experience; and probably, with increased confidence, may discard somewhat of the tremolo which was too frequently prominent in his singing on Tuesday. The cast of the opera was very efficiently completed by M. Gailhard as Lotario, M. Soulaeroux as Luerte, and Signor Scolaro as Gianni. Of the first appearance this season of Madame Adelina Patti we must speak next week. Madame Pauline Lucia is to appear on May 27, and Madame Christine Nilsson is engaged for the production—next month—of Boito's "Mefistofele."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Herr Wagner's Nibelungen opera-dramas have been repeated, on Friday (yesterday) week, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, with some changes in the casts. In "Das Rheingold," and the two following divisions, the part of Wotan was transferred to Herr Reichmann, who displayed much merit in acting and declamation.

DRURY-LANE.

Of the performances of German opera at Drury-Lane Theatre we must speak next week, the first representation having occurred on Thursday evening, too late for present notice. We have more than once drawn attention to the arrangements for this important event, and must be content, as yet, to repeat that the inaugural performance was to consist of "Lohengrin," with Frau Sucher as Elsa, Frau Dely as Ortrud, Herr Winkelmann as Lohengrin, Herr Dr. Kraus as Telramund, Herr Kogel as the King, and Herr Ehrke as the Herald. Among other important features of the scheme is the co-operation of Herr Richter as conductor; Herr Carl Armbruster being chorus-master. The orchestra is that of the renowned Richter Concerts; the chorus being chiefly that of the Hamburg Opera.

The Philharmonic Society's fifth concert (last but one of this season) brought forward a new pianoforte concerto, composed by Signor Sgambati, by whom it was performed with great success. The composer, although still young, has for several years enjoyed a high reputation in Italy, and some of his instrumental chamber music has been given in this country, and met with much approval. The concerto is framed on an ambitious scale, the first movement, "Moderato Maestoso," especially. In this there is somewhat of diffuseness and redundancy of subject and treatment. The themes, however, are bold in themselves, and the writing, both for the solo instrument and the orchestra, is spirited and varied. The second movement, a "Romance," is very pleasing and melodious, and the final "Allegro animato" is full of well-sustained spirit and vivacity. The passage-writing for the pianoforte abounds with difficulties in the bravura style, well calculated for the display of the instrument, and of special skill in the executant. They were rendered by Signor Sgambati with rare mechanical power and certainty, and with thorough command of light and shade. The piece and the performer were much applauded. Weber's exquisite music to the drama of "Preciosa" opened the concert. The one song for the heroine was charmingly sung by Miss Santley; and the choral and orchestral portions of the score—with the beautiful ballet-music—were very efficiently rendered; the dramatic text having been well recited by Mr. S. Brandram. Madame Nilsson sang, with great effect, Mozart's aria, "Mi tradi," and Schubert's "Serenade;" unaccompanied pianoforte solos were successfully performed by Signor Sgambati. Beethoven's Pastoral symphony and Wagner's overture to "Tannhauser" completed an interesting programme.

The second of the series of symphony concerts, conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé, took place at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) week, when the programme included the last and grandest of the completed symphonies of Schubert; that in C major, and other orchestral pieces well rendered. Beethoven's overture and incidental music to Goethe's "Egmont" was a feature in the concert. The two songs for Clara were finely sung by Madame Sachse-Hofmeister, as were the scena from "Oberon" and an air by Gluck. The third of the symphony concerts took place on Thursday evening. Of the performances we must speak next week.

At the Floral Hall last Saturday afternoon a concert was given by the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, in conjunction with the Royal Italian Opera company, in aid of the funds of the Royal College of Music. Special features were the vocal performances of Madame Albani and Madame Christine Nilsson. Both artists sang with great effect—the former in the scena "Ah! fors'è lui" from "La Traviata" and

Gounod's "Ave Maria," and the latter in some Swedish melodies and a serenade by Braga. The violin obbligato in the "Ave Maria" and that in the serenade were played by the Duke of Edinburgh; Mr. Sullivan having presided at the harmonium in the first, and Mr. Bambridge at the pianoforte in the other. Effective vocal performances were also contributed by Signori Mierzwinsky and De Reszke and M. Bouhy; and the Amateur Orchestral Society performed several pieces.

Mr. John Boosey's morning Ballad Concert at St. James's Hall, last Saturday afternoon, was of the usual attractive description; a varied selection of songs and ballads having been effectively rendered by Miss Santley, Mesdames Sherrington, Sterling, and Fassett; Mr. Maas and Mr. Santley. Another concert of a similar kind has been announced for this (Saturday) afternoon.

The third Richter Concert of the present series (on Monday evening) brought forward the new symphony by Anton Dvorák, the Bohemian composer, whose works have lately attracted much attention both abroad and here—some of which have been noticed by us. The symphony was first given in England at a recent Crystal Palace concert. Again, on Monday, it was favourably received, especially the very characteristic "Scherzo." Madame Marie Roze sang the scena from "Der Freischütz." Herr Rappoldi played a prelude and fugue by Bach—each with much success; and the concert closed with an effective performance of Brahms's "Requiem," the solos in which were assigned to Madame Roze and Mr. F. King.

Madame Dumtsa (a Hungarian vocalist) gave a *matinée* at the Marlborough Rooms; and Miss Florence Perrigini a *matinée* on the same day at Steinway Hall. Miss Agnes Ross gave her annual evening concert at St. James's Hall in the evening, when the programme comprised an attractive selection of music, chiefly vocal.

An afternoon concert was given at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday, when the programme included the co-operation of Madame Christine Nilsson. An evening concert was given by Mr. Clement Hoey at the Victoria Hall the same evening in aid of the Princess Frederica's Convalescent Home. The programme was well varied, and the conductors named were Sir J. Benedict and Signori M. Costa and Pinsuti. Mr. C. T. Speer gave the first of two Pianoforte Recitals at the Royal Academy of Music, the programme having been of a varied and sterling character. The Holborn Orchestral and Choral Society gave its first concert, at the Holborn Townhall, in evening, when the programme included Professor Macfarren's cantata, "May-Day," and a miscellaneous selection.

Miss Philp's evening concert took place at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday), when several eminent vocalists and instrumentalists contributed to a varied programme, which comprised some new songs by the concert-giver.

Mr. Ganz's third orchestral concert takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, when Liszt's "Daute" symphony is to be repeated; and Miss Anna Bock's pianoforte recital takes place at the Marlborough Rooms this afternoon.

The Highbury Philharmonic Society will give their third (and final) concert of the season at the Highbury Athenæum next Tuesday evening.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF SHIP MODELS.

WINNERS OF THE GOLD MEDALS.

This admirable international exhibition (of which we gave an illustration last week) was promoted by the Shipwrights' Company of the City of London, and held in Fishmongers' Hall. It proved a complete success, and was brought to a close last Saturday. We give the winners of the gold medals:—

In the important sections of war-vessels, the models, being contributed by Governments, did not receive any award, except for torpedo-boats, in which, from the jealousy of giving the faintest hint of the most recent improvements, there was only one competitor—viz., the well-known firm of Yarrow, of Poplar, who took a gold medal for models of these marvellous little craft adapted to a speed respectively of twenty-five miles and eighteen miles an hour. In the important section for passenger-steamers, Mr. John W. Shepherd, M.I.N.A., took the gold medal for the model of the steamer Austral, the grand vessel of the Orient Line, now on view in the Albert Docks, and about to sail on her maiden voyage to Australia. Messrs. Napier and Sons, Glasgow, had a gold medal for a half model of the Aberdeen, a Suez Canal boat. In the class for Atlantic cattle and grain steamers, Earle's Shipbuilding Company took a gold medal for the Grecian Monarch, one of the London Line of "Monarch" steamers, which was brought prominently into notice a few weeks back by transporting "Jumbo" across the Atlantic. In the class for steamers making short sea passages, the gold medal went to Stavanger, Stoberi, and Dok, of Stavanger, Norway, who had three admirable models. Messrs. Archibald McMillan and Son, Dumbarton, held the gold medal for a 2000-ton ship called the Falconhurst, now building. In the Larger Yacht Classes the gold medal went to G. L. Watson and Co., Glasgow, for a full model of a sailing schooner of the latest type, of very fine model, and of admirable construction. In the Smaller Class, the Marquis of Ailsa won the first prize for a 40-ton cutter; while for Steam Yachts G. L. Watson and Co. were again successful for a grand 14-knot craft of 715 tons, 197½ ft. long, 27½ ft. broad, and 19 ft. deep. Sims and Tongue, of Hull, took the first prize for a model of a trawler of 80 tons, ketch-rigged, with all the most modern fittings, for this branch of the North Sea fishing, to which every year gives greater importance.

The Dutch Government and Dutch exhibitions were very successful for an exhibit which, both for amount and for excellence, was the admiration of all who visited the Exhibition.

The exhibits not sent for competition were so many and so admirable that the judges felt bound to acknowledge them by the following special awards:—Oscar H., King of Sweden and Norway, a model of a fast-going screw pleasure-yacht, from a design presented to his Majesty by R. O. Haren. To mark the excellence of the design, and to record the fact of the value of the admirable exhibits forwarded to the Shipwrights' Exhibition, by naval architects, subjects of his Majesty; gold medal. H. A. Blom, Chief Constructor Royal Norwegian Navy, model of the ancient Viking ship; gold medal. R. O. Haren, Stavanger, model of steam pleasure-yacht; silver medal. R. O. Haren, Stavanger, model of a fast and profitable sailing-ship; highly commended. Nylands Varksted, Kristiana, owning deck passenger and mail steamer; highly commended. Akers Mek Varksted, full model iron screw-steamer for whaling; highly commended. To Mons. Olivier Briess, St. Malo, for full-rigged model of two-decker, supposed to have been made by English prisoners during the war 1793–1815; silver medal. To his Excellency the Minister of Marine, the Hague, for thirty-five interesting models from the national collection at the Hague; gold medal. To Messrs. E. J. Bok and Lonen, Amsterdam, for fishing-lugger for deep-sea fishing; silver medal. To Lewis Temple, New Bedford, Mass., for centre-board yacht; silver medal. To W. B. Barker, Nyack, New Jersey, for American yacht; silver medal.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

SCULPTURE AND PORTRAITS.

There is not much in the sculpture this year more than heretofore to justify the appropriation to it of the large Lecture-Room as well as the Central Hall. There is, however, as we fondly hope and believe, at last some little advance in this country both in the cultivation and appreciation of what should be the noblest and purest form of art.

Among the few works of classical and ideal character are the statues by young Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, of "Artemis" and "Teucer," now completed, the one in marble, the other in bronze; but we have little to add to what has already been said of the models. The constrained action of the first—i.e., the carrying of the left arm behind the body to hold the hound in check on the contrary side—is expressive—expressive of the disorder of the chase, yet seems hardly consonant with the dignity we look for in an ideal conception. Moreover, the complicated disarray of the drapery on the thorax seems to add to the slight awkwardness. The arm raised to draw an arrow is also not quite satisfactory—it has too much of individual nature. Still, as a whole, the statue is spirited and original in a high degree, and, for the most part, beautifully wrought. The "Teucer" has all the tense energy of the model: every muscle is set to give purchase for the strong sidelong pull and the steady aim; and now the eye is less caught by prominent nodules of joints and starting tendons. This is one of the few quite justifiable purchases made by the Academy from the funds of the Chantry bequest. A word of warm praise is likewise due to Alfred Gilbert's "Kiss of Victory" (1597)—a youthful warrior falling dead into the embrace of a winged victory; and Percival Ball's "Lancashire Witch" (1571)—a happy and significant allegory. The Lancashire Witch is a nude female figure, embodying the industrial spirit of the great county. She is breaking a sword across her knee that is to be replaced by the shuttle of the weaver, the lamp of the miner, and other emblems of labour and commerce by her side. The action is perfectly understood; the modelling of the rounded limbs, well-proportioned torso, and shapely extremities admirable. Mr. Ball was a gold medalist of the Academy a number of years back, if we remember rightly; but this is the first time that he has come so prominently to the front.

Mr. Birch sends a bronze reduction of his "Last Call" (1551), with all its vigorous merit concentrated. Why, we would ask, is not this, and still more the sculptor's "Lieutenant Hamilton in the Sortie from Cabul," popularised in moderate size? Had such works been produced in France they would have been commissioned in replica by the Government, and diffused throughout the land. By Mr. Birch there is also a charming bust of Blanche, daughter of Mr. W. Hughes (1619), with an inclination of the head, half shy, half coquettish, yet altogether milder. Mr. Boehm, the R.A. elect, appears in force. First and foremost, we have a statue in marble of Thomas Carlyle, to be reproduced in bronze for the Thames Embankment—where the original so often perambulated for his "constitutional." The figure is seated, the face instinct with intense cogitation, the likeness "lifelike"; while the folded hands are not the least excellent portions of the whole. In other contributions the sculptor's keen perception of characteristic forms, expression, and traits have, perhaps, carried him a little too far. In the model of the bronze statue of Lord Lawrence erected in Waterloo-place—standing with a sword in one hand and a pen in the other, as he may have addressed the Sikhs, when asking them by which they would be ruled—the leonine countenance will be accepted, but the "plant" of the legs strikes us as rather excessively defiant, and more reserved dignity might have been given to the sturdy figure with advantage to it as an artistic memorial. Again, in the bust of Mr. Bright (1677) the combativeness of the preacher of peace is brought, in the expression, very saliently forward. Mr. Woolner's apparent aim lately at monumental largeness is attended with very unequal results—happiest in the bust of the late Lord Clanwilliam (1675), it fails lamentably in that of the late Mr. E. M. Barry (1670); nor can we find much to admire in the present works of Mr. Armstead. A. Legros makes his debut here as a sculptor with "The Sailor's Wife" (1676), a pathetic figure, her eyelids drooping from long watching for the bread-winner; but the conventional baby asleep on her lap is an eyesore. Some bronze medals of notabilities by the same show a sense of style; but, as portraits, they are little better than charges.

There are several portrait works of ability and interest; among which we may name the busts of Admiral Sir Henry Keppel (1561), a thoroughly individualised and happy rendering, by Count Gleichen; of John Landseer, father of Sir Edwin (1569), and Mr. James Heywood (1547), by Adams Acton, both very characteristic, and the best by this sculptor we have seen for some time; of Lady Sophia Macnamara, a skilful and charming work in terra-cotta by Miss Henrietta Montalba; of Dean Stanley (1567), by W. R. Ingram; of Mrs. Villiers Stuart (1667), by T. N. Maclean; and of the late Mrs. Horace Brown (1692), by G. Halse—all three refined in feeling; of the Duchess Dowager of Cleveland (1582), by R. Belt, curiously minute in the carving; and others by A. Fabrucci and W. D. Keyworth, jun. We should mention also a pretty group of children, by L. Fabrucci, called "Waiting for Mamma" (1576). There are, as usual, besides, a few works by Italian sculptors, in which skilful and painstaking imitation of textures and accessories is lavished on generally trivial themes. A typical example of these is Cheloni's small half-figure of a little boy, with a tray full of boxes of cigar-lights slung round his neck, deploring the badness of business as he fingers his solitary soldo!

The proposal to erect a Memorial, by national subscription, in honour of Sir Francis Drake, the famous Elizabethan navigator and one of the naval heroes of that age who defeated the Spanish Armada, was started a few months since by some of the patriotic townsmen of Plymouth; and it is designed to place this monument on Plymouth Hoe, where Drake is said to have stood, quite ready for the fight, and waiting to embark, when the Spanish fleet was entering the Channel. In further commemoration of the Drake Tercentenary—though it will be in 1888, six years hence, that the three-hundredth anniversary of the Armada Defeat will occur—an interesting Exhibition of three pictures, by eminent artists of our day, has been opened at the establishment of Messrs. Graves and Co., 6, Pall-mall, illustrating that glorious event in England's history. We would strongly recommend a visit to this unique exhibition, which a few days since was honoured by the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria, and the Crown Prince of Denmark. The exhibition comprises three noble works—namely, "The Sailing of the Armada from Ferrol," by Mr. Oswald Brierly; "The Armada in Sight, Plymouth Hoe," by Mr. Seymour Lucas; and "The decisive Battle off Gravelines," by Mr. Oswald Brierly. A suitable description, with historical and biographical notes, is given in the pamphlet offered to visitors.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, May 16.

The event of the week is the opening of the "Exposition Internationale de Peinture" in the new galleries of the Rue de Sèze. The ceremony of the inauguration on Monday evening was the occasion of a brilliant full-dress parade of the artistic, literary, and fashionable celebrities of Paris. Ministers, ambassadors, duchesses, poets, painters, journalists, all were there; for the announcement of the exhibition had created a lively curiosity. It was felt that in some measure the "Exposition Internationale" meant a revolution in the Parisian art world. The idea of this exhibition is due to three foreign painters resident in Paris—MM. J. de Nittis, Alfred Stevens, and Madrazo, who form the committee. In future, each year eminent and representative painters of the different nations will be invited to contribute to the exhibition. The material conditions are perfect: a handsome room decorated in the finest taste, plenty of wall space, no paltry rivalry, no seeking after vulgar effect and school-boy recompenses as at the Salon; in short, an exhibition of choice works of the *élite* of the artistic world. The exhibition this year consists of some eighty pictures, the work of fifteen artists, representing, respectively, France, Jules Dupré, Gérôme, Baudry; England, Alma Tadema, J. E. Millais; Belgium, Alfred Stevens; Holland, Josef Israels; Italy, J. de Nittis; Spain, Madrazo; Germany, Knauts, Menzel; Russia, Bogoluboff, Pokitonow; Sweden, Wahlberg; and Austria, Charlemont. The mere list of the names will give some idea of the importance of the exhibition. But, brilliant as it is this year, it will be still more brilliant next year, for the artists invited will have a longer time in which to prepare their work, and the importance of the exhibition will, doubtless, cause them to exert themselves to the utmost to maintain their own reputation and that of the country which they represent. In such a galaxy of talent it is difficult to make comparisons. I am, however, only recording the general opinion when I say that the "lions" of the exhibition are Baudry, Alma Tadema, De Nittis, and Stevens. Mr. Millais has created a sensation by his two portraits, and especially by that of Mrs. Jopling; but his other picture, the "Boyhood of Sir Walter Raleigh," only serves to illustrate the inequality of this artist's great talent. Doubtless, if Mr. Millais had had longer notice he would have been represented more adequately. Mr. Alma Tadema's pictures are greatly admired, as I have said. He exhibits "The Parting Kiss," "The Bath," the "Tepidarium," "Ave, Caesar!" and several portraits. M. de Nittis has two sensational pictures, "Les Courses à Longchamps," and a "portrait de Mue. de N.," an exquisite symphony in white, with a background of falling snow seen through a bow window—a de Nittis in an entirely new manner. The same artist's "Races at Longchamps" is unquestionably a masterpiece. Alfred Stevens, that other master of modernism, exhibits some twenty pictures, "Les Visiteuses," "The Sphinx Parisien," "L'Orpheline," and some marines, &c. Amongst the pictures by Jules Dupré, English visitors will notice with interest the large work, "Environs of Southampton," painted by the artist in England in 1837. Knauts and Israels also have fine exhibitions, but I have not space to give them more than a passing mention. In short, and to conclude, the "Exposition Internationale" is an artistic event of the first order, and a success of the same kind.

In the lobbies of the Senate and Chamber and in political circles, the great topic of discussion has naturally been Egyptian matters; but as, thanks to the concerted action of the British and French Governments, satisfactory measures are being taken, that topic is now worn out, and the lobby gossips have returned to the Grisel banquet. This affair, which took place at the Elysée Montmartre last Wednesday, was to have been an apotheosis of labour. Somehow or other, it degenerated into a scuffle. The Radical deputy and poet, M. Clovis Hugues, was turned out by force, and M. Gambetta had an opportunity of making a speech, in which he dwelt upon his rôle of a pacificator. M. Gambetta's speech was harmless and apparently insignificant, and yet his adversaries try to make out that it was neither more nor less than an appeal to the country against the present Chamber. After all, it is simply a matter of caprice. Now the country rages against M. Gambetta on account of a speech of the same character and of the same significance as the speeches that threw the country into ecstasies of admiration when, not long ago, Gambetta was the idol of the hour.

In the Chamber yesterday an important and stormy discussion took place on M. Jules Roche's bill for the secularisation of the property of religious congregations, seminaries, &c., and for the separation of Church and State. Finally, the bill was taken into consideration by 289 votes against 139, and referred to the Commission charged with the study of the proposition relative to the grave question of the separation of Church and State.

The Tribunal of Commerce gave judgment in the affair of the famous Union Générale on Monday. The point at issue was this: last November the Union Générale raised its capital from 100 to 150 millions by the issue of 100,000 shares of 500f. reserved to holders of original shares at the rate of one new share for two old shares. The Tribunal has pronounced this issue of scrip to be null and void, owing to numerous irregularities specified at length in the judgment. The consequence of this decision is that people who speculated with this scrip speculated on nothing, and therefore owe nothing, and that the intermediaries or *commissaires* are indemnified. This decision has caused great joy on the Bourse.

MM. Octave Feuillet and Ivan Tourgueneff, the celebrated novelists, are both dangerously ill at the present moment.

Classical scholars will be glad to learn that the publisher, Calmann Lévy, has just issued the second volume of the late Paul de Saint-Victor's work, "Les Deux Masques." This volume contains erudite and brilliant studies of Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes. The third and concluding volume of the work, devoted to Shakespeare and the French stage up to Beaumarchais, will appear shortly. T. C.

Sir A. Galt has resigned the post of Agent-General in England for Canada for private reasons, but his resignation has not yet been accepted by the Dominion Government.

A lawn tennis tournament will be held on June 20 and following days at the Agricultural Hall, London, under distinguished patronage, the profits of which will be devoted to the funds of the Scarlet Fever Convalescent Home and of the London Fever Hospital. Particulars can be obtained from the hon. sec., Captain Lee Warner, Ashfield, Bedford.

The report of the National Provincial Bank of England for 1881 states that, including £37,651 brought forward, the net profits for the year amounted to £441,539. Out of this sum a dividend of 8 per cent and a bonus of 5 per cent have been already distributed, and it is now proposed to pay a further bonus of 7 per cent, making a total distribution for the year of 20 per cent. The balance carried forward is £39,351, and the reserve fund stands at £1,278,750.

THE NEW IRISH GOVERNMENT.

The new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Spencer, has held that high office before, from 1868 to 1874, under Mr. Gladstone's first Administration. The Right Hon. Sir John Poyntz Spencer, K.G., Earl Spencer, Viscount Althorp and Spencer, Baron Spencer of Althorp, was born in October, 1835, only son of the fourth Earl, and nephew to the distinguished nobleman better known as Lord Althorp, who was, from 1830 to 1834, one of the most valued colleagues of Earl Grey and Lord John Russell in the Reform Bill Ministry. The present Earl Spencer was educated at Harrow School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1857. He was elected, in April of that year, M.P. for South Northamptonshire, but upon his father's decease, at the end of the year, became a member of the House of Lords. He was Groom of the Stole to the late Prince Consort, and subsequently to the Prince of Wales. His Lordship is much esteemed, not only as a statesman of high character, of liberal principles, and of proved administrative ability, but as a country gentleman who has effectively discharged all the duties of social life, and has taken his part in local public business; he is Lord Lieutenant of Northamptonshire, and was formerly Chairman of Quarter Sessions; an officer of Rifle Volunteers, sometime President of the National Rifle Association, and Master of the Pychley Hunt. The peerage dates from 1761, as Baron and Viscount, the Earldom from 1765, but several of the family had before won distinction in the public service.

Countess Spencer, whose Portrait accompanies that of her husband, is the Right Hon. Charlotte Frances Frederica, fourth daughter of Mr. Frederick C. W. Seymour, and great-grandchild of the fourth Marquis of Hertford. Her Ladyship was born in 1835, and was married to Earl Spencer in 1858, but has no children. Lady Spencer arrived in Dublin on Thursday week; her husband had arrived on the Saturday before.

The new Chief Secretary for Ireland, succeeding the lamented Lord Frederick Cavendish, is Mr. George Otto Trevelyan, M.P. for the Border Burghs (Hawick, Galashiels, and Selkirk). He is the son of Sir Charles Trevelyan, Bart., formerly of the Indian Civil Service, Governor of Madras, and Financial Member of the Indian Government Council at Calcutta. Lady Trevelyan, the mother of Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, was sister to the late Lord Macaulay, being daughter of Mr. Zachary Macaulay, an eminent associate of Clarkson and Wilberforce in the abolition of the slave trade. Mr. G. O. Trevelyan was born on July 20, 1838, at Rothly Temple, Leicestershire, and was educated at Harrow School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was second in the first class in classics. He was elected member for Tynemouth in the Liberal interest in 1865, and for the Border Burghs in 1868. He was a strenuous advocate of the abolition of purchase in the Army, and the equalisation of the suffrage. Mr. Trevelyan was appointed Civil Lord of the Admiralty in Mr. Gladstone's Government in December, 1868, but resigned office in July, 1870, because of a difference of opinion with the Cabinet in connection with the Education Bill. He was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty in November, 1880, and has till now held that post. He is the author of "The Competition Wallah," "Cawnpore," "The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay," "The Early Life of Charles Fox," and other works of considerable literary merit. Mr. Trevelyan married, in 1869, Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr. R. N. Philips, of Manchester.

The new Under-Secretary of the Irish Government, in place of the late Mr. T. H. Burke, is Mr. Robert George Cruikshank Hamilton. He is the son of the late Rev. Z. Macaulay Hamilton, D.D., parish minister of Bressay, one of the Shetland Islands, and a relative of the late Lord Macaulay. Mr. R. G. C. Hamilton was born in 1836, graduated M.A. at the University of Aberdeen in 1855, and the same year entered the Civil Service as a temporary clerk in the War Office. He served in the Crimea, in the Commissariat Department, a few months later. After being employed, on his return from the Crimea, in the Office of Works, Mr. Hamilton was transferred to the Education Department, in which he remained eight or ten years, often engaged in important special services. He passed afterwards to the Board of Trade, to which he was appointed Accountant, and subsequently Assistant-Secretary. Mr. W. H. Smith, the First Lord of the Admiralty, in 1878, made him Accountant-General of the Navy. Mr. Hamilton is a member of the Royal Commission on Colonial Defences, and of the Patriotic Fund. He was also Secretary of the Civil Service Inquiry Commission, presided over by Dr. Lyon Playfair. Mr. Hamilton's powers of organisation and administration have been recognised by both political parties, and there are probably few instances in which a member of the Civil Service, entering it in a subordinate capacity, has risen so rapidly. A very few days ago, he was appointed by Lord Northbrook to be Under-Secretary to the Admiralty, but had scarcely entered upon that office before he was suddenly invited to become permanent chief of the administrative offices at Dublin Castle.

Mr. Henry Jephson, who was Private Secretary to Mr. Forster as Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been appointed to the same post under Mr. Trevelyan.

The Portraits of Earl Spencer and Lady Spencer are from photographs by Chancellor, of Dublin; that of Mr. Trevelyan from one by Mr. John Y. Hunter, of Hawick and Jedburgh; and that of Mr. Hamilton from one by Lombardi and Co., Pall-mall East.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron last Saturday the Prince of Wales was unanimously elected Commodore, the Marquis of Londonderry continuing as Vice-Commodore. The King of Sweden was elected an honorary member of the squadron.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada show a large decrease in live stock, and but a slight increase in fresh meat, in comparison with the preceding week: total, 759 cattle, 490 sheep, 4261 quarters of beef, and 942 carcasses of mutton.

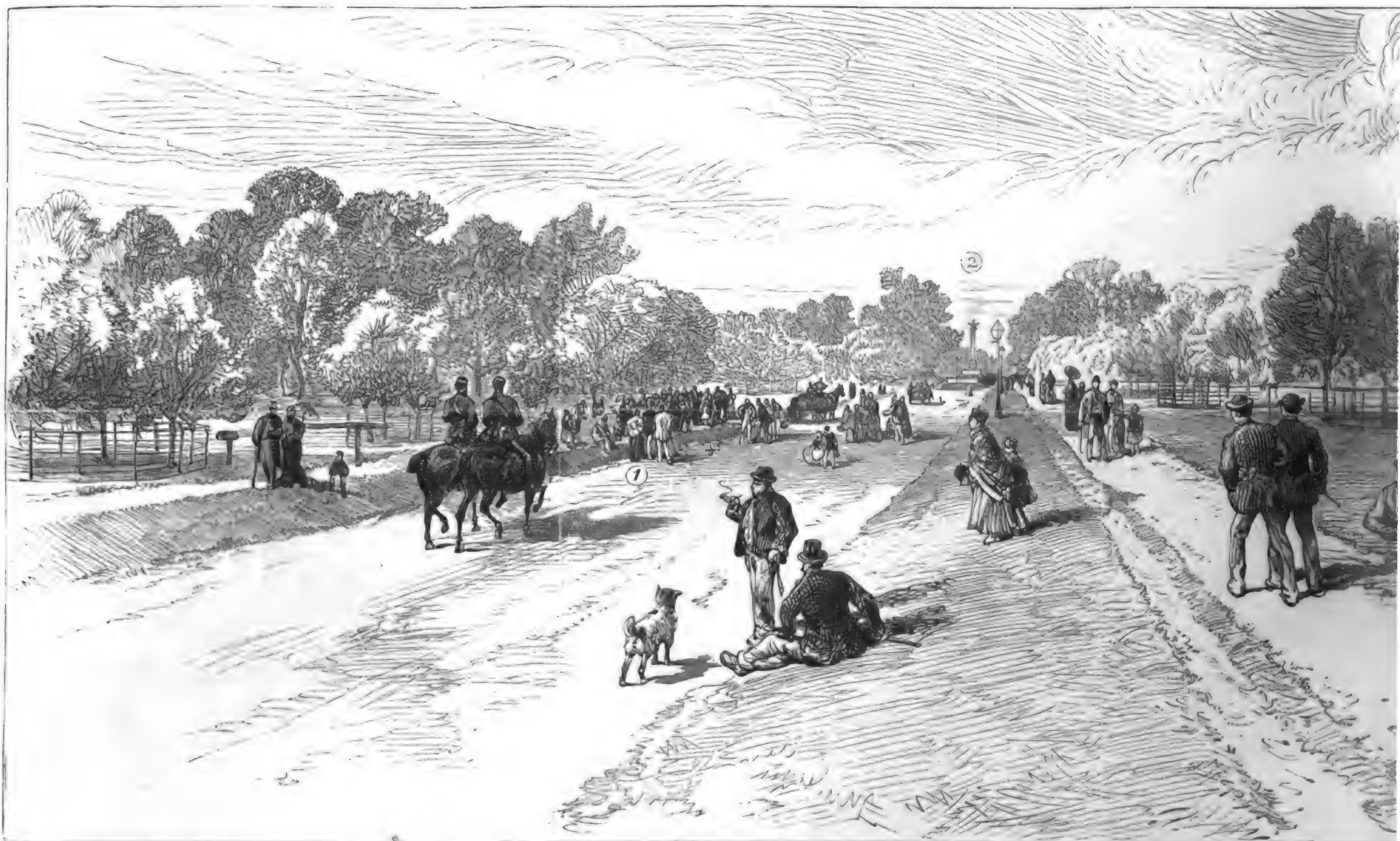
The newly-appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury, upon the vacancy of that post, caused by the removal of the late Lord Frederick Cavendish to the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, is Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, M.P., who has been Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and was previously Under-Secretary for the Home Department. He is succeeded in the Under-Secretaryship of the Colonies by Mr. Evelyn Ashley, M.P., who till now has held the post of Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. John Holms, M.P., has been appointed Secretary to the Board of Trade, in the room of Mr. Evelyn Ashley. It is understood that Mr. Herbert Gladstone will take the post of Junior Lord of the Treasury, vacated by the member for Hackney. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., Financial Secretary to the War Department, will succeed Mr. G. O. Trevelyan as Secretary to the Admiralty. He is succeeded as Financial Secretary to the War Office by Sir Arthur Hayter, Bart., M.P., at present one of the Lords of the Treasury.



MR. G. O. TREVELYAN, M.P., CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.



THE RIGHT HON. EARL SPENCER, K.G., LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.



1. Spot where the bodies were found.

2. Phoenix Monument.

THE SPOT WHERE THE MURDERS TOOK PLACE IN PHOENIX PARK,



COUNTESS SPENCER.



MR. R. G. C. HAMILTON, UNDER-SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.



3. The Viceregal Lodge.

DUBLIN: VIEW LOOKING TOWARDS THE PHOENIX MONUMENT.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Parliament has—for a moment—been permitted to withdraw its attention from Ireland to Egypt. Our political parrots who are wont to catch at a phrase—the Pumblechooks who delight to roll a salient sentence over their tongues in preference to taking the pains of mastering the substance of a speech—had in both Houses sprung to their feet, and, with swelling mien, demanded Ministerial explanations of an expression used by M. De Freycinet in his late speech on Egypt. The expression of the French Minister was construed into a claim for a “preponderating influence” of France in the disturbed realm of the Khedive. Mark what a simple explanation on the part of Earl Granville and Sir Charles Dilke on Monday smoothed these ruffled plumes!

The Foreign Secretary and his colleague—two diplomatists it would not be easy to match for coolness in either House—were on Monday enabled to show that England and France have throughout the Egyptian crisis been acting in perfect unity and loyalty. Whilst the two Powers have recognised the title of the Sultan to the suzerainty of Egypt, the *status quo* in which Turkey aims to preserve, the other Powers of Europe have always admitted a preponderating interest of England and France in Egypt, and have in the present juncture sanctioned the steps taken by the allied nations. Of course, the French Ambassador was prompt to supply Earl Granville with a courteous assurance that M. de Freycinet never meant to claim any “preponderating” influence for France in Egypt, as the context of his speech would prove. His Lordship added that France and England had each ordered three men-of-war to rendezvous at Suda Bay, in order to proceed to Alexandria, whither orders had preceded them. And not only orders! Happily for the peace of Egypt, Tewfik Pasha and his Ministers had been in a manner reconciled. Recourse to foreign aid for the maintenance of order became unnecessary for the time being.

The Marquis of Salisbury—whose clear, incisive sentences fall with welcome sharpness on the ear—tersely expressed his satisfaction at Earl Granville's statement; but forcibly added that the best way to avoid the painful necessity of drawing the sword in the affairs of Egypt would be to let it be quite clear “the sword is there;” and, in case of need, pointed to “the sword of Turkey” as the one to use.

The Archbishop of Canterbury on Tuesday secured the second reading of a bill which will, it is to be hoped, soon cause the prison bolts and bars of the Rev. Mr. Green to fly asunder. The object of this Imprisonment for Contumacy Bill is to empower the Archbishop of the Province to petition a Court to liberate from prison a contumacious clergyman.

From the Rev. Mr. Green to the “Salvation Army” is a leap indeed! Yet it was taken by the House of Lords on Tuesday, after the parenthesis filled with a certain degree of dry humour by the Earl of Rosebery, apropos of the need of sanctioning the Municipal Corporations Bill, which proposes to stimulate some sleepy hollows into new life. That most bland and amiable of peers, Earl Fortescue, smilingly held his benignant shield in front of that most noisy of Churches militant, the “Salvation Army;” and the Archbishop of Canterbury himself lifted his voice in favour of tolerance for General Booth's legions. Lord Coleridge, too, was to be found joining Earl Fortescue in deprecating the harshness of a sentence passed in Southampton against a private in the “Army” for an alleged assault during a “Salvation” procession.

Earl Granville at the close of Tuesday's interesting sitting had the satisfaction of stating that her Majesty had granted a pension of £400 a year to Miss Burke, the sister of the late Under-Secretary for Ireland.

The bill of the Government for the Repression of Crime in Ireland rather surprised the House by its stringency. Conspicuously in mourning, and the majority just returned to the nine o'clock sitting from the quiet churchyard at Edensor, in which the remains of Lord Frederick Cavendish had been laid amid tokens of almost unparalleled respect, hon. members were, as a body, attuned to the occasion. Lord Selborne was among the most attentive in the thronged Peers' Gallery to the statement which Sir William Harcourt made, in the absence of Mr. Gladstone. The unqualified and, truth to tell, rather turgid indictment of the secret societies of assassins in Ireland was swiftly followed by a lucid exposition of the Ministerial measure of safety. In the first place, there would be a Special Tribunal, in which such crimes as treason, murder, and attempted murder would be tried by three Judges instead of a Jury, the verdict of the Judges to be unanimous to secure a sentence—subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court, which might diminish the sentence. Then, for the prevention of crime, in certain districts to be proclaimed, the Police would have the power of search, the power of arresting prowling strangers, the power of expelling suspected foreigners “from the realm;” and the inclusion of membership of a secret society and intimidation as offences within the Act. The additional Police requisite would be maintained at the cost of the locality, which would further be called upon to disburse for outrages committed within its limits. The Repression Act is to last three years, but the Home Secretary had every confidence that under the scrupulously just and considerate administration of Earl Spencer the measure, whilst affording prompt protection to the peace-abiding in Ireland, would only deal hardly with the guilty.

Favourably received by Sir Stafford Northcote on behalf of the Opposition, the Repression of Crime Bill met with instant and almost fierce denunciation from the extreme section of Irish Home Rulers. But there was an interlude. That prominent member of the Turveydrop school of deportment, Mr. Henry Chaplin, remembered a phrase formerly uttered by Mr. Bright, and taunted him with having declared, “Force is no remedy.” True, answered the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in one of the most incisively eloquent impromptu speeches that have rung through the House for some time (would we could hear more of them!), but if the hon. member had read the speech, he would have found that what was said was that, “force is not a remedy for the discontent existing in and arising from causes which are sure to produce discontent.” Mr. Forster had anticipated Mr. Bright by rising to support the statement that “Force is no remedy;” and the right hon. gentleman seized the opportunity to severely lecture Mr. Parnell and his confederates for having conducted the Land League agitation in such a way as to directly incite to crime and murder in Ireland. Neglecting to reply on the spur of the moment to the charge of the ex-Secretary, Mr. Parnell again deplored the crime in the Phoenix Park, but earnestly inveighed against the new measure which proposed to place the lives of the people of Ireland at the mercy of partisan Judges, and predicted failure for this last attempt to discover the undiscoverable—“the task of governing one nation by another.” In the same strain of spoke Mr. Dillon and other Home Rule members, including their English ally, Mr. Joseph Cowen, the violent language of Mr. Healy calling forth a timely rebuke from Mr. Goschen; and it was not till a late hour that Sir William Harcourt saw this urgent measure read the first time.

Ireland was uppermost in the Commons on Monday. The

Opposition guerrillas, not slow to hurl any weapon which may in their opinion be hard enough to damage the head of the Government, sought to make use of what has been termed “the Kilmainham compact” to the discredit of Mr. Gladstone. Without dwelling upon the miserably personal attacks delivered on Monday and Tuesday, when precious hours were wasted by the Opposition and Government in protracted animadversion and defence, it may be said the upshot of the straggling, vituperative discussion was that it was made clear that Captain O'Shea used his good offices to make known to the Prime Minister and the late Chief Secretary Mr. Parnell's views as to the conciliatory attitude the Land League leaders would be likely to adopt were the arrears question to be settled, and the tenure and purchase clauses of the Land Act to be settled; but that Mr. Gladstone and all his colleagues, save Mr. Forster, resolved to release Mr. Parnell quite independently of the olive-branch offered by him, welcome though his co-operation in promoting the peace of Ireland would be. It is true, the memorandum Mr. Forster read of a conversation with Captain O'Shea implied “that the conspiracy which has been used to get up boycotting and outrages will now be used to put them down.” But the hon. and gallant member denied the accuracy of this rendering of what passed between him and Mr. Forster. And, perhaps, it will be best to waste no more words upon the negotiations which gave rise to so much acrimonious speech on Monday and Tuesday.

The Arrears of Rent Bill for Ireland, which Mr. Gladstone sandwiched between the personal discussions on Monday, is certainly simple and sweeping. Remarking first on the fact that the Land Commission, having been enlarged, would be adequate to deal with this new class of applicants, the Prime Minister soon showed that the Government had in part adopted the plan of Mr. Parnell's bill, introduced a Wednesday or two ago by Mr. Redmond. Application of the bill is to be limited to holdings not over £30, Griffith's valuation, but at the initiation of either the landlord or tenant. What would follow may be best explained in Mr. Gladstone's own words:—“When the tenant shall have paid or made an arrangement with the landlord for the rent for the year from November, 1880, to November, 1881; when the State shall have made its contribution, which shall not exceed one year's rent or one-half of the total arrears; then the whole of the rest of the arrears shall be cancelled and released.” The source from which the Government would derive the public contributions to pay for the said arrears would be “the surplus of the Church temporalities, and, so far as they may prove insufficient for the purpose, from the Consolidated Fund.” As to the sum total which would be possibly required, the Premier did not think it would exceed two millions, of which one million and a half would be covered by the residue of the Irish Church surplus. But Sir Stafford Northcote pertinently asked, “What are you going to do with regard to the persons who have paid, not only at a sacrifice to themselves, but under circumstances of considerable danger?” Well, it remains to be seen whether the plan of Mr. W. H. Smith, on the farther proposal of the Government, is the more acceptable to the House on this score.

The disposition to give a more earnest consideration to practical suggestions for the removal of Irish grievances was again evident in the House on Wednesday. Albeit the second reading of the Irish Poor Removal Bill to prevent the return of worn-out Irish people to Ireland was negatived by 172 to 91 votes, its purpose met with much sympathy; and Mr. Dodson promised to introduce a measure to deal with the question of settlement generally. The Allotments Bill and the Supreme Court of Judicature Amendment Bill were read the second time.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The King returned from the north of Italy on Sunday morning. An official denial is given to the statement that the object of his journey to Monza was to make preparations there for the reception of the Emperor of Austria.

The Senate held a sitting on Sunday in order to conclude the debate on the treaty of commerce with France. Signor Rossi's motion in favour of a general revision of the Customs Tariff was agreed to, and the Treaty itself was approved by 90 votes against 15.

SPAIN.

The Senate has adopted the Bill for the Conversion of the Debt by 88 votes to 24.

The failure of the crops in Andalusia has led the Government to consider the propriety of allowing breadstuffs to enter the ports free or at a reduced tariff.

PORTUGAL.

A supplement to the *Official Gazette* issued last Saturday contains a Royal Decree ratifying the Commercial Treaty with France, and the Additional Commercial Convention.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath Count Schönerer presented on the 11th inst. a petition against the settlement of the Russian Jews in Austria. On the 12th inst. the House read the Customs Tariff Bill, and the bill for the grant for the restoration of order in the disturbed provinces for the third time, and agreed to the Austro-Servian Navigation Convention. The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet also passed the Customs Tariff Bill.

The Ring Theatre trial terminated last Saturday in Vienna, and judgment was given on Tuesday. Herr Jauner, manager of the theatre, the workman Nitsche, and Inspector Geringer were pronounced guilty of contributing to the catastrophe by their negligence. The manager was sentenced to four months' simple arrest, Inspector Geringer to strict imprisonment for the same period, and Nitsche to eight months' imprisonment. In the two last cases an additional punishment is inflicted of one fasting-day a month. The other defendants were acquitted.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William began his partial inspection of the Guards last week. His Majesty showed astonishing vigour considering his great age, and was warmly cheered.

The Empress, who is at present on a visit to her daughter at Baden-Baden, sent one of her ladies-in-waiting recently to Ems to greet the Empress Eugénie and present her with a handsome bouquet of violets.

Princess William of Prussia continues to make satisfactory progress towards convalescence. The infant Prince is described as a fine, healthy baby, with the blue Hohenzollern eyes. The Crown Princess has been most assiduous in her attentions to her daughter-in-law, who has two English nurses specially recommended by Queen Victoria.

The Four Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the victory of the Brandenburg troops over the Hussites was celebrated on Monday at the little town of Bernau in tolerably fine weather. The Crown Prince, the Crown Princess, and Princess Victoria arrived by special train at half-past ten, and were received by the Mayor and Corporation of the little

town amidst vociferous cheering from an enormous crowd of spectators, who had flocked thither from every quarter of the compass.

Prince Bismarck is stated to be suffering so severely from neuralgic pains that he is unable to walk, or even to stand.

The German Parliament, on the 10th inst., finally passed the Bill for the Consular Treaty with Brazil. The House subsequently proceeded to the discussion of the Tobacco Monopoly Bill; and on the 13th inst. resolved, by 162 votes to 121, to refer the bill to a committee of twenty-eight.

Yesterday week the Hygienic Exhibition Building in Berlin was entirely destroyed by fire. The Exhibition was to have opened on Tuesday. Many of the exhibits were burnt.

DENMARK.

The Landething and Folkething have adopted the compromise on the Budget question, which had already been agreed upon by the joint committee of both Houses. The Ministry had previously declared that they would not stand in the way of the proposed arrangement, and announced their intention of submitting the Budget in its new shape to the final sanction of the King.

SWEDEN.

Queen Sophia, having completed her treatment for heart disease at Amsterdam, has returned to Stockholm. Her Majesty appears to be perfectly restored to health.

RUSSIA.

The Imperial family on Saturday last transferred its residence from Gatschina to Peterhof.

The appointment of Count Tolstoi as President of the Academy of Sciences has been gazetted.

The Russian newspapers announce that the Holy Synod is contemplating the necessity of reducing the number of religious holidays observed by the Greek Church. The number of saints' days upon which workmen have a holiday in the course of the year is 160; so that, instead of doing about 300 days' work in a year, as in other countries, in Russia they hardly do more than 200 days.

The death of General Kaufmann, Governor of Turkestan, is announced.

The Council of Ministers have approved the plans for constructing a railway from Ekaterinaburg to Tiumen, in Siberia.

TURKEY.

The Convention between Turkey and Russia, in respect to the payment of the war indemnity demanded by the latter Power, has at length been signed.

It is stated from Constantinople that the new French Ambassador there has had a very cordial interview with the Sultan, the latter going so far as to shake hands with the Marquis de Nouilles—a proceeding very unusual with his Majesty.

According to a Constantinople telegram, the Porte has sent a circular to its representatives abroad protesting against the dispatch of foreign war-vessels to Alexandria on the ground that such action is not justified, and that if necessary it should devolve on the Sultan as Sovereign of Egypt. The Porte is also said to have sent a telegram to the Egyptian Ministry declaring that the convocation of the Chamber of Notables without the Khedive's sanction is contrary to the Constitution. Any act contrary to the orders of the Khedive, in accordance with the wishes of the Imperial Sovereign, will entail heavy responsibility upon the authors.

EGYPT.

According to despatches from Cairo the crisis is considered over for the present. At any rate, matters are in abeyance. The Khedive has resumed relations with his Ministers; but it is thought that the reconciliation is only of a temporary character. The Ministry have made submission to the Khedive, who treated them coldly, and said he would work with them to save the country. It is said that Arabi Pasha has called out the reserves (but they do not come) in consequence of the coming of the English and French squadrons, which have met at Suda Bay. It is believed that notice has been sent to the Porte that there is no intention to land troops, and if such a step became necessary the Porte would be asked to send them. Arabi Pasha is said to have become very unpopular among the Arabs. Great excitement continues to prevail in Cairo, and there is a general exodus of ladies and their families to Alexandria.

AMERICA.

A Select Committee of the Senate has reported in favour of granting the franchise to women.

The House of Representatives, by 172 votes to 7, has passed a bill creating a Department of Agriculture, and making the Secretary of Agriculture a Cabinet Minister. The House, by 132 to 66, has also passed the bill for distributing the balance of the Geneva award. It provides payment—first, for damages resulting from the attacks of Confederate cruisers, including those occurring within four leagues of the shore; and, secondly, of the claims for premiums for war risks, whether paid to corporations, agents, or individuals.

The Supreme Court of Columbia has overruled the exceptions taken by Guiteau to the sentence passed upon him, and his execution will take place on June 30.

There has been a meeting of Irish-Americans at New York to denounce the Phoenix Park assassinations. The police were present in force, as disturbance was feared from the O'Donovan Rossa faction. Mr. Parnell's mother said she would not mind being assassinated if the cause of Ireland were thereby benefited. An amendment to the principal resolution was carried, amid disorder, condemning the Dublin murders, but declaring it a source of greater regret “that England continued murdering Irishmen.”

Maculister, a town in Indian territory, in North America, has been destroyed by a cyclone. Seven persons were killed, four fatally and eleven dangerously wounded, while thirty-nine others received slight injuries. Fifty-eight houses were totally destroyed, and twenty more were badly wrecked.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Transvaal Volksraad is in session. The President's Address alludes to the recent disturbances on the western border as caused by friendly tribes being placed beyond the protection of the Transvaal Government by the new boundary. Great efforts are being made to open the route to Delagoa Bay.

Zululand is quiet. Sir Henry Bulwer's action has had for the moment the effect of checking the intrigue.

Four valuable paintings have been cut out of their frames and stolen from the King's Palace in Brussels.

The Rev. Edward Sullivan, D.D., of St. George's, Montreal, has been unanimously elected Bishop of Algoma, in succession to the late Dr. Fauquier.

Fifty lives have been lost by a Turkish transport running aground at the entrance of the Bosphorus. Two hundred soldiers were on board at the time of the accident.

A large Lacustrine canoe, in excellent condition, has been found near Bex, Switzerland, 4000 feet above the sea level, and nearly 3000 feet above the Valley of the Rhone. No Lacustrine relics have before been met with in Switzerland at such an elevation.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty's short stay in town last week was a busy one. The second Drawing-room was less fully attended, owing to the recent fatalities in Dublin, only 170 presentations being made. It having been the day of Lord Frederick Cavendish's funeral the bands were silent, saving the playing of a few bars of the National Anthem upon the arrival of the Royal personages at Buckingham Palace.

A deputation, headed by the Prince of Wales, from the United Grand Lodge of Ancient and Accepted Masons of England, presented an address of congratulation on her Majesty's merciful preservation on March 2. The Duke of Connaught was present, but the Duke of Albany was unavoidably absent. The Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice were with her Majesty during the ceremony, which took place in the picture gallery.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, paid a visit to the Royal Academy at Burlington House yesterday week, being received by the President, Sir Frederick Leighton.

Audiences were given by her Majesty to Countess Spencer on her departure for Dublin, and to the Premier. The Duchess of Argyll was presented to the Queen by Princess Louise of Lorne at Kensington Palace. All the Royal personages in town dined with her Majesty; and Prince Alfred and the Princesses of Edinburgh came to see the Queen. Her Majesty paid visits to the members of her family before returning to Windsor. Princess Beatrice went with Princess Christian to Her Majesty's Theatre, and with Princess Victoria of Hesse to the Court Theatre.

Last Saturday the Queen conferred the Victoria Cross on Lieutenant Alan Richard Hill, of the 2nd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment; on Lance-Corporal James Murray, late of the 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers; and of Private Edmond Fowler, of the 2nd Battalion of the Cameronians, and decorated five non-commissioned officers and men with the distinguished-conduct medal for bravery in the late Zulu war, Princess Beatrice being present. The Duke and Duchess of Albany arrived from Claremont.

The Dean of Peterborough performed Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the Castle, the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke and Duchess of Albany attending. Princess Christian visited her Majesty, and Princess Louise of Lorne arrived from town. Prince and Princess Christian dined with her Majesty on Monday.

Princess Louise of Lorne returned to Kensington Palace on Tuesday. The Duke of Albany also came to town. The Queen reviewed the troops at Aldershot, the total on parade being 9500 men, 1800 horses, and fifty-two guns. The band of the Duke of Connaught's brigade only played the National Anthem; his Royal Highness commanding the 3rd Infantry Brigade. The troops were in new uniforms. At the close of the movements her Majesty, who was accompanied by Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge, drove to the Duke of Connaught's quarters before returning to Windsor.

A Council was held by the Queen on Wednesday. The first state ball of the season was given that morning at Buckingham Palace.

A Levée will be held at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty, on Monday; and the first state concert takes place next Wednesday at Buckingham Palace.

Colonel Lord Edward Pelham Clinton represented her Majesty at the funeral of Lord Frederick Cavendish at Chatsworth. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge were severally represented on the occasion. Miss Burke has received a touching letter of condolence from the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

An inspection of the 1st Life Guards, under the command of Colonel Keith Fraser, at the Hyde Park Barracks, was made yesterday week by the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess of Wales, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Princess Victoria, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and Prince Frederick William of Hesse; their Royal Highnesses afterwards luncheon with the officers of the regiment. The Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria left Marlborough House last Saturday on their return to the Continent. The Prince and Princess accompanied their Royal Highnesses to the Charing-cross Station, and there took leave. Princess Christian luncheon with their Royal Highnesses. The Prince attended a meeting of the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Willis's Rooms, the Duke of Edinburgh being present. His Royal Highness accompanied the Princess to an afternoon concert at the Floral Hall, in aid of the Royal College of Music, at which the Duke of Edinburgh accompanied Madame Albani and Madame Christine Nilsson with the violin. The Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Alfred and Princess Louise of Lorne were present. The Prince and Princess, with their daughters and the Crown Prince of Denmark, attended Divine service on Sunday. Prince Frederick William of Hesse luncheon with their Royal Highnesses on Monday, and in the evening the Prince and Princess and the Crown Prince of Denmark were present at a ball given by the Marquis and Marchesa de Santurce at their residence in Kensington Palace Gardens. His Royal Highness presided at a meeting of the committee of the Stanley Memorial Fund at the Deanery, Westminster, on Tuesday; and, with the Princess and the Crown Prince of Denmark, dined with Lady Molesworth at her residence in Eaton-place. The Prince was to visit High Wycombe on Thursday for the purpose of inspecting on Friday the third battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry (Royal Bucks Militia).

Coworth Park, Sunningdale, the residence of Mr. William Arbuthnot, has been let to the Prince for the Ascot week.

Her Majesty's ship *Bacchante*, with Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales on board, arrived at the Piræus on the 11th inst. The King of the Hellenes met their Royal Highnesses, and accompanied Prince Albert Victor to the Palace, Prince George, who was indisposed, remaining on board. The King and Queen of Greece, with Prince Albert Victor, visited Prince George the next morning, when he was better.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were at the second symphony concert at St. James's Hall. They were also at the Royal Italian Opera on Tuesday evening. The Duchess has appointed four p.m. next Saturday for the annual distribution of prizes to the choir and day-schools of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, in the theatre of the University of London, Burlington House. The Duke was to open the Eddystone Lighthouse on Thursday. His Royal Highness has consented to play the violin obligato to Gounod's "Ave Maria," to be sung by Madame Marie Roze at the concert to be given at the Albert Hall to-day (Saturday) in aid of the West-End Hospital for Nervous Diseases.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined last Saturday with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Countess Karolyi at the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square. The Grand Duke has also dined with Lieut.-Colonel Sir Gustavus Hume at the mess of the Royal Body Guard, St. James's Palace. Their Royal Highnesses went to the Haymarket Theatre on Tuesday evening.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

The first meet of the Four-in-Hand Club took place at the Magazine, Hyde Park, on Wednesday.

Chatsworth House and grounds will be reopened to the public on Monday, June 5.

About 6000 emigrants passed through Hull on Sunday and Monday, en route for America.

A protest has been lodged with the Town Clerk against the return of Mr. Polydore de Keyser, who was recently elected as Alderman of Farringdon Ward.

The War Office has ordered 140,000 sets of the intrenching tools invented by Major Wallace, 60th Rifles, and has appointed the inventor to superintend the manufacture.

A box containing appliances for cleaning jewellery, supplemented by practical instruction, issued by Messrs. Williams and Son, of 108, Hatton-garden, supplies a long felt want.

Mr. G. O. Trevelyan was on Wednesday nominated at Hawick as member for the Border Burghs, and, no other candidate being proposed, was declared duly elected.

In the absence of the Lord Mayor, Mr. P. de Keyser (Alderman elect) presided yesterday week at the Guildhall Tavern on the occasion of the forty-fifth anniversary dinner of the London Coffee and Eating House Keepers' Association.

In London last week 2569 births and 1433 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 52, and the deaths 112, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

The centenary festival of the Public Dispensary, 59, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, was held on Wednesday at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street; the Right Hon. William Henry Smith, M.P., in the chair.

Dr. Meymott Tidy, Professor of Chemistry and of Forensic Medicine at the London Hospital, has been appointed Scientific Analyst to the Home Office, in cases of poisoning, jointly with Dr. Stevenson, of Guy's Hospital.

At the Cannon-street Terminus Hotel on Monday a number of clergymen, ministers, and philanthropic laymen met in conference, to consider the condition of the unemployed poor of the metropolis.

The *South Wales Daily News* announces that the Queen has knighted Mr. John Jones Jenkins, M.P. for Carmarthen, and ex-Mayor of Swansea, in consideration of the reception accorded to the Prince and Princess of Wales on their visit to Swansea in October last.

The annual report of the Metropolitan Board of Works for the year 1881 has been printed and circulated. In addition to the information which is usually given, the volume this year contains a review of the principal works which have been effected since the establishment of the board, in 1856.

The new line of railway extending the Great Northern Railway system to Leicester was opened for goods traffic on Monday. The line starts at the Belgrave side of Leicester, and joins the Market Harborough and Newark line at Tilton-on-the-Hill.

In the presence of a large assemblage, the members and friends of the 19th Middlesex (Blossbury) Rifles, Lieut.-Colonel Smith Richards, the commanding officer, laid last Saturday evening the foundation-stone of the new headquarters and club of the regiment in Chancery-street.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at or near Billingsgate Market and on board boats lying off that place over 333 tons of fish as unfit for human food. Of these 25 tons were wet fish and 8 tons shell fish; and of the whole quantity 21 tons came by land and 12 tons by water.

Lord Wharfedale presided at a meeting held in the Lyceum Theatre on Monday, at which it was resolved to establish a school of dramatic art. Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Kendal, Messrs. Boucicault, Neville, Toole, Sala, Austin, and Routledge, warmly supported the project, which appeals to the public for funds to carry it out.

Mr. Isaac Holden, Liberal, and Mr. Alfred Erskine Gathorne-Hardy, Conservative, were yesterday week nominated as candidates for the representation of the northern division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, in which there was a vacancy through the murder of Lord F. Cavendish. The polling was appointed to take place on Thursday.

The tenth annual prize-meeting of the Middlesex Rifle Association opened on Tuesday morning at the Government Rifle ranges at Wormwood-scrubbs, and lasted four days. The prizes offered amount to about £1000, of which £750 is in money. All the principal shots of the metropolis entered, and two days were devoted to all comers.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that in the fifth week of April there were 90,483 paupers, of whom 50,361 were indoor and 40,122 outdoor. This is a decrease of 162 as compared with the corresponding week of 1881. On the last day of the fifth week of April 784 vagrants were relieved, of whom 562 were men, 186 women, and 36 children under sixteen years of age.

The Scottish Chamber of Agriculture has prepared for the Government a report on the subject of compensation for farmers' improvements, with special reference to unexhausted manures. In this document, which is intended to back up the Land Bills issued by the Chamber a few months ago, there are embodied the views of upwards of 600 of the leading practical farmers throughout Scotland.

The Duke of St. Albans presided at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday evening at the annual festival in support of the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women. His Grace, in proposing the toast of the evening, bore testimony, from his own personal observations, to the value of the work carried on by the institution, and strongly urged its claims to support. The collection amounted to about £1300.

The new edition of that most useful directory, "Collingridge's City Directory," comprises several features well worthy of special attention. The extension of the street section alone gives it a claim to support; and the historical information which it gives respecting the City companies is full of interest. The work is carefully edited, and it is published by Messrs. Collingridge, at the City Press Office, Aldersgate-street.

At a special meeting of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday the President read the following letter from the late Lord Frederick Cavendish:—"21, Carlton House-terrace, S.W., May 5, 1882.—Dear Mr. Illingworth,—I shall be happy to subscribe £200 to the Technical School. I shall hope to be able to get to its opening next month, but that must, of course, be very doubtful.—Yours faithfully, F. CAVENDISH."

The fifth anniversary dinner in connection with the City of London Provident Dispensary, at 164, Aldersgate-street, was held on Tuesday evening at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan, R.A. The dispensary, which also embraces a Surgical Appliance Association, was established in 1877, its object being in both branches to benefit the working classes and persons of limited means. The subscriptions amounted to a substantial sum.

The Salvation Army are at present engaged in holding a dedication congress, which began last Saturday, and was continued on Monday and Tuesday, to celebrate the opening of their National Congress Hall and Training Homes at Clapton. Representatives from all parts of the kingdom and from foreign parts were in attendance.

On Monday afternoon the Lady Mayoress (Mrs. Whittaker Ellis) distributed the prizes gained by the inmates of the Princess Louise Home, situated at Woodhouse, near Wanstead, which was founded in 1835 by the National Society for the Protection of Young Girls. The Lord Mayor, who had been expected to preside, was unable to be present owing to official engagements in the City.

While Sister Agnes, of the House of Mercy, Clewer, near Windsor, was making arrangements the other day with a cottager's wife at Dedworth for the reception of a little invalid boy who had been brought from London, she was told that the child had fallen into a pond near at hand. Sister Agnes, who is an excellent swimmer, without waiting for assistance, ran to the place, and finding that the boy had disappeared plunged into the water, and, directed by the air-bubbles rising among the duckweed on the surface, fortunately succeeded in rescuing him from being drowned.

Last Saturday the important collection of modern pictures formed by the late Mr. Edward Hermon, M.P., removed from Wyfold Court, Henley-on-Thames, was sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, at their rooms. The disposal of this valuable collection excited much interest in art circles. The sale-room was crowded and the prices ruled high, £10,920 being given for two oil paintings, and the sum realised by the day's sale was over £37,000.—The valuable collection of pictures and Sèvres china and old furniture formed by Colonel Arbuthnot, who has gone abroad, has been sold by the same firm, realising a large sum. The total of the ornamental objects amounted to £10,500, and of the pictures to £14,968.

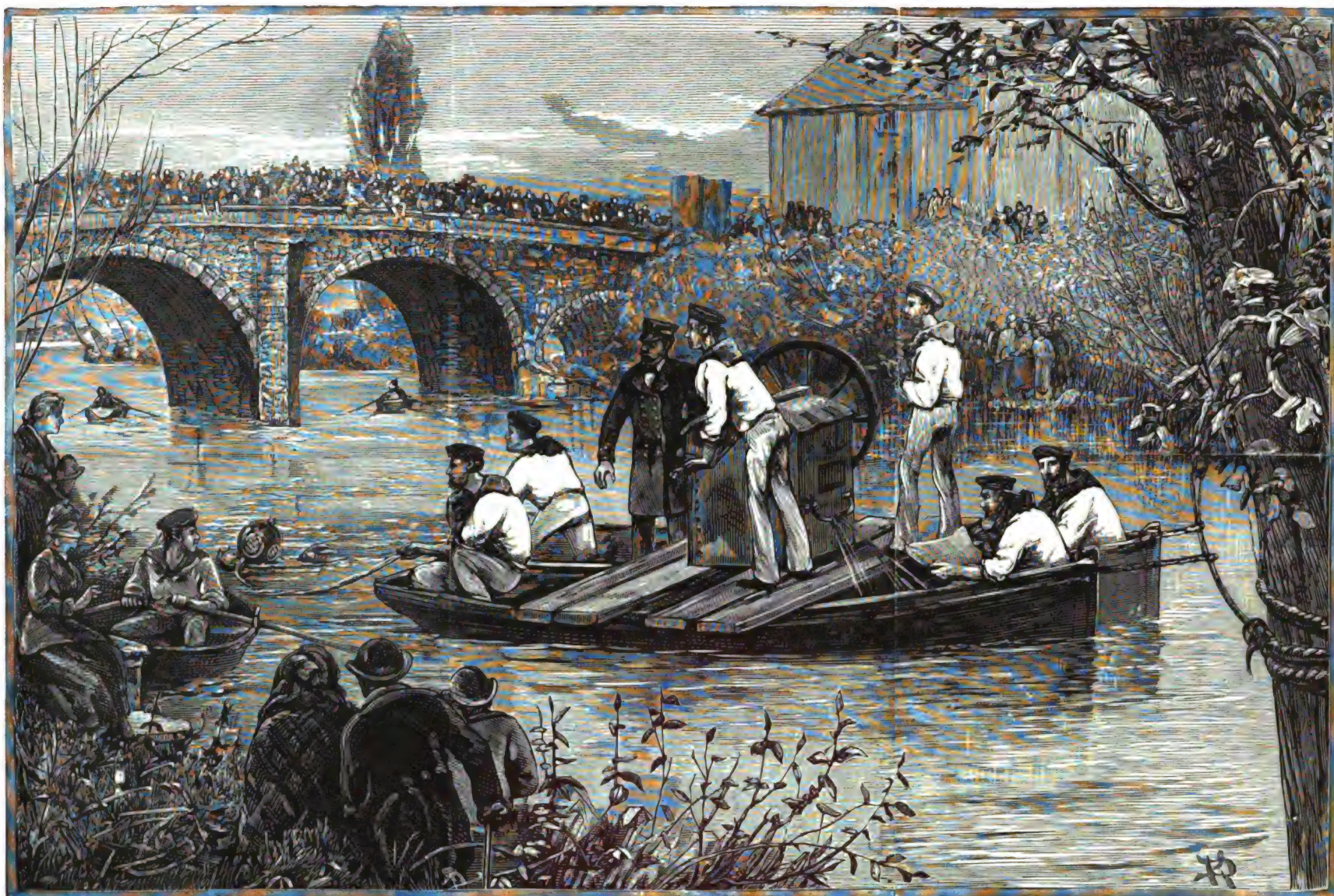
Mr. J. H. Mapleson writes to the *Times*:—"In your leading article to-day (the 14th inst.) you appear to hint that the 'figure' to be paid to Madame Patti for my forthcoming season in the United States is 'probably imaginary.' I beg to inform you that Madame Adeline Patti is engaged to me for six months, commencing in October next, to sing at least twice a week, for which she is to receive £917 a night. The sum of £9170 has already been placed to her credit at her bankers' in New York as a guarantee for the payment of the last ten nights' services. In addition to this, Madame Patti will have her private Pullman travelling-car, containing drawing and dining rooms, kitchen, and sleeping accommodation for the whole of her servants, as well as two cooks, who will accompany the expedition."

A meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers was held on Tuesday, when the Finance and Improvement Committee, relative to the services of the officers in carrying out the Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Act, recommended the following gratuities:—To the engineer, £1000; solicitor, £750; medical officer of health, £450; principal clerk, £200; first assistant clerk, £100; account clerk, £50. These grants were strongly opposed by Mr. Deputy Farar, who said that the engineer began with a salary of £500 per annum; in 1850 it was raised to £800, in 1853 to £1200, in 1863 to £1500, in 1874 to £2000. In this period he had received £12,900 in addition as gratuities, and had been permitted to act for the Thames Valley drainage, by which he had received £7900. It would be monstrous to vote the sum proposed, as the commission paid handsome salaries. After considerable debate, the report of the committee was carried by a large majority.

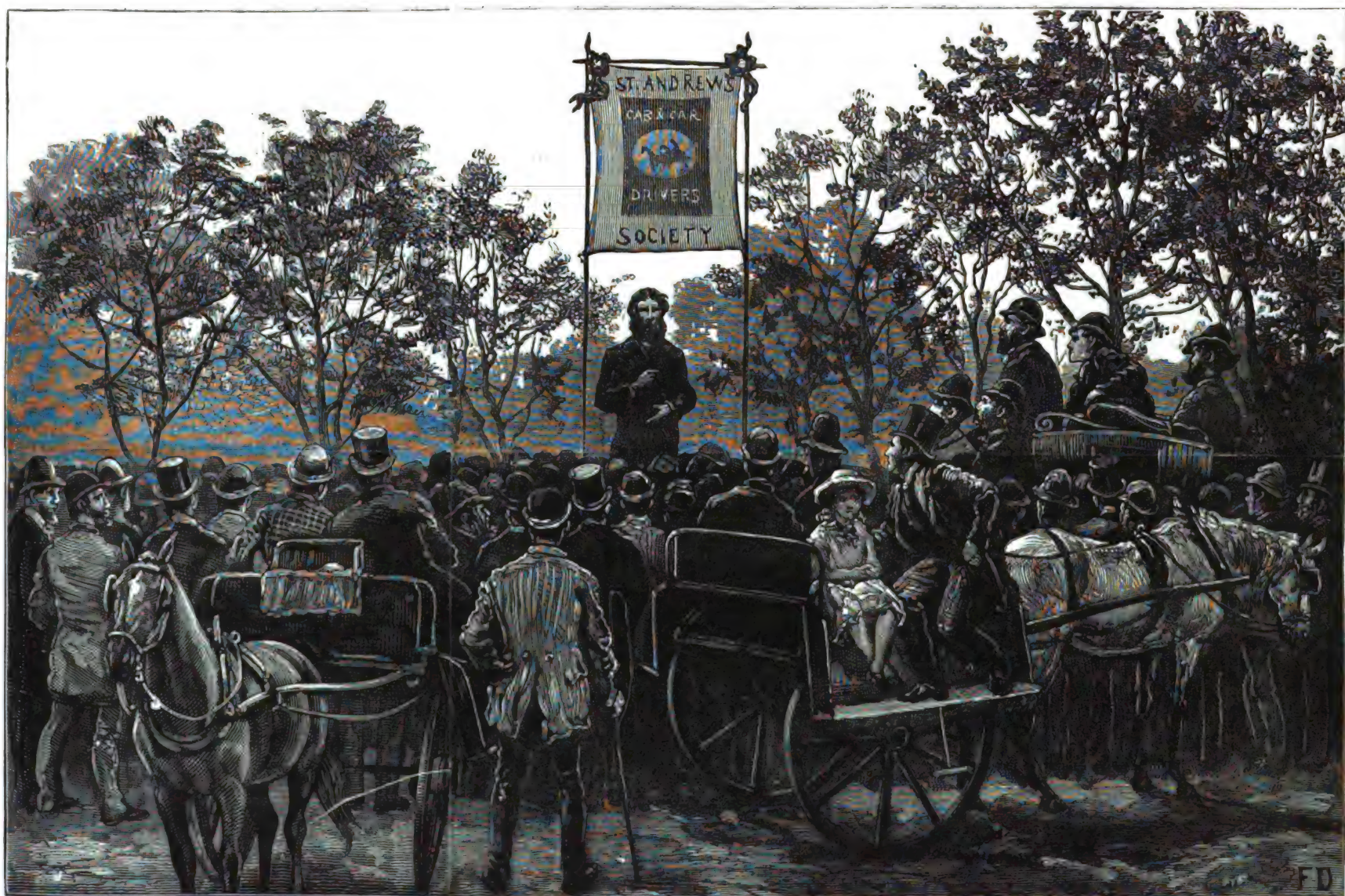
There was an evening meeting in Exeter Hall yesterday week in connection with the seventy-eighth anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. It appeared from statistics placed before the meeting that the free income of the society for the year ending March 31 last had amounted to £104,837, whilst the sum received for Scriptures sold, both at home and abroad, had been £94,842, making, with £104 received on account of the Dixburgh Fund for Indian Colportage, a total of £199,781. For the year the expenditure had been £190,737. The issues of the society for the same period had been as follows:—From the dépôt at home, 1,509,136; from dépôts abroad, 1,429,409. The total issues of the association from its commencement up to the present amounted to 93,952,993 copies of Bibles, Testaments, and portions thereof. A summary of the work of the society and its operations in various spheres was given by the Rev. Mr. Sharpe.

Yesterday week, about nine o'clock p.m., a white-lead keg, about twelve inches long by six, with a piece of rag, which had been lighted, attached to it, was found in one of the kitchen windows at the Mansion House, in the narrow court between that building and St. Stephen's, Walbrook. The keg contained blasting gunpowder, and an inscription suggesting that the Irish landlords were the chief recipients of the Defence of Property Fund raised at the Mansion House. It is not probable that if the charge had exploded it would have done much mischief to the buildings near which it was placed, but it might have killed a passer-by. The contents of the canister have been analysed and found to consist, for the most part, of common blasting powder, mixed with a substance unknown to the analyst, no trace of nitro-glycerine being perceived. The City authorities have offered £500 reward for information calculated to lead to the discovery of the persons concerned in placing the canister and fuse. Extra precautions are being taken both by the City and Metropolitan police to guard against such attempts.

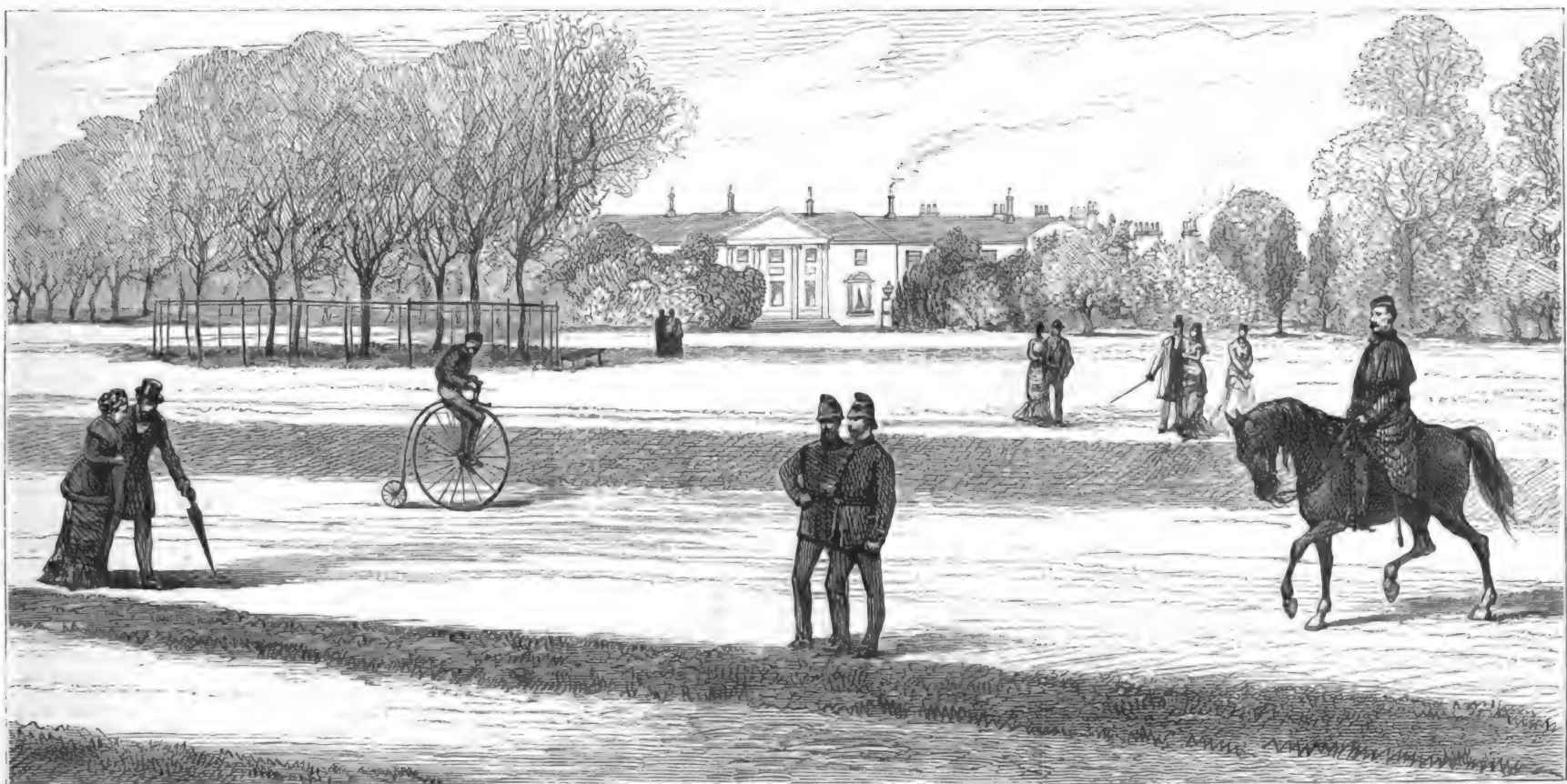
Both Houses of the Canterbury Convocation met in Dean's-yard, Westminster, on Tuesday week. The Archbishop of Canterbury presented to the Lower House a copy of the bill which it is proposed to bring into Parliament to allow of dealing with such a case as that of the Rev. S. F. Green, of Miles Platting. The bill was afterwards adopted by the Lower House with a request to the Bishops to introduce it into Parliament. In the Upper House the opium trade formed the principal subject of debate. In the Lower House the Rev. Canon Wilkinson moved a *graves* relating to the atrocious murders in Ireland, and requesting the Upper House to consider the propriety of endeavouring to set apart a day for national intercession, or of appointing a day for humble supplication. The motion was seconded by Canon Hind Howell, and agreed to. On Thursday the Upper House arranged to discuss the question of advising the clergy in regard to their duty towards the Salvation Army, pursuant to an extensively-signed *graves*, brought up from the Lower House. In the Lower House Canon Jeffreys presented a *graves* complaining of the interference of the new educational code with school managers, with respect to the limitation of the employment of pupil teachers to twenty-five hours weekly. In the Upper House, yesterday week, a Committee of Bishops was appointed to ascertain the tenets and practices of the Salvation Army, with a view of considering how far it is possible to attach it to the Church, and generally to advise the clergy as to their duty in regard to it. It was decided to sanction a form of prayer to be read during the continuance of the present troubles in Ireland. The Lower House having transacted other business, both Houses were prorogued to July.



DRAGGING THE RIVER LIFFEY, TO SEARCH FOR THE DAGGERS USED IN THE MURDERS.



DUBLIN CAR DRIVERS MEETING IN PHOENIX PARK TO DENOUNCE THE MURDERS.



THE SCENE OF THE MURDERS IN PHOENIX PARK, DUBLIN.

THE FENIAN MURDERS IN DUBLIN.

A second week has passed since the perpetration of that atrocious crime, the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. T. H. Burke; the Chief Secretary, who had landed but a few hours before on the Irish shore, and had scarcely entered upon the duties of his important office; and the Permanent Under-Secretary, whose diligence, for many years past, in the service of Government, had never impaired his attachment, as a thorough Irishman, to the interests of his native country. Both these estimable public servants were innocent, to say the least, of any act or sentiment hostile to the welfare of the Irish nation or people; and it is difficult to conceive how either could personally have given offence to any class or party in Ireland, since the functions of Mr. Burke were non-political, and unconnected with the subject of the agrarian agitation; while Lord F. Cavendish had been sent over with a change of policy, with a mild and lenient aspect of Government, preceded by the release of the Land League popular leaders from their recent detention in prison. It cannot, however, be doubted that neither the Land League, nor any properly Irish party, was at all concerned in procuring or abetting these assassinations; but that they were the dire and detestable work of a conspiracy which is of foreign origin—which exists among the vilest and most desperate known outlaws of the great cities in many States of Europe and America—Nihilists, Anarchists, Communists, Fenians, cherishing one fell spirit of hatred to existing social institutions, and prompted by greed, as well as by envy and wanton malignity, to subvert all law and order by the terrorism

of assassination. The Irish Land agitation has been seized as the latest opportunity for these inhuman practices, which must nevertheless be entirely distinguished from the late agrarian outrages, cruel and murderous as they were, provoked by the unhappy strife between landlords and tenants, and encouraged by the false, iniquitous, and immoral teachings of the Land League. Fenianism, which is a different thing, meant from the beginning no less than treason and murder, and this cruel, dastardly warfare of skulking stabbers and shooters, and exploders of dynamite or bombs contrived to kill unarmed and unsuspecting people. This is the enemy which England and what there is of good in Ireland now have to contend with; and it will soon appear to what extent Irish co-operation is forthcoming in the effort to suppress the enormous evil.

It had been supposed that the metropolis of Ireland, the head-quarters of Irish society, was in some degree, compared with the West and South, an abode of civilisation, with a humane, honest, and orderly population. It might have seemed impossible, in Dublin, that a band of worse than savage manslayers, after perpetrating their monstrous deed in the middle of the Park, in broad daylight, and in sight of many passengers, should drive away in a hired public vehicle, and with the help, in all likelihood, of neighbouring accomplices, should elude pursuit, no positive information being given, two weeks afterwards, concerning their movements before or since the murderous act. The deep disgrace which has fallen upon Dublin, by the exhibition of such gross indifference to the most heinous of crimes, if not tacit connivance, on the part of those, few though they may be, who must have known more of the circumstances than they choose to

reveal, is felt by every respectable citizen; and this feeling is shared by other great towns of Ireland. Deputations from the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin, the Mayors and Corporations of Cork and Belfast, the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, the Senate of the University, that of the Queen's College of Physicians, and other public bodies, have waited on Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant, and Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, the new Chief Secretary, with loyal addresses which expressed their abhorrence of the hideous crime. In replying to these addresses, one day last week, Earl Spencer, after speaking with great affection of the two victims of murderous malice, who were personal friends of his own, went on to say:—"My first task is to see that every step is taken to trace the criminals who have committed the foul deed. I am sparing no pains to arrive at this end. The universal horror expressed makes me confident that all classes will aid the Government in bringing to justice those enemies to the country. It will be my duty fairly and without flinching to maintain and enforce the law, and thus restore confidence in those parts of the land where the life and liberty of the Queen's subjects have been endangered by the lawless acts of unprincipled men. Against these, and these only, the Government have prepared measures to supplement the power of the ordinary law. We shall, at the same time, endeavour to deal liberally with questions which, like that of arrears of rent, appear to be retarding the restoration of order. I earnestly appeal to all classes of the community, without distinction of creed or politics, to support us in our difficult task. I thank you for the sympathy which you express towards the relatives of my two dear



THE VICEROYAL LODGE, PHOENIX PARK, DUBLIN, THE RESIDENCE OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

friends. Their grief is profound, but no word of bitterness has fallen from them. My relative, Lady Frederick Cavendish, although bowed down by her irreparable loss, is animated by a spirit so noble that I take this earliest possible opportunity which has presented itself to me of making it known to the Irish nation. In a letter which I received from her two days ago, she says:—"I should be very glad if there can be any means of letting it be known in Ireland, so as to have some good effect, that I would never grudge the sacrifice of my darling's life, if only it leads to the putting down of the frightful spirit of evil in the land. He would never have grudged it if he could have hoped that his death would do more than his life. There does seem some hope of this, and you are doing all you can to keep down that most dreadful danger of panic and blind vengeance." Let these noble Christian principles be our guide at this moment of trial and anxiety. Let it be known in this country that Englishmen are determined to do justice to Ireland, and to promote her welfare with a devotion equal to, but not surpassing that which has been so tragically cut short. Then from the darkest night may arise a bright day." In the delivery of this speech Earl Spencer was deeply affected, and at certain parts of it could scarcely proceed for emotion, which was visibly shared by all present. Mr. Trevelyan also shed tears, and he was not the only one in the room who did so when the touching words of the widowed Lady Frederick Cavendish were read.

The police of Dublin have been chiefly occupied in making inquiries about the car and driver by which the four assassins escaped from Phoenix Park on the evening of Saturday, the 6th inst. It turned off to the left hand, from the main road through the Park, at the Phoenix Monument, taking the road that passes across "the Fifteen Acres" to the Park Gate in the direction of Chapelizod, a hamlet on the banks of the Liffey. The car has been traced as far as Rehobeth-lane off the South Circular Road, whence it may have gone all round the western suburbs of Dublin, outside the park, to re-enter the city on the north side. There are fifteen persons who saw a car with four persons on it driving furiously from the park and along the route which the murderers took, but they differ materially in their description of it and its occupants. Some say the back panel was green and the wheels white; others are positive that the back was red, and the wheels and underneath portion yellow; while another says he is certain the wheels were a peculiar grey. Then again the descriptions of the carman differ. When the parade was made last week none of the witnesses would go so far as to say that a driver suspected, who was before them (though he did not know it), was the man, nor would they say that he was not. The horse and car hired on the day of the assassination have also been inspected by these persons, and here, too, there is a remarkable difference of opinion between them. Most of them say the car is like that which they had seen, but they are not able to agree in identifying the horse. There is, however, an important piece of evidence obtained this week. It is stated that about three o'clock of the afternoon of Saturday, the 6th, four hours before the murders, a man who said he was a licensed carman, and that he was getting his own vehicle repaired, called at a car-owner's yard and engaged for a few hours an outside car and horse—not an unusual occurrence in Dublin when an accident befalls the car of any of the men engaged in the public carriage service. The proprietor declares that he did not know the individual who hired the car; but he gives a general description of him, which tallies closely with that in the *Police Gazette*. The man stated that he did not require to take cushions, as he had his own at home, and would use them. The car was brought back about half-past eight o'clock. When the driver gave up the vehicle into the custody of the owner it was noticed that the horse was covered with foam, as if it had been very hard driven, and some remarks were made on the subject, but the driver speedily got away. The car has been examined, but there are no marks of blood upon it. It is believed the murderers placed rugs over the seats, so that in the event of any blood dripping from the weapons or their clothes, the stains would not be found on the car. The detectives have a suspicion, amounting almost to a certainty, that they know the man who drove the car which was hired.

On Sunday last, an open-air meeting of Dublin car-owners and car-drivers (of which we give an illustration) was held in the Phoenix Park. About five hundred were present, Mr. Bourke was in the chair, and resolutions were passed unani-

mously, to the effect that they feel, "in common with the citizens of Dublin and Irishmen of every shade of religion and politics, intense horror, detestation, and condemnation of the perpetrators of the dark and demoniac crime that was committed in this beautiful park on Saturday week last, and hope that the efforts of the authorities will be soon crowned with success in capturing the assassins and bringing them to justice."

A party of divers, and of seamen from H.M.S. Belleisle, have been dragging and searching the bed of the Liffey, while the strawberry-beds on the river-banks were also searched, in hopes of finding the weapons, if they had been thrown away by the assassins in their flight. Several men have been arrested by the police, in Dublin and in other Irish towns; also at Preston and Southport, in Lancashire; at Glasgow, and at Milford Haven; but no evidence was found of their being concerned in the murders, and they were soon discharged.

The following fuller description of the assassins is now published:—"1. About thirty-three years old, stout make, dark complexion, hair, whiskers, and moustache recently clipped, so as to give a bristling appearance, narrow forehead, natural hollow or dirge on bridge of nose; wore a soft jersey hat and dark clothes.—2. About thirty years, sandy hair, whiskers and moustache, brown, faded coat, as if much exposed to sun, soft black jersey hat.—3. About twenty years, small black moustache, no whiskers, soft black hat, and dark clothes.—4. About thirty years, sandy hair and moustache, beard on chin, wore dark clothes and soft black hat. The height cannot be given of any, all being sitting on an outside car, driven by a man between thirty-five and forty years, red, bloated face, with a few days' growth of beard on, dark or brown coat, supposed fustian, and low, soft black hat. The horse was a bay or chestnut, of good action, and the car had either a dark green or red panel. The men had the appearance of sailors or well-to-do artisans."

The Government reward of £10,000, offered for information which shall lead to the conviction of the murderers, is supplemented by a reward of £500 for information leading to the arrest of any persons who may have harboured them, such persons being liable to penal servitude for life.

On Wednesday last, some expectations of an important result were excited by certain intelligence from New York. According to the correspondent of the *Daily News*, great excitement was caused there on Tuesday morning by a rumour that the Dublin assassins were supposed to have sailed for New York on board the steamer Scythia, at Queenstown, on Sunday, May 7. It was stated that the examination of the wounds of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke had convinced the police that the deed was committed by Irish Americans. The physicians said the wounds were inflicted with long bowie knives; and it was considered that no Irishman, unless he had been in America, would use a bowie knife at all, and that no one could use it in such a deadly and skilful manner unless familiar with it. It was also stated that all the four murderers were slouch hats such as are manufactured and worn only in America; and that the cut of their clothes and the way their whiskers were trimmed were decidedly American. The Liverpool police ascertained that four men, two of whom answered closely to the official description, had taken passage on board the Scythia. The British Minister at Washington was immediately instructed by the Foreign Office to demand of the American Government the arrest and extradition of the fugitives as soon as they landed. This demand was communicated to the American Government; and the United States marshals at New York were instructed to meet the Scythia in the bay, and make a search for the suspected assassins and secure their arrest. The United States marshals were down the bay in a Government steamer awaiting the arrival of the Scythia on Tuesday, accompanied by a revenue steamer, with orders to render all necessary aid.

The *Pull Mail Gazette* understands that Mr. John Morley will retire from the editorship of the *Fortnightly Review* in November next.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council on Monday, it was resolved that, seven years having elapsed since a similar entertainment took place, a ball be given at the Guildhall to the principal Mayors and other municipal authorities of the United Kingdom and their ladies, and that the entertainment take place on Monday, June 19, at a cost not exceeding £2500.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The withdrawal of Quicklime from the Payne Stakes at Newmarket caused general surprise, as, on his running in the Two Thousand Guineas he could not well have been beaten; and a stake worth upwards of £1000 is not to be picked up every day. In his absence, Isabel was made favourite, but could only finish a good third to Little Sister and Executor, who ran a dead-heat. Lord Falmouth's filly appeared likely to win easily at the distance, but was stopping fast in the last few strides, and Executor just managed to reach her. Still, the form does not look very grand, and neither of them are at all fancied for the Derby. Wild Arab was in great demand for the Newmarket Two-Year-Old Plate, but, like many juveniles on the occasion of their first appearance, ran very raw and green, and had to be contented with third place to Maria II. and Minnehaha, the latter being second for about the fifth time in succession. On the Thursday, there was an interesting match between Petticoat and Sorrellina, in which the former just failed to concede 14 lb. Eastern Express (9 st. 5 lb.) made very light of her big weight in the Flying Handicap; and old Cradle (9 st. 5 lb.) began his career in Sir George Chetwynd's colours by winning a selling race over his favourite five furlongs. The Second Spring Two-Year-Old Stakes produced a grand finish between Hauteur and Minnehaha, and it was sheer gameness which gave the former a head victory. Minnie was backed against the field for the Exning Plate, and ought to have won, but, finishing in jady fashion, was just beaten by Father Prout, who is a son of Jolly Friar, a horse that was never trained owing to an accident, but has been lucky in securing a good deal of patronage from breeders.

There is not likely to be a very large field for the Derby, which will be decided next Wednesday, and the following may be found a tolerably correct list of the starters and jockeys:—Bruce (Morden), Shotover (Cannon), Quicklime (C. Wood), Pursebearer (J. Osborne), Marden (Wyatt), Gerild (F. Webb), Dutch Oven (Archer), Fenelon (Watts), Executor (Goater), Gareth (Lemaire), Berwick (Rossiter), Comte Alfred (Loates), Laureate (Fordham), and Southampton (Wainwright). Several of the ragged division are sure to swell the field, but only the fourteen we have enumerated can be counted upon with any degree of certainty. The unlucky accident which happened to Kingdom last week will probably prevent a much-fancied candidate from taking part in the race, and everything really seems plain sailing for Bruce, who, however, even now, is scarcely so good a favourite as he ought to be. We doubt if Shotover is a genuine stayer, and Quicklime and Pursebearer may prove the most dangerous opponents to Mr. Rymill's unbeaten colt. It will be very interesting to see St. Marguerite, Shotover, and Nellie, who ran such a close finish for the One Thousand, fight their battle over again in the Oaks; but, on last year's form, Geheimnis should prove too good for any of the trio.

Last Friday week the famous Adventurer died very suddenly at the Sheffield-lane Paddocks. As a racehorse he was never quite first class; but he soon earned the highest honours at the stud, and year after year his name has been very high up on the list of winning sires. Perhaps little Wheel of Fortune was the very best of his numerous offspring; and he can also lay claim to such good performers as Pretender, Apology, Adventurière, Ruperra, Glen Arthur, Bul Gal, and "lesser lights."

Though the cricket season is supposed to begin on May Day, or even a little earlier, nothing much was done until Monday last, when three great matches were started simultaneously. At the time of writing, only one of these is finished—that between the M.C.C. and Ground and Lancashire, in which the champion county suffered defeat by eight wickets. This result was mainly due to the fine batting of Barnes (119) and the very effective bowling of Flowers. Mr. Porter (57) was the top scorer for Lancashire, as Mr. Hornby did not "come off" in either innings, but before long he will doubtless show in his old form again. The Australians v. Oxford University was chiefly remarkable for the batting of Mr. Massie, who played a magnificent innings of 206. We shall revert to this match next week.

The meeting of tricyclists, postponed from the 29th ult. in consequence of the severe storm and rain, came off on Saturday last, in the most satisfactory manner, the weather being charming, whilst the muster was largely in excess of the most sanguine expectations. The total present was about 500, and in this number there were twenty-eight ladies on sociables, and one little girl.

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594, 1012 | Class 595, 1013 | Class 596, 1014 | Class 597, 1015 | Class 598, 1016 | Class 599, 1017 | Class 600, 1018 | Class 601, 1019 | Class 602, 1020 | Class 603, 1021 | Class 604, 1022 | Class 605, 1023 | Class 606, 1024 | Class 607, 1025 | Class 608, 1026 | Class 609, 1027 | Class 610, 1028 | Class 611, 1029 | Class 612, 1030 | Class 613, 1031 | Class 614, 1032 | Class 615, 1033 | Class 616, 1034 | Class 617, 1035 | Class 618, 1036 | Class 619, 1037 | Class 620, 1038 | Class 621, 1039 | Class 622, 1040 | Class 623, 1041 | Class 624, 1042 | Class 625, 1043 | Class 626, 1044 | Class 627, 1045 | Class 628, 1046 | Class 629, 1047 | Class 630, 1048 | Class 631, 1049 | Class 632, 1050 | Class 633, 1051 | Class 634, 1052 | Class 635, 1053 | Class 636, 1054 | Class 637, 1055 | Class 638, 1056 | Class 639, 1057 | Class 640, 1058 | Class 641, 1059 | Class 642, 1060 | Class 643, 1061 | Class 644, 1062 | Class 645, 1063 | Class 646, 1064 | Class 647, 1065 | Class 648, 1066 | Class 649, 1067 | Class 650, 1068 | Class 651, 1069 | Class 652, 1070 | Class 653, 1071 | Class 654, 1072 | Class 655, 1073 | Class 656, 1074 | Class 657, 1075 | Class 658, 1076 | Class 659, 1077 | Class 660, 1078 | Class 661, 1079 | Class 662, 1080 | Class 663, 1081 | Class 664, 1082 | Class 665, 1083 | Class 666, 1084 | Class 667, 1085 | Class 668, 1086 | Class 669, 1087 | Class 670, 1088 | Class 671, 1089 | Class 672, 1090 | Class 673, 1091 | Class 674, 1092 | Class 675, 1093 | Class 676, 1094 | Class 677, 1095 | Class 678, 1096 | Class 679, 1097 | Class 680, 1098 | Class 681, 1099 | Class 682, 1100 | Class 683, 1101 | Class 684, 1102 | Class 685, 1103 | Class 686, 1104 | Class 687, 1105 | Class 688, 1106 | Class 689, 1107 | Class 690, 1108 | Class 691, 1109 | Class 692, 1110 | Class 693, 1111 | Class 694, 1112 | Class 695, 1113 | Class 696, 1114 | Class 697, 1115 | Class 698, 1116 | Class 699, 1117 | Class 700, 1118 | Class 701, 1119 | Class 702, 1120 | Class 703, 1121 | Class 704, 1122 | Class 705, 1123 | Class 706, 1124 | Class 707, 1125 | Class 708, 1126 | Class 709, 1127 | Class 710, 1128 | Class 711, 1129 | Class 712, 1130 | Class 713, 1131 | Class 714, 1132 | Class 715, 1133 | Class 716, 1134 | Class 717, 1135 | Class 718, 1136 | Class 719, 1137 | Class 720, 1138 | Class 721, 1139 | Class 722, 1140 | Class 723, 1141 | Class 724, 1142 | Class 725, 1143 | Class 726, 1144 | Class 727, 1145 | Class 728, 1146 | Class 729, 1147 | Class 730, 1148 | Class 731, 1149 | Class 732, 1150 | Class 733, 1151 | Class 734, 1152 | Class 735, 1153 | Class 736, 1154 | Class 737, 1155 | Class 738, 1156 | Class 739, 1157 | Class 740, 1158 | Class 741, 1159 | Class 742, 1160 | Class 743, 1161 | Class 744, 1162 | Class 745, 1163 | Class 746, 1164 | Class 747, 1165 | Class 748, 1166 | Class 749, 1167 | Class 750, 1168 | Class 751, 1

THE LATE PRINCESS WILHELM OF WURTEMBERG.

The family of her Royal Highness Princess Helen, Duchess of Albany, in the very week of her happy marriage at Windsor, suffered a sad bereavement, which suddenly interrupted the sojourn of her parents in England, compelling them to depart hence for Germany on the third day after the Royal Wedding. Princess Wilhelm of Wurtemberg, an elder sister of the Duchess of Albany, died from the effects of childbirth, at Ludwigsburg, near Stuttgart, on Sunday, the 30th ult., and most unexpectedly, as she had been considered to be in a favourable condition on the Saturday evening. She was Princess Marie, one of the daughters of Prince George Victor, reigning Sovereign of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and of his wife, Princess Helen Wilhelmina Henrietta, whose position and connections in Germany, and those of the small territory ruled by his Serene Highness, were recently described in this Journal. The other married sisters are espoused, respectively, to the Hereditary Prince (Crown Prince) of Bentheim, to the King of the Netherlands, and lastly to his Royal Highness the Duke of Albany; one sister, Princess Sophia, died unmarried at Torquay; and the remaining sister, Princess Elizabeth, is not yet of age. Princess Georgina Henrietta Marie, whose death is now mourned, was born on May 23, 1857, and in 1877 married Prince Wilhelm, nephew to the King of Wurtemberg, and heir-presumptive to the Crown, being the son of the King's sister, Catherine, who married a cousin, Prince Friedrich of Wurtemberg. The King and Queen of Wurtemberg have no children.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Molsberger and Christmann, of Arolsen, Waldeck.



THE LATE PRINCESS WILHELM OF WURTEMBERG,
SISTER TO THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS. THEIR NESTS.

In the flowery month of May, when every passing shower leaves the fresh green lanes and woodlands fresher still and greener than before, so full of rapture is the singing of the birds and so infinitely tender are their varied warblings—we can readily believe that "all this waste of music is the voice of love." The nesting season is in full swing. A few, indeed, of our resident birds have not only built their nests and laid their eggs, but are tending with patient care their young ones. Most of our feathered friends, however, especially the migratory birds, wait until vegetation is sufficiently dense to hide from too curious eyes their small abodes of love. May is the great month for nests. Not only is vegetation rapidly thickening, but the last of our summer birds of passage have now arrived.

What infinite variety there is in the nests of birds!—in the style of building, as well as in the sites chosen. What wonderfully snug little edifices they are, most of them, and how skilful the workmanship of the architects, who in their own sweet simple fashion are miners, masons, carpenters, weavers, and basket-makers!

Of the mining birds, or burrowers, one of the best-known in this country is the delicate little sand-martin. Soon after their arrival in April, we find them in large colonies hard at work in quarries and sand-pits, and on the banks or escarpments facing a river, boring with their tiny bills the galleries, or tunnels, that are to serve as their summer residences. These tunnels, which average about two feet and a half in length, invariably slope gently upward, to allow for drainage. A little loose straw, with some feathers, at the farthest extremity of the gallery, is all the nest they make. Another miner, whose haunts are where limpid streams steal murmuringly through sequestered woody banks, is the resplendent kingfisher. This solitary bird, whose unsocial habits of life differ as much from the sand-martins as does his iridescent plumage from their sober brown and white, is said sometimes to save himself the trouble of burrowing by usurping the hole of a water-shrew or of a water-rat.

Among the mason-birds—those which use mortar for their nests—the swallow and the house-martin are the most familiar. Very interesting it is to watch the latter at work on the walls

of our houses and above our bed-room windows. How careful the small architects are not to build too much at a time, and so bring down the nest by its own weight before the mortar is sufficiently hardened. The shell of their little tenement is formed of earth, tempered and wrought together by tiny bits of straw or grass, layer by layer, about half an inch a day. In ten or a dozen days their mud or clay built home is ready for them—a hemispheric nest, with a small aperture or door towards the top, and lined inside with feathers. The nuthatch—a far rarer bird than the beautiful house-martin, or window-swallow as it is often called—is also a mason. It is an inhabitant of the woods, building its nest in the hole of a tree. And the two best-known of our song-birds, the thrush and the blackbird, are to a certain extent masons, lining as they do the inside of their twig-encircled nests with a kind of mortar: the blackbird uses mud, and spreads it in a much thicker layer than the thrush—the dried mud being covered with very fine grass.

The little nuthatch, in addition to being a mason, is partly a carpenter; for, when it cannot find a convenient hole in a tree, it will look out for some worm-eaten part of the trunk, and hew out for itself an excavation with its bill. And the woodpecker, of which the green and the spotted varieties are the commonest in our country, not only bores into the bark of trees in search of insects, but chisels out holes for its rough and rather uncomfortable-looking nest—crumbled wood-stuff being all that the eggs are laid upon. The wryneck, too, makes its rough nest of decayed wood-dust, and the gaily-dressed tomtit and the little marsh-tit their snuggler moss-built dwellings, in the holes of trees.

But the nest of the sprightly tomtit is a slovenly contrivance compared with that of the long-tailed tit, whose

wonderful little domicile is, perhaps, the most beautiful of all the beautiful little homes found in hedge, bush, or tree; and it is there, among the twigs and branches of shrubs and trees, that the most exquisite workmanship is displayed in the nests of birds. The nest of the long-tailed tit is domed, with a tiny hole for ingress and egress: its outer walls are made chiefly of the greenest moss, and inside it is lined with a mass of softest down—the delicate structure taking the little owners quite a fortnight to build.

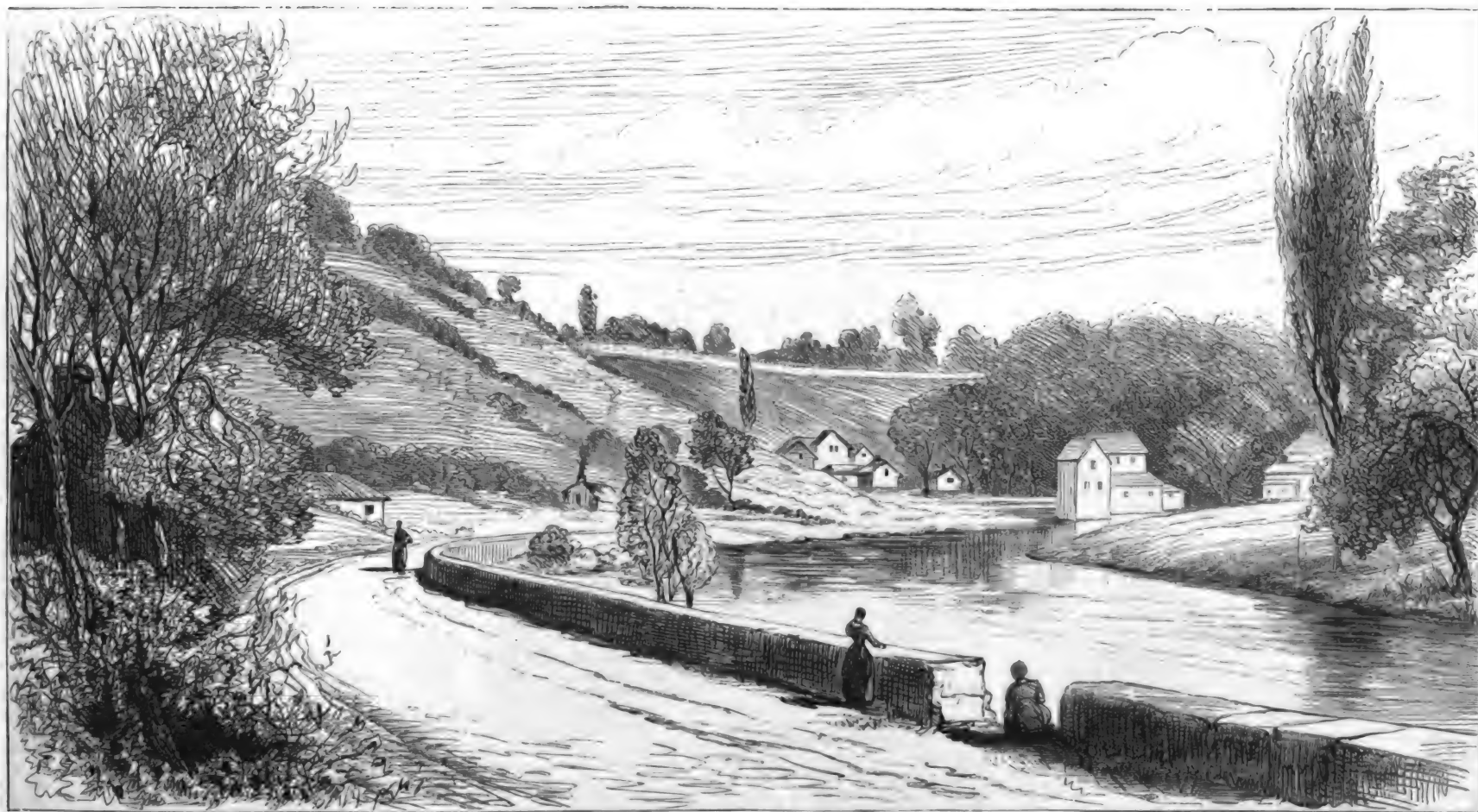
Almost rivalling, in beauty of construction, the hollow ball of the long-tailed tit, are the exquisitely neat and compact little nests of the chaffinch and the goldfinch. The gay and merry chaffinch, conscious, perhaps, of its attractive plumage, assimilates as much as possible the outer colouring of its nest to the surroundings. The nest is built either in a tree-fork or in a bush or hedge, its outer framework being constructed of tree moss and lichens, next which comes a layer, beautifully woven together, of wool, moss, grass, and, perhaps, the threads of a spider's web, then a lining of closely woven hair, and lastly a bed of down. Quite as beautiful, and very similar in its appearance and mode of structure, is the nest of the goldfinch; but the goldfinch's is shallower, the outside mosses are more deeply woven into the walls, and, instead of being placed, like that of the chaffinch, in the fork of a bough, is generally near the end of a horizontal branch. The greenfinch's, too, is a very pretty nest, and so is the linnet's; indeed, all the finches are remarkably neat and dexterous in their workmanship. The linnet and the greenfinch have a basket-work of roots and small twigs surrounding the moss, wool, and hair with which they build the interior.

And what a charming bower Jenny Wren builds for herself!—often little else than a mass of green moss, with a smooth bed of the finer sort for a lining. But how skilfully the great pile of moss—it seems such a pile for so tiny a builder—is woven into the compact and shapely-domed edifice—often painfully noticeable, in spite of all her efforts at concealment, on the mossy banks and in the tangled brakes she loves so dearly. But who would touch her pretty nest, or pry too closely into her secrets?—sweet bird, she easily betrays her nesting site, for all the time the birds are building they are singing. And could anything be more exquisitely neat and lovely than the round mossy nest, domed like the wren's, of that still more diminutive bird—the smallest indeed of all our British birds—the goldcrest? The nest of this tiny creature is most frequently found suspended to the drooping end of a fir-bough.

Most of the warblers—the nightingale, for example—build somewhat untidy homes for themselves; untidy, that is to say, compared with some of the paragons of beauty above mentioned. Basket-making is the art they most excel in. The deep nest of the reed-warbler is so cleverly built into the three or four reeds which support it that, however the winds may blow, even when the reeds are bent so as nearly to touch the water, the nest is perfectly secure. Of the basket-making birds, the nests of the jay, missel-thrush, and bullfinch are fair specimens.

W. OAK RIND.

A special concert was given at the Royal Victoria Hall on Monday evening in aid of the Church of England temperance demonstrations, which are given there every Friday evening. There was an evening concert on Wednesday in aid of the "Princess Frederica's Convalescent Home," given by Clement Hoey, Esq., under the immediate patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Albany, Princess Christian, Princess Frederica of Hanover, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and numerous patronesses. The Thursday ballad concert was given by Miss Florence Waud. The last ballad concert given this season by the Popular Ballad Concert Committee, at the Foresters' Hall, Clerkenwell, takes place this (Saturday) evening. The concert has been arranged by, and will be given under the direction of, Mr. G. F. Bambridge. Miss Hope Glenn and other well-known vocalists and instrumentalists will take part in it.



CHAPELIZOD, NEAR PHOENIX PARK, DUBLIN.

THE PARIS SALON. SECOND NOTICE.

Many of the pictures which are regarded as the successes of this year's Salon have been painted entirely out of doors; and the general tendency of French landscape art, it will be observed, is towards this open-air effect. To the eye, hitherto accustomed to mere studio-manufacture, pictures of this stamp have at first glance a pale, washed-out effect; but the moment it has become familiarised with the light colour-scheme of the artist whose studio-ceiling is the open sky, its truth to nature becomes at once a conviction.

The leading apostles of this new school, which has been growing in strength and in numbers during the last four or five years, have for their watchword, light and breadth, with such loyalty to foreground details as may be characterised as being suggestive rather than prosaically realistic, and the drawing of grasses, flowers, and shrubs as being rather felt than expressed.

Bastien-Lepage, a recognised chief in this style, whose "Joan of Arc" of two seasons back was followed last year by his no less famous "Mendicant," which Londoners were so much charmed with in the French Gallery, is no less adequately represented this year by "Le Père Jacques" (127), an old man in a dark jacket, stooping with a bundle of sticks on his shoulders while his little companion, in pale-blue frock, gathers some of the wild flowers which grow in the glade. In the same open-air manner P. E. Mangeant has attempted to render "The Return of the Prodigal Son." We see him kneeling in the foreground with his back to us, nearly naked, while the old father, midway between us and the distant homestead, approaches, followed by his dog. Under such circumstances we should have imagined the dog would have preceded his master. The picture is chiefly remarkable for the quaintness of its treatment. A more satisfactory exponent of the school is L. B. Harrison, of Philadelphia, whose girl raking up the brown "November" leaves (1304) has been bought by the French Government. His other contribution of girls in white plucking the field-flowers as they return from their "First Communion" (1305) is very bright and cheerful. His brother, who has also two pictures, is, in the matter of quality, a little less pronounced.

One who also works face to face with nature, who is rather stimulated than biased by such men as Pelouse and Bastien-Lepage, is M. Jameson, whose "Sardine Washers" (1402), coming across the sands with their baskets is specially pleasing, not only from the comely aspect of the foremost girl, but from the simple way in which all the figures blend with the landscape. This same blending is peculiarly characteristic of the school. It is true Victor Binet has given us a great green hill-side, with a slight break in his grey sky, without any figures at all; but other men, equally conspicuous, distinguish themselves by the happy manner alluded to.

The girl, for example, under the apple-tree watching two geese (1309), by L. Welden-Hawkins, of Stuttgart, in which the drawing of the reeds in the immediate foreground is so beautifully felt, and his "Le Lavoir de Grès" (1308) deserve a medal; and still more emphatically, perhaps, would we predicate this in the case of the two pictures painted by William Stott, of Oldham. In the one called "The Ferryman" (2496) we see two little peasant girls in pale blue—a colour very much affected by the school, but at the same time in perfect accordance with the costume of the country—watching on the hither side of the river the starting of the ferry-boat, which is dimly seen under the further bank, the quiet glow beyond the cottage tops betokening the approach of evening. The other picture (2497)—boys bathing from a boat in a sedgy stream, which in one corner gives back vividly the blue of heaven—is a work that ought to command the very highest honours of the Salon. In the "Rêverie" (2025) of Franck O'Méara the artist shows a graceful lady meditating on the banks of a lake over which a full autumn moon is rising. Here the artist partly fails, because he has ignored the canons of the school and attempted the ideal instead of evolving it in a natural way from the simply real. There is no pathos like bald, plain fact. As a successful example of how simple nature, when judiciously treated, may be suggestive of the ideal, we would point to Raphael Collin's "Idylle" (618)—two lovers under an apple-tree. W. A. Coffin, whose portrait is on the line. C. H. Davis, Robert Hincley, and D. R. Knight are all of the United States.

White, which in anything like quantity or mass is always so difficult to treat in a composition, has been brilliantly bent to his purpose by Hugo Salmon in his procession of "Picardy Girls Going to their First Communion" (2392). They are accompanied by a sister and headed by a lady in black, which he has cunningly prevented from becoming a spot. But white on white is still more difficult, and several artists have essayed the feat triumphantly. We would point to the small picture of the young man rowing his sweetheart (2575) as an example. The whole thing is in various shades of white, and it is astonishing how he has differentiated the values. The picture is in a sunk frame of deep blue velvet, and the effect is simply charming. In the matter of frames the Salon gives much more liberty than our Academy, and the result is that the individuality of the artist has much greater play. The painter of this is Jan Van Beers, to whom we owe "The Siren," a young lady coming down the steps of a jetty to the cutter's gig waiting below, and which created such admiration in last year's Salon, and occupies so prominent a position in the present Royal Academy.

But to show that the Salon is not immaculate, although its administration is entirely in the hands of artists, this same Van Beers, whose picture just mentioned is deservedly on the line, sent another work, a small miniature of a lady in pale blue, which he calls "Lily" (2576); and will it be believed that this exquisite little work—for Van Beers is a master—is hung ten feet high, and cannot be seen without the aid of a magnifier? The story goes that in a fit of pardonable anger he rubbed the glass of the picture all over with black, and by so doing incurred the grave displeasure of the authorities. Another fine example of the masterly treatment of masses of white will be found in the "Dancing Girl" (625), of Leon Comerre, a pupil of Cabanel.

Walter Ullmann's "Autumn Day" (2563), is one of the noticeable landscapes of the exhibition, the two lovers as well as the scene itself, reminding us a little of our own George Boughton; and so is the low, vivid sunset on the edge of a lonely moor (1752), by Paul Malièvre. We have marked for special approval also a very small picture of a girl resting by a stream (1993), where she has been cutting sedges, by Mlle. Bertha Newcombe; and a large canvas of a wide glen silvery with the "Dew of Autumn" (2379). The author is Henri Saintin. He and Segé, Loir, Hareux, and their fellows, may well be left to represent French landscape art, while English may be fully trusted to such men as we have mentioned, adding the names of Thompson, Waterlow, and Reid.

Most of the pictures thus far commended beyond more or less to the school we have described at the beginning of this article; but there is an extreme section of it who are "impressionists" pure and simple, and its prophet is Edouard Manet. His barmaid, in blue, surrounded by glasses and champagne

bottles, standing ready to serve you in front of a looking glass, in which not only is her own back reflected, but the whole crowd of the frequenters of the Folies Bergères (1753), looks at first sight most painty, bewildering, and rough; but at the proper distance it comes fairly well together. The barmaid is life-size. There is much in a name; and were not this artist called an *impressionist*, I am doubtful if he would have a place on the line. With his other contribution, a portrait, we are altogether pleased.

No less extravagant in handling is the great gipsy picture of John S. Sargent, only it is the handling of a man of a much loftier artistic temperament, who has shown, too, by his portrait of a lady in a black dress holding out a white rose (2398) that he can tame at will the bravura of his brush, and give it the most finished guidance in every turn. This, indeed, is one of the portraits of the exhibition, and takes rank with the magnificent "Lady Dalhousie" (483) of Carolus Duran. The latter stands her height in a dress of rich tawny orange colour, holding a bouquet in one hand, and some loose flower leaves in the other, and behind is a great piece of drapery of deep red. There is nothing more telling and brilliant in the way of portraiture in the whole exhibition. This artist's "Entombment of Christ" (482) is also a very powerful work, and suggestive of an old master, if that means praise.

In the Salon Carré at the end of the galleries to the left, as one enters, is one of those great sombre canvases which one scarcely knows whether to admire or not. It is called "Ines de Castro," 1578, and is, from its subject, like several other pictures in the exhibition, somewhat repellent. Don Pedro, son of Alphonso the Fourth of Portugal, loved and married secretly the beautiful Ines de Castro; but, at the instigation of his courtiers, the King had her assassinated. But when Don Pedro came to the throne, he had her exhumed, and, attiring her in all the insignia of Royalty, he placed her on the throne, and compelled his courtiers to do her obeisance and hail her as their Queen. This is the act the painter has represented, and not without a certain grim dramatic power; but one can scarcely give one's suffrages to a subject whose central figure is a corpse, royally bedizened.

In the same room with Ines de Castro is a remarkably clever work, in two compartments, called "Irreconcilables" (2075), by Fernand Pelez. In one compartment stands a little patrician, richly dight, against a golden background, characteristically holding in his hand a whip; while in the other, against a grey background, we see a tattered little street Arab, grimy and defiant. Murillo never painted a truer ragsman than this. In the same room is a very delicately-treated "Virgin" (2449), by A. Séon, a pupil of Puvion de Chavannes. Attired in pale blue, she sits against a curtain of a darker shade of the same colour, while the infant Christ stands at her side, and she contemplates thoughtfully the little St. John, who, seated on the floor, holds up a toy cross. Louis Matout, in his big picture of Christ (1803), has rather misread the text. It was not half-grown lads, but little children, whom Our Saviour blessed, and said "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

The great square room at the other end is adorned with the biggest canvas in the exhibition. It is divided; one compartment representing Sacred Music, showing a rapt girl playing an organ, to which angels sing, and the other a group of nude nymphs dallying on the steps of a bath, the foremost figure lying her full length, as if about to tumble lazily into the water; while aloft, immediately under a great brazen sphinx, a male figure plays on a long flute. This grand diptych is by G. Dubufe, and, from the architectural background in both compartments, it is doubtless intended for some large hall. It is brilliantly drawn and painted.

In the same room is a marvellously spirited picture of a "Horse Market in Poland" (371), by the famous artist Joseph Brandt, showing a gathering of semi-Oriental-looking tents, with clouds of dust, and with groups of horses as wild and intractable as that to which Mazeppa was tied. Poland is well represented in the exhibition, and the names of Szyndler, Sredomsky, Sredomsky, Chelmonski, Bakalowicz, are to be mentioned as men honouring at once art and their country. The Bohemian artist, Brozik, flanks the American Bridgman's magnificent "Roumanian Deme" (390), with two historic canvases of a high order. Among other works in this room claiming special notice at the hands of the visitor, not only on its own merits, but because it represents a class of works peculiarly French, is the "Old Garden Paling" (249), of Gustave Bienvêtu, in front of which we behold a magnificent growth of rhododendrons and other large flowers. A bit of old paling is nothing in itself, but it becomes wonderfully sublimed when treated by a real artist. In like manner, René Goussé makes a magnificent composition out of a few roses, irises, a great vase, and a piece of tapestry (1205). Here is a good picture made out of white and lilac coloured flowers and a bundle of asparagus (2535), by Gabriel Thurner, and there "Le cellier du père Jacquemin" (2525) is glorified into a salon by the way in which C. A. Thomas has set forth the prawns and mussels with which it is stored. Of compositions in armour, jewellery, gold and silver plate, and all matters of bric-à-brac, there are many fine, and some noble examples.

But our space is already more than occupied, and such artists as Courtois, with his "Bayadère" (674); Albert Maignan, with his "Sleep of Fra Angelico" (1738), with the Angel painting on his work; the Beniers, Reginald Bottomley, with whose "Maternity" we were much pleased, the Flandrins, the Fleuryrs; and Jean Paul Laurens, with his powerfully painted "Last Moments of the Emperor Maximilian"; and a host of others, must be left unnoticed.

In the sculpture garden, the place of honour occupied by Lord Ronald Gower's monument to Shakespeare last season is this year filled by Ernest Louis Barrias with a grand heroic group commemorative of the "Defence of St. Quentin" (4083). The figure of civil France with the spinning-wheel behind her, standing her height, fronting the foe, with her protecting arm unroed a falling soldier, is conceived and carried out in the noblest spirit. Nor is a similar group by Antony Mercié (4650), in which the allegorical female figure clutches a dead soldier by the waist, while she holds aloft his rifle, much behind it in spirit.

This intense patriotic feeling, invariably identified with revolution, is as patent this year as ever, both in the department of sculpture and of painting, and several of the works bought by Government commemorate revolutionary incidents. There are no fewer than four colossal statues of "Camille-Desmoulins" giving the signal of liberty in the Palais-Royal in 1789, and each has its merits, although we have no space here to differentiate them.

In portraiture the bronze busts of Paul Baudry, by Paul Dubois (4324), and the red-clay bust of Saint-Marceaux (4834), we choose out among the many as representative works; while in the region of the imaginative, Alexander Falguière's "Diana," who has just let her arrow go, as one can see by the bone and muscle modelling of the back as well as the play of the fingers, and is in the act of looking towards her quarry, with a supreme curl of the lip, may well represent what France can do in purely creative art. The blending in this figure of the realistic and the ideal, if the term may be allowed, at once attracts the attention, and calls forth the admiration of every appreciative beholder. J. F. R.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES. HISTORY OF CUSTOMS AND BELIEFS.

Dr. Edward B. Tylor, F.R.S., in his fourth and concluding lecture, given on Tuesday, the 9th inst., considered the rather abstruse problem of discovering the means, ideas, and institutions in early growth, from remains of higher culture. He referred to the evident rise of the Hottentots in civilisation, of which the names given by them to the numerals was adduced as an example. As an instance of degradation, the belief of the South Sea Islanders that there are a number of skies one above another was traced up through the notion of there being several heavens, current in India and Greece, derived originally from the Babylonian astronomy. Reference was then made to the piece of wood which produces a loud whizzing sound when whirled rapidly in the air employed by the native Australians to warn away women and children when they were about to engage in their sacred mysteries, such as the initiation of a boy into the rights of manhood. This custom also existed in the ceremonies of the mysteries of the worship of Dionysos or Bacchus. Comments were then made on the early conceptions of nature, the personification of the various powers, such as the sun and wind, and the imputation to them of human passions which were to be gratified or appeased. The ancient tradition of the Cimbric fighting with the tides of the sea was commented on, and allusion was made to the expression in Hamlet "To take arms against a sea of troubles." Remarks were then made on the doctrine of animism, that the soul is the only cause of life, and may go in and out of the body, and also on the belief of the natives of British Guiana that there is no difference between dreams and realities.

THE ALKALINE METALS.

Professor Dewar, M.A., F.R.S., devoted his fourth lecture, given on Thursday, the 11th inst., to experimental illustrations of the production and properties of the first of a series of groups of the metals, which included potassium, sodium, lithium, rubidium, and cesium; first obtained from their salts by electrolysis, or the powerful decomposing agency of the Voltaic battery, which no compound can resist. Some of them may be also obtained by amalgamation; but are then liable to be alloyed with mercury. Sodium was obtained in large quantities by reduction by means of carbon and chalk, by Deville, when required by him as an agent in the production of aluminium. These metals are very light, easily fusible, malleable, and silvery white in colour. From their great oxidisability (taking fire on contact with moisture) potassium and sodium are kept in naphtha and lithium in rock oil. Their specific heat and atomic weights conform to the law proposed by Mendeleeff. The coloured flames of some of them were shown; that of lithium, under certain conditions, being intensely crimson. A combination of potassium and sodium forms the only alloy hitherto known to be liquid at ordinary temperatures. The solution of potassium in the gas ammonia in the Voltaic arc producing a dark blue liquid was a very remarkable experiment. The vapours of potassium and sodium were described as resembling iodine in some respects. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to illustrations of the spectra of the alkaline metals, pieces of them being fused and vapourised in the electric furnace formed by magnesia in the Voltaic arc, the production and absorption of the bright yellow band by sodium being specially considered.

RELATIVE VALUE OF DIFFERENT MODES OF LIGHTING.

Mr. A. G. Vernon Harcourt, F.R.S., Lee's Reader in Chemistry at Oxford, one of the Metropolitan Gas Referees, gave the discourse at the evening meeting on the 12th inst. He began by commenting on the merits of different kinds of candles and lamps, of which fine specimens were exhibited. Taking the cost of the light of twenty-five sperm candles at 9'43d. per hour, Mr. Harcourt stated that the cost for the same amount of light would be, by Palmitine candles, 3'73d.; stearine candles, 5'3d.; composites, 4'02d.; Duplex lamps, burning Alexandra oil, 0'48d.; Simplex, 0'53d.; Silber's, 0'49d.; Moderator (Colza oil), 1'38d. Gas-burners: London Argand, 0'28d.; Silber's, 0'27d.; Sugg's, 0'26d.; Siemens, 0'19d. The Parliamentary standard light of one sperm candle, six to the pound, varying according to the material and diameter, Mr. Harcourt devised a fixed standard by a mixture of paraffin, &c., which he exhibited. After explaining various modes of estimating and comparing the degrees of light given by different materials invented by Rumford, Bunsen, and others, he illustrated his own photometric method. The loss of light by the use of opal shades was estimated at about 27 per cent, and that by ground-glass shades at 14'7 per cent. The principle of Professor Faraday's gas-burner, in which the products of combustion are conveyed away, and that of other new burners, was explained and illustrated. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to experimental illustrations of the methods employed in the production of the electric light, by the Voltaic battery and by magneto-electric and dynamo machines; and the principles involved in the construction of the incandescent lamps of Swan and Edison were explained. The methods suggested by Professor Ayrton for estimating the value of electric light by calculating the amount of energy obtained by horse-power were explained and illustrated.

HISTORY OF THE SCIENCE OF POLITICS.

Mr. Frederick Pollock, M.A., LL.D., gave his fourth and concluding lecture on Saturday last, the 13th inst. He began with remarks on the great development of political science in the present century, specially relating to the theories of the State, of constitution and government, of legislative and positive law, and the State in its external relations. He then discussed the doctrines of Bentham, the father of systematic legislation, who, in his "Fragment on Government," defines political society as habitual obedience to certain governors. Law is equal to the command of the Sovereign, whose duty it is to make laws. The power of the State is to be guided by utility, "the greatest happiness of the greatest number." Bentham's power was great in ethics. In the works of Austin we have a complete separation of the theory of Sovereignty from the ethics of politics, and the pure science of positive law. Remarks were then made on efficient practical power in certain constitutions; such as corporate sovereignties, single assemblies, majorities, combined assemblies, and the British Constitution. At the present time the House of Commons is practically supreme. The Continental school was described as not totally opposed to the English, being ethical and historical, and not more dogmatic. Some writers of the historical and philosophical schools were then considered, including Coleridge, Bluntschli, Comte, and Spencer. In regard to the question of the limits of the State, reference was made to the doctrines of Wilhelm von Humboldt, who at first opposed education by the State, and adopted by J. Stuart Mill and others, termed minimizers—a doctrine termed by Huxley "administrative nihilism." In regard to this question, Mr. Pollock went back to Aristotle. The "minimizers" assert that the State is founded merely for protection. Aristotle asserts that it exists, not only that men may live, but live well. Huxley says "Government is the corporate reason of the community."

THE MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

SECOND NOTICE.

The *Cornhill's* new serials, "Damocles" and "No New Thing," continue in the same style as they were commenced. They are both fair pictures of not over-interesting social conditions; with real graphic power which would have been better bestowed on more attractive subjects. The portrait of the worthless Marescalchi, in "No New Thing," is singularly lifelike, but the effect is unpleasing. "The Foreigner at Home" is a Scotchman in England, who seems disposed to subscribe to the first clause only of his traditional countryman's verdict on the English—"They have no muckle sense, but they're an unco braw people to live amang." "The Convent of Monte Oliveto" is one of Mrs. Symonds's picturesque sketches of Italy. It is probably owing to the writer's absence from England that the name of the Sienese artist Razzi is regularly printed Bazzi. Mr. Proctor criticises Dr. Siemens's theory of solar energy, which Mr. Karl Blind illustrates in another department by resolving the Nibelung epic into a solar myth.

The most interesting paper in *Fraser* is Mr. Ashcroft Noble's summary of the contents of the Pre-Raphaelite magazine, *The Germ*, which only lived through four numbers, but will always remain a landmark in intellectual history as the signal of "a new departure" in art and literature. The extreme scarcity of the periodical renders Mr. Noble's impartial and discriminating analysis particularly acceptable. Out of the fulness of his knowledge of the period of Charles I., Mr. S. R. Gardiner easily convicts the author of "John Inglesant" of several inaccuracies; but he does not show that the romance is unfaithful to the spirit of the age delineated. "The Lady Maud" is continued with its usual spirit, and Miss Betham-Edwards's pleasant novelette concluded. The most attractive of the other papers are a narrative of a visit to the Queen of Burmah, and Mr. Dennis's genial chat on Charles Lamb and his circle, apropos of Mr. Ainger's recent volume.

The *Fortnightly* opens with a thoughtful paper, by Mr. Leadam, on the expediency of introducing substitutes for trial by jury into Ireland. The writer's conclusion, supported by an array of citations from evidence given on previous occasions, is in favour of ordinary juries under special commissions. He seems to forget, however, that the qualification of jurymen has been seriously lowered since the periods to which his quotations refer. Prince Kropotkin's defence of the Russian revolutionary party is not unsuccessful in arousing sympathy for the youths and maidens who have devoted themselves to the propagation of Nihilism, but at the same time affords an apology for the repressive measures which, as he asserts, have driven them to acts of violence. According to his own showing, the creed which they claimed the liberty of preaching was a Socialism which the Russian Government could not be expected to tolerate. Signor Gallenga gives an interesting account of the present political condition of Finland, the only part of the Russian empire in the enjoyment of a Constitution, which, unfortunately, the bad understanding between the Finnish and the Swedish inhabitants places in peril. Mr. Myers's review of the character of Marcus Aurelius is elegant and discriminating.

The *Contemporary Review* has two articles on Ireland—one by Professor Goldwin Smith, the other by Mr. N. W. A. Holmes—both, in differing language, urging strong measures; but the former is for coercion, the latter for the expropriation of the landlords on favourable terms. Mr. Freeman denounces the proceedings of the Austrians in Bosnia with his usual acrimony. Mr. Gundry contributes a somewhat rose-coloured account of the prospects of the North Borneo Company. The other papers include an erudite article on the Cabiri of Samothrace, by Mr. Stuart Glennie; an eloquent appeal from "Vernon Lee" to evolutionists to give up vivisection as hostile to the evolution of morality; and obituary notices of the late Professor Green, by Mr. Nettleship and Professor Bryce.

The contents of the *Gentleman's Magazine* are varied and entertaining. Mr. Boyle leads off with a Malay tale, exciting but not easily followed, of a native who incurs the vengeance of a Chinese secret society by concealing a diamond. Mr. Wedmore's "rare book" is the editio princeps of Wordsworth's Lyrical Ballads, the history of which is very agreeably told. "In the Kingdom of Kerry" is equal to any other of the Hon. Miss Lawless's charming Irish papers. "Furred and Feathered Foes" contains some extraordinary particulars of the mischief wrought by rabbits and similar pests at the antipodes. "The Cut and its Folk-Lore" is full of the most quaint and curious illustrations of popular superstition.

Belgravia is very lively and entertaining with the continuation of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men;" a capital burlesque account of a revolution in a petty Central American State, and the loan which resulted therefrom; "John Wilkes at Brighton," and a descriptive sketch of Wharfedale by Mrs. Macquoid. Mr. Preece's valuable papers on electric lighting are continued in *Time*, and there is a full analysis of Rossetti's poetry from the pen of Mr. G. Barnett Smith. A contributor to the *Burlington* takes a highly encouraging view of the prospects of the Jewish race, and well he may, since he estimates their present number at seven hundred thousand millions! Mrs. Riddell's magazine, which begins a new volume this month, comes out in a new form. Its title of "Home" is changed to that of "St. Bride's," a Magazine for the City and the West-End—the change being doubtless suggested by its place of publication; and its price is now One Shilling. Mrs. Riddell has obtained the aid of some new writers of note, and will herself shortly contribute to it papers on that old London she knows so well.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin are continually bringing out new and (it is almost needless to say) good productions. This month they issue the first part of the Illustrated Book of Canaries and Cage-Birds and the first part of an Illustrated Bible, with coloured plates. The various periodicals issued by this firm include—The Magazine of Art, Picturesque Europe, the Family Magazine, Universal History, Gleanings from Popular Authors, Picturesque America, British Ballads, Old and New London, Old and New Edinburgh, Science for All, Familiar Wild Flowers, and Royal Shakspeare.

Among the Fashion Books are—La Saison, Le Monde Elegant, Le Moniteur de la Mode, World of Fashion, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Le Follet, Ladies' Treasury, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, Weldon's Ladies' Journal and Household Journal, Young Ladies' Journal, and Dictionary of Needlework.

Other magazines and serial publications received are:—Army and Navy Magazine, Sanitary Record, the Squire, Journal of Forestry, St. James's, Churchman, Across Country, Aunt Judy's Magazine, Art and Letters, Men of Mark, Pathways of Palestine, St. Nicholas, Irish Monthly, Universal Instructor, Month, Science Gossip, Argosy, Good Words, Leisure Hour (containing the Autobiography, hitherto unpublished, of William Jackson, of Exeter, the well-known musician), Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Antiquary, Bibliographer; and monthly parts of Chambers's Journal, All the Year Round, Household Words, Harper's Young People, Knowledge, Our Darlings, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Day of Rest, Boy's Own Paper, and Girl's Own Paper.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baynes, William Henry, Curate of St. Mark, Worsley, to be Vicar of Warton, near Kirkham.
 Bernard, H. M., Assistant-Curate of St. George's-in-the-East; Assistant-Chaplain at Moscow.
 Richard, John Gallienne; Perpetual Curate of Needham, Norfolk.
 Birkmyre, N.; Vicar of St. Simon's, Baptist Mills, Bristol.
 Burbridge, Edward; Vicar of Backwell.
 Dunn, Oliver J., Curate of St. James's, Wolverhampton; Vicar of All Saints' Wolverhampton.
 Farmer, F. L., Curate of Stockbridge; Vicar of St. James's, Mill Brook, Staleybridge.
 Gray, A. E. A.; Vicar of St. George's, Poynton-with-Worth, near Stockport.
 Niblett, Henry Morton; Rector of Redmarley D'Abitot.
 Raymond, John Storey; Rector of Hemington-cum-Hardington.
 Wingate, George; Vicar of St. Mary, Haggerston.—*Guardian*.

The *Gazette* contains the appointment of the Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, M.A., to be Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in the place of the late Rev. Hugh Pearson.

The Spring Conference of the Church Association was held last week at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas R. Andrews.

The Rochester Diocesan Conference meets at Southwark on the 25th inst., and, among other business, enters on the scheme for building ten churches in South London.

By permission of the Duke of Westminster, an entertainment on behalf of St. Mark's Church, Clerkenwell, was held at Grosvenor House recently. Miss Holland's choir sang.

The Duke of Connaught presided recently at Willis's Rooms at the anniversary festival of the Friends of the Clergy Corporation. The subscription-list amounted to £1800, being the largest for twenty-six years past.

A fancy bazaar was held in the conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Gardens on Wednesday and Thursday, last week, for the purpose of raising funds to build a large parish-room for St. Augustine's Church, South Kensington.

Sir Samuel Wilson, of Hughenden Manor, is about to place, in St. Michael's Church, at Hughenden, a stained glass window in commemoration of her Majesty's escape from the attack made upon her at Windsor by Maclean.

Mr. W. J. Evelyn, J.P., on Saturday last laid the foundation-stone of the Church of St. Barnabas, in Evelyn-street, Deptford. It will be in connection with the South-Eastern District of the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb. The chaplain is to be the Rev. J. W. A. Sturdee.

The company appointed for the revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament concluded their seventy-fifth session yesterday week at the Chapter Library, Westminster. The second revision of Ezekiel was finished and the second revision of Daniel was carried as far as the end of chapter ii.

The Bishop of London presided last week at King's College over the annual meeting of St. John's House and Sisterhood. The report showed that the work of the Sisterhood was still increasing, and was doing much to diminish human suffering, especially among the poor.

The Ven. Alfred Blomfield, Archdeacon of Essex, who has been appointed Bishop of Colchester as suffragan to the Bishop of St. Albans, is a son of the late Bishop Blomfield, formerly Bishop of London, and had a distinguished University career as a member of Balliol College, Oxford.

The Rev. A. H. De Fontaine, Rector of Christ Church, Southwark, appeals for contributions to enable him to give a day's holiday, and one good meal, to six hundred poor children, dwelling in one of the most unsavoury localities in the metropolis, the New Cut, and its crowded courts, who have but this one opportunity in the year of breathing pure air and enjoying the refreshing sight of the country.

Lady Marian Alford on Thursday week opened additional school buildings in connection with the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Red Lion-square, Holborn. The additional accommodation provides for 210 children, bringing up the total number of school places to 760. The cost of this undertaking amounted to £1350, nearly the whole of which has been paid. Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., gave an address, dwelling upon the necessity for distinctive religious teaching in schools.

Recently the Townhall, Kensington, was thronged by the patrons of a bazaar originated on behalf of the new church at Hammersmith. Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck), the Duchess of Argyll, and many other distinguished personages lent their support. The hall was handsomely decorated. In the gallery were staged several hundred orchids, kindly lent by Mr. J. T. Peacock, Sudbury House, Hammersmith, from his unrivalled collection.

The forty-seventh anniversary meeting of the Church Pastoral Aid Society was held recently in St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, and was fairly well attended. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. The report showed that the income of the past year has been £55,659, an increase upon that of the preceding year of £7110. In addition to this sum, £35,121 had been received locally and from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and disbursed in supplementing the grants of this society, and £2000 had been given for a special purpose. The expenditure had been £46,542.

A stained-glass window has been presented to the Church of St. Margaret, Westminster, by American citizens, as a memorial to Sir Walter Raleigh, whose headless body lies interred near the communion-table. Underneath the window are the following lines, written by Mr. J. R. Lowell, the American Minister:—

The New World's sons, from England's breast we drew
 Such milk as bids remember whence we came;
 Proud of her Past, wherefrom our Present grew,
 This window we inscribe with Raleigh's name.

The stained glass fills the large west window of the church, and was unveiled on Sunday at the morning service, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Farrar, D.D.

The annual conference of clergy and churchwardens connected with the Bishop of London's Fund was held at Zion College, London Wall, on Monday; the Bishop of London in the chair. The chairman stated that the income had still been insufficient to meet their requirements, and that they had not reached the sum of £20,000, which would enable them to carry on properly the work they had in hand. He had consecrated six new churches during the year, making in all 103 churches he had consecrated since he had been in the diocese. The fund had made seventeen grants for new mission buildings, and forty-three grants for carrying on mission homes. The future was an anxious one for them, as during the last ten years the population in the diocese of London had increased by 379,000, or 38,000 each year; and what made the problem more difficult was that the increase had taken place in entirely new ground—the suburbs. The Bishop of Bedford stated that it was very disappointing to such a fund to show signs of falling off, as the need of it was as great as ever. Other speakers followed.

BENEVOLENCE AND SELF-HELP.

The National Society has voted £500 towards the proposed training college for mistresses in East London.

The Prince of Wales has consented to preside at a dinner to be held at Willis's Rooms on June 14 in aid of the funds of the London Fever Hospital.

A large number of cases of saving life from drowning have been investigated by the committee of the Royal Humane Society, which has conferred its rewards on many recipients.

Last week the Lord Mayor presided at the anniversary festival of the Metropolitan Free Hospital, at the Albion Tavern. The subscriptions amounted to nearly £2000.

A concert at St. James's Hall will be given this (Saturday) evening in aid of the Printers' Pension Corporation. Numerous artists of note contribute their valuable services.

The 124th annual dinner of the Orphan Working Schools took place recently at Willis's Rooms; Mr. Colman, M.P., in the chair. The subscriptions amounted to £4000.

Mr. Brandram will give a recitation of Sheridan's "Rivals" next Thursday, at Grosvenor House, in aid of the funds of the London Fever Hospital.

The Cooks' Company and the Curriers' Company have made grants of ten guineas each to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road.

Professor Huxley presided last Saturday evening at the sixty-seventh annual dinner of the Artists' Benevolent Institution, which took place at Willis's Rooms. The subscriptions amounted to £3342.

Lord Brabourne, supported by a distinguished company, presided at Willis's Rooms at the festival of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution last week, and subscriptions to the amount of £550 were announced.

The final meeting of the members of the committee of the Mechi Fund has been held, under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P. The money, amounting to nearly £5000, has been invested for the benefit of Mrs. Mechi and family.

Mr. Henry Edwards, the Liberal member for Weymouth, has announced his intention to invest £5000 for the aged poor of the town. Mr. Edwards makes one stipulation—that out of the interest on the money his annual dinner to the aged poor shall be continued.

Princess Louise opened at South Hampstead on Saturday last the twenty-fourth school established by the Girls' Public School Company in connection with the National Union for Improving the Education of Women, of which her Royal Highness is president.

The Duke of Connaught having been prevented by sudden illness from presiding at the anniversary festival of the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, last year, has promised to take the chair this year; and has appointed Saturday, June 24, for the purpose. The festival will be held at Wanstead.

The Princess of Wales has announced her intention of being present at the concert to be given to-day (Saturday) at the Albert Hall, by the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, and the Duchess of Edinburgh has signified her intention to patronise it. This concert is in aid of the funds of the West-End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Welbeck-street.

The 228th anniversary of the Sons of the Clergy Corporation was celebrated on the 10th inst. by a full choral and orchestral service in St. Paul's Cathedral, and a dinner at the Merchant Taylors' Hall, at which the Lord Mayor presided; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and other prelates being present. Subscriptions and donations to the amount of £3081 were collected in the course of the day.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the governors of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, was held on the 10th inst. in the board-room at the hospital—Lord Aberdare in the chair. The report stated that the number of in-patients admitted during the year was 1050, and the out-patients receiving advice and medicine amounted to 13,180. The income amounted to £9973, the expenditure being £10,202.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Employment of Women was held yesterday week at their offices in Berners-street, Oxford-street, and was well attended, principally by ladies. The Earl of Shaftesbury occupied the chair. The secretary read the twenty-third annual report, which spoke of the various industries in which, through the instrumentality of the society, women are employed.

The Duke of Cambridge presided on the 10th inst. at the annual dinner of the German Hospital, Dalston, held in Willis's Rooms, where there was a large company. The receipts for the past year were £9297, and the expenditure was £8628. During the course of the evening the secretary announced donations and subscriptions amounting to £4372; including £20 from the chairman, £200 from the Emperor of Germany, and £50 from the Emperor of Austria.

Miss Rye's next party of children for Canada will leave England in July or August, and she will be glad to hear through Bible women, City missionaries, district visitors, or others interested in the poor, of any destitute little girls between the ages of nine and fourteen, whose friends are willing for them to emigrate. Applications must be made at once to Miss Lizzie Still, secretary, Avenue House, High-street, Peckham, London.

The Duke of Connaught presided at the ninety-fourth anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, which was held on the 10th inst. at the Freemasons' Tavern. In proposing "The Health of the Queen," the chairman announced that her Majesty had authorised him to state that she would accept the position of chief patroness of the Masonic Institution for Girls. The subscriptions amounted to £13,232, consisting of £5624 from London and £7608 from the provinces.

In consequence of the tragedy in Dublin, the theatrical entertainment to be given on the 17th inst. at the Savoy Theatre by the "Irish Amateurs," in aid of the "Distressed Irish Ladies' Fund," has been postponed to Wednesday, June 14.—A bazaar has been arranged in aid of the fund for ladies in distress, from non-payment of rent in Ireland, to take place on June 15 and 16, in the conservatory at the Horticultural Gardens. The Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family intend to honour this bazaar with their patronage.

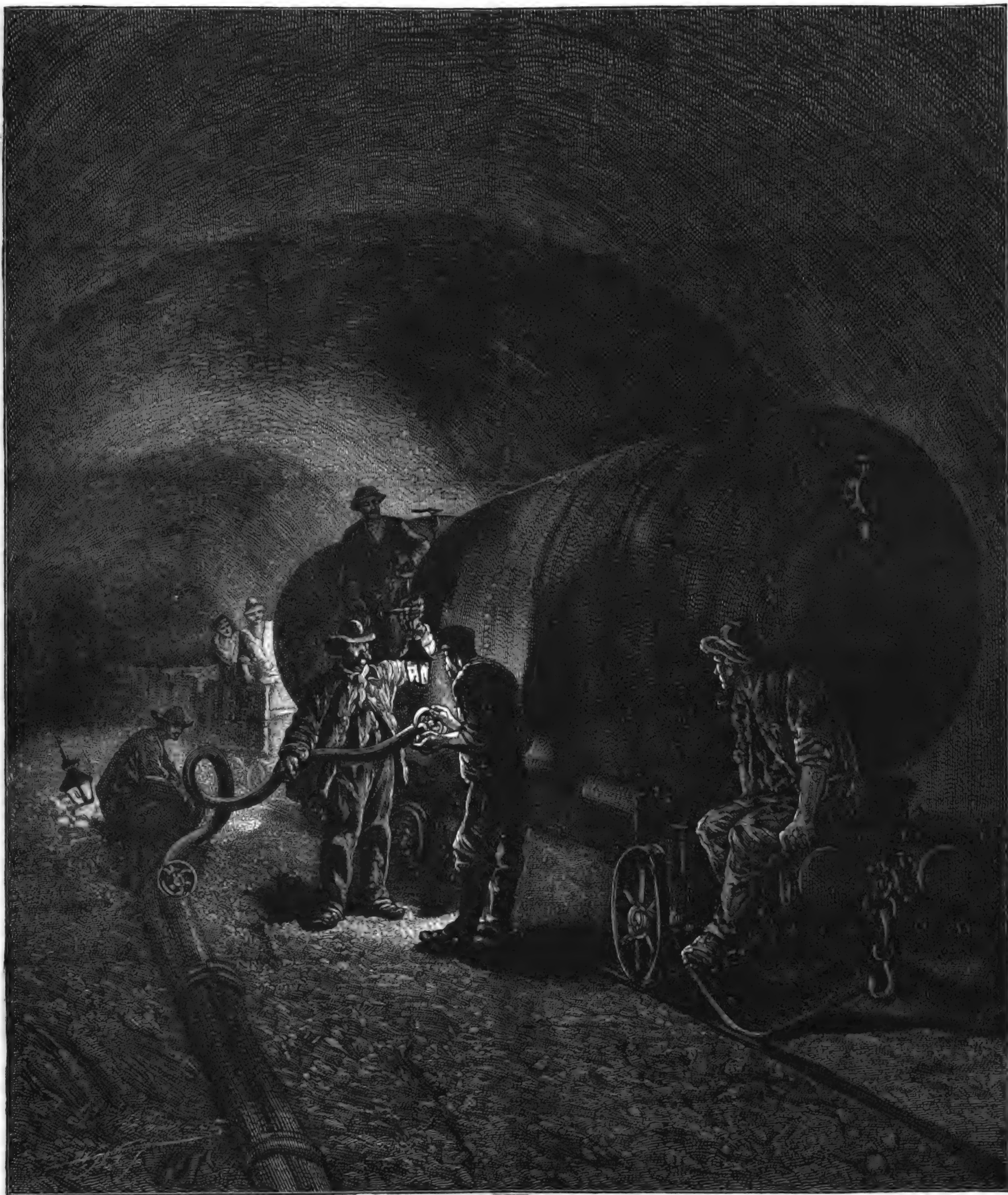
Lord Carrington, chairman of the executive council of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, calls attention to the claims of the institution at the present time. He states that since the foundation of the society 900 cases of real agricultural distress have been permanently relieved, at a cost exceeding £95,000; and 550 necessitous farmers, their widows, and orphans now swell the list of pensioners, at an annual cost of £12,000. At the ensuing election in June, sixty-five additional pensioners will be enrolled; but, at the same time, nearly 400 unsuccessful candidates will remain on the list by reason of the insufficiency of funds. To meet these demands on their resources, and to enable the executive to provide for the whole of the applicants brought to penury by the unprecedented depression of the times, a further sum of £8000 or £9000 a year is required.



ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL: SWISS ENTRANCE TO THE TUNNEL NEAR GOESCHENEN.



ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL: ITALIAN APPROACH TO THE TUNNEL NEAR AIROLO.
The signage are the old carriage road.



ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL: COMPRESSED-AIR ENGINES, USED IN BORING THE TUNNEL.

THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

We present two or three additional illustrations of this great engineering work, the completion of which is now about to be celebrated, though much remains to be done before the whole line of railway can be worked for ordinary traffic. The tunnel itself, and the means which have been employed for its construction, were described in former notices of the subject. One of our engravings represents the compressed-air locomotive engine, which has been made serviceable for carrying out the earth and stones from the tunnel during the work of excavation, but which is not of the kind adapted for drawing passenger-trains. It is, we believe, still under consideration whether the railway traffic in the tunnel shall be served by compressed-air locomotives, or by those impelled by electricity, or by stationary engines; but steam locomotives are found quite unsuitable, and we believe that this will be the result in most tunnels of great length with no intermediate shafts for ventilation. We present also Views of the Swiss end of the tunnel, near the village of Goeschenen, in the upper valley of the Reuss; and the

southern approach, from the Italian side, in the neighbourhood of Airolo, situated on a tributary of the Ticino, in the Val Tremola, where the zigzag lines of the old carriage road form a peculiar feature of the scene.

GRAND HISTORIC COMMEMORATION
AT BERNE.

On Monday week the city of Berne, in Switzerland, was enlivened by a grand national festival—Berne has a very ancient national history, antecedent to the Swiss Confederation—with a procession designed to illustrate not only the historic, but the romantic and pre-historic, incidents of its olden time. The zeal of patriotic antiquarianism went back to the aboriginal dwellers in huts built on piles, a thousand years before the Christian era, and through the successive periods of stone implements, of bronze, and of iron, to that of the Helvetic tribes who contended with the Roman legions; and there were figures in strange costumes,

meant to represent those wild warriors, herdsmen, and horsemen, of primitive ages, including that of "Diviko," followed by a triumphal bullock-waggon, and a party of captive Romans, with their hands tied behind their backs. Then came, on horseback, in modern Swiss militia uniforms, the members of the Berne Commemoration Committee, with their Marshals and Adjutants; but in the next division of the procession, which was intended to illustrate the mediæval history of Berne, there was much proof of learned research and of artistic taste. Berchtold von Zahringen and Kuno von Bubenberg, feudal Dukes or Lords of the twelfth century, who founded or protected this city on the banks of the Aar, rode past in all the pomp of chivalry, but in peaceful guise and mood, with their ladies, attendant knights, pages, huntsmen and hounds, and armed peasantry of their train. The founding of Berne, in A.D. 1191, was of course made very conspicuous, with figures of the Duke of Zahringen and some Archbishop or Bishop, carried along upon a moving platform, superintending the architects and masons who began to build the walls of the city. Battles for its early liberties, the

fight of the Schlosshalde, in 1283, that of Donnerbühl, in 1298, and that of Laupen, in 1339, with the men of most renowned valour upon those occasions, notably Rudolf von Erlach, filled up a considerable space. Then came, from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century, the progress of arts, industry, and commerce, examples of which were shown by the different trade-guilds, with their banners and symbolical devices, and the implements of their craft. The Bears (Bären), which have always been held in peculiar honour by the citizens of Berne, as guardian beasts of the civic community, were followed by a queer collection of other animals, the lions walking erect arm-in-arm, the stag or hart, the bull, the ape, the eagle, and the dragon, which were supposed to represent various local interests. The foundation, in 1421, of the fine Gothic Cathedral, known to most English tourists, was one of the subjects commemorated in the procession, which also included many notable events and personages of the Swiss War of Independence, the Protestant Reformation, the Peasant War of the seventeenth century, the French Revolutionary War and those of Napoleon I. The civil institutions, and social customs, manners, and diversions of the Bernese population, in town and country, were brought fully before the spectators. This long pageant ended with a set of figures meant to give some idea of the Future, or "Berne as it will be;" in which the possibilities of scientific improvement, in the twentieth century, were boldly displayed to view; the steam-engine, the electric telegraph, and the telephone were seen in wonderful action. There was a flying-machine, worked by steam, which seemed just about to rise into the air; but the steam soldier, wearing a boiler for his helmet, with a huge pair of iron shields, like a bird's wings, readily shifted to protect any part of his body, would be more than a match for Achilles. The proceeds of the entertainment were bestowed on local charities. Our Illustrations are copied from the cleverly-drawn "Album" of this procession, by Karl Jauslin, sold by R. F. Haller, at Berne.

AMERICAN "SYSTEM."

"We do things differently in the States." Such are the words constantly upon the lips of our American cousins: nor are they always spoken boastfully either, but simply according to their meaning. Theatres, warehouses, offices, public and private, all have a system of management which differs in many material points from ours—and, I am bound to say, suffers nothing by comparison. In no two things is this difference so plainly apparent as in the systems which prevail in the two countries respecting the arrangements for travelling, and the care and management of horses. A great deal has been already said upon the former subject; but it is not yet worn threadbare, and a good deal more might be said with advantage; for are we not all disagreeably familiar with the slipshod method which prevails—in poor Ireland, at all events—with regard, for example, to travellers' luggage—in glaring contrast to the regularity and comfort which characterise American management? In one country we have the hurry-scurry when the train arrives, passengers crowding promiscuously around the luggage-van, confusing and impeding the officials, clamouring each above the other in their efforts to be first attended to, and often seizing upon trunks and portmanteaus which are not their own—accidentally, no doubt, in some cases, but not in all; nor can there be any doubt that the present system of railway travelling throughout the United Kingdom affords opportunities for crime—murder and robbery—which do not exist in other quarters of the globe. On the arrival of a train at any station throughout England, Scotland, or Ireland, all that is necessary for a dishonest man or woman to do in order to obtain possession of another person's property is to secure the services of a porter, give him a substantial fee in advance, hurry with him to the luggage-van, point out any trunk, box, or valise which may appear desirable, say quietly, "That is mine," and the porter immediately shoulders it and conveys it away to the nearest cab. The rightful owner may, in some isolated instances, turn up at the moment and interfere in time to prevent the successful appropriation of the property in question. It is then easy to say a mistake has been committed; but, in nine cases out of ten, goods can be, and are, purloined without suspicion or detection. Twice within one comparatively short journey have I rescued my luggage from marauding hands; nor do I think I have ever travelled on any line of railway throughout the kingdom without the possibility presenting itself of my being able to appropriate almost any article from the baggage-van which I might choose to claim.

This carelessness, or mismanagement, is certainly in strong contrast to the system which prevails in America, where, on the arrival of a train, a baggage-man in uniform presents himself to each passenger in turn—gets possession of the number or ticket which has been given him as a voucher—asks him whither he is bound, and then the traveller has no further trouble or responsibility, for, on reaching his hotel or lodging, his luggage is either awaiting him or arrives at the same moment as himself.

In glaring contrast, also, is the regularity which marks the traffic management of America, in comparison with our less go-ahead country here. Throughout the States there is not one moment's unnecessary delay in dispatching trains. Everything is done strictly up to time, whilst here we are so inured to irregularity that we accustom ourselves to expect it, and, in short, look for nothing else. The late Lord Carlisle, who was Viceroy of Ireland for a good many years, was wont to relate how upon one occasion, when travelling from Dublin to "ye citie of ye tribes" (Galway), he was so impatient of the long delay at every little petty station that at length, during a very protracted and apparently unnecessary stoppage, he put out his head and inquired of the guard when they intended to go on. The answer was characteristic of the Celtic race—"When we're ready!"

The entire system of railway management in our country is lamentably at fault. Putting aside the more important features of murder and robbery, there are many other preventable evils with which we have not so much as attempted to cope. It is no uncommon thing, throughout Ireland at all events, for trains to be detained outside stations from twenty minutes to an hour on fair or hunting days, owing to the fact that the train which has arrived a little in advance cannot get out of the way until it has disgorged its load of horses, as well as of passengers; and this is made difficult of accomplishment by the fractiousness of the animals, which are frightened of the bar that extends across the upper part of the doorway of their boxes, and so refuse to come out; whilst owners and porters drag ruthlessly at their heads, increasing instead of diminishing their alarm, and the train which is waiting to get in keeps signalling and whistling shrilly, in wonder and impatience at the delay; whilst perishing passengers—thrusting their heads from the windows—think diamally of equally perishing friends awaiting them upon the platform, and of dinners or suppers, as the case may be, growing cold or sodden; whilst other peoples' horses are pulled, and pushed, and beaten, and dragged, and coaxed, and abused by turps, to induce them to quit the boxes in which they have travelled. It seems per-

fectedly marvellous how such atrocious mismanagement can be permitted to prevail, when by the simplest contrivance in the world—a hinged bar, such as is common throughout the States, made to bend upward at a light touch from the hand—all trouble and delay could easily be avoided. Hunting days are extremely rare in America, for it is not a hunting country; but the transit of horses is continuous, and to watch one of these cattle-laden trains draw up and disburden itself, without noise, confusion, or delay, and then cross the water and see how very differently things are managed here, fills us with wonder to think that the other country should have so great an advantage.

It is astonishing, too, that we should so long go on in the jog-trot uncomfortable fashion of cramming a certain number of persons into busses and tram-cars, merely stating that the vehicles are constructed to hold so many on each side, without any regard to the fact that some selfish persons occupy much more than their fair share of space, leaving others to be unduly crushed and inconvenienced. In some parts of America all this is obviated by dividing or apportioning the seats with little metal arms, thus giving to each passenger his fair share of room, enabling him to see at once on entering the vehicle where he is to sit, and to occupy his seat as though he had a right to it, instead of, as here, doing so on a kind of sufferance, glared at by some corpulent old gentleman upon one side, and some irritable old lady upon the other, neither of whom has been the least bit willing to make space for him to sit down. The apportioning of the seats is also most beneficial in enabling the conductor to perceive at once, when hailed by a foot-passenger, whether or not he has a vacant seat in his vehicle, and obviates the necessity for his delaying to count how many passengers he has already accommodated. The unoccupied place, protected from intrusion by its little arms, shows clearly out from amongst the mass of garments, and proclaims itself ready for its occupant.

It is, to me, amazing how little is known amongst us of things which in America are in daily use. How common it is here to see men driving their horses with boots; in other words, bandages around the fetlocks. This is to prevent cutting, or "brushing," a very general fault amongst English horses, but unknown in the States, owing to the system upon which colts are trained. Toe-weights are used during the young ones' early lessons, for the purpose of forming a habit or peculiar style. These toe-weights, unknown to us, are very extensively used for trotters. They are of iron or lead, from four ounces up to any required weight, and are secured or "buckled" on the foot. When used on the out-sides of the hind feet they cause the horse to "spread," or, in other words, prevent his fetlocks from approaching too high one another—compelling him, also, to pass his hind feet well outside the front ones in trotting fast. It is a much esteemed quality in a horse to spread behind; and some horses, whose training has been carried to excess, are almost caricatures in this respect: notably, an animal called Thorndale, a celebrated sire of trotters. Toe-weights proper are on the front part of the fore feet. Here they impart knee action and lengthen the stride, enabling a horse to get his front feet well out of the way of the hind ones if he does not spread enough. The various ways of using the toe and side weights are endless, and by their judicious use many animals are sold for high prices which might otherwise be almost valueless. The idea is much the same as weighting the shoe; with this advantage, however, a toe-weight may be removed at pleasure, when a shoe may not. No doubt they have much to recommend them; but a line must be sharply drawn between use and abuse, for the excessive adoption of them has knocked up many a horse's legs.

By the proper use of toe-weights a pacer may be converted into a trotter. Pacers are frequently the swiftest of trotters when once trained to their work, and are worth four times as much money as before. These weights may also be made useful in preventing horses from "breaking" when training for trots, provided the trainer keep him to a jog whilst he has them on. There is in my opinion, however, another and a better method of preventing the tendency to break. When the horse is young he should be jogged to a common road-cart until he has become accustomed to the restraint of the harness and the weight of the cart; he may then occasionally be sent at the top of his speed, or even beyond it, to teach him to catch from a break. It is a good plan, during this course of training, to harness him now and then to the gig or sulky, in order to accustom him to its use, as many young animals prove at first extremely awkward when attached to such a vehicle.

In Kentucky there are yearlings which can trot their mile in three and a half minutes. This to us appears simply marvellous, but trainers from that part of the country have informed me that they force on the youngsters to perform such feats, in order, as they express it, to "show speed for the money," which, as a rule, is very soon forthcoming for a budding trotter.

These yearlings are broken, fed, and trained with wonderful skill. They soon learn to trot "to harness," which means in a queer two-wheeled thing called a sulky, which weighs about sixty pounds—sometimes less—and is capable of carrying one man only. Trotting "to waggon" means in a four-wheeled sulky, which is a heavy trial for a youngster. These yearlings usually do well, and are healthy; but very many are sacrificed to early development. To buy one of them is called "purchasing prospects," and frequently nothing else is obtained.

The trotting turf is not considered in America so refined, or, as they say, "genteel," as racing proper; but is more generally popular, as any man may use his trotter in the commonest trade-cart if he likes, and with a very small amount of handling bring him to the post with undiminished speed. These wonderful trotters are not by any means a particular craze of mine. Were I an inhabitant of the Kentucky region I should not join the "fashion" in keeping them at all; at the same time, seeing how highly they are esteemed, I would never have a brood mare or sire which was not full of approved trotting blood, of which the very bluest is the Hambletonian strain.

It is a queer idea of mine, but I think upheld by facts, that the higher a man rises socially in the States the less he uses his trotters, except for ordinary road purposes. A new man, self-made and rich, must have them on the track, he will not otherwise be satisfied; but twenty to one, his son—more polished and "genteel" than himself—will have his trotter in his stable, for private use only. Very few of the younger men in America go in for trotting, but almost all patronise racing.

Immense prices are paid for fast trotters intended for private use. Any fine afternoon, on certain roads about New York, you may see men in light sulkys, driving horses which have cost them from £600 to £4000 each, and can do their mile and repeat (and more if required) in less than two and half minutes. They trot with one another on these roads, which are specially reserved for a high rate of speed—as the Row is here for equestrians. Many rich men have three or more of these horses, according to their means. Some millionaires keep quite a stud, as an Englishman does of hunters. Such

animals can do an incredible number of miles in the day, partly at racing speed, and must—in order to accomplish such heavy work—be hard-bottomed, fine-bred animals, almost incapable of fatigue. I may add that they are most esteemed when not requiring toe-weights.

It is astonishing how game and forward are young horses bred in Kentucky and about East Greenwich, which is a famous rearing place. I was shown a young filly, only six weeks old—dam by Leamington, the sire of Iroquois and Parole—who had chanced to stray away, and in order to get back to her dam had jumped a 2½-foot bar; the extent of the jump, from taking-off to landing, being something over twenty feet. Our Irish horses are esteemed wonderful jumpers, and justly so; they will clear almost any height, but I have never seen a youngster in our country who was capable of compassing such a stretch. NANNIE POWER O'DONOGHUE.

NOVELS.

Broad, liberal, kindly views, and a sympathetic largeness of heart are conspicuous throughout the pages of *A Broken Lily*: by Mrs. Mortimer Collins (Hurst and Blackett), and a remarkably vivacious style of writing is well sustained throughout the three volumes. An extremely pretty idea, moreover, forms the basis of the story and is indicated in the title. The appreciation of natural scenery is keen and vividly expressed; there is some excellent portraiture, and good sport is afforded by certain sketches abounding with proof of the writer's intimate acquaintance with the little weaknesses and especially with the sly and spiteful ways of womankind. The first volume is unusually fresh and charming, raising expectations of a novel very far indeed above the average in originality of conception, neatness of execution, intensity of feeling, and general interest. That expectation, however, to tell the plain truth, is by no means realised, notwithstanding the somewhat startling boldness both of the situations presented and of the language employed, to say nothing of the sentiments enunciated by one or more of the personages. Indeed, it is possible that certain readers may be shocked by what will appear to them to savour of profanity and by what, from their point of view, may seem to be unnecessary bluntness in dealing with delicate matters. It is always a perilous thing for a writer to handle such a subject as the love, which has ceased to be paternal, of a supposed stepfather for a supposed step-daughter, and, though it may all come right in the end, most readers feel a sense of uneasiness and displeasure in reading of such matters. In the present instance, however, the danger is all the less, because the reader is likely to guess rather sooner than is usual which way the cat will jump. The story, put briefly, just tells how a gentleman of means and position is induced to marry a designing woman whose reputed little daughter, having inspired him first of all with a fatherly affection, is adopted by him, grows up in the likeness of "the broken lily," he had most romantically and poetically loved, and ends by inspiring him with a very unfatherly passion, and how he escapes from his disagreeable predicament. There is but little substance in the tale, and that little is expanded, by means of common-place incidents, somewhat revolting, described at inordinate length, until the material will hold out no longer. The first volume is delightful, and if the second and third had been compressed into one as good as the first, or if each of them had been filled after the fashion of the first, the whole might have been described as a really admirable piece of work.

Improvement of mind and morals may very well follow upon a careful and appreciative perusal of *Scotch Marriages*: by Sarah Tytler (Smith, Elder, and Co.), which is a collection of short stories bound up together in three volumes under a single comprehensive title. Nothing could be more wholesome than the tone adopted by the writer, nothing more instructive than the lessons inculcated, nothing more human and humane than the sentiments intended for acceptance, nothing more life-like than the descriptions, nothing more simple, and at the same time attractive and appropriate, than the style. Let the readers, however, prepare to be contented with what is of a homely and domestic kind, though the very best of that kind, for there is very little indeed of ingenious plot, or exciting incidents, or grand conception, or intense passion, or whatever else is considered by some writers of utopies to be absolutely necessary if the reader is to be captivated. There is plenty of fun, however, of the quiet sort, which is far more calculated than the boisterous to last and keep a reader in constant good humour without the slightest strain. Of course all the scenes are coloured Scotch, and the Scotch dialect prevails in the dialogue, but the effect is by no means disagreeable; nay, there is a positive gain of novelty and piquancy. There is an exceedingly well-told story of a Scotch Judge, a man of great physical, mental, and moral power, with the courage of a lion everywhere but in the midst of his own family of grown-up children, to whom he defers with a touching humility proceeding rather from true nobleness of nature than from vulgar timidity. This almost great man, under the influence partly of love, partly of compassion, partly of chivalry, partly of a longing for a personal protectress against the tyranny of his own flesh and blood, actually elopes in his old age with a very fascinating widow, and, regardless of his position and his years, contracts a romantic "Scotch marriage," as if he were a dashing young Lochinvar running off with a giddy young bride. Why he should take the trouble to elope, when both he and the widow have a perfect right to do as they please, is, of course, to be explained by the grinding tyranny to which he is subjected at home. Unfortunately, the comfortable perusal of this story, and of another, which, though not so droll, is even more admirable, is sadly interfered with by some accidental intermixture of leaves, and it is some time before the reader can discover what is the matter. It turns out eventually that neither reader nor author is mad, but that somebody, whether under alcoholic or other inspiration, has treated parts of the first and second volumes as if they were fairly interchangeable; and the interchanges, moreover, are many and inconsecutive, which makes the matter worse. However, it is probable that reviewers only, and not the public, will be supplied with such fearfully and wonderfully compounded copies, of which it is to be hoped that there is no very large quantity on hand; else many a willing reader may be unjustly irritated against the author, and desist in despair from what ought to be a most gratifying and entertaining course of literature.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the bill proposing to establish a fish and vegetable market in South London, near the Elephant and Castle Station, have decided that the preamble of the bill has been proved, subject to the approaches to the market being made. They propose to secure the public by inserting provisions in the bill embodying Mr. Plimsoll's offer—namely, that he will give a subvention of £2000 towards the widening of Rockingham-street if that be done by the vestry within ten years, which will give the vestry an opportunity of deferring the alteration until the present tenants' leases fall in.

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
of the
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND (LIMITED).
May 11, 1882.

Subscribed Capital, £12,037,500.

Capital—Paid £2,036,250
Uncalled 1,976,250
Reserved Liability 8,025,000
£12,037,500

Reserve Fund, £1,278,750.
Number of Shareholders, 6403.

DIRECTORS.
The Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF AILESBUURY.
CHARLES BARCLAY, Esq.
GEORGE HANBURY FIELD, Esq.
JOHN OLIVER HANSON, Esq.
DUNCAN MACDONALD, Esq.
GEORGE FORBES MALCOLMSON, Esq.
HENRY PAULL, Esq.
Sir JAMES SIBBALD DAVID SCOTT, Bart.
JOHN STEWART, Esq.
RICHARD BLANEY WADE, Esq.
ROBERT WIGRAM, Esq.
Hon. ELIOT THOMAS YORKE.

JOINT GENERAL MANAGERS.
ROBERT FERGUSSON.
THOMAS GEORGE ROBINSON.
FREDERICK CHURCHWARD.

SOLICITORS.
Charles Norris Wilde, Esq.
Ernest James Wilde, Esq.

RICHARD BLANEY WADE, Esq., in the Chair.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders the following Statement of Accounts for the year 1881, viz.:

Balance of Undivided Profits from Dec. 31, 1880 .. £37,31 3 0
Net Profits for the year 1881, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, Rebate on Bills Discounted, &c. .. 407,888 3 2
£445,199 6 2

Less Dividend of 4 per cent, paid in July, 1881 .. £79,200 0 0
Less Dividend of 4 per cent, paid in January, 1882 .. 81,450 0 0
Less Bonus of 5 per cent, paid in January, 1882 .. 90,000 0 0
Less Bonus of 7 per cent, payable in July .. 142,537 10 0
£402,187 10 0

The profits of the past year enable the Directors to recommend that a Bonus of 7 per cent, for the half-year ending Dec. 31 last, be now declared, payable in July next; this, with the Dividends and Bonus, already paid, makes the total distribution 20 per cent for the year 1881, free of income tax. The balance of £30,351 16s. 2d. carried forward to the year 1882, with the Reserve Fund of £1,278,750, makes the Rest or Undivided Profits at Dec. 31, 1881, £1,318,101 16s. 2d.

The Reserve Fund, £1,278,750, wholly invested in Government Securities, shows an increase of £145,716 during the year 1881, as stated hereunder, viz.:

Amount at Dec. 31, 1880 .. £1,133,034 0 0
Premiums on New Shares since received .. 145,716 0 0
£1,278,750 0 0

The average of the published rates of the Bank of England for the year 1881 was 4½ per cent, as compared with 4½ per cent for the year 1880.

The Directors report with deep regret the death of Mr. Edward Atkinson, who for a great number of years rendered most important and valuable services to the Bank in the varied capacities of Inspector, General Manager, and Honorary Director.

The Directors, in anticipation of the early retirement of Mr. Fergusson, after thirty-seven years' service in the Bank, considering the importance of having a successor ready to fill the vacancy who will then take place, have appointed Mr. Churchward, who has been for many years manager of the Bute Docks Branch at Cardiff, to be a Joint General Manager.

The following Directors go out of office by rotation, but, being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly, viz.:

The Most Hon. the Marquis of Ailesbury.
Henry Paull, Esq.
Richard Blaney Wade, Esq.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act, it will be requisite for the Shareholders to elect Auditors and vote their remuneration. Mr. Edwin Waterhouse, of the firm of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, and Co., and Mr. Frederick Mackay, of the firm of Messrs. B. Mackay and Co., offer themselves for re-election.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND (LIMITED), Dec. 31, 1881.

Dr. LIABILITIES.

To Paid-up Capital:—
40,000 Shares of £5 each, 100 10s. paid .. £420,000 0 0
100,000 .. 10 .. 10 .. 1,000,000 0 0
26,125 .. 10 .. 10 .. 261,250 0 0
16,875 .. 10 .. 10 .. 168,750 0 0
£2,036,250 0 0

To Reserve Fund:—
At Dec. 31, 1880 .. £1,133,034 0 0
Premiums on New Shares received during year 1881 .. 145,716 0 0
1,278,750 0 0
To amount due by Bank on deposits, &c. .. 30,871,216 11 2
To acceptances .. 741,512 9 2
To Profit and Loss Account:—
Balance from year 1880 .. 37,351 3 0
Net profits for year 1881 .. 407,888 3 2
£445,199 6 2

Less dividend paid July, 1881 .. 79,200 0 0
£365,999 6 2

By Cash—ASSETS.

At Bank of England and at Head Office and Branches .. £2,335,302 10 11
At call and short notice .. 4,605,730 0 0
£6,941,032 10 11

By Investments:—
English Government Securities £5,421,063 1 10
Indian Government and other Securities, Railway Debentures, &c. .. 9,041,287 11 4
£14,462,350 12 2

By Bills discounted, loans, &c. .. 18,219,017 5 2
By Securities against acceptances per contra .. 741,512 9 2
By Banking Premises in London and country .. 578,475 8 1
£33,942,157 6 6

RICHARD B. WADE, Esq.,
D. MACDONALD, Esq.,
ROBERT WIGRAM, Esq.,
R. FERGUSSON, Esq.,
T. G. ROBINSON, Esq.,
F. CHURCHWARD, Esq.,
Directors.
Joint General Managers.

We beg to report that we have ascertained the correctness of the cash balances, and of the money at call and short notice as entered in the above Balance Sheet, and have inspected the securities representing the investments of the Bank, and found them in order. We have also examined the Balance Sheet in detail with the books at the Head Office and with the certified returns from each Branch, and in our opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs as shown by such books and returns.

EDWIN WATERHOUSE, Esq.,
ROD. MACKAY, Esq.,
Auditors.

The above Report having been read, it was unanimously resolved:—
That the same be adopted and printed for the use of the Proprietors.

That the Most Honourable the Marquis of Ailesbury, Richard Blaney Wade, Esq., and Henry Paull, Esq., be re-elected Directors of the Bank.

That Mr. Edwin Waterhouse and Mr. Frederick Mackay be re-appointed Auditors of the Bank, and that they be paid four hundred guineas for their services during the past year.

That the best thanks of the Proprietors be presented to the Directors for their very successful management of the affairs of the Bank.

That the best thanks of the Proprietors be given to the General Managers and to the Branch Managers and other officers of the Bank for their efficient services.

That the best thanks of the Meeting be presented to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair.

Extracted from the Minutes by
R. FERGUSSON, Esq.,
T. G. ROBINSON, Esq.,
F. CHURCHWARD, Esq.,
Joint General Managers.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS

have gained the HIGHEST AWARDS at all the recent INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, including the Two Gold Medals for Uprights and Grands, Melbourne, 1881; the First Prize, Queensland, 1880; the Two First Special Prizes, Sydney, 1880; the Legion of Honour, Paris, 1878, &c.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PIANOS for SALE, HIRE, and on the THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

The principal of the previous honours gained by the BRINSMEAD PIANOS are:—

THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR and GOLD MEDAL, South Africa, 1877.
THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOUR and DIPLOMA OF MERIT, Philadelphia, 1876.
THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, Paris, 1874, and the HONORARY MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FRANCE.
THE GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1870.
THE DIPLOMA OF EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, Netherlands International Exhibition, 1882.
THE MEDAL OF HONOUR, Paris, 1867.
THE PRIZE MEDAL, London, 1862, &c.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' SOSTENENTE PIANOS, for Extreme Climates.

With the Perfect Check Repeater Action, Patented 1862, 1868, 1871, 1876, 1879, and 1881, throughout Europe and America.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

"I have attentively examined the beautiful pianos of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons that are exhibited at the Paris International Exhibition of 1878. I consider them to be exceptional in the case with which gradations of sound can be produced, from the softest to the most powerful tones. These excellent pianos merit the approbation of all artists, as the tone is full as well as sustained, and the touch is of perfect evenness throughout its entire range, answering to very requirement of the pianist."

"CH. GOUNOD."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

"We, the undersigned, certify that, after having seen and most conscientiously examined the English Pianos at the Universal Exhibition of 1878, we find that the piano belongs to the Grand Piano of the house of Brinsmead."

"NICOLAS RUBINSTEIN,
"D. MAGNUS,
Chevalier ANTOINE DE KONSKI, Court Pianist to the Emperor of Germany."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

"I have pleasure in expressing my opinion that the Paris Exhibition Model Grand Pianos of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons are unsurpassed. The tone is deliciously sweet, sustained, and extraordinarily powerful; the touch responds to the faintest and to the most trying strains on it, and the workmanship is simply perfect."

W. KUNKE.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

"Illustrated London News."
"The principle of the Brinsmead firm is to give the best piano of its kind the best of materials, the best of care, the best of taste, and the best of finish, and this is why the manufacture in Kentish Town sends down to Wigmore-street so many pianos perfect in scale, sustained in tone, elastic in touch, with equal and responsive touch, and, in fact, as near as possible to that ideal that all musicians must require. A thing of beauty that is a joy for ever."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

"Daily Chronicle."
"In tone the instrument is exceedingly rich and sweet, and in touch the very perfection of lightness. Messrs. Brinsmead may certainly be congratulated upon their success."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

"Morning Advertiser."
"The Legion of Honour. In addition to the other distinctions awarded to Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, the founder of the firm has been created Chevalier of the Legion of Honour."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

"Daily News."
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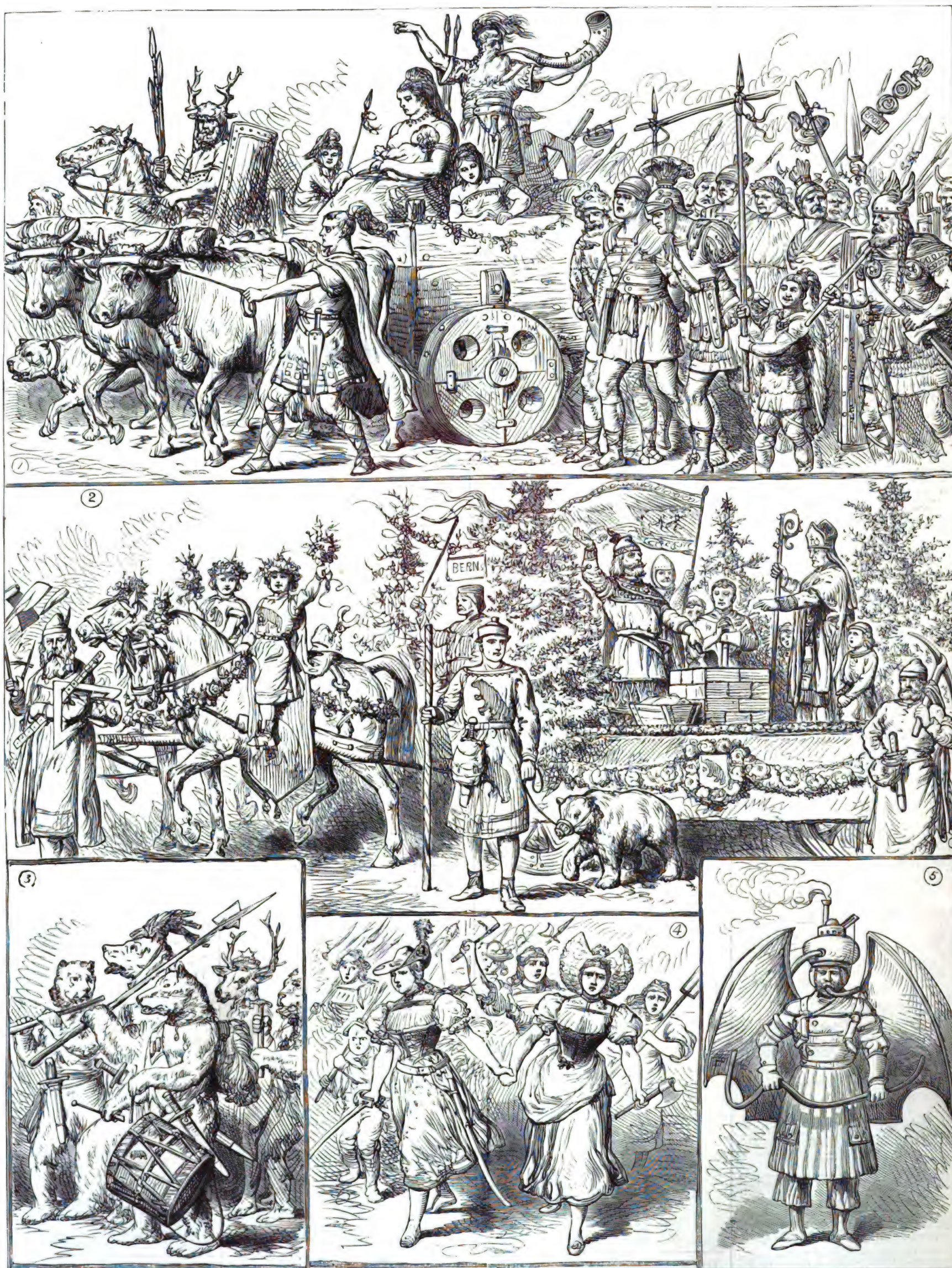
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GRAND HISTORIC PROCESSION AT BERNE, SWITZERLAND.—SEE PAGE 497.

FUNERAL OF LORD F. CAVENDISH AT CHATSWORTH.

The martyr, we will say martyred, English victim of Fenian malignity, Lord Frederick Cavendish, slain by assassins in Dublin on Saturday, the 6th inst., the day of his arrival there as Chief Secretary for Ireland, was buried in the family graveyard at Edensor, adjacent to Chatsworth Park, Derbyshire, on Thursday of last week. The funeral was, though prepared with very little pomp, and in a rural situation far from the metropolis and great cities of England, converted by the spontaneous movement of social feeling into a most imposing national demonstration of public sorrow and esteem for the deceased. More than fifty thousand people attended these obsequies, coming from different parts of the country, while from London came her Majesty's Ministers, many of the nobility, and nearly half the members of the House of Commons. It could only be compared to the funeral of Lord Beaconsfield, at Hughenden, as a general exhibition of mournful respect upon such an occasion, but the sentiment of personal regard this time expressed was mixed with profound sympathy for afflicted relatives, with horror and indignation at the atrocious crime, and with almost desponding anxiety concerning the state and prospects of an important part of the kingdom.

Edensor is an ornamental model village, within a mile of the magnificent rural palace of the Duke of Devonshire, and is chiefly inhabited by persons employed on his estate. The houses, mostly erected by the late Duke, are cottages in size, but designed in a variety of architectural styles, the Old English, the Gothic, the Norman, the Swiss, the Italian, and others, each with a pretty and well-kept garden, all beautifully finished. The church is an elegant structure, of Sir Gilbert Scott's design, built some twelve years ago to replace one of older date, and containing a fine altar-tomb or monument, sculptured with several lifesize figures. It is surrounded by a piece of greensward in which there are several graves: one is that of the late Duke; another is that of Sir Joseph Paxton. Here it was, in a simple grave apart, not in a family vault, that the mortal remains of Lord Frederick Cavendish, second son of the present Duke, were to be laid. Before the funeral, his body lay in state, when it had been brought from Dublin, in the private chapel in Chatsworth House. This private chapel is like a drawing-room, except that all along each side of the aisle are placed oak seats for the household of the Duke; and the altar is composed of beautifully-carved alabaster, hewn on the estate. The coffins were three in number, the innermost being of cedar, and inclosed in lead, which is covered outwardly by oak, covered with black velvet. The lid of the coffin was not placed in position, and the features of Lord Frederick were seen to advantage in the dim religious light that played upon his uncovered face from the stained-glass windows. The face was placid in the extreme, and with a look of repose grateful to look upon. The body and the lower part of the coffin was covered by a white silk pall, which fell in graceful folds to the ground, hiding the trestles which sustained the coffin. No catafalque had been raised, no drapery hung, or anything to denote a death chamber. The body lay in the centre of the chapel, and was under the guardianship of the old housekeeper who nursed Lord Frederick as a child.

On the day of the funeral, Thursday, Chatsworth Park early presented a scene both of activity and solemnity. So early as five o'clock small knots of the tenantry crossed the Edensor Bridge, or came through the Park from Baslow, to take the last opportunity of viewing the remains. Soon after eight o'clock the last group of tenants and servants of the household left the chapel, and the members of the bereaved family crossed the white marble floor, and once more gathered for a few minutes round the coffin, which was then closed, and the final preparations for the funeral were made. A special service, attended by members of the family and the servants, was held in the private chapel.

Meantime, in the village of Edensor, and on the roads leading to it and at the nearest railway stations on every side from Chesterfield, from Derby, from Matlock, from Sheffield, from Rowsley, Bakewell, and Buxton, there was an immense concourse of visitors, many coming from Nottingham, from Manchester, and from the West Riding of Yorkshire. At Chatsworth, none but invited and privileged persons could get admission within the park lodges, and at the bridge opposite the house a solitary policeman was sufficient to turn back any stragglers who wished to cross the river. Upon a grassy bottom near the site where Edensor stood before the rebuilding in its present situation, four notice boards were staked, signifying to deputations, tenantry, clergy and magistrates, and the West Riding constituency, the spots at which they were expected to assemble. It was evident, however, that this arrangement was not generally known to the persons concerned, though Mr. Martin, the resident agent, and the gentlemen of his staff, endeavoured to carry it into effect. The tenantry were the largest body here, and there were many more of their class keeping guard around the churchyard, or fulfilling other voluntary duties. In addition to the Chatsworth tenants, there were deputations from the estates at Bolton Abbey, Hardwick, Lismore, and Holker, where it had been always understood Lord Frederick Cavendish would some day have lived. The local clergy of all denominations also mustered well. Amongst the group surrounding the board marked "deputations" there were representatives of the Leeds Liberal Club, Derby Liberal Association, Sheffield Liberal Association, Chesterfield District Working Men's Liberal Association, Nottingham Liberal Union; the Notts Nonconformist Association, representing sixty Nonconformist Congregations; the Manchester Liberal Association and Junior Reform Club, the St. George's (Manchester) Working Men's Reform Club, Heywood Liberal Club, Leigh Liberal Association, Stalybridge Liberal Association, the Liberal Associations of Spotland, Chetnam, Pendleton, Castleton, Oldham, Rochdale, Heywood, and Bacup; and representatives of the Yorkshire College (of which the deceased nobleman was president) and Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes, of which he was vice-president, and at whose public meetings and conferences he made some of his earliest appearances as a public speaker. Almost every district of the North-West Riding (which the deceased represented) sent deputations; and there were also present several of the Duke of Devonshire's tenantry from the Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire, and Lismore estates. Most of the agents of his Grace were also present—namely, Mr. G. Drury (Holker), Mr. W. Laycock (Bolton Bridge), Mr. D. W. Harper (North-East Lancashire), Mr. J. E. R. Petyt (Bolton Abbey), Mr. J. R. Eddy (Carlton), Mr. Martin (Chatsworth), and Mr. Alfred Curry and Mr. C. Herbert Curry (sons of the Duke's legal adviser).

General visitors went at once to the churchyard, which, large as it is, was completely inclosed by a ranked multitude of miscellaneous sympathisers, most of whom, and particularly the ladies, wore some emblem of mourning. This barrier of spectators was kept in position by an inner cordon of men wearing white silk bands around their arms. Other persons distributed themselves along the route from the house, forming a lane through which by-and-by the funeral procession passed, and representing a total of probably from

four to five thousand persons. In the absence of detailed organisation it was fortunate that Chatsworth Park presents such a choice of unbounded space; fortunate, too, it was that the thunderstorm which threatened at ten o'clock blew over, leaving the day to develop into perfect sunshine, and the beauties of the park under the full flush of spring to be seen at their best.

The special train of fourteen first-class saloons conveying the Ministers and members of Parliament left St. Pancras at twenty minutes to ten, and arrived at Rowsley Station shortly before one o'clock. Open breaks and two or three closed carriages were waiting to convey the members to Chatsworth; but Mr. Forster, Sir N. de Rothschild, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Stansfeld, and Mr. Holms preferred to walk the four miles. There were over 300 gentlemen brought by this Parliamentary train. Mr. Gladstone was accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, the Speaker, and Lord Granville, Miss Gladstone having arrived previously. The Queen was represented by Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, the Prince of Wales by Colonel Kingscote, and the Duke of Edinburgh by Colonel Colville. Amongst the other arrivals were the Duke of Sutherland, the Attorney-General, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Lord Kensington, Mr. Morley, the Hon. A. Egerton, Mr. Jacob Bright, Sir U. J. K. Shuttleworth, Mr. Childers, Lord Carlisle, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. H. W. Fitzwilliam, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Mr. J. G. Talbot, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, Sir J. Ramsden, Colonel Stanley, Sir T. Acland, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Northbrook, the Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Cork, the Earl of Dalhousie, Lord Sudeley, Mr. E. Ashley, Lord Crichton, Lord Colin Campbell, Lord R. Grosvenor, Sir John Lubbock, Lord Lynton, Mr. J. K. Cross, Mr. Armitage, Mr. Agnew, the Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley, Sir Patrick O'Brien, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. Porter (Solicitor-General for Ireland), Mr. H. Richard, Sir Matthew White Ridley, Mr. Justice Williams, Sir James Ramsden, Sir W. Lawson, Sir G. Campbell, Mr. T. Storey (Lancaster), Mr. John Fell (Danehyll, Furness Abbey), Mr. W. H. Bowdler (Kirkham), and others. The better-known members, and notably the members of the Ministry, were frequently recognised, as they passed along, by a general lifting of the hat on the part of the people. The entire party were entertained at Chatsworth House previous to the funeral.

The funeral procession left Chatsworth at half-past two. The lady members of the family had driven in advance to Edensor Church. The venerable Duke of Devonshire at first walked alone behind the hearse, but after a while the Marquis of Hartington and then Lord Edward Cavendish advanced to his support. The funeral was one of complete simplicity. There were no scarves, drooping hatbands, plumes, or mutes. There was not even a pall for the coffin. The profuse use of crape was abjured by both ladies and gentlemen. The hearse might be described as resembling an oblong coffin of dull black wood, with deeply-fluted columns at the four corners, figures in high relief on the panels illustrating Scriptural subjects, and carved work on the roof, instead of the pompous adornments once common. The procession wound slowly along. The spectators uncovered while the hearse went by. Each of the four horses was held by a groom dressed in black livery, and the cortège was preceded by six policemen walking in single file. The family mourners, besides the Duke and his sons, were Admiral Egerton, Major Lyttelton, Lady Edward Cavendish, and Colonel Cavendish; Mrs. and Miss Gladstone and Lady Lascelles were with the ladies at the church. Mr. Gladstone, Lord Granville, and the Speaker walked together, the general body of members following four abreast. The procession, taking the lower road as the least hilly, arrived at the church shortly before three o'clock. The formal order of the programme—the only written programme of the day—was: his Grace's tenantry, the hearse, the members of the Cavendish family, the members of the household, the Royal representatives (including Colonel Kingscote, M.P., representing the Prince of Wales), members of Parliament, Lord Frederick's constituents, the constituents of the Marquis of Hartington and Lord Edward Cavendish, clergy, magistrates and gentry, deputations, friends. On the approach of the procession Lady Frederick Cavendish and the other ladies came into the porch of the church. Mr. Gladstone detached himself from his colleagues, and escorted Lady Frederick to the Duke, and Lady Edward Cavendish to Lord Hartington. In this order, closely followed by the other mourners, the party entered the church. The coffin was placed in the chancel, with floral cross and wreaths upon it, conspicuous above them being a wreath of rich crimson roses, sent expressly that morning by the Queen. The Edensor ladies, who had been decorating the church, added to the moss, palms, bamboo foliage, and ferns placed on Wednesday freshly gathered primroses and wild hyacinths from the Chatsworth coppices, and forget-me-nots from the banks of the Derwent and its tributary rills—welcome and eloquent substitutes for the unrelieved gloom of the traditional sable. The mourners and members of Parliament were more than enough to fill the building, and at least half the procession waited without, the doors being closed while the service proceeded. The officiating clergymen were the Hon. and Rev. E. S. Talbot, Canon Humphreys, Archdeacon Balston, and the Rev. J. Hall, Vicar of Edensor. The service was commenced by the chanting of a psalm, and, the lesson having been read by the Hon. and Rev. E. S. Talbot, the hymn beginning, "O let him whose sorrow no relief can find," was sung. The coffin was then removed, the "Dead March" in "Saul" (Handel) being performed on the organ as the procession moved out of the church.

The pathway leading up to the crest of the slope, where a few of the members of the Cavendish family sleep under unpretending monuments, was thickly bordered on either side by residents on the Chatsworth estate, selected individuals, holding at regular intervals the forty-one wreaths forwarded to Chatsworth during the week. That sent by the Queen was carried by the deceased's widow. Amongst the remainder were beautiful tokens from Sir W. and Lady Harcourt, Lady Spencer, Countess Strangford, Lady Balfour, the Baslow school children, St. George's Working Men's Reform Club, the Clapham School, and the Newport Market Industrial School. There was also an "In Memoriam" wreath from North-East Lancashire, and an offering from the Grey-Coat Hospital, Westminster. A space around the grave had been planked over for the accommodation of the principal mourners. Beyond this limit the portions of the procession which had been unable to find room in the church ranged themselves. Looking towards the church, the first intimation they had of the close of the first half of the service was the appearance of the upborne coffin slowly advancing above the uncovered heads of the lane of people. The sunshine seemed to concentrate upon the black velvet and golden handles of the coffin, and to rest softly upon the white, green, and crimson of the floral tributes. On the right of the grave stood the Duke, Lady Frederick Cavendish, Lady Louisa Egerton, and Lord Edward Cavendish. The Marquis of Hartington, Admiral Egerton, and Lady Cavendish were on the opposite side, with Lord Granville and the Duke of Sutherland close by. At the head of the grave stood the four clergymen in their white surplices and academic hoods. Within this circle, at the

grave's brink, waited the tenantry selected to lower the coffin. The sad interest attaching to the spectacle probably absorbed the attention of all for some moments after the Hon. and Rev. E. Talbot commenced his offices. Prominent in the group was the Duke, leaning on his stick, his eyes ever fixed upon the coffin, and his white hair blown about by the wind. He and his sons bore but too obvious traces of the grief that has come upon them; but, though their lips quivered now and then, they succeeded in the effort of self-control. The ladies, too, were able to go calmly through the trying ordeal. Behind the clergymen stood Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, and the right hon. gentleman's preternaturally pallid face attracted not a little anxious notice. It was only when the hymn, "Brief life is here our portion," was sung by the neatly-dressed village children (wearing no other mourning than a band of white round the arm) that Mr. Gladstone, joining in one or two of the verses, seemed to rouse from his apparent lifelessness. As the body was committed to the earth, and the mould sprinkled on the lid to typify the return of dust to dust, there were many tearful eyes around.

The service over, Lady Frederick Cavendish dropped upon the flowers lowered with the coffin the wreath of roses sent by the Queen. Other wreaths were added at the time, and many during the afternoon, when thousands of persons looked into the grave. The mourners passed out of the churchyard into the Vicarage garden, where the Chatsworth carriages were drawn up. The Duke and his sons walked back to Chatsworth, while the members took to their conveyances, and hurried to Rowsley, from which the Government special train started shortly after four o'clock. The coffin lid being quite covered with flowers even before leaving Chatsworth, the public had no opportunity of reading the inscription:—"Lord Frederick G. Cavendish, second son of the Duke of Devonshire. Born 30th November, 1836; died 6th May, 1882."

In Edensor Churchyard there is little to distinguish the graves of the ordinary parishioners from those of the Cavendishes. The latter are on the top of the hill, and are plain earth graves. There is that of "Lord Richard Cavendish, youngest son of William and Louisa Cavendish. Born July 3, 1812. Died Nov. 19, 1873. Blessed be the name of the Lord." Alongside of it is that of Mrs. Louisa Cavendish, mother of the present Duke, with the inscription on the tombstone, "In the faith of Christ. Here resteth all that was mortal of Louisa Cavendish, daughter of Cornelius, first Lord Lismore, widow of William Cavendish, eldest son of George Henry Augustus, first Earl of Burlington, and mother of William, seventh Duke of Devonshire. Born Aug. 5, 1779. Died April 17, 1863. As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." The last preceding funeral at Edensor was that of the Duke's brother.

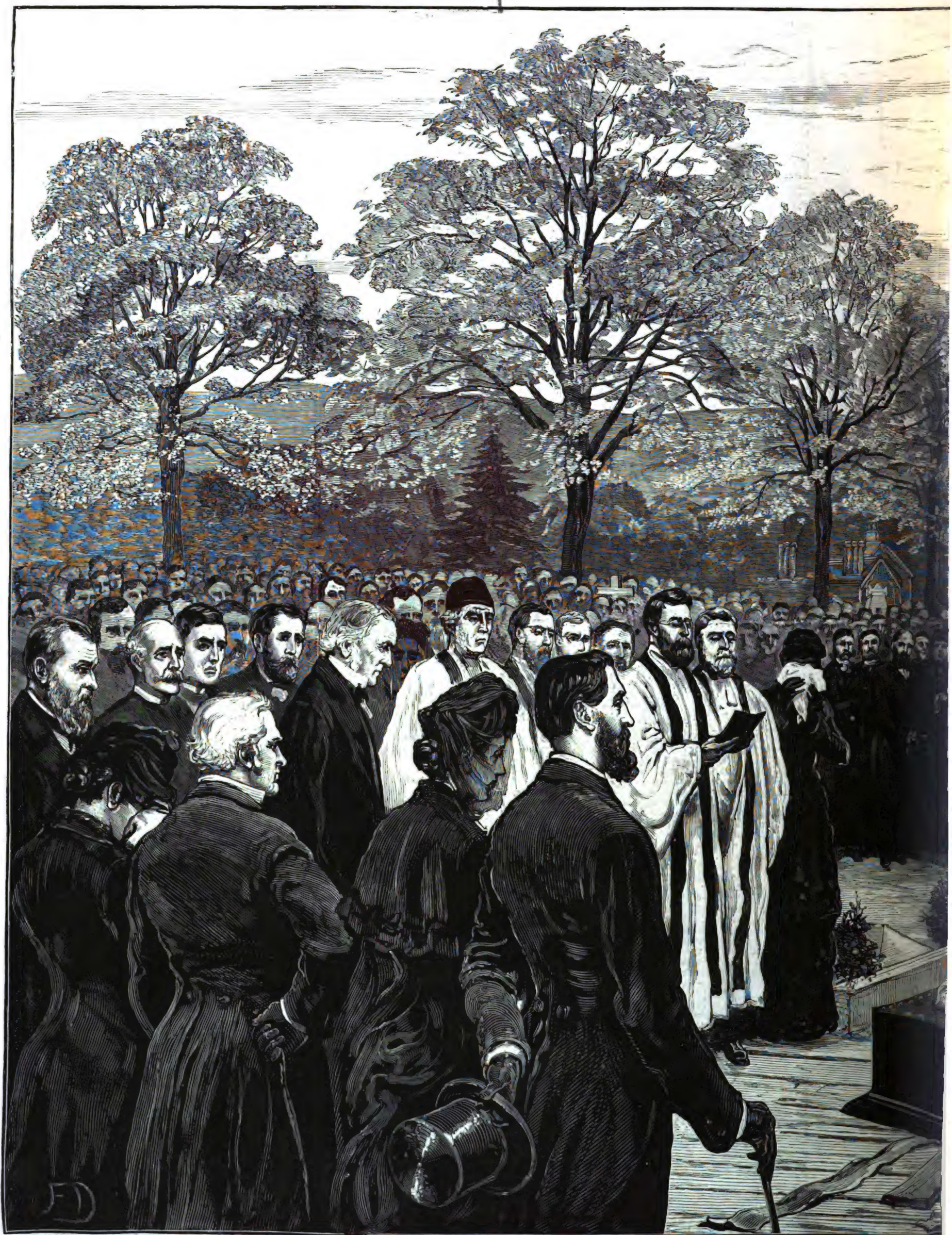
We are requested by the Duke of Devonshire to state that he, Lady Frederick Cavendish, and other members of his family have received during the last week numerous resolutions of public bodies and letters from private individuals expressing deep sympathy with them on the death of his son. It would have been a satisfaction to them to have been able to send separate replies, but their immense number has rendered this impossible, and they desire in this manner to return their most grateful thanks for the kind feeling towards them which has thus been manifested.

Miss Burke, sister of the late Under-Secretary, has received the following letter from her Majesty the Queen:—

"Buckingham Palace, May 10, 1882.
"Dear Miss Burke,—Though not personally acquainted with you, I am anxious to express to you again in writing how deep and sincere my sympathy is with you in this hour of affliction and bereavement, and how much I deplore the loss of one who had devoted his life to the service of his Sovereign and country so loyally, faithfully, and ably. It is impossible to express the horror which I, in common with the world at large, have experienced at the dreadful event of last Saturday; and whilst nothing can make up to you and to poor Lady Frederick Cavendish for the loss of a beloved brother and husband, the universal sympathy which is felt for you may, I hope, be soothing to you. Trusting that your health may not suffer, and praying that God may support you, believe me, sincerely yours,
(Signed) VICTORIA."

FUNERAL OF MR. BURKE AT DUBLIN.

The other victim of this enormous crime was the immediate official subordinate of Lord Frederick Cavendish, an estimable public servant and an Irishman, who was doomed to share the fate of the Chief Secretary in suffering a cruel death at the hands of the Fenian murderers in Phoenix Park. On Tuesday week the body of Mr. Burke, the late Under-Secretary of the Government of Ireland, who is greatly lamented by all who knew him, was buried at Dublin, in Glasnevin Cemetery, by the side of his father. Before the removal of the coffin—which bore the simple inscription, "Thomas Henry Burke, born May 25, 1829; died May 6, 1882. R.I.P."—large numbers of persons were permitted to visit the room in which it lay. The procession left the Chief Secretary's Lodge at a quarter past nine in the morning. All along the route to the cemetery there were numbers of spectators who respectfully raised their hats as the hearse passed. Numerous wreaths of flowers had been sent in by ladies and others. These, including two large floral crosses, were placed on the coffin while it remained in the room awaiting removal to the hearse, and a few minutes later the mournful cortège started. The route taken was by the road leading from the Lodge by the Phoenix column, round the north boundary of the park, to the gate leading to the North Circular-road, and by the North Circular-road and Glasnevin-road to the cemetery. The few business establishments on the route were closed, and the blinds were drawn in most of the private houses. Policemen were stationed at intervals of fifty yards all along the route, and on either side. The cemetery was reached a little before ten o'clock. The members of the Cemeteries Board, dressed in mourning, and attended by the secretary, Mr. Coyle, and the superintendent, Mr. Malins, received the coffin at the entrance-gate. Each member of the committee carried a wand with a rosette of black and white ribbon. The funeral service was conducted in the mortuary chapel, which was crowded. The Very Rev. Dean Lee, P.P., Bray, assisted by the Rev. Edward Quinn, chaplain to the cemetery, read the burial service. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin was represented by the Rev. Dr. Tynan, his private secretary, and the Lord Lieutenant by Colonel Byng, A.D.C. The chief mourners were Mr. Augustus Burke and Lieutenant-Colonel Burke (brothers) and Mr. C. T. Redington (cousin). Although intended to be strictly private, the funeral was largely attended. Among those present were the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, Chief Justice Morris, the Lord Chief Baron, Lord Justice Deasy, Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, Judge Warren, Mr. Justice O'Hagan, the Attorney-General (Mr. William Johnson, M.P.), Mr. Naish (Law Adviser), Mr. W. B. Kaye, L.L.D. (Assistant Under-Secretary), Sir J. Power, D.L., Sir John Lentaigue, K.C.B., Mr. Cecil Guinness, D.L., Mr. Henry Roe, D.L., Mr. Henry A. Blake, R.M., Mr. Clifford Lloyd, R.M., and Mr. William O'Brien, Q.C.



Mr. Foster.

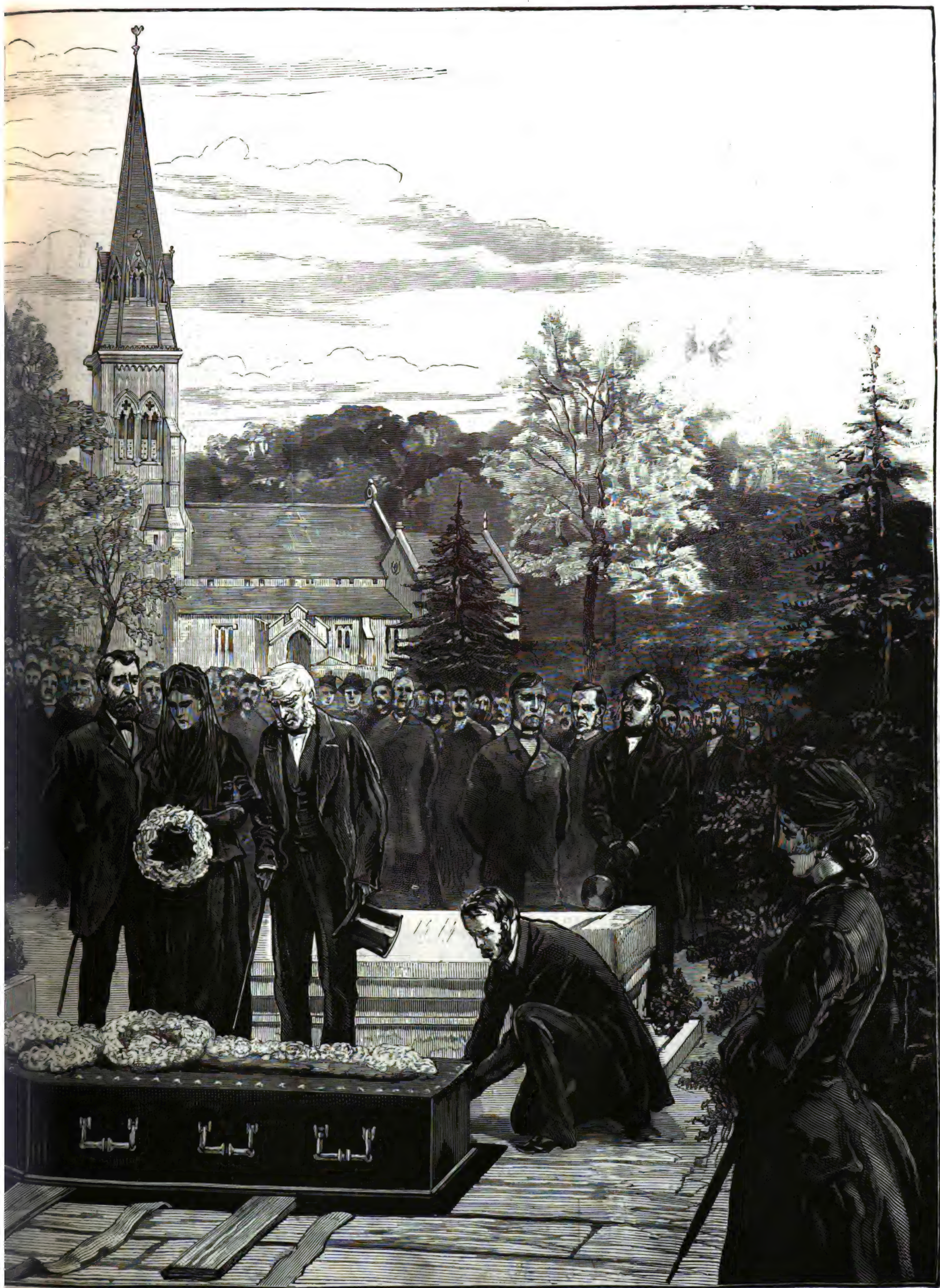
Lord Granville.

Mr. Gladstone.

Lady Louisa Cavendish.

Lord Hartington.

THE FUNERAL OF LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH



Lord Edward Cavendish. Lady Frederick Cavendish. Duke of Devonshire.

II IN EDENSOR CHURCHYARD, CHATSWORTH.

OBITUARY.

SIR EDWIN HARE DASHWOOD, BART.

Sir Edwin Hare Dashwood, seventh Baronet, of West Wycombe, Bucks, died on the 8th inst. He was born Sept. 7, 1825, the only son of Mr. Edwin Dashwood, of the Royal Horse Guards, by Emily, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Robert Hare of Hurstmonceux; and succeeded to the baronetcy at the decease of his uncle, Sir John Richard Dashwood, Sept. 21, 1863. He was formerly in the 10th Regiment of Foot. Sir Edwin married, Oct. 25, 1853, Roberta-Henrietta, daughter of Sir Robert Abercromby, Bart., of Birkenbog, and leaves three surviving sons and two daughters. The eldest son, now Sir Edwin Abercromby Dashwood, eighth Baronet, was born Oct. 28, 1854. The title, which is the senior baronetcy of Great Britain, was conferred in 1707 on Sir Francis Dashwood, M.P. for Winchelsea, elder brother of Alderman George Dashwood, the ancestor of the Baronets of Kirtlington, county of Oxford.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Captain Thomas Bulkeley, of Clewer Lodge, Berks, J.P., on the 6th inst., aged seventy-five.

The Rev. Edward Stearns, D.D., on the 8th inst., at New House Park, Rickmansworth, in his eighty-fifth year.

Dr. Chadwick, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle, on the 14th inst., from congestion of the lungs, in his seventieth year.

Duncan Campbell, of Lochmell, Argyllshire J.P. and D.L., on the 11th inst., at his residence, Oxford Lodge, South Kensington, aged seventy-seven. He was the representative of the Campbells of Lochmell, the latest cadets of Argyll, who, in default of male descents of John, fourth Duke of Argyll, would be heirs to the earldom.

Amy Charlotte, Lady Edwards-Moss, on the 7th inst., at 1, Ennismore-gardens. Her Ladyship, who was daughter and heiress of the late Mr. Richard Edwards, of Roby Hall, Lancashire, married, May 18, 1817, Mr. Thomas Moss of Otterspool, who assumed the prefix surname and arms of Edwards, March 26, 1851, and was created a Baronet in 1868.

John Brown, M.D., Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the popular author of "Rab and his Friends," on the 11th inst., aged seventy-two. In 1874, the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of LL.D., and the Crown granted him, in 1876, a Civil List Pension of £100 in recognition of his literary merits.

Admiral John Townsend Coffin, Retired List, Royal Navy, in his ninety-third year. He was second son of General John Coffin, an officer of some distinction in the American War of Independence, and nephew of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, G.C.H. This gallant veteran saw much service, and is stated to have been the oldest officer in the Royal Navy. His capture of the French 74-gun ship Rivoli procured him the war medal.

Vice-Admiral Matthew Stainton Nolloth, F.R.G.S., on the 11th inst., aged seventy-one. He entered the Royal Navy in 1824, and attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1879. He served, as Senior Lieutenant of the Childers, in China, in 1843, and gained distinction in the operation in the Yang-Tse-Chiang. Subsequently, in 1852, he rendered valuable assistance in taking possession of the fortified town of Truxillo.

Mr. Jonathan Duncan Inverarity, formerly of the Bombay Civil Service, and for a period a Member of the Council of the Bombay Presidency, at Rosemount, Forfarshire, on the 28th ult., in his seventieth year. He was long in the East India Company's service, and held a prominent post in the Revenue Department. He married, in 1844, Martha Maria, eldest daughter of Sir J. Pollard Willoughby, which lady died in 1871.

Mr. Bright, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has appointed the Earl of Fife, a member of the Council of the Duchy Court of Lancaster.

The Rev. Dr. Knight was on the 11th inst. installed Roman Catholic Bishop of Shrewsbury at the Cathedral in that town.—The Very Rev. Dr. Coffin, Superior of the Redemptorist Fathers of Clapham, has received a special communication from the Vatican, directing him to assume the duties of Bishop of the Roman Catholic see of Southwark. The Bishop elect has gone to Rome for consecration, and will make his formal entry into St. George's Cathedral early next month.

The Skye crofters charged with having assaulted a sheriff's officer, and with burning his summonses, have been convicted. Their arrest was effected by a force of fifty policemen specially dispatched from Glasgow. The more serious accusation broke down, and the charge was then framed as one of common assault, and on that the prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced—two to a fine of fifty shillings or a month's imprisonment, the remainder to twenty shillings fine. The fines and expenses of the defence were paid by the Celtic societies. An entire Skye township, numbering one hundred persons, have decided to emigrate to Canada.

The returns of emigration from the Mersey for April show that, great as was the stream to America and other countries last year, it is being surpassed in the present season. The total number of emigrants who left the Mersey in April was 38,865. Of these 32,228 proceeded to the United States, 6306 to Canada and British North America, 37 to Australia, 148 to South America, 53 to the East Indies, 2 to the West Indies, 33 to China, 55 to the West Coast of Africa, and 3 to the Cape of Good Hope. The nationalities of the emigrants were:—English, 16,734; Scotch, 161; Irish, 3972; and foreigners, 17,768; 220 not being distinguished. In the month of March the total number of emigrants was 20,410; and in April, 1881, the number was 35,610. Up to the end of last month the total departures from the Mersey were 73,198.

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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper, should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

F. B. (Matlock).—We are obliged for your note and the slip enclosed. The information you send for has been forwarded through the post in setting up the position. How can the White Queen be played to Q Kt 4th, as you proposed, from K R 3rd?

F. P. (Bradbury).—Your problem shall be examined.
J. B. B. (York).—Thanks for the games with Dublin; they shall receive early attention.
W. B. (Stratford).—Both letters received. The idea embodied in the problem is not worth the care and trouble it has cost you.

S. P. O. (Gosport).—A highly interesting game. We should be glad to receive many more like it.

F. G. (Midway Park).—Too simple, and incorrect besides. In the case of your last effort, suppose Black, in reply to 1. Q to B 3th, promotes the Pawn at K 7th to a Queen, how do you propose to mate on the second move?

J. S. (Bath).—Three checks in a three-move problem!
U. S. (Naples).—Your problems should have been accompanied by your proposed solutions.

D. A. (Dublin).—Next week, if possible.

L. M. (Saxels).—In the solution of your problem, after the moves 1. Q to K 6th, B to Kt 3rd, White can play 2. Q to Kt 8th (ch), and 3. K takes B, mate.

G. V. (Navenby).—No. 192 cannot be solved in the way you propose. After 1. Q takes B (ch), P takes Q; 2. Kt to K 4th (dis. ch), Black escapes by 2. K takes P. The author's solution is perfectly sound.

J. G. C. (Highgate).—The resemblance between the two problems is undoubtedly remarkable, but it were satisfied it is accidental from our knowledge of the young composer of No. 192.

T. A. (Sachsenhausen).—Maximilian-platz, Vienna, desires to play a game by correspondence.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 196, 1881, and 1900 received from H. N. Van Dyke, of Princeton, U.S.A., and of No. 193 from E. H. Lawrence, of Recloune, North-West Australia.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1992 received from E. J. Winter Wood, W. J. Haslam, Emile Fran, The Greek Casino (Smyrna), D. A. (Dublin), Pierce Jones, H. Stebbing, K. (Hidwater), and H. Evans.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1993 received from Adolphus Schroeder (Naples), F. E. Page, D. A. (Dublin), Pierce Jones, H. Stebbing, J. J. Hooker, and Pilgrim.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1994 received from H. B. Shadforth, A. F. Mosley, Alpha, C. W. Crook, E. J. Winter Wood, New Forest, B. H. C. (Salisbury), E. Louder, Shrapnel, Alice Ann Lawton, Cryptotype, Emile Fran, James Dolson, Cant, Norman Rumbelow, W. Hillier, F. Ferris, L. Sharpwood, Ernest Sharswood, A. Harper, R. L. Southwell, R. Jesson, H. Blacklock, Otto Fuldner (Ghent), R. Robinson, L. Wyman, S. Lewndes, G. S. (Oxford), D. W. Kell, M. O'Halloran, C. W. Milson, Joseph Harris, Thomas Waters, H. Lucas, Harry Springthorpe, E. Casella (Paris), A. M. Colborne, H. Reeve, A. W. Scrutton, W. Dewse, A. C. Hunt, G. Huskisson, R. T. Kemp, S. Bullen, James Pilkington, C. Oswald, Ben Sevis, Juniper Junior, G. W. Law, H. K. Awdry, W. J. Rudman, L. E. Greenaway, Smith, D. A. (Dublin), F. Johnston, Donald Mackay, Pierce Jones, H. Stebbing, and A. R. Street.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF THE FOUR-MOVE PRIZE PROBLEM received from D. A. (Dublin), Pierce Jones, C. W. Milson, H. Lucas, W. Dewse, R. T. Kemp, S. Bullen, C. Oswald, R. Jesson, and H. K. Awdry.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF M. LEPRETTE'S PROBLEM received from D. A. (Dublin), Schupke, Pierce Jones, F. Johnston, Pierce, and W. Dewse.

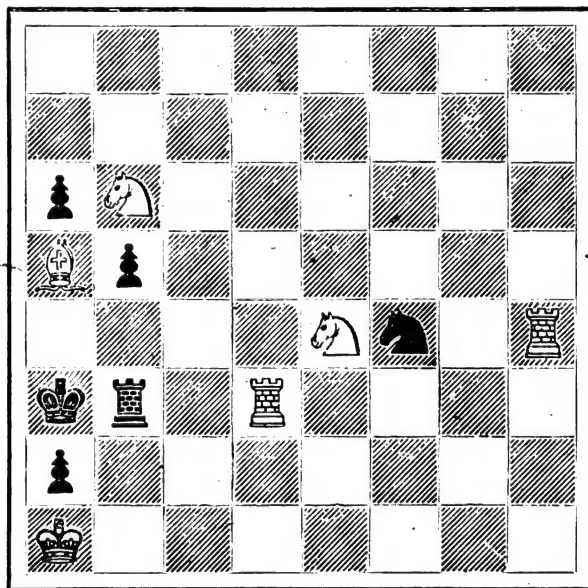
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 193.

WHITE.
1. P to Q 4th
2. Q to Q Kt 2nd (ch)
3. Q or Kt mates accordingly.
BLACK.
K to Q 5th
K moves
* Variations arising on Black's play present no difficulty.

PROBLEM No. 1996.

By S. ISRAEL.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played recently at the Castle, Jamestown, St. Helena, between his Excellency the Governor, HUDSON R. JAEKESCH, Esq., C.M.G., and Lieutenant W. H. TROTTER, R.E.

(King's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Lieut. T.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Lieut. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. K to Kt 2nd	Q takes P
2. P to K 4th	P takes P	23. P takes Kt	Q to Q 3rd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Kt 4th	24. Q to K 2nd	P to K R 4th
4. B to B 4th	B to Kt 2nd	25. Kt to Q Kt 5th	
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd		
6. P to Q 4th	P to K R 3rd		
7. P to Q B 3rd	Q to K 2nd		
8. Kt to Q R 3rd	P to Q B 3rd		
9. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 5th		
10. Kt to R 4th			
11. Kt to B 5th	B takes Kt		
12. P takes B	Q to K 3rd		
13. Q to Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd		
14. B to K B 4th	Kt to K 2nd		
15. B to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th		
16. Q R to K sq	Kt to Q 2nd		
17. B to K 5th			
18. P takes Kt	Kt takes B		
19. P to B 6th	Q to Kt 4th		
20. Q to B 2nd	Q to Q 7th		
21. R takes P	Q takes Q R (ch)		

White gets a fine attack here by 10. Q B takes P, and giving up the Knight.
If 29. Q takes Kt, then 30. Q takes B P wins; and if 29. B takes Kt, then follows 30. Q to Kt 6th (ch), 31. B takes Q, &c.
30. Kt takes R. P to Q Kt 4th
31. P to Q R 4th. P to Q R 3rd
32. P to Q R 5th. Q to Q 3rd
33. Kt to Kt 6th. K to B 2nd
34. Q to Kt 6th. Q to K 2nd
35. B to B 5th. P to R 5th
36. R takes B.
and wins; because if now Black play 36. P takes R, then follows 37. Kt takes Q P (ch), P takes Kt, else the Queen is lost; 38. Q to Kt 6th, mate. And if—
37. Q to Kt 7th (ch). K to Q 3rd
38. Q to Q 7th (ch). K to B 4th
39. P to Kt 4th. Mate.

The tournament of chess masters at Vienna commenced on the 10th inst. with the pairing of the eighteen competitors, which resulted as follows, the first-named player having the move in the first game of the two which comprise a "round":—

FIRST.
Bird v. Tschigorin.
Fleissig v. Englisch.
Meitner v. Noa.
Paulsen v. Schwarz.
Steinitz v. Blackburne.
Ware v. Weiss.
Wittek v. Mason.
Winawer v. Mackenzie.
Zukertort v. Kruly.

SECOND.
Bird v. Fleissig.
Blackburne v. Winawer.
Paulsen v. Englisch.
Schwarz v. Wittek.
Steinitz v. Noa.
Tschigorin v. Meitner.
Ware v. Mason.
Weiss v. Kruly.
Zukertort v. Mackenzie.

THIRD.
Bird v. Englisch.
Blackburne v. Kruly.
Paulsen v. Mason.
Schwarz v. Meitner.
Steinitz v. Mackenzie.
Tschigorin v. Fleissig.
Ware v. Weiss.
Wittek v. Winawer.

FOURTH.
Bird v. Mason.
Blackburne v. Wittek.
Paulsen v. Noa.
Schwarz v. Fleissig.
Tschigorin v. Englisch.
Ware v. Mackenzie.
Weiss v. Meitner.
Winawer v. Kruly.
Zukertort v. Tschigorin.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Letters of administration of the personal estate of Baron Nathan James Edward de Rothschild, late of No. 38, Avenue Friedland, Paris, who died on Oct. 25 last, without leaving any will, were granted in London on the 9th inst. to the Baroness Therese Laura de Rothschild, the widow. The value of the personal estate to be dealt with under the English grant amounts to upwards of £530,000.

The will (dated Jan. 23, 1877) of Lieutenant-General Robert Cannon, late of No. 14, Manor-road, Folkestone, who died on the 5th ult., was proved on the 28th ult. by Mrs. Emma Beevor Cannon, the widow, Ronald Cannon, the son, and George Richardson, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £74,000. The testator leaves to his wife £1000, and he confirms the settlement made on her; to his eldest son, Robert Langford, Dalzell £100, and he makes no further provision for him, as he is already amply provided for under settlement and appointment; to his executors £50 each; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for all his children except his said eldest son.

The will (dated March 15, 1881), with a codicil (dated Feb. 23, 1882), of Mr. Willis Henry Lowe, late of Marlborough House, Lower Addiscombe-road, Croydon, who died on the 4th ult., was proved on the 1st inst. by Henry Savory Way and Francis William Way, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £48,000. The testator gives his freehold residence, Marlborough House, to the Middlesex Hospital; £200 each to the Hospital for Women, Soho-square, and the Croydon General Hospital; and legacies to his sister, sister-in-law, niece, great-nieces, executors, friends, and servants. As to the residue of his real and personal estate, he leaves one third upon trust for the children of his late nephew, James Richard Kinchant; one third upon trust for his niece Lucrecia Boulanger, and the remaining third upon trust for his niece Janet Weston.

The will (dated June 22, 1865) of Mr. Joseph Harris, of Westcotes, Leicester, who died on Feb. 21 last, was proved on the 12th ult., under £35,000. Testator devises his estate at Westcotes, Leicester, to his son Joseph, charged with £5000 to the trustees of his daughter, Mrs. Jane Woodd, in addition to £5000 settled on her marriage, and £5000 to his said son's trustees; his land at Evington and land in the parish of St. Margaret, Leicester, to his son Samuel, subject to the payment of £5000 to his said son Samuel's trustees; and to his son William, his land at Countesthorpe, Barsby, Markfield, Worthington, and the residue of his real estate. He also bequeaths to his son William all his personal estate, subject to payment of debts, and legacies to clerks and servants.

The will (dated March 14, 1882) of Mr. Thomas Camp, late of Hatfield, Herts, farmer, who died on March 15 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Arthur Ross Dagg, Thomas Camp, the nephew, and Henry Joseph Cock, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £27,000. The testator bequeaths £6000, and his household furniture and effects to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Camp; his crops, stock, farming effects, and £6000, to his nephew, Thomas Camp; some shares in the London and County Bank to his great-nephew, William Camp; and £100 each to the Wesleyan Chapels at Hilton, at Etwell, Derbyshire. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between his thirteen nephews and nieces, including the said Thomas Camp.

The will (dated Oct. 5, 1877) of the Rev. George Weare Braikenridge, late of Wincash Brisington, and of Clarendon, Clevedon, Somersetshire, who died on Feb. 19 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by George John Braikenridge, the acting executor, the personal estate amounting to over £24,000. There are bequests to his brother, sisters, cousins, godchildren, and friends; and the residue of his real and personal estate the testator gives to his sisters, Mary and Isabella Martha.

The will (dated Oct. 18, 1873), with four codicils (dated June 5 and 26, 1875, and April 10 and 28, 1876), of the Hon. Spencer Dudley Montagu, late of Hare Hatch, near Twyford, Berks, who died on March 31 last, was proved on the 5th inst. by the Rev. William Charles Raffles Flint, the surviving executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £24,000. There are special gifts of stocks and shares to his daughter Henrietta Mary, and legacies to his son-in-law, father-in-law, executor, nephews, nieces, late and present servants, and others. The residue of his property the testator leaves upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Emily Jane Climensson. The deceased was the fourth son of the fourth Baron Rokeby, and heir-presumptive to his brother, the present peer.

The will (dated July 25, 1874) of Sir William Payne Galloway, Bart., late of Thirkleby Park, near Thirsk, Yorkshire, who died on Dec. 19 last, has been proved at the York district registry by Dame Emily Anne Payne Galloway, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he leaves all his real and personal estate. The value of the personal estate exceeds £5000. The deceased was member of Parliament for Thirsk, in the Conservative interest, from 1851 to 1880.

Sir Noel Paton, F.S.A., and Queen's Limner for Scotland, has been presented with the freedom of the city of Dunfermline, in recognition of his distinguished abilities and the eminent position which he has attained in his profession.

Lieutenant-General Galloway, Royal Engineers, has accepted the appointment of Governor of Bermuda; and will be succeeded as Inspector-General of Fortifications by Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, who is at present in command of the School of Military Engineering at Chatham.

The Circumpolar Expedition selected by her Majesty's Government embarked on the Allan Line steam-ship Nova Scotian at Liverpool on Thursday week. Their destination is Fort Rae, where they will probably remain about fifteen months. The expedition was accompanied by Messrs. H. L. Barber, and W. Smith, engineer.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, which takes place next Monday at the University of London, the Royal (Founders') medal for the encouragement of geographical science and discovery will be awarded to Dr. Gustav Nachtigal for his exploration of Eastern Sahara, and the patron's medal to Sir John Kirk, her Majesty's Consul General at Zanzibar. The gold medal for physical geography will be presented to Herbert Llewellyn Smith, Bristol Grammar School, and that for political economy to Frank Herman Becker, Dulwich College.

Miss Alice Dods, of Brixton, brought an action in the Queen's Bench last Saturday against Mr. W. C. Woollett for breach of promise. After they had been engaged for some time the defendant entered the Army, and was ordered to join his regiment at Hong-Kong. Before leaving England he made several attempts to be married, but either he had not been living in the district or sufficient notice was not given. From China he continued an affectionate correspondence, which, however, suddenly ceased, and then the information reached this country that he had married. It was said that he had no means but his pay, about £120 a year. The jury assessed the damages at £200.

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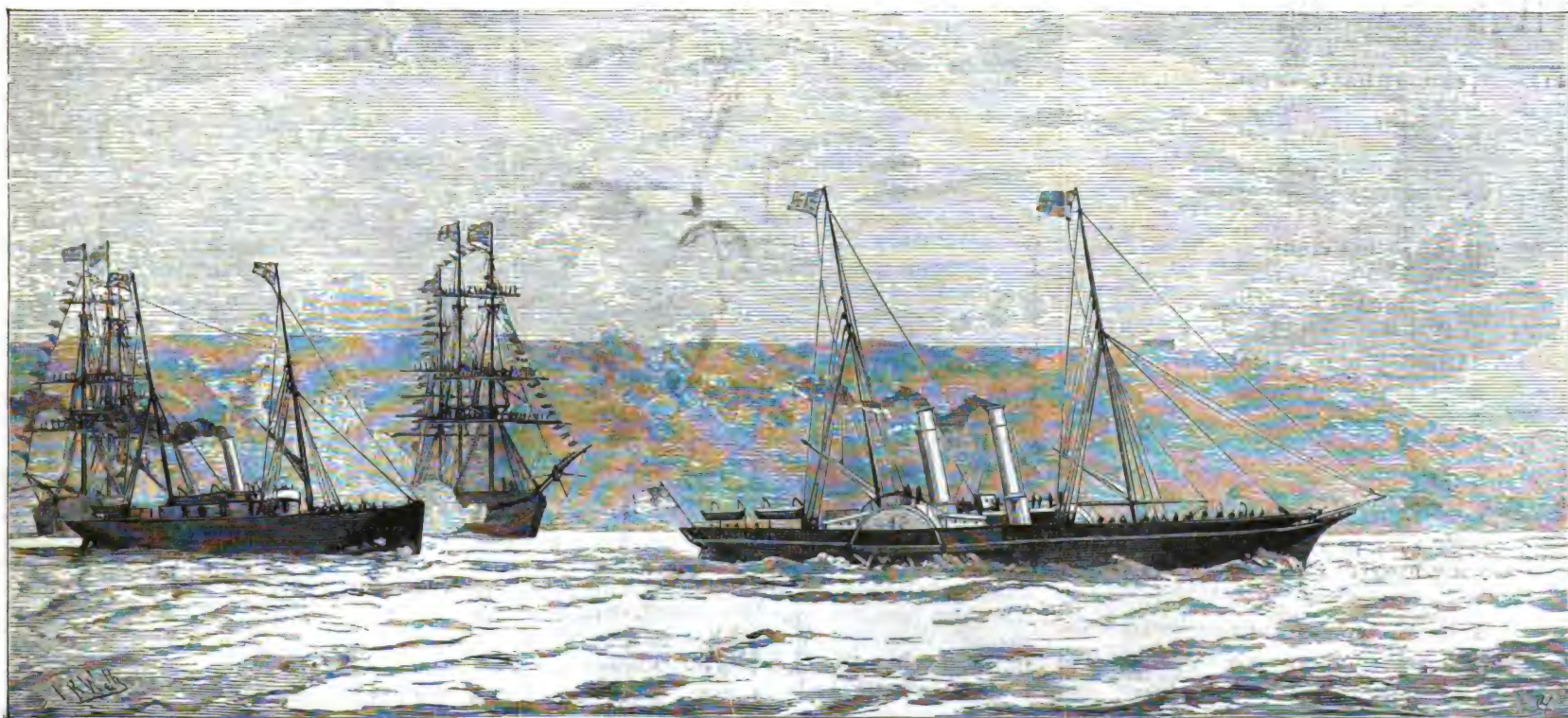
No 2247.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1882.

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OPENING OF THE NEW EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE BY THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—SEE PAGE 510.



THE UNITED STATES' SHIPS OF WAR AT PLYMOUTH SALUTING THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

BIRTHS.

On March 22, at George Town, Demerara, Mrs. Reginald Farmer, of a son.
On the 20th inst., at Ripple Court, Kent, Lady Sarah Sladen, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Finchley, by the Rev. Samuel Burdett, Carl Christoph Wilhelm, son of the late W. Schoell, Esq., of Pömmingen, to Florence Emma, only daughter of Frederick Burgess, of Burgess Hall, Finchley. No cards.
On the 18th ult., at Naini Tal, N.W.P. India, William St. Pierre Barbary, Esq., youngest son of the late Colonel Henry William St. Pierre Barbary, C.B., to Lilian, second daughter of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Henry Hamsey, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kumaun.

DEATHS.

On May 20, at the Bridge House Hotel, Southwark, Jonah Oastler, Esq., J.P. for Surrey, of Lockwood House, Alford, Sussex, in his 73rd year.
On the 14th inst., suddenly, at Rothbury, 41, Pevensey-road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Harriett Elizabeth Ingram, second daughter of the late William Ingram, Esq., Surgeon, of Midhurst, Sussex.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

WHITSUNTIDE ARRANGEMENTS.—LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.—EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RETURN TICKETS for distances over ten miles.
1. **TRAINS** (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class) from London, on Saturday, May 27; Returning the following Monday and Tuesday.

PARIS.—SPECIAL CHEAP EXCURSION.—Leaving London-bridge 7.30 a.m. and 8.0 p.m., Victoria 7.15 a.m. and 7.50 p.m., and Kensington 7.10 a.m. and 7.15 p.m., Saturday, May 27; Returning from Paris any day up to and including June 9.
Fares—First Class, 35s.; Second Class, 27s.

PORTSMOUTH AND ISLE OF WIGHT.—Cheap Trains, SATURDAY, MAY 27, to Havant and Portsmouth from Victoria, 1.0 p.m., and London Bridge, 1.30 p.m.; Returning the following Tuesday.
A CHEAP TRAIN ON WHIT SUNDAY from London Bridge, 8.0 a.m., calling at Newcross, Norwood Junction, and Croydon; and from Victoria, 7.50 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction, to Arundel, Littlehampton, Bognor, Chichester, Havant, and Portsmouth; Returning same day.
A CHEAP TRAIN, WHITE MONDAY, from London Bridge, and Victoria, 7.30 a.m., to Havant and Portsmouth.
Return Fares between London and Portsmouth Town and Havant, 7s. 6d., 8s.; Portsmouth Harbour, 8s., 9s. 6d.

HASTINGS, ST. LEONARDS, and EASTBOURNE.—A CHEAP TRAIN on Whit Sunday from London Bridge, 8.10 a.m., calling at New Cross, Norwood Junction, and Croydon; and from Victoria, 8.0 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction.
A CHEAP TRAIN on Whit Monday from London Bridge, 7.40 a.m., calling at New Cross and Croydon; and from Victoria, 7.30 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction.
Fares, there and back, 5s.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY, A CHEAP FIRST CLASS TRAIN from Victoria 10.40 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.
SPECIAL CHEAP TRAINS on Whit Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, from London Bridge, calling at New Cross; from Victoria, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Fares, there and back, 4s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FREQUENT DIRECT TRAINS DAILY to the Crystal Palace from London Bridge and New Cross; also from Victoria, York Road, Kensington (Addison-road), West Brompton, and Chelsea.
For full particulars of Times, Fares, &c., see Handbills and Time-Books, to be had at all Stations; and at 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; a Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; and Hays Agency, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, Cornhill, where Tickets may be obtained. J. P. Kestour, General Manager.

MUNKACSY'S GREAT PICTURE.

MUNKACSY'S CHRIST BEFORE PILATE

IS NOW ON VIEW, at the CONDUIT-STREET GALLERIES, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W., from Ten to Six Daily. Admission, One Shilling. Under the Direction of Thos. Agnew and Sons.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, 6d.—GALLERY, 63, Pall-Mall.
H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE TETRARCH," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE LION AT HOME. By ROSA BONHEUR. This splendid chef-d'œuvre, the latest production of this celebrated Artist, also the complete executed Works of Rosa Bonheur. Now on exhibition at L. H. LEFEVRE'S GALLERY, 14, King-street, St. James's, S.W. Admission One Shilling. Ten to Six.

DE NEUVILLE'S SAVING THE QUEEN'S COLOURS AT ISANDULA, THE LAST SLEEP OF THE BRAVE (these the property of the National Fine Art Association), and THE CEMETERY OF ST. PHILIP, NOW ON VIEW, at Messrs. Dowdswell's, 131, New Bond-street, two doors from the Grosvenor Gallery. Admission, One Shilling.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.

DOORS OPEN TEN O'CLOCK.
HORSE SHOW.—This Day, Saturday, May 27, 2s. 6d.
HORSE SHOW.—Whit Monday, May 29, 1s.
HORSE SHOW.—Whit Tuesday, May 30, 1s.
HORSE SHOW.—Wednesday, May 31, 1s.
HORSE SHOW.—Thursday, June 1, 1s.
HORSE SHOW.—Last Day, Friday, June 2, 1s.
HORSE SHOW.—Parade of Prize Horses every day.
HORSE SHOW.—Register of Hunters, Hacks, Harness Horses, for Sale.
Apply to the Secretary.
HORSE SHOW.—Horses under Saddle and in Harness.
HORSE SHOW.—Leaping extra, Whit Monday.
HORSE SHOW.—Leaping Competition every Day.
HORSE SHOW.—Reserved Seats, 10s. and 5s.
HORSE SHOW.—Reserved Seats all New and Solid.
HORSE SHOW.—Unreserved seats, 2s. 6d. and 1s.
HORSE SHOW.—Entrance, Islington Green.
HORSE SHOW.—Reserved Seat Entrance, Bedford-street.
By order, S. BAKER, Secretary and Manager.
Agricultural Hall Company (Limited).

JUNE 15.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—MR. GEORGE WATTS' GRAND MORNING CONCERT.—Madames Christine Nilsson, Olga, Bergh, Combrich, Trebelli, and Marie Rose; MM. Edward Lloyd, Massart, Foll, and De Reszke. Solo, Pianoforte, Madame Sophie Menter and Mr. Willem Coenen. Violoncello, Mons. Hollman. Conductors—Sir Julius Benedict, Signor Randegger, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Knesbury. Tickets at Cramer's, 201, Regent-street; and the usual Agents.

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.

IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT.—THE MANAGERS OF THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS have great pleasure in announcing that they have entered into an engagement with the celebrated German Baritone Singer,

HERR EMILE VAUSPEL,
for a limited period, commencing on
WHIT-MONDAY, MAY 29.

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS at the
ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

Special Performances of the
NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME
will be given as under:—
WHIT-MONDAY Afternoon .. at Three. WEDNESDAY Afternoon .. at Three.
Night .. at Eight. Night .. at Eight.
WHIT-TUESDAY Afternoon .. at Three. THURSDAY and FRIDAY only at Eight.
Night .. at Eight. SATURDAY .. at Three and Eight.
Everything entirely new.
New and important engagements.
Doors open for Day Performances at Two o'Clock.
Evening .. at seven o'Clock.
No fees. Admission, One Shilling; Area, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Fauteuils, 5s. No fees.
No charge for Programmes. No charge for booking seats.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Leamington-spice, where on Whit Monday, at Eight, THE HEAD OF THE CHILL, by Arthur Law; Music by Eaton Fanning; and a Musical sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled NOT AT HOME. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. No fees. A New Entertainment will be produced on Monday, June 5.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE.—Fiftieth Representation of THE PARVENU. THURSDAY, JUNE 1. Seats can be booked one month in advance. Box-office hours Eleven till Five. No Fees. Doors open at 7.30.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. Every Evening, at Eight, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling; Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Terrier; Mr. Howe, &c. Musical Performance, Saturday, May 27; June 3 and 10, at Two o'Clock. Box-office (Mr. Hunt) open Ten to Five. 1.00th Performance June 21—Benefit of Miss Ellen Terry.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.

First appearance of Madame Pauline Lucca.—SATURDAY, MAY 27, CARMEN (to commence at 8.15) will be produced. Madame Pauline Lucca, Madame Valleria, Mons. Bonhy and Signor Lestellier. Conductor, Mons. Dupont.
Monday, May 19, being Whit-Monday, there will be no performance.
Madame Sembrich.—Tuesday, May 30, LA SONNAMBULA. Madame Sembrich, Signor de Reszke, and Mons. Massart.
Madame Adolina Patti.—Wednesday, May 31, L'ETOILE DU NORD (to commence at 8.15). Madame Adolina Patti, Madame Valleria, Signor Lestellier, and Mons. Gailhard.
Madame Albani.—Thursday, June 1 (first time this season). Wagner's opera, LOHENGRIN. To commence at Eight o'Clock. Madame Albani, Mdlle. Stahl, Signor Cotogno, and Mons. Sylva. Conductor, Mons. Dupont.
Doors open at Eight o'Clock; the Opera commences at half-past.
The Box-office, under the Portico of the Theatre, is open from Ten till Five.
Orchestra Stalls, £1 5s.; Side Boxes on the first tier, £3 3s.; Upper Boxes, £2 12s. 6d.; Balcony Stalls, 10s.; Pit Tickets, 7s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1882.

It is refreshing to turn for a moment from the laborious legislative failures—from partisanship and obstruction—at Westminster, to the brief record of the results of the international expedition that was last week gathered not far from Thebes, "the very cradle of astronomical research," to make observations in connection with a total eclipse of the sun. Although the time has passed when such celestial portents perplexed monarchs "with fear of change," it is a curious coincidence that at this moment the Egyptian Sovereign should be engaged in a desperate struggle for the preservation of his throne and dynasty. Happily, the political dangers that encompass the Khedive have in no degree diminished the hospitality shown to the scientific strangers who had come to the valley of the Nile to watch the great eclipse. The French, Italian, and English astronomers assembled at Soliag were happily rewarded for their enterprise and patient perseverance. Although the moon is some time in passing over the sun's surface, the period of totality lasts less than two minutes, and in this brief interval the most valuable phenomena of an eclipse have to be detected and recorded by the aid of the spectroscopic and photography. The atmosphere being perfectly clear, the results were entirely successful, and when the members of the expedition return to Western Europe, they will, no doubt, be duly revealed. The fragmentary telegrams that have come to hand indicate the discovery of a comet close to the sun—a scimitar in the sky, as native language picturesquely describes it—and of something like an atmosphere enveloping the moon. More important in its ultimate effects was the successful attempts to photograph the "corona"—the outer atmosphere of the great luminary—and its spectrum. The form of the corona, as it was observed last week, may be expected to throw further light on the relation between certain solar and terrestrial phenomena, and on the alleged sympathy between solar spots and the climatic features of the earth's surface. Perhaps also we may learn something further of those so-called protuberances which, like jets of red flame, are seen around the circumference of the sun, and are conjectured to be enormous emanations of hydrogen thrown off from its inner surface. There is little doubt that the careful observations of Mr. Lockyer and his brother savans will add something definite to our knowledge of the secrets of the stupendous orb on which we are dependent for light and heat.

The opening during the present week of the St. Gothard Railway, constructed at a cost of nearly ten millions sterling, is an event not unworthy of the special celebration at Lucerne, the terminus on the Swiss side, and on the borders of the group of Italian lakes on the further side of the Alpine range. Four days have been devoted during the present week to appropriate festivities—banquets, excursions, and illuminations—in which representatives of Germany, Italy, and Switzerland took a prominent part. Frenchmen were conspicuous by their absence on the occasion. France had already tunneled the Alps, and secured its own direct route to Italy through the great mountain chain at Mont Cenis, before the St. Gothard Railway was commenced, in 1872, and would probably have long enjoyed its monopoly, but for the disastrous issue of the Franco-German war, which enabled the three nations we have mentioned to come to terms, and plan the gigantic tunnel through the centre of the long circular chain that encompasses the North of Italy. The St. Gothard Railway is the shortest and most direct route from Germany and North Europe to the sunny plains of Italy, and will make Genoa "the Superb" a German port on the Mediterranean, as the Brenner and the Semmering lines have given the commerce of the Fatherland an outlet in the Adriatic. Of the four great railways that now pierce the Alps, the St. Gothard is the longest and most important. Whether or not the attempt to carry it out would have brought about a collision between France and Germany if the war of 1870 had not broken out, the event celebrated this week at Lucerne and Milan must have a distinct influence upon the political relations of the two great nations at either end of it. It will no longer be necessary for Generals or travellers to "scale the Alps." Engineering enterprise, it has been remarked, "has been at work about that great mountain chain with such skill and perseverance that a traveller can now sit still in his railway carriage all along the journey, and wake to be told that he has crossed the Alps without seeing them."

A public work of more humble pretensions, but of greater immediate interest to Englishmen, was inaugurated

a few days ago, when our Sailor Prince officiated at the ceremony of lighting up the new Eddystone Lighthouse under the favourable auspices of a quiet sea and a cloudless sky. As everyone knows, quite a romantic interest attaches to the several erections on the dangerous Eddystone reef. Many of them were destroyed by the furious tempests that periodically rage against that projecting ledge of rocks far out in the Channel. To these assaults of the angry waves—in one of which perished Henry Winstanley, who designed the lighthouse more than a century and half ago—Smeaton's grand tower never succumbed. For more than a century it has withstood the winds and waves of the Atlantic. But, while the artificial structure remained an unimpaired trophy of the architect's skill, its rocky base was gradually undermined by the sea, and it is pleasant to think that the old lighthouse will be re-erected on Plymouth Hoe. The new structure, built by Mr. Douglass, the architect of the Trinity House, on another part of the reef, is an improvement on its predecessor in shape and appliances, and has been constructed in accordance with the scientific principles of the day. At the entertainment in the Plymouth Townhall which followed the ceremony at Eddystone, the Duke of Edinburgh was able to testify to the beauty and solidity of Mr. Douglass's Pharos, which it may be hoped will stand erect for generations to come as a friendly beacon to save life and property by warning passing ships off the dangerous reef that lies in one of the most frequented Channel routes.

Not the slightest clue has been obtained which promises to lead to the discovery of the Phoenix Park assassins, although arrests on suspicion are from time to time made. It is reasonably conjectured that the four miscreants who stabbed Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke for obvious reasons keep together, and that very few outside a limited circle of conspirators share the terrible secret. It might be supposed that the greatness of the reward offered (£10,000) would, sooner or later, tempt the cupidity of accomplices; but it is remembered that as large a sum was many years ago offered for the discovery of the murderers of Lord Norbury, who have never to this day been discovered. Though outrages have not altogether ceased since the appalling catastrophe of May 5, there has been a remarkable abatement of agrarian crime in Ireland, and a stronger disposition on the part of the Roman Catholic clergy, from Cardinal McCabe downwards, to denounce the spirit of lawlessness. But Ireland is still the country of provoking contrarieties and strange anomalies. Whilst evictions are being carried out with all legal appliances, and on a large scale, in Connemara, where the cottiers cannot extract a subsistence from the barren soil, Earl Spencer retains his popularity as a masterful Viceroy, who gently rebukes unreasonable national demands while the disgrace of a great undiscovered crime overshadows the country. Although his Excellency and his capable Chief Secretary, Mr. Trevelyan, have done nothing to excite popular ill-will, neither they nor any of the principal officials of Dublin Castle can safely move about the city and its environs without adequate protection against the machinations of secret conspirators.

It is lamentable to record that, at this grave crisis, the bitterness of party animosity and the baneful influence of Irish-Americans are combining to frustrate the beneficial effects of a conciliatory policy, and to paralyse much-needed legislation. With the second reading of the Crimes Prevention (Ireland) Bill, which, though opposed, was not obstructed by Mr. Parnell and his adherents, and was carried by a majority of 383 to 45 votes, the limits of forbearance seem to have been reached. Mr. Davitt, recently released from prison, has openly repudiated all compromise, and avowed his intention of prosecuting the conflict till Irish landlordism is extirpated. His colleagues in Parliament, instead of retiring from public life, as they proposed, seem resolved to make use of all the forms of the House to retard the bill which is intended to crush murder and outrage in Ireland. On the other hand, the Opposition have been obstructing remedial legislation. The measure relative to arrears of rent, which proposes to meet a pressing difficulty and to dry up a fruitful source of evictions, by assisting impoverished Irish tenants to clear off the incumbrances of the past, has been opposed not so much on its merits as on the ground that the proposed gift ought to be a loan. The alleged need for full discussion led to an adjournment on Monday night, after a protracted conflict. On Tuesday, when the question was resumed, the debate almost collapsed for want of speakers. Indeed, as much time was actually consumed in deciding whether the discussion should proceed as in considering the bill on its merits. Such strange anomalies, to use a mild term, do not redound to the credit of Parliament. The bills for repressing crime and giving relief to tenants have both been read a second time by large majorities. But the time wasted on Monday and Tuesday obliged the House, contrary to custom, to sit on the Derby Day. On the first of these measures the Opposition are anxious for progress, but they have been actively hostile to the second. The tactics of the Lamp League members are exactly the reverse. Between the two extremes the Whitsuntide holiday is postponed, if not endangered. Should the House of Commons be obliged to sit next week in order to pass the Crime Bill through its remaining stages, it will be only a further illustration of the folly and inconvenience that may be engendered by passionate party feeling.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

To all appearance there is something wrong in the acoustic properties of the House of Lords; or else—and it would be truly deplorable were this the case—there is a deterioration in the quality of the art of Parliamentary reporting. In the Peers, on Monday, Earl Granville, replying to Lord Stratheden and Campbell on "affairs of Egypt," as the Roman Rye put it, prefaced his remarks by what should have been a very entertaining anecdote. The *Times* reports his Lordship to have said:

When M. Thiers, the late President of the French Republic, was appointed Minister of the Interior under Louis Philippe, he revisited his native place, called on his old schoolmaster and asked him whether he knew him. The old schoolmaster said he did not. "Do you not remember the little Adolphe?" asked M. Thiers. "Oh!" said he, "you were the little boy that was always playing tricks. What are you now?" "I am a Minister," answered M. Thiers. "Why, you don't mean to say that you have become a Protestant!" exclaimed the schoolmaster.

The *Daily Telegraph* puts it that M. Thiers merely said to his schoolmaster, "I am a Minister," and omits all reference to the Dominie's alarmed inquiry as to whether his ex-pupil had become a Protestant; thereby losing the whole point of the story. The *Standard* says that the schoolmaster ejaculated, "Good heavens! you don't mean to say that you have become a priest"—which is, on the face of it, absurd, seeing that Romish ecclesiastics in France are not termed "ministers;" the *Daily News* report is identical, as to the "Protestant," with that of the *Times*; and the *Morning Post* cautiously leaves out the story altogether.

There is another version of the story which I remember finding many years ago in the "Random Readings" of the *Family Herald*; and, unless I am very much mistaken, the anecdote was re-told in this page, or in a leading article "in another place," in September, 1877, shortly after the death of the illustrious French statesman in question. It ran to the effect that M. Thiers, after his resignation of the portfolio of the Interior, went down to his native place, Marseilles, and visited his old schoolmaster. In the course of conversation the ancient preceptor said, "And you, my child, what have you been doing all these years?" "I have been Minister," replied, with pardonable self-consciousness, the historian of the Consulate and the Empire. "De quel culte?"—of what persuasion?—innocently asked the schoolmaster.

Mem.: The story goes thoroughly on all fours with that of the old fellow-student of Mr. J. E. Millais, who, after a long lapse of years, chanced casually to meet him in the course of a suburban stroll, and, telling him that he (the old gentleman) was doing very well as a drawing master in ladies' boarding schools in the North Western district, concluded by saying to the illustrious Royal Academician "And you, my friend, are you still interested in the Arts?" I tell the tale as it was told to me; and there may be another and a better version of it.

When I was young I was under the impression—and it was a very strong impression—that the proceedings of a private club of gentlemen were as strictly "tiled" as the mysteries of a Masonic Lodge, and that it was little less than high treason against decorum to make the internal affairs of a club a matter for public discussion. The impression of which I speak has been for many years and in many other matters of great use to me, especially in compiling these "Echoes," which may occasionally appear desperately dull because they do not contain a sufficiency of "scan-mag." Were I to turn this page into a "Society" one, and repeat in it a tithe of what I know and a fiftieth part of what I hear every week, I think that I could contrive to set "Society" London in a blaze in less than a fortnight.

Thus, holding Silence, under certain circumstances, to be, not only golden, but a diamond of the purest water, I am unable to suppress—what shall I say, my indignation?—well, my blank and sheer amazement, at finding that the private affairs of the Reform Club, Pall-mall, have been during the last three weeks, not only "tossed upon tongues," but made the theme for leading articles in at least half a dozen influential London newspapers, and I know not how many provincial ones. The *Times*, the *Morning Post*, the *Standard*, the *St. James's Gazette*, and the *Saturday Review* have all been editorially "exercised" about the Reform; and the *Observer* of last Sunday actually published in *extenso* those of the Club Rules which regulate the election of candidates. Club Rules published in a Sunday newspaper! Is the World coming to an end? I mean the World of Clubland, not that conducted by "Atlas," which journal has been honourably distinguished by reticence in an affair which, I take it, concerns the members of the Reform Club, and not the public outside. But to "Atlas," at least, one need not say, with Athenian Timon—

What, think'st
That the bleak air, thy boisterous chamberlain,
Will put thy shirt on warm!

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress are to entertain the President and members of the Royal Academy at the Mansion House on Tuesday, the sixth of June, and very brilliant, I have no doubt, will be the gathering at the hospitable board of Sir J. Whittaker Ellis, Bart. Yes; the escutcheon of the Chief Magistrate has been emblazoned, since my last writing, with a "main coupée, gules." Sir J. W. Ellis has won his baronetcy very handsomely indeed. The generous splendour of his mayoralty has recalled the good old days of Alderman Cubitt; of Alderman Sir Benjamin Phillips—the latter admirable alike as a citizen, a magistrate, an orator, and a host; and the more recent *fisti* of Alderman Sir Andrew Lusk (the news of his baronetcy came to him on the very night of his entertaining Patti, Nilsson, Tuglioni, and a whole host of lyrical and literary talent); of Mr. Alderman Stone, Mr. Alderman Cotton, and Alderman Sir Francis Truscott. I have eaten the turtle of them all, and I have been honoured with a card for the banquet to the Academicians; so that, in the case of the Distressed Compiler, at least, it can scarcely be said that "Gratitude is a lively sense of favours to come." If you wish to be invited to a feast, wrote Mr. Thackeray, "ask to be asked." I recognise the wit, but fail to see the practical

wisdom of the precept. If you have a mind to sit at sumptuous tables, the best course which experience leads me to suggest, is to decline four out of every six invitations which you receive. Your intending host will think that you are engaged to dine with some very grand personage indeed—say a Rural Dean, or a Registrar in Bankruptcy; and not only will he ask you again, but his sister-in-law, and all his second cousins will follow suit. These may eventually lead up to a Lord.

Mem.: This modicum of counsel is for the benefit of young men whose digestive organs are yet unimpaired.

Can any of my readers tell me, in the interests of bibliography, the date of publication of that very weird poem called "Napoleon's Midnight Review," which was illustrated in an equally weird manner either by Raffet or by Bellangé? The original is in German, I apprehend; but I have only read it in French. I ask because, in "Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1825, I find a very stirring and dramatic set of verses entitled "The Campedor's Spectre Host," having precisely the same motive as that wrought out in Napoleon's "Midnight Review." The two first stanzas of the poem in "Blackwood" are as follows:—

On the Towers of Leon deep midnight lay;
Heavy clouds have blotted the stars away;
By fits 'twas rain, and by fits the gale,
Swept through heaven like a funeral wail.

Hear ye that dismal—that distant hum?
Now the dirge of trumpet, the roll of drum;
Now the clash of cymbal, and now again
The sweep of the night breeze, the rush of rain.

To the verses are appended a Greek Delta, the sign-manual of Mr. Moir, the author of the exquisitely pathetic "Casa Wappy"; and in a foot-note it is stated that "this slight ballad is founded on a striking passage in the Chronicle of the Cid. The idea is certainly a beautiful one, of the patriotic retaining a regard for their country after death and a zeal for its rescue from dangers and oppression."

Mem.: I can find nothing of "Delta's" either in the late Mr. Bellevue's "Poet's Corner" or in a very dainty and appreciative compendium of English verse, called "Poet's Walk"; the poems chosen and arranged by Mr. Mowbray Morris, which has been recently published by Messrs. Remington. Mr. Mowbray Morris, as an old Etonian, dedicates his book to Eton College; and indeed his fragrant garland is professedly woven for the delectation of Eton boys who have hitherto been apt to regard poetry less as a recreation to be enjoyed than as a lesson to be abhorred. But, oh, Mr. Mowbray Morris, could you not, while arranging your posy, have given a leaf or two to an old Etonian by the name of George Canning, and to a still older one, hight Thomas Tusser, author of the "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," who thus wrote of the "distant spires and antique towers that crown the watery glade," as Eton was in the reign of Henry VIII.:

From Paul's I went to Eton, sent
To learn straightways the Latin phrase,
When fifty-three stripes given to me,
At once I had:
For fault but small, or none at all,
It came to pass that beat I was:
See Udall, see, the mercy of thee
To me, poor lad.

Few of the old English rhymsters have been more unjustly neglected than Tusser has been. Bellevue wholly ignores him; and quaint old Tusser has in modern times become a quarry for the philologists and the hunters after folk-lore and ancient proverbial locutions. Yet was there something of the true poetic ring in him who wrote the sonnet beginning—

Doth darrnell good, among the flow'ry wheat!
Do thistles good, so thick in fallows sowed;
Do taint-worms good that lurk where ox should eat;
Or sucking drones in hives where bees abide!

No more doth good a peevish, slanderous tongue,
But hurts itself, and noys both all and young.

Will "W. H. A. H.," the gentleman who many months—it may be years ago—the time passes so quickly—was so kind as to send me "for inspection" a copy of Charles Dickens's "Hunted Down," reprinted from the *New York Ledger*, for which the story was originally written, oblige me with his address, in order that I may return him, with many thanks, the interesting booklet which, unsolicited, he lent me. There is a mischievous and Puck-like fate that has to do with books. Innumerable times have I sought in vain for "Hunted Down." For two hours last night did I search, equally in vain, for a copy of the "Whole Duty of Man" (who wrote it?), which I feel certain that I possess; and in the midst of my quest up started, as though it had been the Bottle Imp, "Hunted Down."

A young lady, "T. L.,"—*cet dge est sans pitié*—referring to a remark made in the "Echoes" last week that there was no rule without an exception, triumphantly writes me that the letter q is always followed by the letter u; and that to this rule there is absolutely no exception. Of course the young lady is right, and I grovel in the dust of humiliation. Therefrom I pick up some scant crumbs of consolation in the remembrance that the consonant q is a "confounded foreigner," imported into our alphabet to the detriment of the sturdy Saxon *cw*—thus "cwellan," to quell. In an old English dictionary I find, "Although q is never sounded alone, at least in English, and never ends an English word; in some French names of places it is a final letter, and is sounded alone. See 'Acqs,' 'Cucq,' &c." Where are "Acqs" and "Cucq"? I cannot find them in the *Gazetteers*.

Mr. Charles Dickens's "Dictionary of Paris" seems to me to merit quite as much as did his "Dictionary of London" its sub-title of an "unconventional handbook." The quantity of minute but useful information which has been compressed into this little brochure of less than three hundred pages is really astonishing. Theatres, cafés, brasseries, picture-galleries, newspapers, the playhouse *claque*, the Mont de Piété and the Morgue, and hundreds more things Parisian, all receive ample attention; but they are written about in a manner totally

differing from the ordinary (and intolerable) Guide-Book style. Touching the pawnbrokers, I may amicably hint to Mr. Dickens that the head office of the Mont de Piété is in the Rue des Blancs Manteaux, and that there is a nearer equivalent than "mettre sa montre au clou" for "taking your watch to your uncle." The closest equivalent to "au clou" is our "up the spout." But leaving a watch at one's uncle's is more fitly expressed by the graceful "chez ma tante."

Also, for the benefit of English tourists who might temporarily find themselves in a state of impecuniosity in Paris, should Mr. Dickens tell them, that the bureau of a "Commissaire du Mont de Piété" may always be known by a tri-coloured flag (usually a very ragged and dirty one) protruding from the house front and the particular storey thereof occupied by the functionary in question.

Upon the Morgue, likewise, is Mr. Dickens singularly interesting and exhaustive, although still, so to speak, within the compass of a nutshell. The opening remark on this grim subject awakens, nevertheless, a passing smile. "The Morgue," writes Mr. Charles Dickens, "as we now see it, dates from the year 1861. Before that time, it stood on the Quai du Marché Neuf, and was a most sinister-looking place." Dear C. D., would you be surprised to hear that in the year 1806 the Old, then a brand New, Morgue was spoken of as an architectural embellishment to the French metropolis. I find the "petit monument," as it is styled, elaborately engraved in Landon's "Annales du Musée." In design, it was a restoration of a meat-market built by Le Van, architect to Louis XIV. The older Morgue had been a hideous little subterranean charnel-house in the Cour du Châtelet. The greatest improvement in the Morgue built during the First Empire was the isolation of the public, by means of a high barrier of plate glass, from the bodies exposed to view. On this M. Landon grows quite sentimental. "This isolation," he writes, "converts the mournful scene into a chastened spectacle, un tableau adouci, which may be contemplated without terror by the weaker sex, and even by childhood itself." And this, C. D., was the Old Morgue, which you have stigmatised as "a most sinister-looking place."

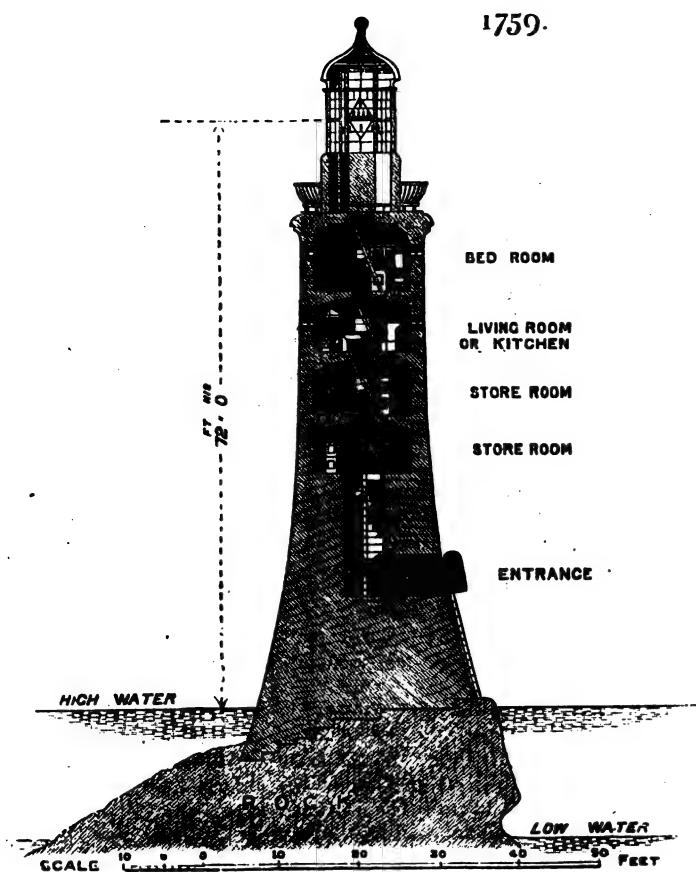
Michael William Balfe, composer of "The Bohemian Girl" and of a score more English operas as beautiful and melodious, died on Oct. 20, 1870. I learn now, with deep interest, that the Dean of Westminster has acceded to the prayer of a memorial signed by the professors of music in the Universities, eminent conductors, musical critics, journalists, and most of the cathedral organists in the United Kingdom expressing an earnest desire that a tablet might be placed in Westminster Abbey "to the memory of a musician whose genius and achievements won for him during his lifetime a high reputation not only among his countrymen, but also upon the Continent of Europe." So Michael William Balfe is to have his tablet. He was only a musician. Had it been his business to mismanage the affairs of an empire, or to direct the indiscriminate slaughter of people who never did him any harm, he would have had his tablet—and his statue to boot, long ago. The present Dean of Westminster is to be congratulated on having so promptly and gracefully granted the request which Dean Stanley did not grant.

I am asked to mention that a Committee has been formed for the purpose of raising funds for an "enduring memorial" of the late Mr. Charles Darwin. The Committee state that "they are desirous of handing down to posterity the likeness of a man who has done so much for the advancement of natural knowledge; and they wish also to establish a Fund associated with his name, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the furtherance of Biological Science." An excellent design. I earnestly hope that it may prosper.

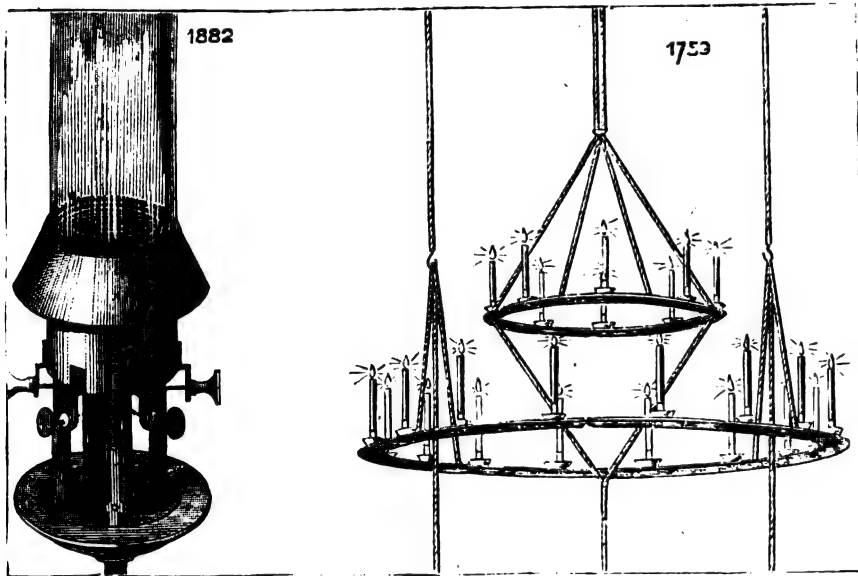
I scanned the Committee-list with some curiosity; and, following the Ambassadors, I find the names of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York, the Deans of Westminster and Christchurch, and several Canons and dignified clergymen of the Church of England. This is more excellent still. I wonder what the Inquisitors who condemned Galileo would have thought of the author of "The Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex." I wonder even what Bishop Blomfield or Bishop Philpotts would have thought of the illustrious man of science, in whose most important work it is inferred that "man is descended from a hairy quadruped, furnished with a tail and pointed ears, probably arboreal in its habits." I take the liberty (this being a free country) of not believing that I am descended from a monkey; but it is refreshing to infer that the Primate of all England and the Northern Primate appreciate the value of Mr. Darwin's teaching, and are anxious to establish a fund to be devoted to the furtherance of "natural knowledge" and "Biological Science" in the direction so luminously indicated by Charles Robert Darwin. This is a most excellent world, full of the most candid and single-hearted people imaginable.

I was speaking just now of Charles Dickens the Younger. A dear friend has just brought me from the United States a remarkable volume—it is a "stout" volume, too, of nearly six hundred pages—entitled "A Cyclopædia of the Best Thoughts of Charles Dickens." Surely in their study and *culture*, if I may call it so, of the Elder Dickens the Americans distance us a very long way. It is true that the other day I received a post-card from Newark, in the State of New Jersey, the writer of which missive gravely questioned the authenticity of a quotation of mine in "The Echoes," from "Pickwick," in which a clerical gentleman of bibulous habits, confined under a suspicion of debt in the Fleet Prison, offers, conditionally, to "eat his hat and swallow the buckle." My New Jersey correspondent mentioned that he had read "Pickwick" through three or four times. In reply, I advised him to read it through a fifth time, and he would duly light, in chap. xlii., upon the passage to which I had referred. But the majority of educated Americans do really seem to know their Dickens by heart.

G. A. S.



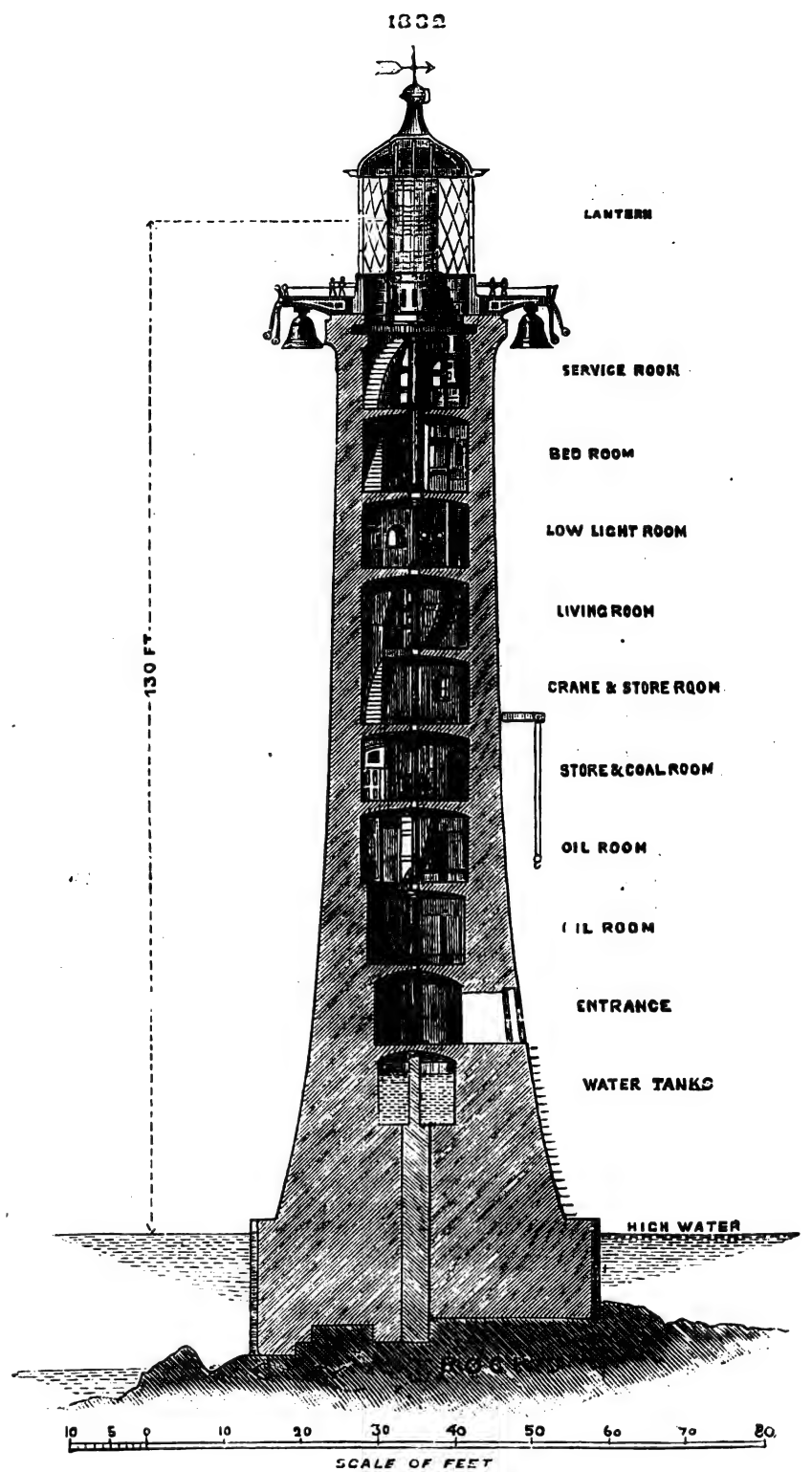
SECTION OF THE OLD TOWER.



DOUGLASS'S SIX-WICK BURNER, 1882.

SMEATON'S CHANDELIER, 1759.

OPENING OF THE NEW EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.—SEE PAGE 510.



SECTION OF THE NEW TOWER.



FOUNTAIN IN ROUNDHAY PARK, LEEDS.
PRESENTED BY MR. BARRAN, M.P.



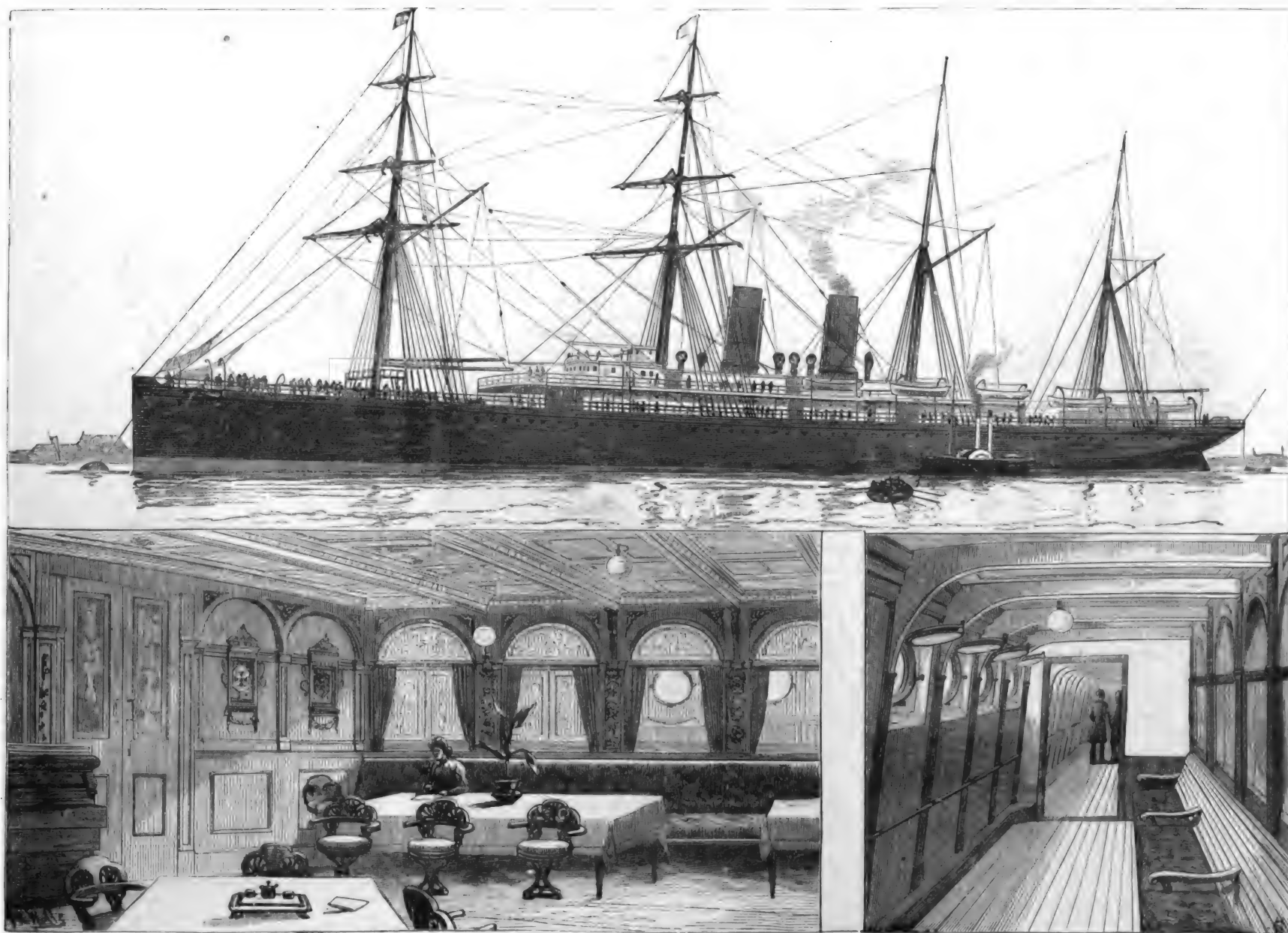
THE LATE DR. JOHN BROWN,
AUTHOR OF "RAB AND HIS FRIENDS."—SEE PAGE 510.



FOUNTAIN AT KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.
A MEMORIAL TO THE LATE ALDERMAN H. SHRUBSOLE.



THE JEANNETTE EXPEDITION: HUT AT THE LENA MOUTH, WHERE LIEUTENANT DANENHAUER LIVED SIX WEEKS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



A corner of the Dining-Saloon.

Passage round the ship.

THE NEW STEAM-SHIP AUSTRAL, OF THE ORIENT LINE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

OPENING OF THE NEW EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, as Master of the Trinity House Corporation, who have the charge of all lighthouses round the British coasts, visited Plymouth on Thursday week to open the new Eddystone Lighthouse.

The Eddystone rocks, which are of gneissic formation, consist of three reefs, the western, southern, and northern, with odd rocks dotted about irregularly. The old tower—Smicaton's, now in course of demolition—stands upon the northern extremity of the western reef. The new tower, just completed, stands at the northern extremity of the southern reef, the middle of the three. The whole group of rocks occupies nearly a square mile at low water, and stands a little to the north of a direct line between the Start Point in Devon and Lizard Point in Cornwall, being about forty miles from the former and thirty from the latter. The distance between the two towers, from centre to centre, is only 127 ft. The height of the focal plane of the light in the old house was 72 ft. above high water, and was visible thirteen miles, while that in the new house is 133 ft., and is visible seventeen and a half miles.

The new tower is from designs by Mr. James N. Douglass, chief engineer to the Trinity Board. The building has been entirely carried out under the personal superintendence of Mr. Thomas Edmond, the resident engineer, with Mr. W. T. Douglass as his assistant. It is entirely of granite from the De Lant quarries at Wadebridge, near Padstow, in Cornwall, with the exception of seven courses, in the lower part of the tower, from Aberdeen. A solid cylinder of granite, 44½ ft. in diameter, was first built up from the rock to the height of 2½ ft. above high water. From this, as a base, the tower springs, leaving a terrace, 4½ feet wide, all round.

Work on the rock commenced on July 23, 1878, and it was estimated by the Trinity engineer that the work would take five years to complete. This was the time allowed by the specifications which were issued to the competing contractors; although the Corporation eventually kept the work in their own hands. The foundation stones were laid, one by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, Master of the Trinity Corporation; and a second by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on Aug. 19, 1879; and the last stone of the masonry on June 2, 1881, or less than one year and ten months.

The Duke of Edinburgh, on Thursday of last week, started from London at four o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Plymouth at half-past nine. His Royal Highness went to the Millbay Docks, where he was received on board his old ship, H.M.S. Galatea, which at once moved into the Sound. She was followed there by the Trinity yacht Siren and the Harpy, which contained the Mayor and Corporation of Plymouth. The Carron, with the Mayor and Corporation of Devonport, and the Vivid, the yacht of the Port Admiral, Sir Houston Stewart, were waiting off the pier, and with the Triton, Trusty, Perseverance, and other Government steamers, joined in the procession, followed by a number of private steamers and by a whole fleet of yachts. The Galatea led the way, closely followed by the Siren, the Vivid and the Harpy coming next in order. The ships in port were dressed with flags from sunrise, and as the Royal Standard was hoisted salutes were fired from the citadel and men-of-war. The weather was brilliant. As the Galatea passed through the Sound, two American corvettes, the Portsmouth and Saratoga, which were lying there, dressed colours, and fired a Royal salute. The run out occupied about an hour and a half. The coast of Devon and Cornwall, from the Prawle Point to the Dodman, was distinctly visible, and the sea was covered with craft of all sizes, from tiny fishing-boats to ocean mail-steamers on their way up Channel. The Eddystone was reached at a quarter-past eleven, and the vessels grouped themselves around the reef. The Hercules tender and workshop, which lay in her accustomed place, was gaily decked with flags, and a line of flags stretched from the top of the new lighthouse to that of the old tower, which is to be removed and re-erected on Plymouth Hoe. The party on board the Galatea included the Duke of Edinburgh (Master), Sir Richard Collinson (Deputy Master), Captain Adkins, and Captain Nisbet; Mr. Douglass, the engineer of the lighthouse, and Mr. Inglis, of the Trinity House; Admiral Sir Houston Stewart and General Pakenham; Admiral Currie, the Commander of the American Squadron; Mr. MacIver, M.P.; Major MacIver, Captain L'Estrange, and the Rev. Dr. Wilkinson, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth. On board the Siren were Captain Burns and Captain Ladds, two of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, with Mr. Edmonds, Mr. Edwards, and other officials. Altogether 9000 persons were present at the Eddystone at the time the light was inaugurated; but the ceremony was not participated in by more than a select few of those on board the Galatea, with the addition of Mr. C. F. Burnard, the Mayor of Plymouth. The Duke of Edinburgh landed on the Eddystone Rock about half-past eleven. A prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Wilkinson, the lamps were lighted, and the machinery which sets in motion the fog-bell was started by the Duke of Edinburgh. Everything was found in the most perfect order. The ceremony over, cheers were raised by the party at the lighthouse, and taken up again and again by the occupants of the steamers which lay around. The Duke then embarked amidst another round of cheers, and the start homewards was speedily made, the Galatea and the Siren being this time the last to leave. The run back was made at full speed, after the Galatea had steamed round the American vessels in the Sound, which manned yards in honour of the visit. Millbay Pier was again reached a little after two. Here an address was presented by the Mayor and Corporation of Plymouth, and His Royal Highness drove from the pier to the Guildhall to attend a luncheon, given by the Mayor, Mr. Burnard. The magnificent hall was splendidly decorated. The company numbered over two hundred, and included the Duke of Edinburgh and elder brethren of the Trinity House, Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, and other heads of departments in Plymouth and Devonport, Commodore Luce and the officers of American vessels in the Sound, the magistrates and members of the Corporation of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse.

THE FOUNTAIN IN ROUNDHAY PARK, LEEDS.

Mr. John Barran, M.P. for Leeds, who was Mayor of that great town from 1869 to 1872, and has taken an active part in local affairs during more than a quarter of a century, is the donor of a handsome public fountain, recently erected in Roundhay Park. It was in his Mayoralty that the Roundhay estate, which we described at the time, consisting of 1364 acres, was purchased by the Leeds Corporation, and was converted into a magnificent public park for the recreation of the townspeople. It was opened by his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, now Duke of Connaught, on Sept. 20, 1872, with great festivities, a regatta on the lake, a display of fireworks, and a banquet given by Mr. Barran to a large company of guests, comprising the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood. Mr. Barran has now

presented the town with this Fountain, of which we give an illustration, and which will serve as a Memorial of the creation of Roundhay Park. The structure which contains the fountain, designed by Mr. Thomas Ambler, architect, of Leeds, and erected under his superintendence, is a circular Grecian temple, 18 ft. in diameter, elevated upon a platform of four steps; with eight Corinthian columns, having moulded bases and capitals finely carved, supporting an entablature and architrave, and cornice with sculptured decoration, surmounted by a dome of stone, with surrounding balustrade; there is a skylight at the top of the dome. Of the eight open spaces, between the columns, four are left as entrances, while the other four are occupied by red granite basins, each of which is supplied with water by an ornamental bronze fountain.

THE LATE DR. JOHN BROWN.

This agreeable and popular writer, who was an Edinburgh physician, died on the 11th inst. He was born in 1810 at Biggar, in Lanarkshire. He wrote numerous pleasant essays and sketches ("Home Subseque"), which have been collected in three volumes. The first volume is entitled "Locke and Sydenham and other Papers;" the second "Rab and His Friends and other Papers;" the third, published a few weeks ago, "John Leech and other Papers." One of his best-known writings is a sketch of dog-life and character, "Rab and His Friends," which was first issued in 1858, was translated into many languages, and reached a tenth English edition. Dr. Brown was a contributor to the *North British Review*, *Good Words*, and other periodicals. He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and also of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. In 1874 his University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., and in 1876 a Civil List pension of £100 was awarded to him in recognition of his literary merits. The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. John Fergus, of Largs.

THE SHRUBSOLE MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, KINGSTON.

The town of Kingston-on-Thames was visited on the 1st inst. by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who came not only to open the Industrial and Fine-Art Exhibition, at the Drill Hall, and to be entertained with due honours by the Mayor of Kingston, but also to unveil the beautiful Memorial Fountain, shown in our Illustration. The sudden and lamented death, in January, 1880, of the late Alderman Henry Shrubsole, then in the third year of his Mayoralty, and in the very act of presiding upon an occasion of public charity, was followed by a subscription to provide some monument of esteem for his character and the services he had rendered to the town, in which his family have long held a respected position. Mr. F. J. Williamson, sculptor, of Esher, was commissioned to execute a design submitted by him, which was preferred from among thirty-six competitive designs. It represents a woman in classic Roman garb, of heroic stature, the figure being 8 ft. 6 in. high, with a vase upon her left shoulder, standing beside a spring, where a child, kneeling at her right hand, dips the water as it trickles through ferns and herbage, towards the receptacle for public use. The group of figures is of Sicilian marble, but the pedestal is of polished grey granite, which is more suitable for holding water; a part of the cost of this was defrayed by Mr. T. H. Bryant, one of the Committee, and some assistance was rendered by the Metropolitan Drinking Fountain Association. This work of art, erected in the Market-place, is much admired, and is certainly an ornament to the town.

THE JEANNETTE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Lieutenant Danenhauer, of the United States Navy, and other survivors of the officers and crew of the steam-yacht Jeannette (formerly the Pandora) have just left England on their return home. The Jeannette was dispatched by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of New York, in July, 1879, sailing from San Francisco, to explore the Arctic seas north of Siberia, and was crushed in the ice on June 11, 1881, in latitude 77 deg. north, longitude nearly 156 deg. east of Greenwich, at a great distance from land. Our Special Artist, Mr. A. Larsen, who accompanied Mr. Jackson, the Special Commissioner of the New York Herald, early this year, in a long and toilsome overland journey from Europe, across the vast breadth of Siberia, to search for the shipwrecked American explorers on the northern coast, and to convey the means of relief and rescue from their distressed position, met Lieutenant Danenhauer at Irkutsk, in February last. He was then furnished by that officer, and by Mr. Newcomb, the naturalist of the Jeannette expedition, with a variety of notes and sketches, part of which have appeared in this Journal. It will be recollected that, in June and July last year, after the destruction of the vessel, which had been abandoned by her crew the day before, they travelled southward over the packed ice, making for the coast of Siberia, having three boats on sledges, with other sledges carrying their store of provisions. In August, they reached open water, and embarked in their boats, one commanded by Captain De Long, another by Lieutenant Danenhauer, and the third by Lieutenant Chipp. The last-mentioned boat seems to have been lost at sea; but those of Captain De Long and Lieutenant Danenhauer, after a most perilous voyage and the endurance of extreme hardships, entered the mouths of the great river Lena, about the middle of December. The two parties were separated, having reached land at different parts of the coast; and it has recently been discovered that Captain De Long and his nine companions died last winter of cold and hunger, their bodies having been found by natives of the country. Lieutenant Danenhauer, Mr. Newcomb, Mr. Melville, the engineer, and some others, were fortunately able to get to the Russian station at Bulun, and received from Yakutsk, the capital of Eastern Siberia, enough assistance to keep them till the arrival of the Relief Expedition. Mr. Melville is still engaged at the mouths of the Lena in a further search for some evidence of the fate of Mr. Chipp's party, and for whatever might be recovered of the lost scientific records of the Jeannette's voyage. Our Illustration published this week is a sketch of the interior of a summer hut in the Delta of the Lena, where Lieutenant Danenhauer's party sojourned during six weeks, in the autumn or winter of last year.

Admirers of orchids have now an opportunity of seeing some choice specimens of odontoglossums and other orchids at Mr. William Bull's establishment for new and rare plants, at 536, Kings-road, Chelsea.

The anniversary dinner of the 1st (Grenadier) Guards' Club took place at the Freemasons' Tavern on Monday, Field-Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, as Colonel of the regiment, presiding, supported on the right by the Prince of Wales and on the left by Colonel Clive, commanding the regiment. The banquet was served in the great hall.

THE STEAM-SHIP AUSTRAL.

The latest addition to the Orient Line of steamers, the Austral, is a distinct advance on the Orient, the first of her type, not only in respect of speed, but in the structure of the hull, the ventilation of the state rooms, the arrangements made for the importation of frozen meat from Australia, and the effectiveness of the vessel as an auxiliary to our naval force. She has been built by Messrs. John Elder and Co., of Govan, on the Clyde, under the superintendence of Mr. J. W. Shepherd, a member of the Institute of Naval Architects. Her length over all is 474 ft., her breadth 48 ft. 3 in., and her depth moulded is 37 ft. Her displacement on the load line is about 9500 tons. She is thus 10 ft. longer, 2 ft. broader, and 2 in. deeper than the Orient, but, as her lines are finer, her tonnage will not much exceed that of the Orient. She is built throughout of mild steel, and has three steel decks. She is divided below the inner skin and the double bottom into nineteen separate water-tight compartments, and in the hull proper within the interior skin she is divided by thirteen water-tight bulkheads, ten of which run up to the level of the main deck. If the whole of the lower compartments were filled with water, the effect would be an additional draught to the extent of 18 in., and if the sea got into two of them, the stability and surplus buoyancy of the vessel would prevent her from being endangered. Above the main deck the ship is divided into seven fireproof compartments, all in communication with the main deck; and, as the pumping power provided is equal to 2928 tons per hour, there is ample arrangement made for flooding any of the compartments in case of fire, or extracting the water in case of their becoming waterlogged. In the event of the engines being disabled, the vessel is provided with four masts, the fore and main being square-rigged, and the mizzen and jigger having fore and aft sails, which, combined, will give about 28,000 superficial feet of canvas; thus the vessel is well under command independently of steam power.

These provisions for the general safety of the vessel are supplemented by unusual care for the comfort of the passengers. The cabins are all placed within the area of the ship, with a gangway, 4 ft. wide, running right along the vessel, outside the state rooms, and at frequent intervals across the ship. This permits each state room to be constructed like an ordinary compartment, with windows instead of portholes; and the porthole in the side of the ship may be opened even in rough weather without any fear of water entering the cabin. If a sea should strike the vessel when the porthole is open, the water will fall on to the gangway. Upon the upper deck, the gangway running round the whole of the vessel is perfectly open to the air, while it is covered above; and the passengers may promenade there with the full advantage of an open sea before them. The passage round the ship leads fore and aft on each side of the saloon, so that persons can go to either end of the ship without passing through the saloon. Beside this, there are numerous cross passages, three feet wide, between the several quadrangles of state rooms, an arrangement that offers unusual facilities for moving about the ship. The saloon is a handsome apartment, panelled with walnut and embellished with carved shields representing the arms of various nationalities. Arrangements are made for the usual long tables, but they can be also divided into sets of a dozen or even four seats. The most striking characteristic of the saloon, however, is the row of dome-shaped painted-glass windows down each side. These can be lowered at will in all weathers, because, instead of opening on to the sea, as usual, they merely admit air from the long corridors. Effective ventilation is provided for the saloon by a centrifugal fan, worked by a small steam-engine. The fan forces a continuous current of pure air into the apartment, and the foul air finds its way out through an ornamental opening above each window. The public rooms, the engine-room, pantries, and passage ways are lighted by the electric light, fitted up by Messrs. Siemens with nine arc lamps and 170 Swan lamps. Five of the arc lights are placed in the engine-room and four on the deck. The current is provided by two of Siemens' alternating current machines, each driven by a separate engine.

"BARLEY BREE."

The teetotal millennium has not yet dawned upon the world; and meanwhile the staunchest abstainer would doubtless prefer, as a patriot as well as a philanthropist, the general use of wholesome malt liquors to that of fiery spirits or foreign wines. John Barleycorn is still Lord Paramount among us, as shown by the many gigantic breweries in town and country, in whose leviathan brews Willie's "peck of maut," immortalized in song, would incontinently be swallowed up. Some particulars of one of these vast establishments, which a correspondent recently inspected, are here given; and from this example one may judge of all:—Romford, in Essex, enjoys the reputation of producing a beverage as pure and healthy as can be found in any portion of the kingdom. Its one brewery bears the same proportion to the extent of the town itself as the vast breweries located at Burton do to that enterprising centre of beer manufacture. In the case of Romford beer, however, there is the exceptional advantage that the trade is for the most part direct between the manufacturer and the customer, the beer being conveyed from the great stores at Romford to the cellars of the consumer, without passing through intermediary channels. Its freshness and purity are consequently to be depended upon. The manufacturing of beer at Romford is carried to the highest state of perfection. All that a skilful combination of science, skill, and capital can accomplish is to be found here. In the latter portion of the last century the predecessors of Messrs. Ind, Coope, and Co. began to brew ale and beer. It may be assumed that their elementary efforts were in proportion with a limited local demand. No one who then lived could have predicted the time when the manufacture of a great brewer would have a brand like those of the finest wines of France, Spain, and Portugal. No one foresaw the time when pale ale would be quaffed in the Himalayas and absorbed with grateful relish in the rock-hewn temples of Arabia. No sane person could have been found to own that a message from Calcutta to Romford by telegraph would bring out by first steam-ship and deliver within a month in India bottled beer to replace the costly wines of Southern Europe. But so it is. British beer may now be found not only at every table at home but in the most distant portions of our Eastern Empire. Some idea of the extent of the Romford brewery may be gathered from the fact that the buildings, railways, and area required for standing casks when filled, for which there is no room in the storehouses, cover 15½ acres.

Protests were lodged with the Court of Aldermen on Monday against the election of Mr. de Keyser as Alderman for the ward of Farringdon Without, on the grounds that he was an alien born and was the holder of an innkeeper's license.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, speaking on Monday night at the annual debate of the University College Debating Society (over which he presided), denounced military conscription as repugnant to the country, and unnecessary when they were able, by voluntary enlistment, to get 100,000 recruits yearly.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

The admirers—and their name is legion—of Miss Genevieve Ward have gladly welcomed the return to England from a lengthened professional tour in the United States of this excellent *tragicienne* and most accomplished lady. I learn that Miss Ward's latest transatlantic career extended over eight months, and comprised performances in some seventy cities. This involved a trifle of twenty thousand miles' travelling, including the voyage out and home. Next time Miss Ward crosses the "big pond," I earnestly hope that she will cross the "Rockies" and triumphantly descend the Pacific Slope. She would make a decided hit in 'Frisco, and all the other cities of the Golden State; and if on her return she branched off at Ogden, and gave a few performances of "Forget Me Not" at Great Salt Lake City, I fancy that her passionate and eloquent exposition of the anguish undergone by imperfectly understood women, would excite a large manifestation of sympathy from the downtrodden matrons of the Mormon community:—always supposing that Saint Abe would suffer his seven wives, more or less, to go to the play; or that the Mormon married ladies are down-trodden. Mrs. Stenhouse declares that they are so oppressed; but I have seen a good many remarkably strong-minded-looking females emerging on a fine afternoon from "Zion's Co-operative Dry Goods Store;" and I was shown a Mormon bishop, the billiard-ball-like baldness of whose cranium was ascribed by his intimate friends to his having had all his hair pulled out by the too prehensile hands of his numerous spouses. On April 25 last, Miss Ward, responding to an invitation from the Mayor, the Judiciary, and many influential citizens of New York City, gave her six-hundredth impersonation of "Forget Me Not" at the Union-square Theatre. She was supported, "on this occasion only," by a company of amateurs. The audience was brilliant, and the performance excellent. After some needful rest, Miss Genevieve Ward starts on a summer tour in the provinces; and at the end of August she will begin an autumnal tour, beginning at Birmingham, taking in Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, &c., and ending at Brighton at the beginning of December.

At the Vaudeville Theatre "The School for Scandal," having run its successful course, has been replaced by revival of "London Assurance," and this instant Saturday, the 27th, there will be an afternoon performance at Mr. Thomas Thorne's pretty house of Lord Lytton's comedy of "Money." New pieces of *longue haleine* seem to be woefully scarce; but of *lancers de rideau* there is no lack.

At the Globe, where Messrs. Hardy and Comyns Carr's "Far from the Madding Crowd" appears to increase in attractiveness every night, has been produced a new comedietta, by Mr. C. Marsham Rae, called "First in the Field." The piece has been, like so many of the flags in the hall at Chelsea Hospital, "taken from the French"; and the spoliation of the lively Gaul is candidly acknowledged by the author. Plot—two old gentlemen who think that one or the other of them is bound to marry their young and lovely ward. In the beginning there is mutual disinclination to be the happy man. Subsequent mutual jealousy—each wishing to be the Benedict—sets in. Ultimate triumph of the young and lovely ward, who only pretends to prefer one of her elderly guardians to the other in order that she may more conveniently secure a young husband of her own choice. Moral—"Crabbed Youth and Age cannot live together."

At the Criterion, Mr. G. C. Vernon has sought the public suffrages in a light, two-act comic drama called "Cupid in Camp," which ushers in Mr. Byron's merrily audacious "Fourteen Days." In "Cupid's Camp" the heroine escapes in male and military attire from a convent; while the hero, who has been mixed up in some political intrigues (the period is that of William III.), is fain to assume a feminine garb in order to avoid arrest. Result—an amusing series of equivokes. Miss R. Saker is the conventual *pensionnaire* disguised as a dragon, and Mr. L. Sothern the soldier in petticoats.

The beautiful and clever Mrs. Langtry, pursuing her provincial tour with more and more brilliant success, has enjoyed at Edinburgh a veritable triumph. I read in the *Scotsman* that when the lady closed her engagement, on Saturday night, the Theatre Royal was again packed from floor to ceiling, the audience numbering little short of 2000 persons. When the curtain fell for the last time the enthusiasm of the audience reached a climax, and, in response to the plaudits showered on her, Mrs. Langtry made the following speech:—

I should like so much to tell you before I leave Edinburgh how grateful I am for the kind way in which you have received me—really so much more than I deserved or expected; because, of course, I am quite a novice, and all the grand talent comes here from all parts of the world. I have only been on the stage a very short time—since Jan. 19, so that this makes my nineteenth week. Now, it is impossible to learn to act in that short time, any more than to paint a picture. I am as much surprised to find myself standing here before you as you must be to see me. I have a great deal to learn; but I shall work very, very hard, in the hope that next time I come here I may really merit your approval. I shall remember my first visit to Edinburgh with the greatest pleasure; and, indeed, I ought to feel quite at home here, for I am half Scotch. My mother is a Scotchwoman, and was born in this town. I am very proud of it. I can only repeat my thanks, and hope that it may not be long before I come back to this beautiful Edinburgh and "bonnie Scotland."

During the delivery of this impromptu speech, Mrs. Langtry, who had been presented with three bouquets, was again and again applauded. On leaving the theatre for the Royal Hotel, she was followed by a large crowd, who cheered lustily. Earlier in the day about 1500 persons had assembled in front of the hotel to see her go out for a drive; and on Sunday afternoon several hundred persons congregated for a similar purpose.

Really our male orators must look to their laurels. Mrs. Stirling has long been renowned as a "capital after-dinner" speaker; Mrs. Keeley "orates" admirably, especially at wedding breakfasts; Mrs. Kendal "spoke a piece" admirably at the Dramatic School Meeting at the Lyceum; and now to the school of Demosthenic ladies must be added Mrs. Langtry. G. A. S.

The State apartments at Windsor Castle are open to the public.

Mr. Alfred Richard Pennecfather, of the Home Office, has been appointed auditor of the Royal Patriotic Fund.

The Charity Organisation Society warns persons against subscribing to volunteer fire brigades within the area of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

The Leicester Race Committee have bought a fine piece of grass land, 125 acres in extent, at Audley, near Leicester, for a new racecourse. The old course will be made into a park.

The Longton section of the West Lancashire Railway was inspected and passed by Colonel Rich, of the Board of Trade, and opened for traffic on the 18th inst.

Cuthbert Bede will give a lecture on "Modern Humourists," with illustrative readings, at the Birkbeck Institute, Southampton-buildings, on Wednesday next.

It is announced that the Botanic fête will take place on June 22 instead of the 21st, so as not to conflict with the date of the Queen's state ball.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The return of Madame Adelina Patti is always a special event in our opera season, and its recurrence on Thursday week again drew a crowded and fashionable audience. The prima donna was enthusiastically received throughout her fine performance as Catarina, in "L'Etoile du Nord," in which her vocal and dramatic excellence was again displayed, alike in the sentiment of the first act, the deeper emotions of the camp scene, where Catarina, disguised as a recruit, is condemned, unknown by Peter, to be shot for insubordination—and, in the bewilderment of the last act, the recovery of reason and restoration to her Imperial lover. The co-operation of Madame Valleria as Prascovia, and of M. Gaillard as Pietro, were important features in the cast, which included efficient representations of other characters; among them of Gritzenko by M. Dauphin, Danilowitz by Signor Lestellier, the Vivandières by Mlles. Velmi and Ghiotti, &c.

The promised representation of "La Sonnambula" on Friday week, with the Amina of Madame Sembrich and the début of M. Massart as Elvino, was replaced by a repetition of Rossini's "Guglielmo Tell," in consequence of Madame Sembrich's sudden indisposition. The specialties announced for this week were Madame Patti's second and third appearances this week as Leonora in "Il Trovatore" and the heroine in Gounod's "Romeo e Giulietta;" and the production this (Saturday) evening of Bizet's "Carmen," with Madame Pauline Lucca in the title-character. It was on Tuesday evening that Madame Patti repeated that fine performance, as Leonora, which has heretofore proved attractive, and was equally so in this instance, when the house was crowded in every part. In vocal excellence and dramatic power nothing could be finer than the rendering of the character now referred to, which, however, is too familiar to need detailed comment. Mlle. Stahl, as Azucena, displayed signs of improvement, especially as an actress, and she will probably become a serviceable member of the company. As on many previous occasions, Signor Nicolini was the Munro, and the cast included M. Davies, who acted well as the Count di Luna, and gained an encore for his aria "Il balen."

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The series of German opera performances opened well on Thursday week, when Wagner's "Lohengrin" was given for the first time in England in its original language and by singers of that nationality—the work having been repeatedly performed at both our regular opera-houses in an Italian version, and more recently by Mr. Carl Rosa in English. In the Drury-Lane rendering the chief feature was the Elsa of Frau Sucher, who sang and acted with genuine dramatic power. In the recital of Elsa's dream, the recognition of the champion knight, in the great scene with Ortrud in the second act, and the still more important duet with Lohengrin in the bridal chamber, the lady's performance was of high excellence. Frau Garso-Dely as Ortrud declaimed effectively, with some occasional exaggeration. Herr Winkelmann was generally satisfactory as Lohengrin, as was Herr Dr. Kraus as Telramund; the cast having been efficiently completed by Herr Koegel as the King, and Herr Noldechen as the Herald.

Last Saturday evening "Der Fliegende Holländer" was given. This work has been spoken of in detail when brought out at Her Majesty's Opera (Drury-Lane Theatre) in 1870, in an Italian version as "L'Olandese Dannato," and subsequently as "Il Vascello Fantasma" at the Royal Italian Opera, and in English as "The Flying Dutchman" by the Carl Rosa Opera Company. The opera contains some of Wagner's most dramatic music, belonging to a period (1843) before his utter rejection of all classical models and precedents, as in his "Nibelungen" opera-dramas. Saturday's performance was generally excellent. Frau Sucher as Senta was fully as successful as she had been on the opening night as Elsa in "Lohengrin." The lady gave Senta's Ballad, her share in the love-duet with Erik; and, especially that of the great duet with the doomed Dutchman, with admirable dramatic feeling; her music in the closing scene of Senta's heroic self-sacrifice having also been finely rendered. Herr Gura's performance as the Dutch Captain was also admirable; both in its vocal and dramatic aspect. In the great duet with Senta, already referred to, he, together with Frau Sucher, produced a very marked impression. The subordinate characters were very efficiently filled by Herr Wolff as Erik, Herr Ehrke as Daland (the Norwegian Captain), Herr Landau as the Steersman, and Fraulein Schelsky as Mary. On Tuesday "Tannhauser" was very finely rendered, especially as regards the character of Elisabeth, in which Frau Sucher acted and sang admirably, particularly in the scene of the tournament of song, and in the last scene, in which her delivery of the prayer was full of pathos, the expression of grief preceding the death of Elisabeth having been given with true tragic power. Herr Winkelmann as Tannhauser declaimed finely, and acted throughout with great effect, his closing scene of Tannhauser's narration and his death having produced a marked impression. The music of Venus was well sung by Fraulein Wiedermann, as was that of the Shepherd by Fraulein Hartmann. A special feature was the excellent performance of Herr Gura as Wolfram, other characters having been efficiently filled by Herren Koegel, Landau, Wolff, Ehrke, and Noldechen. The chorus singing was very good throughout, and the overture and other orchestral details were admirably rendered. Herr Richter conducted with his well-known skill on each of the occasions referred to. Of the production of Beethoven's "Fidelio" we must speak next week.

The fourth and last repetition of Wagner's Nibelungen Opera-Dramas at Her Majesty's Theatre began on Thursday night, the three following performances having been announced for Friday, Saturday, and Monday.

The third of the "symphony concerts," conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé, took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday week, when Beethoven's pastoral symphony and other orchestral pieces were effectively rendered, among them having been a very characteristic "Rhapsodie Slave," by Anton Dvorák, a piece strongly tinged with a Bohemian tone, the nationality of the composer. Herr Vogl contributed vocal pieces with much success.

Miss Philp's evening concert, which took place yesterday (Friday) week at St. James's Hall, drew a very full attendance. The programme contained several new songs from her facile and successful pen. "Voices of Nature" (sung by Mrs. Hutchinson), "My Lady" (rendered by Mr. A. Oswald), "Whispered Words" (Mrs. P. Clark), "Music" (sung by the composer), "The Lover's Ride" (Mr. P. Blandford), and "Little Wanderers" (Madame Fasset), were all well received. Part-songs, by Miss Philp and others, were well sung by the members of the London Vocal Union; and miscellaneous songs and duets, &c., were rendered by the concert giver, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. T. Marzials, Mr. Maybrick, and vocalists already named; the vocal music having been agreeably contrasted by clever pianoforte performances contributed by Misses B. Waugh, A. Brown, and M. Johnston, and violin solos effectively played by M.

Ondricek. The conductors named in the programme were Sir J. Benedict and Messrs. Bendall, Morton, and Diehl.

Mr. Ganz gave the third of his orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall last Saturday afternoon, when Liszt's "Dante" symphony was repeated, "owing," as announced, "to its great success." Our adverse opinion of the work was expressed in noticing its production by Mr. Ganz at his first concert, and we need not repeat it. The specialty of last Saturday's concert was the remarkably fine pianoforte playing of Mr. Vladimir de Pachmann in Chopin's concerto in F minor, and some unaccompanied solo pieces. Vocal solos were rendered, with much refinement, by Miss C. Elliott.

An excellent ballad concert, in which Madame Patry took part, was given at the Alexandra Palace last Saturday morning; and in the evening "Il Trovatore" was performed.

Four Richter concerts of the new series have now been given at St. James's Hall. The programme of the fourth included the overture to "Tannhauser," and the "Venusberg" music written by Wagner after the original production of the opera, the same composer's "Siegfried Idyll," and Beethoven's symphony in B flat—all admirably performed. A specialty at the concert was Mr. O. Beringer's very fine rendering of Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in E flat. Frau Sucher sang some lieder with much effect.

Madame Puzzi's annual concert, at St. George's Hall, on Monday afternoon, was of the usual attractive nature, and drew a good attendance. Several eminent vocalists and instrumentalists contributed to a varied programme.

The Highbury Philharmonic Society (conducted by Dr. Bridge) gave the final concert of the season on Tuesday evening, when the programme comprised Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and a miscellaneous selection.

Herr S. Lehmeyer gave on Wednesday evening the first of two pianoforte recitals in St. James's Hall; the second being announced for June 28, at the same place.

Mr. F. H. Cowen's sacred cantata, "St. Ursula," and his "Scandinavian" symphony, were performed, under the composer's direction, at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening. The cantata was produced with much success at last year's Norwich Festival, the symphony having previously been given, with the same result, in London, and recently at Vienna.

The last morning ballad concert of the season at St. James's Hall this (Saturday) afternoon offers unusual attractions.

The first Floral Hall concert of the season takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, with a varied programme, contributed to by several of the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera.

The 148th anniversary festival of that excellent institution the Royal Society of Musicians is to take place on June 21 at St. James's Hall. Dr. Arthur Sullivan will be the president.

Mr. Harvey Löhr will give a chamber concert on Thursday evening, June 29, at the Royal Academy Concert-room.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, May 23.

The elements were cruel, as usual, last Sunday, the French Derby day. The morning was brilliantly fine; the ladies donned their finest clothes, and, enveloped in immense *cachepousière*, they braved sun and dust, and so to Chantilly. In the weighing-paddock, the pink of fashion, the world, the half-world, nobles and plebeians; in the tribunes, a kaleidoscope of bright-coloured toilets; on the course, a countless crowd. It was to be remarked that the ladies' dresses were very short and showed the shoes and a segment of silk stocking. The favourite colour seemed to be grey, of which there were many shades—iron grey, steel grey, "Freycinet" or mouse grey, so called from the nickname of mouse given to the amiable Premier. Hungarian green, too, seems to be coming into fashion again. The new stuffs with bright-coloured flowers painted, à l'aquarelle, on neutral grounds, were also noticeable. But really the posterior *poufs*, or, as Gavroche calls them, the *tape dessus*, are becoming enormous; how the women manage to sit down is a mystery. As for the hats, they are of all forms, amidst which the Directory dominates. But imagine, just when the bell rang for the Prix du Jockey Club—called "le Derby," nobody knows why—bang! A thunderstorm! A torrent of rain! The women screamed and made a rush for the tribunes; skirts were drawn unceremoniously over precious hats, masterpieces of millinery; umbrellas opened with a crepitating sound. The race-course looked like the shell of some colossal and grotesquely formed tortoise. The race was run in the rain, and the favourite, Comte Alfred, came in sixth, to everybody's disgust. The result was a dead-heat between the Comte de Lagrange's Dandin and M. Michel Ephrussi's Saint-James; Jasmin third by a head. Seventeen horses ran. The stakes were divided. And now, sportsmen, prepare for another surprise on the day of the Grand Prix.

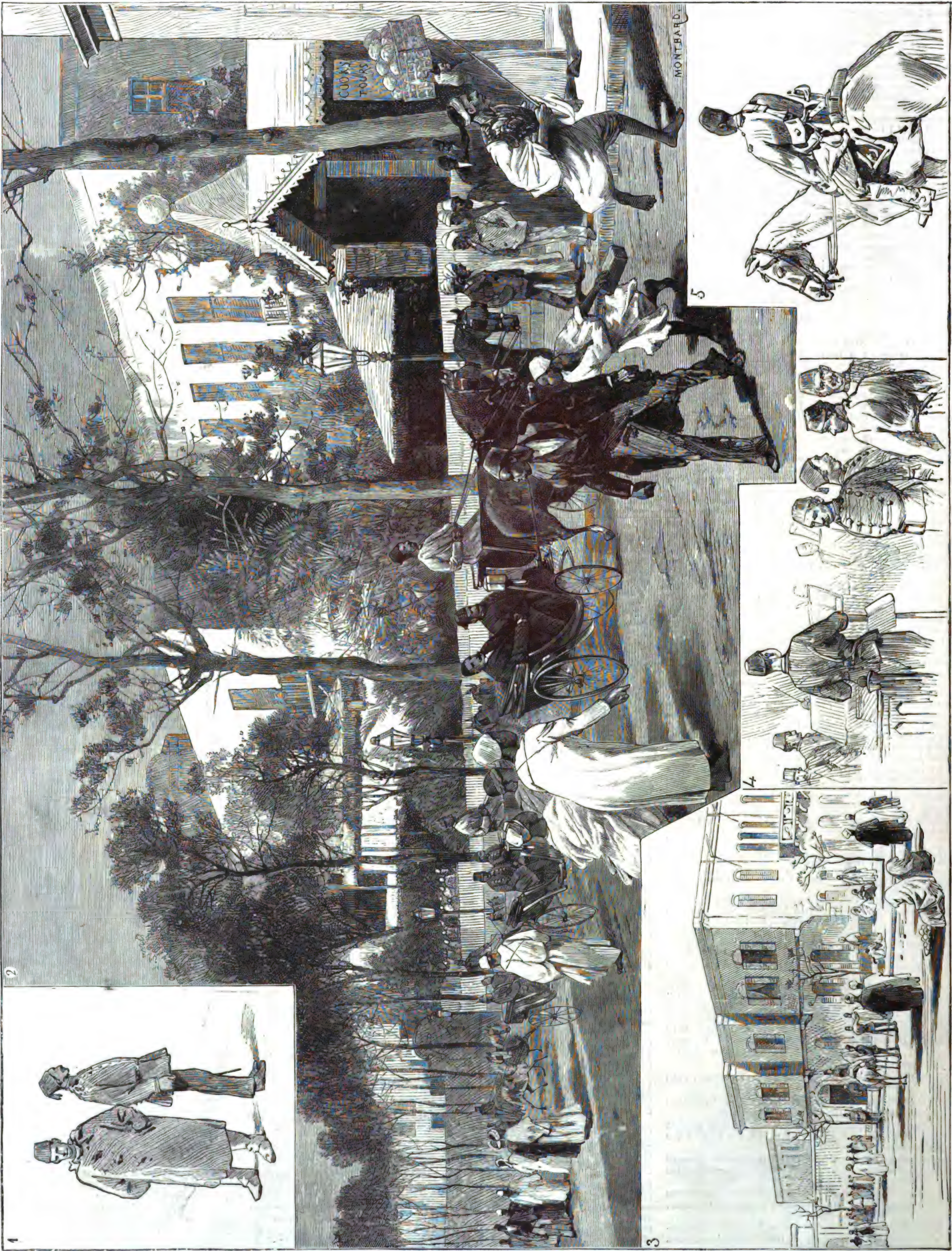
Readers of Murger's "Vie de Bohème" will doubtless remember the character of Colline. The original model of this personage died last week at the age of sixty-one. It was M. Jean Wallon, author of a large number of works on philosophy and religious criticism. The necrology of the week contains another name well known to Egyptologists, that of François Joseph Chabas, who died at Versailles last Friday, at the age of sixty-five. After Champollion, M. Chabas was the man who did most for the study of Egyptian hieroglyphics. His monographs on the subject are numerous. Since 1874, he has published a monthly bulletin called *L'Egyptologue*.

Lieutenant-Colonel Th. Jung, author of an excellent work on "Bonaparte et son Temps," rich in new documents, has just published the first two volumes of a work called "Lucien Bonaparte et ses Mémoires" (1775—1840). The memoirs and notes of Lucien Bonaparte, numbering more than 3000 pages of manuscript, exist in the archives of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is there that Colonel Jung has found the material of his interesting work, which is to be completed in three octavo volumes. Lucien Bonaparte was the *enfant terrible* of the family—the grumbler, the scoffer, and the wit. His memoirs are always interesting, and full of the most valuable and curious documents concerning the men and events of the time.

The medal of honour of the Salon this year has been awarded to M. Puvion de Chavannes for his fine decorative work, "Lutias pro patriâ." An English artist, Mr. Stott, has received a third-class medal for two pictures, which have attracted much attention, "Le Passeur" and "Les Baigneurs."

A new play by M. Octave Feuillet, "Les Portraits de la Marquise," was successfully produced at the Théâtre Français on Saturday evening.

In the political order of things there appears to be a mild crisis. At yesterday's sitting of the Chamber, apropos of a recommendation of the committee to take into consideration certain bills for the reform or abolition of duty on liquors, M. Léon Say spoke with considerable humour against the recommendation of the committee. It might almost be said that the Minister of Finance lost his temper. The Chamber adopted by 271 against 151 the conclusion of the committee, and thereupon M. Léon Say declared that he would resign his portfolio; but to-day a vote of confidence in him has been carried by 302 to 36, and he will therefore remain in office. T. C.



1. Commisary of Police (Summer and Winter dress). 2. Arabi Pasha and his Escort of Colonels going to the Promenade. 3. House of Arabi Pasha in Cairo. 4. Musicians of the Guard, Mounted Guard, and Infantry. 5. Mounted Gentlemen. 6. Mounted Gentlemen.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN EGYPT: SKETCHES AT CAIRO, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 514.



THE MAY MOON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Green lanes and moorland, river and seaside, being most inviting in this brilliant month of May, their Lordships were wise in their generation to leave the Commons to their endless babble, and to separate on Monday for fresh woods and pastures new, not to mention the irresistible downs of Epsom. Ere they adjourned, however, Earl Granville indulged the House with the novelty of a few mild bursts of liveliness. Lord Colville of Culross having secured the rejection of the Railway Continuous Brakes Bill (which threatened to enforce the general adoption of the automatic brake), Lord Stratheden and Campbell gave the Foreign Secretary his first opportunity by moving for further papers respecting Egypt. Whereupon, Earl Granville dropped into anecdote, and applied the familiar story of Thiers and his schoolmaster to the noble Lord. Though the point of the application was not quite clear, a laugh was obtained; and Lord Granville was encouraged to enter an amiable protest against his Lordship's fondness for holding a "Sword of Damocles" over his head from recess to recess. The Earl of Derby having occupied a little time as a social reformer—the noble Earl obtained the second reading of the Boiler Explosion Bill—and quite a cluster of other more or less useful measures having been pushed forward a stage, the Marquis of Waterford rose to say he would hold over his question concerning the "Treaty of Kilmahinny." If the negotiations had concluded, would the Government lay the papers on the table? That was the purport of the query. And there was an approach to warmth in the remonstrance of Earl of Granville, who objected to the terms of the question, and in the neat rejoinder of the Marquis of Salisbury, whom the noble Earl sought by implication to saddle with the authorship of the inquiry in its original form. Yet in time for dinner did the brisk little skirmish end, and their Lordships adjourn till the first of June.

The Commons cannot get away from the interminable Irish question. Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, cheered when he took his seat last Thursday week on his return from Dublin and re-election for the Borden Burghs, was cheered again and again in the course of the earnest and able speech he made at the same sitting on the Government measure for Repression of Crime in Ireland. The eloquent young Secretary for Ireland spoke with force, lucidity, and judgment. His argument was that, whilst legitimate agitation, conducted in a Constitutional manner, ought not to be interfered with, it was absolutely necessary for the protection of the vast numbers of Irishmen who were sick of terrorism and longed to go about their daily work in peace and safety, to give the Executive the full powers asked for to punish criminals and restrain crime. This has been the ground taken up all along by Ministers; and generally approved by the Ministerialists and Conservatives, in the face of the steadfast opposition of the Irish Home Rulers led by Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon (the latter being the more resolute in his antagonism), aided by some of the Radical members. Fluently attacked by Mr. Sexton, and eloquently defended by Mr. Gladstone, the bill was read the second time on the 19th inst. by 383 against 45 votes—a majority of 338—the Prime Minister assuring Irish members it was the desire of the Government to pass the Arrears Bill as speedily as the Repression Bill. But when will the gravest arrears of all—the arrears in English legislation—be dealt with by the Ministry?

There actually was one subject concerning the Metropolis sandwiched between the Irish debate and Supply yesterday week. This was the vexed question of the Sunday opening of museums. A curious point about this matter is that (as was tersely indicated in Mr. George Howard's resolution) the boon prayed for has long been granted in the suburbs of London, where, being situated in the midst of the charming gardens of Kew and Hampton Court, a museum and a picture gallery may be reasonably deemed less inviting than they must be on Sundays in the centre of this wilderness of bricks and mortar, London. Yet the idea of yielding further to the Sunday opening movement was evidently so repugnant to the House generally that it needed but Mr. Mundella's Ministerial note against the resolution to cause it to be negatived by 208 to 83 votes. Meantime, it is to be noticed that what Parliament declines to sanction is being widely done by the liberal owners of public and private picture-galleries in London, many of which are thrown open on Sundays to the members of the Sunday Society.

The Lower House commenced the week with an all-night sitting, during which the many arguments for and against the Arrears Bill were presented with much force, varied towards the close by much noisy acrimony, on which it will be best not to dwell. The extensive nature of the relief the Government proposes to offer may be gathered from the figures Mr. Gladstone used on Monday in moving the second reading of the measure. Repeating that the estimated cost would be a million and a half from the Irish Church surplus and half a million from the Consolidated Fund, the Premier went on to compute that of the 50,000 tenants in Ireland whose rent was within the £30 limits, perhaps 200,000 were in arrears. At the heels of Mr. Gladstone's emphatic declaration that the money should be a gift not a loan, followed Mr. Slater-Booth with the amendment, seconded by Captain Aylmer—

That it is inexpedient to charge the Consolidated Fund with any payment except by way of loan with respect to arrears of rent in Ireland.

It was to be observed that whilst Mr. Forster had the satisfaction to find himself once more in perfect accord with his late colleagues on this question of arrears, Mr. Shaw was inclined to look the gift-horse in the mouth, and would have preferred him to be a partial loan. Without dilating on the clear and masterly, and thoroughly sympathetic, manner in which Mr. Trevelyan defended the measure as being welcome to distressed tenant and landlord alike; without dwelling on Lord George Hamilton's lively and pointed philippic against the bill as an economic mistake; I pass by the unbecoming wrangles of the small hours, and come to the adjourned debate on Tuesday afternoon. A grave, thoughtful, and statesman-like contribution to the settlement of this difficult question was the concise speech of Mr. W. H. Smith, who is known to have another panacea in his pocket. In the same serious key, which the subject eminently demands, Mr. Childers answered on the part of the Government; and, after a very different kind of speech from Mr. Lowther, still the *enfant terrible* of the front Opposition bench, Mr. Slater-Booth's amendment was negatived by 296 to 181 votes, a majority of 115; and the Government saw their Arrears Bill read the second time by a majority of 112—269 against 157.

The House, it should be remarked, had at the commencement of Tuesday's sitting been compelled by the Home Rulers to divide three times upon Mr. Gladstone's urgency resolution, which was approved, however, by large majorities on each occasion. Mr. Parnell, having taken part in the two protests against precedence being given to the Repression of Crime Bill, disassociated himself from his allies in the last division, which resulted in the adoption, by 254 to 15 votes, of Mr. Gladstone's Resolution:—

That the several stages of the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill and the

adjourned debate on the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Bill have precedence of all orders of the day and notices of motions, from day to day, until the House shall otherwise order.

Mr. Joseph Cowen, on the motion to go into Committee the same evening on the Prevention of Crime Bill, set himself the task of delivering one of his flowery orations in moving the following amendment:—

That, whilst this House is desirous of aiding the Government in any measure which they can show to be necessary to prevent, or detect, or punish crime, it disapproves of restrictions being imposed on the free expression of public opinion in Ireland.

Full of the peculiar rugged eloquence of which the hon. member for Newcastle-on-Tyne is a master, the speech was a wholesale condemnation of English rule in Ireland, and prescribed Home Rule as the best remedy. But why at this juncture (Mr. Plunket seasonably put it) recall with gusto the errors of the past in the misgovernment of Ireland? A majority of the House later on gave practical proof of their agreement with the Government proposals by granting a vote for extra remuneration of the Irish Judges by 92 against 21 votes. And still Ireland was not happy! On the contrary, till close on three o'clock in the morning was the House kept up, putting on the considering cap with regard to the Irish Poor Law Guardians Bill in Committee when the nightcap would have been more seasonable worn.

The Derby Day even was sacrificed to Ireland; and was remarkable for the Premier's dignified rebuke of Mr. Dillon's palliation of outrage and intimidation in Ireland.

THE MAY MOON.

Two or three poets like Moore and Byron, and probably two or three millions of inferior verse-writers, in almost every language and age of the world, have had their say about "the young May moon," and the effect of moonshine upon love. It produces, we are told, in "one short hour" a greater development of that emotional phenomenon than the broad sunlight of the longest day, which is the 21st of June; and the most recent experimental researches of physical science tend to confirm this calculation. The pensive young woman intently perusing a letter, or perhaps a photograph, by the aid of the full-orbed nocturnal luminary, as she loiters in the shrubbery while others have a game of whist, may be supposed to feel this lunar influence, of course in a proper way, "in maiden meditation fancy-free." When the fit is over, she will go in to supper, and retire afterwards to rest, neither better nor worse than the other members of the family, let the poet say what he will; nay, more, as Shakespeare puts them together, "the lunatic, the lover, and the poet," in spite of all three, with the May Moon to boot, she will prove a sensible person, after all.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

The conflict of authority, at Cairo, between the Khedive, Tewfik Pasha, acting under the advice of the British and French Governments, whose naval squadrons are at Alexandria, and the Ministerial dictator, Arabi Pasha, at the head of the Egyptian army, seems now to be at the most critical point. Arabi Pasha threatens forcible resistance to the demands of the foreign Governments, though sanctioned by the Khedive's and the Sultan's orders; he has obliged all the native military officers at Cairo to swear that they will defend his Government against any intervention, but the Bedouin Sheikhhs have refused to take such a pledge. He has also made preparations for defence by sending artillery to the ports of Alexandria and Damietta, laying down torpedoes along the coast, and fortifying the citadel of Cairo. On the other hand, the Khedive, whose resolutions are instigated as well as supported by the French and British Consuls-General, M. Sinkiewicz and Sir Edward Malet, has successfully insisted upon the withdrawal of some acts of the Ministry and Chamber of Notables, and upon the resignation of the late President of the Council, by whom his Highness had been personally insulted. It is believed that a demand has since been made by England and France, or by the Sultan of Turkey at their request, for the deposition of Arabi Pasha from his Ministerial office, and from his command of the army; and further, that he should be sent into exile. Forty-three Circassian officers, including Osman Pasha Refky, late Minister of Marine, have been degraded and banished for a conspiracy to dethrone the Khedive, and to bring back his father, Ismail Pasha. Many English and other European residents at Cairo have already left that city, fearing that their lives might be endangered by an insurrection. The British squadron now at Alexandria, which arrived there from Suda Bay, Crete, last Saturday morning, comprises her Majesty's ironclad *Invincible*, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour; the gun-boats *Falcon*, *Bittern*, and *Coquette*. The French men-of-war in port are the ironclad *Gallionnière*, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Conrad, the *Fourbin*, and *Aspic*. The vessels still in Suda Bay are her Majesty's ironclads *Alexandra*, *Inflexible*, *Téméraire*, *Monarch*, and *Superb*, and the despatch-vessel *Iris*. Her Majesty's despatch-vessel *Helicon* was expected at Alexandria last Wednesday, with further orders. Several Turkish men-of-war, one with troops on board, have arrived at Suda Bay. The French gun-boats which were reported to be guarding points on the Suez Canal have signalled that they are only passing through the Canal. No precautionary measures appear to have been taken up to the present with regard to the Canal. It is believed in diplomatic circles that England and France, in notifying the Porte of the dispatch of a naval expedition to Alexandria, declared that no orders had been given to land troops, and that in case of such a necessity arising the Sultan would be applied to, to furnish the force required of Turkish troops.

Our Special Artist at Cairo has furnished the Sketches of the residence of Arabi Pasha, and of the equipage with which he drives out, with an escort of Colonels, to show himself on the public promenade; the figures of some of the soldiery, gendarmes, and others in attendance upon the Egyptian Dictator, are separately sketched on the same page.

Lady Brassey distributed the prizes to the Liverpool contingent of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers last Saturday evening on board her Majesty's ship *Engle*, lying in the King's Dock, Liverpool.

The Dean of Westminster, in reply to a memorial signed by several most influential English musicians, has, we are glad to learn, consented to allow a tablet to the memory of Michael Balfe to be placed in Westminster Abbey.

The Hove Commissioners have decided to borrow a further sum of £5000, to complete the new Townhall, which has been erected at a cost of £40,000. Bells with carillons are to be provided, and a great organ will be erected in the large hall.

The ship *Orontes*, Captain D. Bain, chartered by Mr. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 18th inst., with 409 emigrants, under the supervision of Dr. C. H. Gibson, Miss Chicken being in charge of the single women.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty, before leaving Windsor for the Highlands, gave audience to Earl Granville and to the Lord Steward, who presented an address from the House of Lords. Sir Spencer St. John, her Majesty's Minister at Lima, on his appointment and on his being made K.C.M.G., and Colonel Mansfield, Minister at Carruccas, kissed hands on appointment. The Minister from the Republic of St. Domingo presented his credentials; and Mr. W. F. Douglas, President of the Scottish Academy, and Mr. John J. Jenkins, M.P., were knighted by the Queen. The Duchess of Edinburgh came to take leave of her Majesty, passing the night at the Castle; and Princess Louise of Lorne lunched with Queen on the day of her departure; her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse, who had arrived from Darmstadt, leaving yesterday week for Scotland. The usual arrangements for the quietude of the northern journey were made; the Royal travellers having tea at Leamington, and breakfasting at Perth. At the Bridge of Dun a short halt was made, one of the axles having got heated. At Ballater a warm welcome greeted her Majesty, contrary to the usual reception; the Queen's expressed wish being to arrive quietly; but this being the first visit since her late danger, the district gave special significance to her arrival. Balmoral was reached at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, her Majesty having borne the journey well. The Queen has driven out daily, and has visited many of her old dependants and tenants. Her Majesty completed her sixty-third year on Wednesday.

The Lord Mayor of London has been created a Baronet, in consideration of the auspicious occasion of the opening of Epping Forest to the people by the Queen.

Sittings have been given to Mr. J. E. Boehm, R.A., for a marble bust, and to Mr. Alexander Bassano for photographs of her Majesty. Messrs. Downey and Son have also photographed the Duchess of Albany in her wedding dress.

The Queen has shown her approbation of the musical arrangements connected with the recent Royal marriage by presenting Sir George Elvey with a claret cup in memory of the occasion.

The Prince of Wales held a Levée, on behalf of the Queen, on Monday at St. James's Palace; at which some 350 presentations were made. The Royal party attending included the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Frederick William of Hesse, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian.

The first State Concert of the season took place at Buckingham Palace last evening.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, who went on a visit to Lord and Lady Carrington at Wycombe Abbey on Thursday week, was received at High Wycombe by the Mayor and Corporation, who presented an address, due military honours being given by the 3rd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry (Bucks Militia), which battalion was inspected by his Royal Highness the next day, the Prince returning to Marlborough House in the evening. The Princess of Wales and the Crown Prince of Denmark went to Windsor yesterday week, and lunched with Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge. On Saturday the Prince and Princess and the Crown Prince of Denmark were present at the marriage of Miss Constance Knollys, daughter of General the Right Hon. Sir William Knollys, with the Rev. A. Knollys, at Lambeth Palace. Their Royal Highnesses attended the marriage, and breakfasted with the bridal party at Sir W. Knollys's official residence in the Royal Court, House of Lords; the bride and bridegroom leaving after for Birkhall, Ballater. The Prince a few days previously had attended the marriage of Mr. Frederick R. Knollys with Miss Carter Wood at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, when he signed the marriage register, the newly-married couple going to the Bachelor's Cottage at Sandringham, lent to them for the honeymoon by his Royal Highness. The Prince dined with Lieut.-Colonel Sir James M'Garel-Hogg and the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works at Willis's Rooms on Saturday evening. The Royal family were at Divine service as usual on Sunday. After holding the Levée on Monday, his Royal Highness dined with the members of the 1st (or Grenadier) Guards' Club at the Freemasons' Tavern. The Princess and the Crown Prince of Denmark went to the Lyceum Theatre. Their Royal Highnesses and the Crown Prince of Denmark visited Princess Louise of Lorne at Kensington Palace on Tuesday. The Prince dined with Earl Cadogan at Chelsea House, Cadogan-place; and the Princess, with the Crown Prince of Denmark and Prince Frederick William of Hesse, went to the Comedy Theatre. Epsom was visited by the Prince on Tuesday, and on Wednesday he was accompanied there by the Princess and several of their relatives for the Derby, the Royal party travelling from Victoria Station to the race-course. The Prince had his usual Derby dinner at Marlborough House.

His Royal Highness has accepted an invitation from the Lord Mayor to dine at the Mansion House on June 17, when the Mayors of the United Kingdom will meet the Prince. His Royal Highness has also consented to unveil the statue about to be placed by the Mansion House committee to the memory of Sir Rowland Hill, near the Royal Exchange, on June 27.

The Bacchante, with the Royal Princes on board, sailed on Sunday from Athens for Suda Bay.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were present at the annual sports of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich; and their Royal Highnesses visited Charing-cross Hospital on Wednesday, to distribute prizes to the medical school. The Duchess has visited several of the picture exhibitions during the week, and has been to Royal Italian Opera, and to the Comedy and other theatres.

Prince and Princess Christian went to the Haymarket Theatre on Tuesday evening.

Princess Louise of Lorne left Liverpool on Thursday, to embark on board the Allan Line *Sarmatian*, for Canada.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined with the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at their house in Berkeley-square on Monday.

The Duke of Cambridge had a dinner party at Gloucester House last Saturday evening, covers being laid for thirty.

Two new gun-boats, the *Stork* and *Raven*, were launched on the 18th inst. from the ship-building yards of Messrs. Samuda Bros., Poplar. These sister vessels, which have been built for her Majesty's Government, are of the same class as the *Starling*, launched from the same yards on the 19th ult.

A banquet was given by the Highland Society of London last Saturday, through the invitation of the President and directors, at Freemasons' Tavern, to the officers of the Gordon Highlanders and the officers of other Highland regiments stationed in or near London. The chair was taken by Sir Charles McGrigor, president of the society, and the company numbered nearly 200.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

In spite of the long spell of fine weather we have enjoyed, the Epsom course has seldom been in better condition than it is at present, and the few showers which fell early in the week just served to lay the dust. There was a capital day's racing on Tuesday, though it was one that was far more appreciated by book-makers than backers, as favourite after favourite was upset in ruthless style. Hauteur was the most fancied of the eight runners for the Woodcote Stakes, whilst Tyndrum, in spite of his excellent race with Rookery a fortnight ago, had few friends. The latter, who has the unenviable reputation of being a shifty, bad-tempered colt, did not improve his chance by bolting just prior to the race, and Hauteur succumbed to Beau Brummel, a son of George Frederick and Ma Belle, who ran well at Chester. The greatly-improved Tristan (8 st. 12 lb.) beat Retreat (8 st. 10 lb.) and two others very easily in the Epsom Stakes, and the Chetwynd Plate was very appropriately won by Sir George Chetwynd with Cosy.

The weather did not look very promising on the morning of the Derby Day; and partly on this account, and partly because there was a certainty of suffering more than usual from the plague of dust, there was a marked falling off in the number of people that travelled to Epsom by road. We imagine, however, that the railway companies profited in a corresponding degree, for there appeared no diminution in the attendance. As soon as the first race had been decided we went to the paddock, where most of the horses engaged in the great event were already walking about. Shotover was the first of the competitors that attracted our attention, and none of the fourteen runners were more universally admired. She is a slashing chestnut filly, with great length and liberty, and her grand hind quarters were specially noticeable. The cocky little Pursebearer did not have an extensive following, but he was trained to the hour, and looked as if made to order for the Epsom gradients. Marden made plenty of friends, and has grown into a grand colt, though he has a rather flashy T.Y.C. appearance. Next to Shotover, however, nothing pleased us so much as Fénelon, who is a grand colt, with power enough to carry a heavy-weight to hounds, and yet possesses plenty of quality. Dutch Oven is as lengthy and racing-like a mare as one could wish to see, but she was terribly light, and one glance at her ought to have convinced her most infatuated admirer that her recent illness had quite extinguished what would otherwise have been a splendid chance. There was general anxiety to have a good look at Bruce, and the favourite passed the ordeal with credit, though he has grown very little since last season. Executor looked like standing any amount of work, but he is a bit of a commoner; Psycho and Satrap were quite out of place in a Derby field, and Real Grit is a perfect wretch. We did not see Sachem and Gerald, who joined the others at the starting-post. The flag fell to a good start after a couple of breaks away; and well in front, on the rails, were the American pair, Sachem and Gerald. Directly, however, they got settled down Real Grit dashed to the front. He did not long maintain his position, because Marden and Bruce, going at their best, were soon some lengths in front, followed by Pursebearer; Real Grit, Sachem, and Quicklime, Shotover and Dutch Oven lying off in company with the outsider Satrap. The pace up to this had been a cracker, and at the furzes Gerald had had enough of it. As they came into the straight Bruce and Marden lost their places by running wide, and for a few strides Pursebearer was left in front of Quicklime, Bruce, Shotover, and Dutch Oven. The favourite, however, was well beaten a quarter of a mile from home, from which point Shotover and Quicklime came away together, and the former took up the running at the bell, winning in a canter by three-quarters of a length; a bad third; Bruce was fourth, and Gareth fifth. Thus a filly has won the Derby for the third time in a hundred and three years, and had not Shotover been withdrawn from the Oaks, she must have had a grand chance of repeating the Blink Bonny feat. Cannon had never previously ridden a winner of the great race, and the Duke of Westminster must be esteemed a wonderfully fortunate man to find a successor to Bend Or so quickly.

Cricketers were rather late in getting to work this season; but, once started, they soon began to make up for lost time, and, the long spell of dry weather having rendered the wickets too true and good to give even the best of bowling much chance, some extraordinarily long scores were made in various parts of the country. The Australians beat Oxford University by nine wickets, a result almost entirely due to the grand batting of Mr. H. H. Massie (206 and, not out, 46). Neither of these scores were made without one or two difficult chances being given, but both were splendid exhibitions of hard hitting. For the University C. D. Shaw (78) performed the remarkable feat of going in first and carrying out his bat. No one else did much in the first innings; but, in the second, A. O. Whiting (55) and C. F. H. Leslie (56) both "came off," and altogether the Oxonians, who are a very strong batting team, compiled no less than 423 runs in their two attempts, a very creditable performance against good bowling and the very best of fielding. Going on to Brighton, the Australians next met Sussex, and made a sad show of that very weak county. As their score is probably the largest that they will make during their present tour, we give it in full:—

AUSTRALIANS:	
Mr. H. H. Massie, c Bettlesworth, b Blackman	45
A. C. Bannerman, c Trevor, b Lillywhite	60
Mr. T. Horan, c Humphreys, b Blackman	61
Mr. P. S. McDonnell, b Humphreys	11
Mr. J. M. Blackham, 1 b w, b Lillywhite	27
Mr. C. Giffen, c and b Blackman	74
Mr. W. L. Murdoch, not out	238
Mr. S. P. Jones, c Humphreys, b Lucas	5
Mr. T. W. Garrett, b Humphreys	9
Mr. G. E. Palmer, b Blackman	28
Mr. F. R. Spofforth, c Humphreys, b Greenfield	8
Byes, 17, 1-b 22	39
Total	613

We cannot say much for the Sussex bowling; still such a score as this is very remarkable under even the most favourable circumstances. For the county, Messrs. Whitfield (not out 54) and Ellis (52), and the Rev. F. G. Greenfield (23 and 31) were the only ones who could make runs, and all their efforts could not avert a crushing defeat in a single innings with 355 runs to spare. Derbyshire, which was very poorly represented, fared almost as badly as this at the hands of the M.C.C. and Ground, the club winning by an innings and 258 runs. Midwinter (not out 137) played a really splendid innings, and Fothergill (74) and Mr. E. F. S. Tylecote (64) also scored very freely. The M.C.C. and Ground also defeated Lancashire by eight wickets, and this time, Barnes (119) proved the champion of the victors; on the other side Mr. E. H. Porter (57) made the best stand. The representatives of the champion county are scarcely in form yet, as, going on to Cambridge, they were defeated by the University by 14 runs, after a very keen contest. The scoring was not very large on either side, and the fine batting of C. T. Studd (69 and 38) may be said to have won the match. The old rivals, Notts and Yorkshire, met on the Trent Bridge Grounds, and, after the game had gone all the other way in the first innings, the "lace county" pulled through by 90 runs. Morley was the hero of the occasion, taking six wickets

for 33 runs, and Selby (66) headed the poll amongst the batsmen. A very strong team which had been got up to represent the Orleans Club must have beaten the Australians easily had there been time to finish the match. Mr. A. P. Lucas (not out 87) played splendid cricket, and Messrs. W. G. Grace and A. G. Steel bowled in rare form. None of the visitors did much except Mr. Murdoch (not out 107), whose brilliant defence saved his eleven from a single innings defeat. M.C.C. and Ground v. Yorkshire resulted in favour of the former by eight wickets. No large scores were made.

A great meet of bicyclists took place on Saturday at Hampton Court-green. The Metropolitan Clubs were numerous represented, and riders came from various parts of the country. Altogether three thousand five hundred were present.

On Monday and Tuesday evenings W. Cook and W. Mitchell played 3000 up level, for £200 a side. On the first night both men were in poor form, and Mitchell obtained a good lead; but on Tuesday Cook came out with splendid breaks of 156, 239, 114, 214, 303, and 224, and won by 778 points.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 18th inst. the Army Organisation Bill was passed by 192 votes to 33. The House then discussed the bill for the recruitment of officers for the Army. It was agreed that young men of the first category, who have passed through the first class at a Lyceum or technical school, may, after eighteen months' service, be appointed sub-lieutenants and sent home on furlough to be called out in case of need. On Monday the Chamber passed an order of the day expressing gratitude to the projectors of the St. Gothard Railway and to those who had so ably carried the work to a successful conclusion.

The fifth International Literary Congress was opened on Sunday with a speech by Signor Ferrari.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Upper House of the Reichsrath on Monday adopted the credit for Bosnia and Herzegovina. It afterwards passed the Customs Tariff Bill, as proposed, rejecting the amendment of the Lower House as to duties on grain.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William gave an audience on the 18th inst. to Mr. Aaron A. Sargent, the new United States Minister Plenipotentiary, who presented his credentials to his Majesty.

The Committee of the German Reichstag has rejected the Tobacco Monopoly Bill by 21 votes to 3, and reports against any increase of the present tax.

DENMARK.

The Rigsdag was closed last Saturday afternoon. There was no Speech from the Throne.

RUSSIA.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg states that, owing to advices received of plotting abroad against the Czar, the coronation in Moscow, which had been fixed for Sept. 6, has been postponed till 1883.

The Moscow Exhibition will be opened on the 29th inst. A fire is reported at Kowno, by which 105 houses of Jews were destroyed, the loss being estimated at 600,000 roubles.

GREECE.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday a bill was submitted fixing the strength of the Army during 1882 at 29,534 men.

AMERICA.

The House of Representatives yesterday week passed a bill prolonging the National Bank Charters for twenty years. Judgment in Guiteau's appeal was given by the Supreme Court at Washington on Monday. The sentence of death is confirmed.

CANADA.

On the 17th inst. Parliament was prorogued by the Governor-General. He expressed his belief that the members on returning to their homes would find the country prosperous. During the recess the Ministers would continue their efforts to secure favourable commercial relations with France and Spain, and would receive the hearty support of her Majesty's Government. Parliament would soon be dissolved, in order to allow the people to pronounce on the fiscal policy adopted in 1879, and to bring into operation the measure for the readjustment of the representation in the House. The Governor-General issued a proclamation last Saturday dissolving Parliament. Writs have been issued for the general elections.

Sir Alexander Galt, who has arrived in Ottawa, denies having resigned the post of High Commissioner for the Dominion in London.

From New Brunswick we hear that Mr. Harrington has been appointed Premier without portfolio; Mr. Macleod, of St. John, Attorney-General; Mr. Landry, Provincial Secretary, and Mr. Colter, Chief Commissioner. The elections have been fixed for June 22.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegraphic despatch has been received at the office of the Agent-General for Victoria, stating that the Hon. Graham Berry, having proposed a vote of want of confidence in Sir Bryan O'Loughlin's Ministry, the Government have had a majority of sixteen on the division.

Natal, in the elections recently concluded, has pronounced against the party in favour of responsible government.

Some terribly severe fighting is reported from Africa in the war between Bonny and New Calabar. A number of New Calabar warriors, who were watching the creek in their canoes, were surrounded by Bonny troops and all but annihilated.

Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen distributed the prizes to students of the Female School of Art on Wednesday in the large hall, Freemasons' Tavern.

The Royal Horticultural Society's great flower show of the season and horticultural implement exhibition was held on Tuesday and two following days. The band of the Royal Horse Guards was in attendance each day.

Sir John Holker died on Wednesday. He had been in bad health for some time, and had forwarded his resignation of the post of one of the Lords Justices of Appeal, to which he was appointed on Jan. 14.

The appointment of Colonel Brackenbury as Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary has been cancelled; and Colonel Bruce, late Deputy Inspector-General, has been appointed in his stead.

Sir J. M'Garel-Hogg gave his annual dinner last Saturday to his colleagues of the Metropolitan Board of Works and a number of distinguished guests, among whom were the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Teck.

Queenborough Pier was destroyed by fire yesterday week, and a vessel which had grounded close beside it was burnt also. The same day nearly half the village of Thorncombe, Dorset, was burnt down from a fire which originated in a baker's shop.

THE BOOTLE TOWNHALL.

The municipality of Bootle-cum-Linacre, a rising Lancashire borough, incorporated some years since, at the seaward extremity of the Mersey shore, beyond Liverpool Docks, has provided itself with a suitable Townhall. This was opened, on April 10, by the Mayor, Alderman W. Poulson, who was accompanied by the Mayors of several neighbouring cities and boroughs, the local members of Parliament, and the most influential residents of Bootle. We give an illustration of the building, which has its principal front in Oriel-road, and looks towards the busy docks and the broad river from which Bootle derives its trade and prosperity. The shipping in the Bootle Docks, the Mersey, and the opposite Cheshire shore, make a fine view from the upper windows of the building, while the stations of the London and North-Western (Balliol-road) and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways are in the immediate foreground. On the north the building has a frontage to Trinity-road, both that and Oriel-road being broad and commodious thoroughfares, though out of the line of the heavier traffic, which passes through the town. To the south and east of the building is a large open space, extending from Balliol-road to Trinity-road, and on these sides there is ample room for any extension which may hereafter be required. The general plan of the building will be understood if it be observed that the great hall occupies the angle at the corner of Oriel-road and Trinity-road, having the Mayor's parlour, committee-room, and council-chamber on the right, fronting Oriel-road, while the offices of the Corporation officials are to the left, fronting Trinity-road. The architect is Mr. Johnson, Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House, London, whose design was selected from among fifty competitors. The style adopted is the Renaissance of the period of Francis I., but omitting the exuberant details usually employed. The large hall affords room for public meetings, concerts, and lectures; it has a painted-glass window adorned with the armorial bearings of past Mayors of the borough, from 1869 to 1880, with room for those of the present and future Mayors.

THE BAXTERLEY COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

We have engraved the portraits of two gentlemen, Mr. Dugdale and Mr. Pogmore, his agent, who lost their lives in the brave and generous endeavour to save the men underground in the colliery that took fire at Baxterley, near Atherstone, in Warwickshire, on the 2nd inst. The disaster was caused not by an ordinary explosion of gas in the workings, but by the furnace of a steam-engine used for pumping, which set fire to the coal, so that the men below, of whom there were nine in that part, could not escape from the pit. At daybreak next morning, the proprietor of the colliery, Mr. William Stratford Dugdale, of Merevale Hall, went down, accompanied by his agent, Mr. John Pogmore, with the colliery manager, two mining engineers, Mr. Frank Pogmore, solicitor, son of the agent, and ten or twelve other volunteers, to attempt a rescue; but before they could accomplish anything three terrific explosions in quick succession inflicted on them serious injuries, and compelled them to retreat. Unfortunately, Mr. Dugdale and three others of the party were unable to make their escape before they were overtaken by the gas, and were, though brought up alive, so much injured as to cause their deaths, which are greatly lamented throughout that district of Warwickshire.

Mr. Dugdale, who was fifty-four years of age, was a country gentleman of high position and estimable character. He was the representative of two ancient families—the Stratfords, of Nunceaton, who had owned Merevale Hall since the seventeenth century; and the Dugdales, to which belonged the notable antiquary and historian of that name. The deceased was also brother-in-law to the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, M.P., having married, in 1871, Alice Frances, youngest daughter of Sir Charles Trevelyan, Bart., and niece to the late Lord Macaulay. He has left two young sons and a widow. His father was M.P. for North Warwickshire from 1833 to 1847, and his mother was sister to Lord Portman. He was a graduate of Balliol College, Oxford, and had been called to the Bar; he was active in local public business, being Chairman of the Atherstone Petty Sessions and of the Board of Guardians, and was esteemed a kind and considerate landlord and just employer of labour.

The portrait of Mr. Dugdale is from a photograph by A. Bassano, of London; and that of Mr. Pogmore, sen., from one by Marshall Wane, of Douglas, Isle of Man.

A military tournament will take place in the Agricultural Hall from June 12 to 17, and will be opened by Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck. The proceeds will, as usual, go to the funds of the Royal Cambridge Asylum.

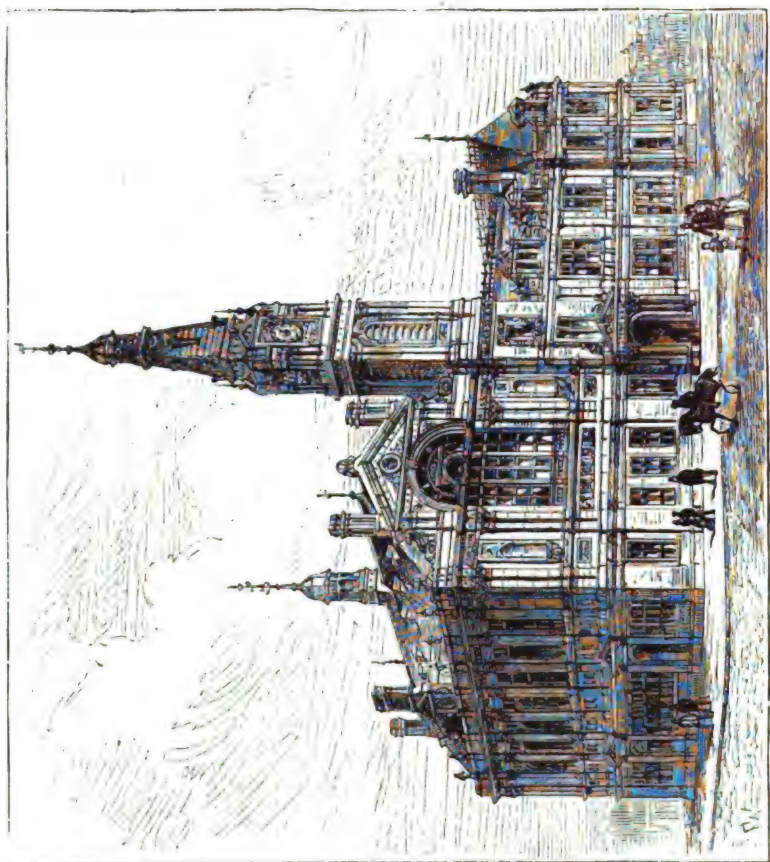
Lord Brooke, M.P., laid at Leamington on Tuesday the foundation-stone of a new theatre, which will cost £7000, exclusive of site, and will be built on the model of the Savoy Theatre, by the same architect.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 3.

SUNDAY, MAY 28.	
Whitsun Day. Morning Lessons: Deut. xvi. 1-18; Romans viii. 1-18. Evening Les- sons: Isaiah xl. or Ezek. xxxvi. 25; Gal. v. 16, or Acts xviii. 24; xix. 21. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Barry; 3 p.m., the Dean, Dr. Bradley; 7 p.m., the President of Trinity College, Oxford.	St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., St. James's, noon, Lord High Almoner or the Sub-Almoner. Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. F. Garden, the Sub-Dean. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. C. Crosleigh; 7 p.m., Rev. W. J. Du Boulay.
MONDAY, MAY 29.	
Whitsun Monday, Bank Holiday. King Charles II. restored, 1660. Scottish Gathering in Aid of the Scottish Churches in London, at Stamford Bridge Grounds.	Yorkshire Fine-Art Exhibition, Leeds, opens. Bath and West of England Society Meeting, at Cardiff. Races: Four Oaks Park, Kempton Park, and Redcar.
TUESDAY, MAY 30.	
Whitsun Tuesday. Manchester Races.	Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor A. Gamgee on Digestion.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 31.	
Gresham Lecture, 6 p.m., Dr. H. Wyld on Music (four days).	Printers' Pension Corporation, anni- versary festival.
THURSDAY, JUNE 1.	
Full moon, 8.33 p.m. Reassembling of the House of Lords. Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor Isher on the Metals. Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.	Chemical Society, 8 p.m., Drs. Russell and Lyrauk on the Spectroscopic Study of Chlorophyll. Cambridgeshire Agricultural Society Show, Newmarket.
FRIDAY, JUNE 2.	
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. Royal Institution, 8 p.m.; Mr. H. H. Statham on the Intellectual Basis of Music, 9 p.m. United Service Institution, 3 p.m., Lieutenant Charles Slesman on Captain McEvoy's System of Defence of Harbours.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Mr. J. R. Rivie on the Production of Text, Cinchona, Rhea and Wild Silks in India. Library Association 8 p.m., Mr. E. C. Thomas on the Library Statistics of Europe. Philological Society, 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, JUNE 3.	
Prince George of Wales born, 1865. The Queen's Birthday to be kept. Horticultural Summer Show (four days).	Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor D. Mueson on Poetry. Actuaries' Institute, anniversary, 8 p.m.



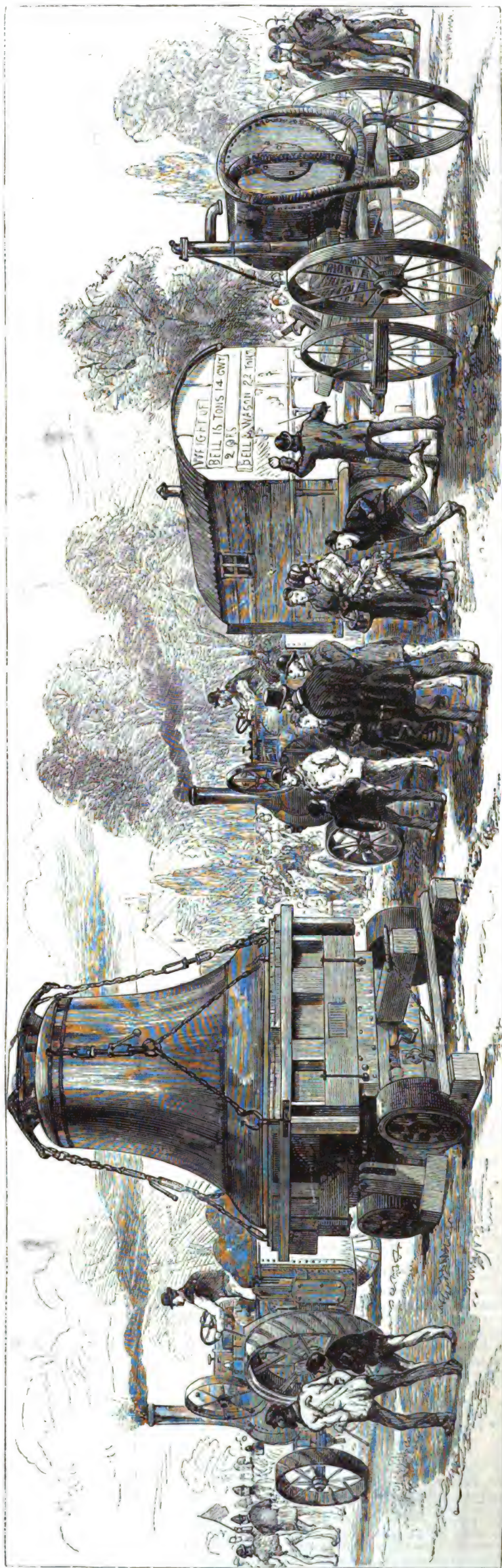
THE LATE MR. W. S. DUGDALE.
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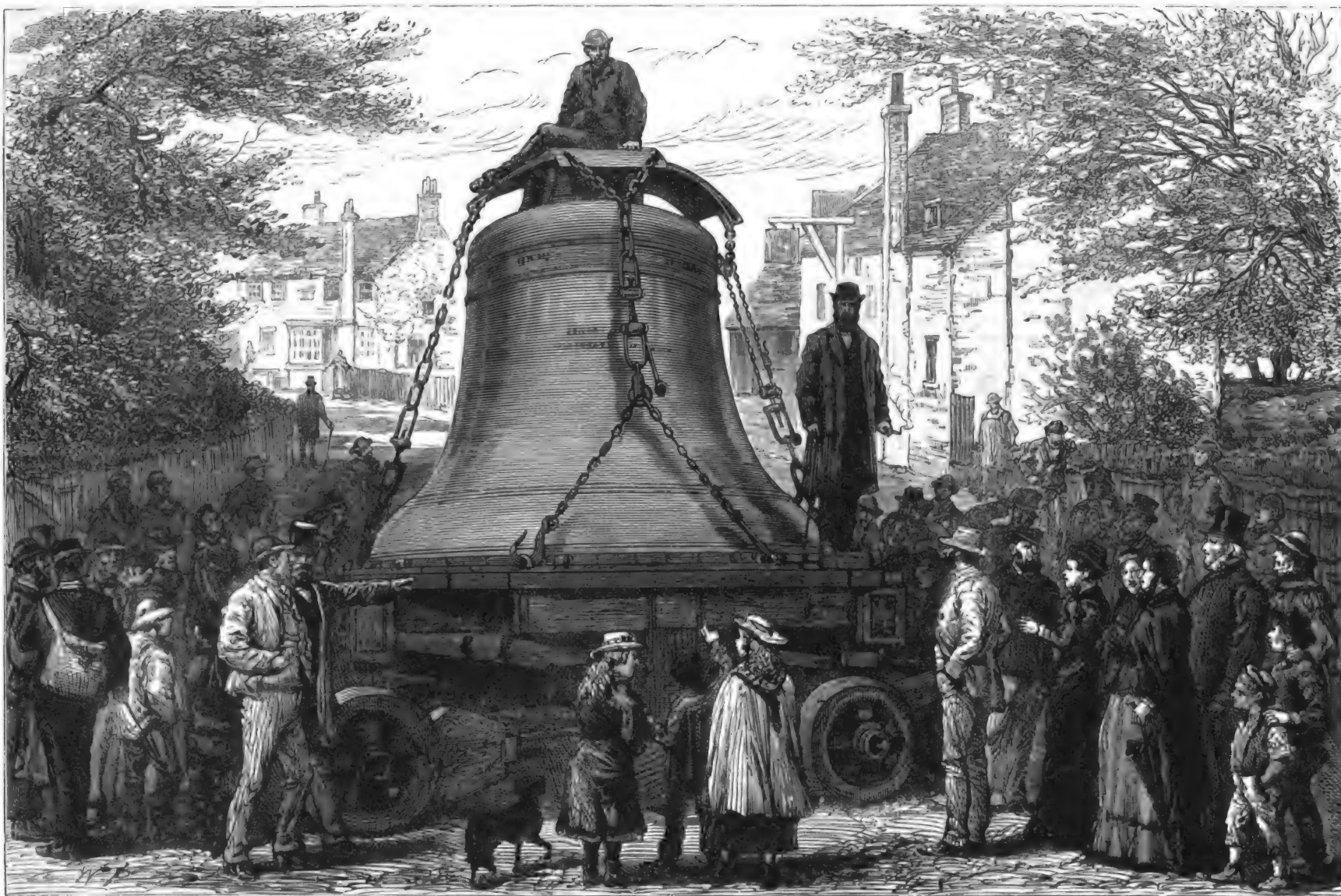
THE NEW TOWNHALL, BOOTLE, LANCASHIRE.
SEE PAGE 515.



THE LATE MR. POGMORE.
OF THE BAXTERLEY COLLIERY, ATHERSTONE.



THE BIG BELL FOR ST. PAUL'S: PROCESSION ON THE ROAD TO LONDON.—SEE PAGE 518.



THE BIG BELL FOR ST. PAUL'S: A REST ON THE ROAD.



ARRANGEMENTS FOR GETTING THE BIG BELL INTO ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

THE GREAT BELL FOR ST. PAUL'S.

The large bell manufactured by Messrs. Taylor, of Loughborough, Leicestershire, for St. Paul's Cathedral, arrived in London on Monday morning, having been eleven days on the road, drawn by a traction-engine a hundred and fifteen miles. On the first day, Thursday, the 11th inst., it got to Leicester; next day it passed into Northamptonshire, near Market Harborough; and on southward from Northampton, by Stony Stratford, Fenny Stratford, Leighton Buzzard, Dunstable, and St. Albans, to Finchley and Highgate, where it rested on Sunday last. The contractors for the safe conveyance of this ponderous bell were Messrs. Coles and Matthews, of Coventry, who have performed their task with entire success. The bell weighs nearly seventeen tons, and stands above nine feet high, with a circumference of thirty feet at the rim. It was placed on a massive trolley, with low iron wheels of great width; the weight of the trolley and bell together being not less than twenty-two tons. A traction-engine took the heavily-laden carriage in tow; another engine drew a covered van, or hut on wheels, stored with jacks and engineers' tools of all kinds, for raising or repairing the trolley, in case of need. Attached to the rear of this travelling tool-house, which served also to shelter the men at night, was a cultivator, made for steam-ploughing, laden with boiler-plates, which could be laid down to assist in getting the wheels of the trolley over soft ground. Last of all, came a cask-shaped tank, to supply the two engines in traversing country where water might be scarce. The strange procession excited great curiosity and wonder in the rural districts of Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, and Hertfordshire. In some places, the local Volunteers' band turned out. The bell was piloted along the road by Mr. R. Coles, riding on a tricycle, and accompanied by Mr. Taylor, with several London newspaper correspondents and others. A photograph of the bell on its carriage was taken by Mr. F. Rubbra, of Stony Stratford, on the evening of the 15th inst.; and Mr. Richards, of Luton, took another photograph when it approached Dunstable. On Saturday afternoon, having arrived near Highgate, on the road from Finchley, the bell was met by thousands of Londoners, who came up the Archway-road to witness such an unusual spectacle. It was taken into the courtyard of the Great Northern Railway at the Woodman Station, and was left there till Monday morning, when it was brought at an early hour into London, reaching St. Paul's-churchyard at eight o'clock. The arrangements made by Mr. Penrose, architect and surveyor to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, for removing the bell from its travelling-carriage and introducing it within the south tower of the west front of the Cathedral, were not the least remarkable part of the undertaking. Some difficulty had been presented by the fact that the doorway into the tower proved too narrow by about 2½ feet, and the solid stone walls had to be cut away on each side, near the ground, while the masonry above had to be shored up with great care and ingenuity. Between this door and the spot at which the bell-carriage was drawn up, an elaborate timber slope had been constructed of beams 12 in. or 14 in. square, surfaced with slabs of oak, rendered slippery by a smearing of tallow and black lead. On to this slope the bell was dragged by the force of ropes and crabs or windlasses, but resting upon a circular wooden disk, to which it was fastened. The bell was thus enabled to slide slowly down in front of the door, and was then dragged up another short incline into the centre of the tower. The machinery for lifting the bell to a height of 125 ft. in the tower was very simple, consisting of two "crabs" from Woolwich Dock-yard, each worked by four men, two men at each handle, to haul the ropes, 2½ in. thick, through a series of blocks and pulleys, two above and two below. The operation would be done very slowly, but was expected to be performed on Wednesday or Thursday. There is a clear passage for the bell up the centre of the winding staircase in the tower. Its destined position is beside the clock, and below the present big bell of St. Paul's, which strikes the hours.

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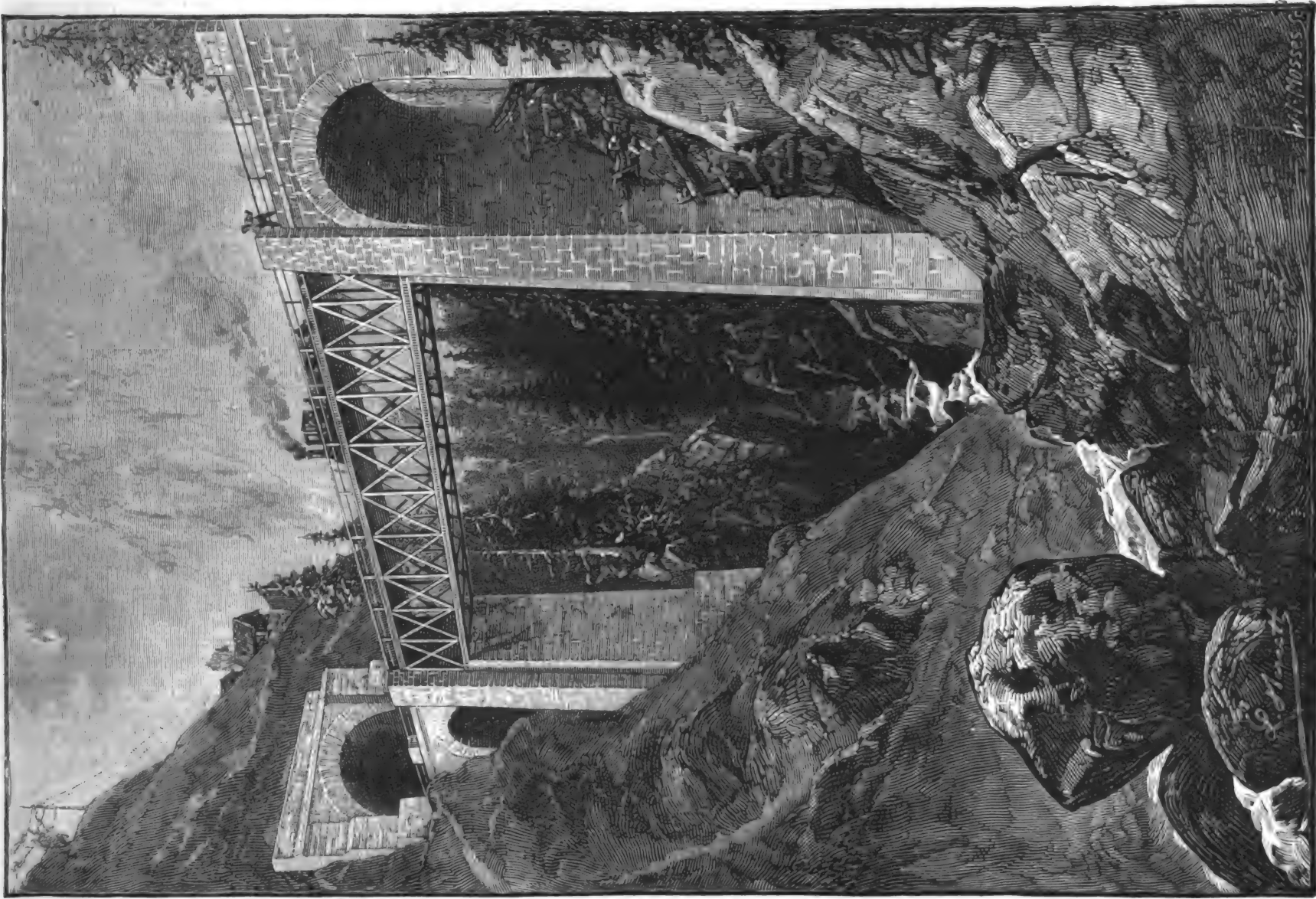
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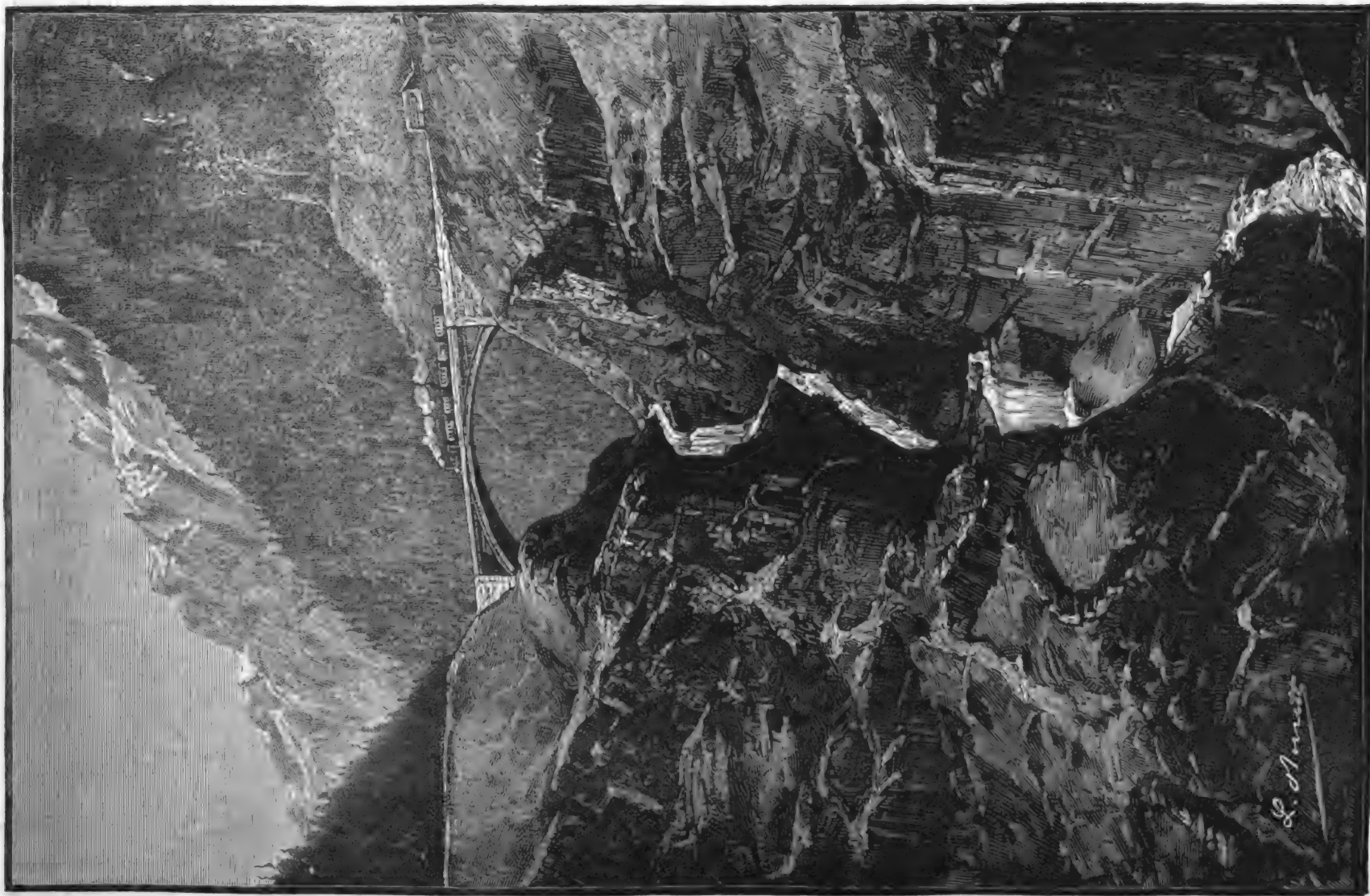
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SECOND AND CONCLUDING NOTICE.

A few works at this gallery which either deserve notice, or provoke criticism, remain to be reviewed. Among the latter must certainly be classed the more pretentious of the contributions of Mr. W. B. Richmond. Never was the danger of "vaulting ambition" more painfully exemplified than by this artist. Where he is content to simply transfer to canvas the nature he sees before him, as in the half-lengths of Mr. and Mrs. Lowthian Bell (194 and 198), he is perfectly acceptable, though far from great. But when, having to portray a beauty, or some distinguished man, or to deal with an imaginative theme, he conceives that some extraordinary effort must be made, some marked character or intensity of expression must be given—in short, some ideal treatment is necessary, he is at once stilted, affected, and extravagant. We need not point to other examples in confirmation of our remark than the seated three-quarter length portrait of Mr. Gladstone (77), in his red University robes, holding a huge folio—which is simply ludicrous. In this apparently colossal absurdity, the familiar pallor of the Premier's complexion assumes the grimy hue of a coalheaver, at least in the shadows, for the lights glisten with the perspiring glow of a fervid inspiration that seems to fix the eyes in a half-insane stare. The "motive"—though how degraded!—is clearly borrowed from one of the Prophets of the Sistine Chapel; and to see Michael Angelo so travestied is an offence against good taste of which we cannot speak in less measured terms. The large picture of "The Release of Prometheus by Hercules" (57) is also much more lofty in aim than in performance. The Titan sits on the rock freeing his stiffened limbs, from which the irons have been shattered. And the demi-god strides behind on a loftier pinnacle, discharging an arrow at the unseen vulture. The attitude of the latter is well conceived, but his figure is not of heroic mould; it is merely that of an over-trained athlete; and in both the anatomy is more demonstrative than correct. The "Cassandra" (123) of Mr. J. Collier is energetic, but she is scarcely the daughter of Priam. From these regions of classical fable and Homeric story to "The Weeders of the Pavement" (45), Mr. Boughton's best picture of the year, is a long but not unpleasant descent. The subject is a number of more or less saucy Dutch girls, under the inspection of a comical old harbour-master, plucking the grass from a disused landing-stage of one of the "dead cities" of the Zuyder Zee. The quaint figures, the toylike houses in the distance, and the turbid water, have an air of vraisemblance betokening close study on the spot. But, as in previous works, into the whole tone of the picture a tinge of green has crept; and the artist is apt to reproduce too frequently a peculiar blunt-nosed type of face. The "Entombment" (51), by J. Storey, has original features in the composition, and the execution indicates facile ability; but, as a whole, the work does not rise above clever conventionality. There is a good deal of merit in Mrs. John Collier's picture (103) of two little girls rehearsing their part in a pantomime or ballet in a garret. A small picture (163), by Mr. Alma Tadema of a little girl threading "Granny's Needle" (163) is charming in feeling, and in effect reminds one of an old Dutch master. Mr. E. Barclay's troop of Kabyle girls "Going to the Fountain" (162), is a pleasant reminiscence of his sojourn in Algeria, and very well painted. Figure-pictures by E. Wegelin; J. Chartran's brilliant, small portrait of his brother-artist, J. Storey (277)—misplaced among the drawings; and "Nora Creena" (118), by C. Halle, which is a great advance, also deserve mention. We hardly know what to say of Mr. Holman Hunt's full-length of a little girl holding an orange, with a lamb by her side, which he has christened Miss Flamborough (89), in allusion to a passage in the "Vicar of Wakefield." The artist's strenuous conscientiousness is apparent, but as obvious, we think, is the radical defect of a method which, in its heavy and positive equality of *facture*, admits of no transparency, no effect of atmosphere, no variety of texture, and affords no room for accident or suggestion.

A few works combining figure with landscape deserve note, particularly W. H. Bartlett's "Landing Corn," a scene at Roundstone on the West Coast of Ireland. This is full of daylight, and a very vigorous solid piece of work; it bears out the promise this young artist has recently presented. W. J. Hennessy's "Spring Calvados" (81) is very refined in colour, and idyllic in sentiment. G. Clausen may have been thinking of Bastien Lepage when painting the "Gleaners" (97), but there is a sense of beauty in the figures which would not be found in the French painter's works. In landscape *pur et simple*, a prominent place is due to J. W. North's "Autumn Days" (71), in which the multitudinous and intricate detail of Nature, and its endless variety of growths, are rendered with the artist's customary delicacy, and at the same time reconciled with requirements of breadth—breadth that is no less characteristic of Nature, and no less essential in a picture—to which he has seldom so well conformed. C. N. Hemy's "Oporto" (100) is open to much the same objection as Holman Hunt's portrait, the prosaic heavy-handed equality of the execution is completely destructive of aerial perspective. H. Moore's "After a Storm—Calm" (179) is such a subject as he has often painted; yet always welcome is the truth we have here in the action of the waves, and in the effect and colour of the light, especially where it impinges on or is reflected by the subsiding breakers. Walter Crane's "Dunstanborough Castle" (133) has technical shortcomings, which, however, are in great measure redeemed by the artistic feeling displayed. E. H. Fahey's "Wroxham Broad, Norfolk" (19), if rather hard, is admirable for the truthful relations of tone between the brimming water, the rainy sky, and the darkling trees. K. Hallswelle's unpicturesquely chosen view of "Shooter's Hill" (33) is monotonous in colour, as usual, but its effectiveness is more legitimately obtained than is the artist's wont. Still, in landscape of this sort we miss all touch of beauty, sentiment, or refinement. We must recognise artistic perceptions or sympathies in Cecil Lawson's landscapes, whatever may be said of his plagiaristic tendency, and his practice. We should say that he admires the grandiose classical landscape of G. Poussin, judging by "The Storm Cloud" (30); and, looking at the audacious use of pigments in the sky of another picture, we should infer that he had looked closely at the later works of Jules Dupré, and other French jugglers with colours and impasto. But these crude, painty, or juicy skies, and these dirty, heavy greens, are not derived from nature; and much more knowledge is necessary to sustain pretention to so much mastery. In still-life, W. Hughes has the field almost all to himself—saving two small, highly-finished, brilliant pictures of roses (42) and grapes (48), by W. J. Muckley. "Fruits of Italy" (228), Mr. Hughes's largest contribution, represents a gorgeous array of melons, gourds, grapes, *fasci* of wine, &c., on the stall of a shop in an Italian street. It is well composed and painted in a masculine manner; and if the reds were a little subdued, the colouring would be not less satisfactory. But more original is this artist's decorative panels, especially the "Golden Pippins" (287) and "Cobnuts" (288), the greyish green of the foliage in which forms a chaste harmony with the greenish gold of the

ground, and indicate a true sense of colour. Among the sculpture there is little demanding attention besides Count Gleichen's promising model for a statue of Hero holding aloft the torch as a beacon for Leander, and Mr. Boehm's sketches for the statues of General Sir John Burgoyne and Lord Beaconsfield for Westminster Abbey. Mr. Legros was ill-advised to exhibit, even in sketch form, anything so weak and inchoate as "La Source." It is all very well for Mr. Boehm to exhibit—if he can afford to do so (as he can)—such a rough first-thought in portraiture as his Lord Beaconsfield; but we look, even in the inception of an ideal work, for some originality of motive, or some indication of feeling or knowledge in modelling, but in this "Source" we have not the first, second, or third.

Mr. J. J. Tissot is exhibiting a collection of his oil-paintings, water-colour drawings, and etchings, and also some cloisonné enamels, to the production of which he has lately turned his attention, in the Dudley Gallery. Among the paintings not previously exhibited is a series of four illustrating "The Prodigal Son in Modern Life." We regret we have not space to notice in detail the collection—which is displayed with a taste in the arrangements that is rarely seen in this country.

In the upper room at the Egyptian Hall Mr. A. MacCallum is exhibiting a collection of his oil-paintings and drawings. The most important new picture is a representation of "The Major Oak of Sherwood Forest"—i.e., the gigantic oak of Sherwood Forest, seen under evening effect after a storm.

At the Gallery, 168, New Broad-street, is being shown a number of Tapestry Paintings, by Mr. B. Grénié and his assistants. They are mostly copies from pictures or old tapestries, and many are excellent. As they are inexpensive, compared to the cost of real tapestries, and the colours are washable, the application of the process for purposes of decoration is obvious.

The seventh annual Exhibition of Paintings on China by lady amateurs and artists was opened on Monday at Messrs. Howell and James's, Regent-street.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bridges, T. L. C., to be Rector of Warlock.
Bush, Paul; Honorary Canon of St. Paul in Truro Cathedral.
Clarke, R. D. L.; Vicar of Desborough.
Coates, A.; Minor Canon of Rochester Cathedral.
Coombe, C. G.; Perpetual Curate of the Chapel of Ease, Worthing.
Du Boulay, H. H.; Honorary Canon of St. Samson in Truro Cathedral.
Fames, John Gough; Rector of West Isley, Berks.
Hood, S. E.; late Rector of St. Matthew's, Leeds; Vicar of Dinton.
French, V.; Rector of Llanmartin; Rural Dean of East Netherwent.
Freeman, Alfred; Vicar of Burgh-on-Bain.
Frere, W. J.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Wolverhampton; Vicar of Quatford, near Bridgnorth.
Gray, Andrew E. P.; Vicar of Poynton.
Green, Alfred John Morgan; Rector of Castle Caerleon.
Greene, Jonas; Chaplain to the Stow-on-the-Wold Union Workhouse.
Hatton, J. L. S.; Rector of West Barkwith.
Inman, Edward; Vicar of Gillingham.
Jones, George; Rector of Dummer.
Jones John; Curate of St. John's, North Woolwich.
Jones, William; Vicar of St. Mary's, Pembroke.
Kempe, James Arthur, Vicar of Newton St. Cyres; Vicar of St. Breward.
Kirk, W. B.; Vicar of St. Peter's, Ashton-under-Lyne.
Legg, William; Vicar of Swingfield.
Lillie, William; Vicar of Brenzett, Kent.
Maxwell, D. A.; Rector of Thorpe Constantine.
Marley, James John; Perpetual Curate of Pencoyt.
Neville, W.; Vicar of Watlington; Vicar of Butleigh, near Glastonbury.
Owen, C. E.; Rector of Bradfield, Berks.
Shrine, V. E.; Perpetual Curate of St. Saviour's, Poplar.
Vyvyan, H.; Rector of St. Mary's, Castlegate, York.
Williams, H. M. (late Curate); Perpetual Curate of Llanddeusant, Carmarthenshire.
Williams, T. V.; Vicar of All Saints, Shooters'-hill.
Wodhams, I.; Curate of St. Sepulchre's, Northampton; Chaplain of her Majesty's Prison, Northampton.—*Guardian*.

The Archdeacon of Middlesex delivered his charge to the clergy of the Archdeaconry in the Church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, on Tuesday.

Judgment was given by the House of Lords on Monday in the Bordesley ritual case, the Lord Chancellor and Lords Blackburn, Bramwell, and Watson unanimously upholding the judgment of Lord Penzance and dismissing the appeal.

A committee has been formed in London for the purpose of raising funds towards the preservation of Blythburgh Church, Suffolk, which has fallen into a ruinous condition. Subscriptions will be gladly acknowledged by the hon. secretary of the fund, 4, Garden-court, Temple, E.C.

On the evening of Ascension Day a most impressive service was held at St. Sepulchre's Church, Holborn Viaduct. The choir, which is always a really excellent one, was strengthened by the addition of a hundred voices, and acquitted itself admirably. For the Anthem was performed a selection from Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah." Dr. C. J. Frost presided at the organ; and Mr. Loaring, the organist, conducted.

The Church of St. Mary, Sedgeford, in the diocese of Norwich, has been reopened, after having been closed for restoration for twelve months. The church is one of special architectural interest, and much care has been taken to preserve all that is valuable in it, and to restore it to something of the grandeur of which it was in great measure deprived at the last restoration, some forty years ago. The nave and aisles have been in the hands of Mr. F. Freedy, and the chancel in those of Mr. E. Christian, the architect of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who are large owners of land and tithes in the parish, and who have contributed one half of the £2000 which have been expended upon the work.

Wetherall church, Cumberland, which has been restored under the direction of Mr. Withers, has been reopened. The chancel was dealt with by the Chapter about ten years ago, and the work has now been completed through the exertions of the Rector (the Rev. W. Blake), who has raised £2000 for the purpose. The church contains a memorial of John Hodgson, who had been clerk of the parish for fifty-six years. During that time he officiated under fifty-three different clergymen, and never missed a single Sunday service. He was present at 5013 christenings, 2112 marriages, and 4699 funerals. He died in July, 1864.

The painted window, presented by the Cordwainers' Company to the Church of St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street, was unveiled on the 16th inst., in the presence of the Master and the court of assistants. The "Good Samaritan" is the subject of the window, which is from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, the original drawing being in the exhibition of the Royal Academy this year.—West Newton church has been restored, at the cost of the Prince of Wales, by A. W. Blomfield. Two stained-glass windows have been placed in the church—one, illustrating the subjects of the Baptism of Our Lord and the Passover, is the joint gift of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, and Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne; in the other window, the gift of Mr. Christopher Sykes, M.P., is the subject of the Crucifixion. These windows were designed and executed by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, under the supervision of Mr. Blomfield.

A Court of Assistants of the Sons of the Clergy Charity was held at the Corporation House, Bloomsbury-place, last Saturday.—Earl Powis, vice-president of the Society, presiding. The main business of the court was the consideration of the applications of widows and aged single daughters of clergymen to be elected to the pensions rendered vacant by death or resignation during the past year. The total number of these pensions is 712, and there were thirty-six vacancies to be filled up. Mr. Paget Bowman, the registrar, submitted a list of 160 applicants, most of them in pressing need of immediate assistance, and the pensions having been allotted to the ladies deemed most deserving of them, temporary grants of money were made to almost all the unsuccessful candidates. It has been deemed expedient this year, as a temporary measure, to reduce the amount of the pensions from £20, the sum usually received by the pensioners when first elected, to £10, in consequence of the present depression of the funds of the society.

Handsworth parish church is undoubtedly one of the most interesting places of its kind in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, for in it are deposited the bodies of the celebrated trio of Soho—Matthew Boulton, James Watt, and William Murdoch, the inventor of coal gas. The seated statue of Watt, one of the finest works of Chantrey, has a separate chapel to itself, built under the direction of the sculptor, who has been careful to arrange the light upon his work in a manner worthy the consideration of those who may desire to see interior sculpture shown to the best advantage. For many years the church was little better than a large barn, and patched with the Walpolian Gothic in vogue at the beginning of the present century. But four or five years ago the present Rector, the Rev. William Randall, made an appeal to the manufacturers of Birmingham and the inhabitants of his own parish for help to put the house in order again; for originally the church was a very handsome one, built about the middle of the fourteenth century. Sufficient money was raised to rebuild and extend the church in a manner worthy of its associations, but the amount ran short of the sum desired, and many proposed interior decorative works remained in abeyance. During the past few months this portion has been taken in hand, and the interior is now completed. The carvings and sculpture were entrusted to Mr. Roddis, of Birmingham; and Messrs. Burlison and Grylles, of London, have filled the west window with stained-glass.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Ellerton theological prize at Oxford has been awarded to Mr. Charles Henley Walker, B.A., Oriel College; and the Lothian Historical Prize to Mr. W. J. Ashley, B.A., Balliol. Mr. H. C. B. Clayforth, Exhibitioner of Worcester College, born in the West Riding of the county of York, has been elected to the vacant scholarship on the foundation of the late J. Abbott, Esq., of Halifax. The examination was in classics, and is of the value of £60 for three years.

This year's Rede Lecture at Cambridge will be delivered by Mr. Matthew Arnold in the Senate House on June 14, the subject being "Literature and Science." Mr. J. P. Whitney, B.A., King's College, has been elected to Dr. Lightfoot's scholarship, founded for the encouragement of the study of ecclesiastical history. The Sheepshanks Astronomical Exhibition (of the annual value of about £50, and tenable for three years) has been awarded to Herbert Hall Turner, scholar of Trinity.

Wednesday, the 10th inst., was Presentation Day at the University of London. In the absence of the Chancellor, Lord Granville, the diplomas and other awards were presented by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls. Lord Sherbrooke, Lord Arthur Russell, and Sir John Lubbock, M.P. for the University, were among those who supported the Vice-Chancellor, and most of the members of the Senate were present. For the first time in the history of the University the lady graduates made their appearance in academical costume, and several ladies were among the recipients of diplomas. The Registrar, Mr. Milman, having read a report of the examinations held during the year, the undergraduates who had obtained exhibitions, medals, and prizes came forward and received their distinctions. The graduates who had passed during the year in the various faculties were then presented with their diplomas; those who had won scholarships, medals, and prizes receiving these distinctions separately.

Professor Lankester has been reappointed Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy at University College, London; and Mr. Frederick Pollock and Mr. T. P. Taswell-Langmead have been appointed, respectively, Professors of Jurisprudence and of Constitutional Law and History.

The governors of St. Paul's School have made alterations in the annual award of school exhibitions. The sum distributed yearly has been increased from £1000 to £1400. For the future there will be given one classical exhibition of £80, a second of £60, and a third of £40; a mathematical exhibition of £70, and a second of £50; also a science exhibition of £50. These exhibitions are all tenable for four years.

The Right Rev. Dr. Patterson, Bishop of Emmaus, will be translated to the Roman Catholic see of Hexham and Newcastle, vacant by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Chadwick.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

BENTLEY AND SON. English Men of Letters: Bentley. By R. C. Jebb.
The Revolt of Man.
CAMELL, PETER, AND GALPIN. Camell's Popular Library—The Religious Revolution in the Sixteenth Century. By the Rev. Stephen A. Swaine.
"Little Folks" Crayon Book.
CHAPMAN AND HALL. Deepden. A Novel. By Hugh Morten.
CHAPMAN AND HALL. The Life of George Cruikshank. By Blanchard Jerrold. With numerous illustrations. 2 vols.
For Cash Only. A Novel. By James Payn. 3 vols.
Recreation of a Literary Man: or, Does Writing Pay? By Percy Fitzgerald. 2 vols.
Le Jee Public et Monac. Par le Docteur Prompt.
HODDER AND STOUGHTON. Songs for Little Singers in the Sunday School and Home. Composed by Henry King Lewis. Second Edition.
HUBBY AND BLACKBURN. The Raplers of Regent's Park. By John Cordy Jeaffreson. 3 vols.
KENT AND CO. Poems of Lord Byron. Carefully Selected. 2 vols. Pocket Edition.
LONGMAN, GREEN, AND CO. A Garland from Greece. By George Francis Armstrong.
Three in Norway. By Two of Them. With Map and Illustrations.
Reminiscences: Anecdotal, Anecdotal, and Historic. By Sir Bernard Burke.
Thomas Carlyle: a History of the First Forty Years of his Life, 1795–1835. By James Anthony Froude. 3 vols. With Portraits and Engravings.
LOW AND CO. A Holiday in South Africa. By R. W. Leyland. With Maps and Illustrations.
The Friendship of God, and Other Meditations upon Holy Scripture. By the late Rev. Henry Wright.
MACMILLAN AND CO. English Men of Letters: Bentley. By R. C. Jebb.
MURRAY. Royal Geographical Society. Supplementary Papers, Vol. II, Part I. Travels and Researches in Western China. By K. Colborne Baber.
PAUL AND CO. Ancient Ballads and Legends of Hindustan. By Toru Dutt. With an Introductory Memoir by Edmund W. Gosse.
REVUE AND TURNER. A Short Chronicle concerning the Parish of Oroydon in the County of Surrey. By J. Corbet Anderson.
REYNOLDS AND CO. His First Love and His Last. A Story with Two Heroes. By Anna M. Clarke.
SMITH, ELDER, AND CO. A Poor Squire. By Holme Lee. 2 vols.
Lord Macaulay. Essayist and Historian. By the Hon. Albert S. G. Cannan.
STEWART AND CO. British Mesozoic Portraits: Being a Descriptive Catalogue of these Engravings from the Introduction of the Art to the Early Part of the Present Century. With Biographical Notes. Part IV. Division I.
STAMPFORD. Visitor's Guide to San Remo. By John Congreve. With Maps.
RUCK. Counsels to Candidates for Confirmation. By J. W. Bardsley.
A Ballade of the Scottysche Kyng. Written by John Skelton. Reproduced in facsimile with introduction by J. Ashton.
Memorials of the Right Rev. Dr. C. Pettit McIlvaine, Bishop of Ohio. Edited by the Rev. W. Carr. Sec. Ed.
TASWELL-LANGMEAD AND CO. Hubbard's Newspaper and Bank Directory of the World. With Gazetteer and Atlas Combined. 2 vols.
MASCOS WARD AND CO. The New Pittarsh; Victor Emanuel. By Edward Mox.

DOWN IN A SWALLOW-HOLE.

In this pleasant spring-time, the swallows are skimming both land and water, flying rapidly hither and thither, twisting and turning upon the May-flies with lightning rapidity, their glossy plumage of black and brown and white gleaming in the sun, as they wheel "more fleet than bowyer's shaft." Sir Humphry Davy, in his "Salmonia," ranks the swallow as a sacred bird, together with the stork and ibis; and says that "he belongs to the Oracles of Nature." And, of what he further says thereupon, I thought, only on Sunday last, when a pair of swallows claimed sanctuary in our little village church, flying in through the old Norman doorway, as the clerk opened the door at ten o'clock, and refusing to quit the sacred building until just before the afternoon service. Now, although, in such circumstances, a certain beautiful text about a swallow finding a house instinctively recurs to one's thoughts, and though we recollect the Tate-and-Brady verse as to those birds being allowed "space to sit and sing," yet, we may remember that we are not now living in an Eastern country; and we know, practically, that the Rural Dean would call us to account if we permitted such things; and that we ourselves should be disposed to say something unpleasant to the highly respectable dame whose office it is to clean the church on a week-day. But there were the swallows—vainly, as I suppose, searching for flies in nave and chancel, wheeling around, and, occasionally, finding "space to sit and sing." Of course, such winged choristers altogether upset the school-children, whose eyes followed the rapid movements of the visitors; and, as for the rest of the congregation, how could the Rector expect to gain their undivided attention, when even so able a preacher as Sydney Smith could say, "A sparrow fluttering about a church is an antagonist which the most profound theologian in Europe is wholly unable to overcome."

Between swallows and Swallow-holes it would be easier to find a connection than between Macedon and Monmouth, for here are swallows skimming the shelving grass banks that rise far above me as I stand down at the bottom of this water-pierced hollow—or "Swallow-hole," as we locally term it—and look up through a fringe of trees to the blue sky and white clouds overhead. In our immediate neighbourhood there is a great variety in the landscape, owing to the frequent alternation of hard and soft beds of rock. The clay on which we stand rests on the great Oolite Limestone; and, out of the dark earth, fossil oysters are frequently turned up by the plough. In many places the constant action of water has worn away the limestone into fissures and caverns, which have subterranean chambers, through which the stream disappears. These spots are marked by hollows, of more or less dimensions, where, from the giving way of the limestone rock, the soil has sunk into a central basin, into which the stream from above falls, percolates, and is finally lost to view. They are so many grassy amphitheatres, sometimes on the slope of a hill, sometimes on a level, and in the heart of a wood. Because they swallow the water they are known as Swallow-holes, though some of our rustics term them "blowing-holes," from the noise that the wind frequently makes as it blows through the rocky caverns.

These, then, are our Swallow-holes; and we might be in many less pleasant spots or picturesque positions during the merry month of May than down in a Swallow-hole. Here are the swallows themselves, which have "come back again," as they did to the Queen o' the May; and around us are many wild flowers, the colour of which is yellow—a word which the delicate-eared Tennyson once made to rhyme with swallow. You will, I daresay, remember the passage; it occurs in those most melodious lines in "The Dying Swan." But in the vicinity of his Lincolnshire birthplace and home people of good birth and education pronounce "yellow" as though it were spelt "yallow;" and therefore, in describing a Fen scene, Tennyson naturally uses a Fen rhyme. In the "Lotus-Eaters," where he had not Lincolnshire in view, he rhymes yellow in the accustomed manner.

Talking of swallows and yellow flowers, I wonder if I shall find anywhere around this Swallow-hole the small dullish yellow blooms of the celandine—Wordsworth's flower? Yes, it grows near the old stonework, at the head of the Swallow-hole, where a drain has been made to carry off the water from the upland. Now, this celandine—which our forefathers called tetterwort, and believed to be a cure for that malady—is the herb Chelidonium, which is the Greek for swallow; and it was so called, and was further named swallow-wort, because it was believed that, with its acrid juices, the swallow opened the eyes of its young; and that, even if you wilfully blinded the young birds, this juice would still avail to restore their sight. Folk-lore goes even a step further with regard to swallows and eyes; for it is believed by country people that this celandine, or swallow-wort, may be applied to complaints of the human eye, and that a most excellent specific for all distempers of the eye is the flesh of a swallow when burnt to a cinder, and the ashes placed on the affected part. From the wild way in which the swallows are skimming over this cavernous Swallow-hole, one might be disposed to think that they were searching for a favourable spot whither they might go when they leave us after their six months' sojourn; for it has been believed that swallows disappear, both under the earth and under the water, where they huddle together, and with claws and beaks are fixed, as it were, into a ball, when, if taken up and duly warmed, they will unroll themselves and return to life. As yet, however, there are too many May-flies astir; and the swallows have not been long with us.

The Swallow-hole, at the bottom of which I am now standing, makes a great hollow in the steep slope of a grass field that is close to an extensive wood. It is a wood of hour antiquity, for it is mentioned in Domesday, and was part of the Conqueror's gift to a near relative. On the fields that slope down from it to the valley are many aged oaks and hawthorns, evidently the remains of the ancient forest, a portion of which has been cleared for pasture. This Swallow-hole is about two hundred yards in circumference; its upper end has been utilised to receive the drainage from the boggy land; and there are two or three masses of stonework, in which are large spouts, from the mouths of which the water trickles. It falls into a stream that has worn a tortuous channel down the sharp slope of the cavity. Two fine trees overshadow its upper part, an ash and an oak. The ash is very late in leaf this year; its boughs still look wintry, and the green is only just bursting from the shining black buds. One of its large roots is scooped out, like a basin, by the action of the water that pours into it from above, and, overflowing, falls into a lower basin. A dozen yards lower down is a fine old antlered oak, covered with its bright, tender foliage of golden green. Its gnarled roots are anchored in the sloping bank, and some of them are stretched across the bed of the little stream, and help to break it up into mimic waterfalls, as it plashes down from stair to stair, and is lost in a thicket of hawthorns. Their snowy May-bloom is in contrast to the golden glories of the gorse-bushes on the slope of the bank, every bright blossom defended by its sharp shiny swords of green. Beneath the hawthorn thicket, the stream reappears glistening in the sun, and falls lower down between tufts of rank herbage, until it takes a final leap into a well-

hole. It is a dangerous place for sheep or cattle; for the rushes and weeds so cover the margin, that the hole is nearly concealed from view. Peering down, I see that this upright pit, some eight feet deep, leads to a stony cavern, where I note deep red stains on the rocks; and the stream passing over them, disappears to a still lower depth, and is lost to view. Such is the Swallow-hole, and now, as I climb the banks of its little amphitheatre, I find the grass studded with daisies, cowslips, late primroses, buttercups, blue speedwells, snowy stitchwort, and purple and light-pink orchis. A hare suddenly arises in an erect, listening posture; and then showing its scout, scampers away at full-speed.

In the next field is another Swallow-hole, covering a far larger area, and surrounded by many trees, among which I count seven oaks, eight ashes, three maples, and more than fifty old thorns. Standing down here below, and looking up through the slender avenue of hawthorns, between which the stream comes tripping and plunging, I see the interlacing boughs, the tracery of the shadows, and the intermingling of foliage and blossom. The air is heavy with the scent of the hawthorn—too heavy for me; for it is a sickly smell—or, as our rustics phrase it, it is "the smell of the Great Plague of London;" though I wonder how that tradition has been handed down to them, for we live a hundred miles from the Metropolis. But this smell of death is commonly associated with the hawthorn in the rural mind, and they will not take May-flowers into a sleeping room, lest the person therein slumbering should never awake, or only awake to some great misfortune. They have a proverb:—"If you sweep the house with the blossom'd broom of May, you'll be sure to sweep the head of the house away."

Let me get away from the sickly smell, though it is difficult to do so, where the old thorns are so profuse. Here is another Swallow-hole, much more rocky than the two we have just seen. It also lies in a depression on the hillside, with only one tree above it, a graceful birch, from beneath the roots of which the stream juts forth, and falls and splashes over great blocks of limestone, leaving many a brownish-red stain. There is a deposit of peroxide of iron; and, very probably, the water would be found—as said Sam Weller—to have "a very strong flavour o' warm flat irons"; which, as Mr. John Smucker contemptuously observed, "is the killibeat." The water has channelled its bed on the limestone rock, and you can safely descend some distance into the cavern, and see the stream falling and leaping from lower to lower cavern, until it is lost in darkness. Whither does it go? and where does it reappear? That is more than I can say; though the rustics tell me that pieces of marked wood, and other things, have been thrown in here and have reappeared floating out of a rock that is quite five miles distant. I am not able to say whether this is fact or fiction, or whether the experiment has been really tested. But I do know that this is not the only Swallow-hole that has harboured a fox. It was at this very spot, however, after a certain notable run, that Reynard, being hard pressed, suddenly jumped down into this cavern, and was quickly lost to view. The huntsman and whips had great difficulty in preventing the hounds from following him; and the proprietor of the clever little terrier, who usually attended the meets, declined to risk his favourite by turning him into those yawning caverns on the chance of bolting the fox. Perhaps he thought that the fate of his little dog would have been similar to that which befell the dog of Macdonald's piper, who boldly followed his master into a cave at Kiel, on the Mull of Cantire. But the piper was never seen again, though the skirl of his pipes was heard, and his voice crying "I doubt, I doubt, I'll ne'er win out!" But the little dog made his appearance out of another cave, six miles away, at Kilellan, and he was without his skin; and although his skin, in due time, came again, yet he was never heard to bark. I dare say that the fox in this swallow-hole did not penetrate very far, and came to earth again when all was quiet.

Two miles further away from here is another extensive wood, wherein are numerous Swallow-holes; and, as the wood is on a dead-level, these depressions in the surface are even more marked than those on the hillside. Here is one, evidently very deep, but so thickly overgrown with bushes and overhung by trees, that I cannot see down into it; though, far below me, I can hear the trickle of the water, as it falls from point to point, before its final disappearance. What a spot this would be for the concealment of a dead body! say, in an attack between gamekeepers and poachers; or in a murderous struggle between two poachers who had quarrelled over the division of their booty. I present the suggestion to sensational novelists, and pass on to a portion of the wood that was cleared of its dense undergrowth three years ago. Consequently, the oaks and other trees stand on a thick carpet of flowers of various colours, bravely lighted by the sun. The primroses still linger, though they are getting to look rather pale and washed-out; and here, too, is the cinque-spotted cowslip, whose fragrance, according to Shakespeare, lies in its "freckles"—the blue speedwell—the pretty wood-sorrel, with its delicate white blossom—the wild strawberry, with its small snowy roses—the blue violet that stays with us so much longer than its purple scented sister—the purple orchis, standing up gloriously in the sun, the "long purples" of poor Ophelia's garland, and to which our country children give the curious name "King's fingers"—the blueish purple of the common bugle, blossoming profusely in masses, so as to make large patches of colour—the delicate "silver-white" blossoms (as Shakespeare calls them) of the cuckoo flower, the lady's smock, though the children here (who seem to have special names for the wild flowers) call it "Lucy Locket"—the tender wood-anemones, still lingering—but, above all, the hyacinths. They are now in full bloom, in "sheets" which seemed the heavens uplifted through the earth," as Tennyson says, and, though so frequently called "blue-bells," are totally distinct from the frail harebells. You may be sure that Shakespeare, Scott, Burns, and Tennyson never made such an error as to call the hyacinth a blue-bell. The handsome Hyacinthus, son of Ameylas, the Spartan King, was supposed to be turned into this lovely flower when he was accidentally shot by Apollo; but the "hyacinthine locks" of Milton and Homer refer, not to the dark colour of the hair, but to the curls, like the reflex leaves of the blossom.

Passing on through these beds of hyacinths, the odour of which is pleasantly perceptible, the sunlight, streaming through the trees, falls upon a dense blue bank of them, looking all the more beautiful from growing upon a slope. It is the slope of a Swallow-hole. Around it, among the trees, are nut-bushes, hazels, blackberries, white-leaved palms, and lovely green trails of honeysuckles and briar-roses, that, in another month, will be hung with blossoms. There are groups of large dock-leaves, a study for the painter—cow-parsnip, almost as artistic; and various grasses, tall and flowery, with that pretty variety that we call quaker, or totter, grass. There have been hemlocks, six to eight feet high; and their white, withered stems, with their candelabra-like umbels, stand straight up against the green and blue and varied masses of colour; while, above them, is a crab-tree, covered with blossoms of white and pink and crimson. I scramble down the side of the Swallow-hole, the dead hemlocks crackling under my feet, and almost tread on a hen-

pheasant, which rises quickly and sails straight away through the trees. Several gorgeous cock-pheasants have already been startled at my approach, and have flown away with their harsh cry, "Cock! cock!" in curious contrast with the delicious trills of the nightingales, who are singing "in full-throated ease" in all parts of the wood. I think of Mr. Briggs and his cock-pheasant that went off like a skyrocket and fireworks; and this hen, with her sudden springing from my feet, has startled me. But I know that her nest is near; and, there it is! though I should have passed it by; for, it is difficult to be seen, being as formless as that of the nightingale,—a mere scramble of dead leaves on which she has sat and laid her eggs. There they are—half a dozen of them—of pale olive brown, and scarcely to be distinguished from the withered leaves on which they lie.

What with the nightingales in full song, and the hyacinths in full bloom, there may be many less pleasant places to be in, on a sunny afternoon in May, than down in a Swallow-hole.

CUTHBERT BEDS.

THE HORSE SHOW.

Our Illustration of the Arab horses, with lady riders, in the Ring at one of the Horse Shows that have from time to time been held, in the Agricultural Hall at Islington, will find admirers, we trust, among the fair lovers of that noble animal and amateurs of the equestrian art. It is pleasant to see a good horsewoman mounted on a steed worthy of the charge he bears; and we remember how the authoress of "Our Home in Cyprus," Mrs. Scott-Stevenson, dwells upon the merits of "Bird-catcher," a thoroughbred white Arab that she brought from Malta, "very high-spirited, though gentle as a lamb. I rode," she says, "through every village and over every mountain on his back; and I need not say it nearly broke my heart when he came to an untimely end." In ascending Mount Olympus, the horse fell into a crevasse, with the lady beneath him, and was dragged out by her husband, Captain Scott-Stevenson. Mrs. Scott-Stevenson happily escaped with bruises and a sprained ankle, but had to finish her journey on a mule. We might also quote Miss Isabella Bird's agreeable narratives of her long rides in Japan, in the Rocky Mountain region of America, and in the Sandwich Islands; but she could scarcely have procured a thoroughbred horse of the Arab race. As a mere exercise in the Park, easy and skilful horsemanship is an elegant feminine accomplishment, which is practised by the ladies of England as successfully as by any of their sex in Europe.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Wedding March, composed for the marriage of H.R.H. the Duke of Albany and H.R.H. Princess Helen of Waldeck, by Charles Gounod (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). We have here an edition of the piece composed for the recent Royal Wedding, in its original form, for organ and three trombones. The march is a pleasing composition, in a graceful and melodious style; the closing portion introducing the air of the National Anthem, in chorale form, with altered rhythm, for the three trombones in unison, the organ being employed in a more florid under-current of harmony.

"Sarabande," minuet, and "Wedding Carol," for female (or boys') voices, from the incidental music to "Romeo and Juliet," composed by Sir J. Benedict. Messrs. Metzler and Co., have just issued these pleasing pieces, which have been recently interspersed in Shakespeare's love-tragedy. The carol is very flowing and melodious, mostly in two-part harmony, and the two dance pieces have much of the true antique and quaint grace.

Fantaisie Marziale, Morceau de Salon, by Lillie Albrecht (Duncan Davison and Co.), is a brilliant pianoforte piece, by the accomplished lady pianist, who knows how to write effectively for, as well as to play well on, the instrument. The principal theme is spirited, and is well contrasted by an episode (or trio) of a more cantabile character.

We can cordially recommend some recent publications of Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. An "Andante," for the pianoforte (from Sonata No. 1), composed by E. A. Sydenham, is pleasing, and not difficult. A spirited march, entitled "Albany," by Gabriel Davis, will give satisfaction; while the vocal contributions, from the same house, come up to their usual standard; the most interesting being a sacred song, "Come unto me all ye that labour," by L. Horsley; "My Lady" (by the same composer), and "Only One," by W. H. S.

From the firm of Metzler and Co. we have some pleasing songs. "The Little Crossing Sweeper," by A. Carnall, is full of simple pathos. "In the Moonlight," by Lady Arthur Hill; "Shaking Grass," by A. M. Wakefield; "After Years," by A. C. Macleod; "For Aye," by O. Barri; "When all the World is Young," by J. M. Coward; and "In the Woods" and "April Song," by Georges Bizet, will be sure to find admirers. Among several agreeable instrumental pieces we may mention an effective arrangement, by B. Tours, for violin and piano, of "Yellow Jasmine," from "The Language of the Flowers," by F. H. Cowen, and "Chant des Matelots," caprice de concert, for the piano, by A. L'Estrange.

Of "Six Songs," by F. H. Cowen, all of a refined and tender character, we prefer the one called "Alas!" They are published by Mr. Joseph Williams; as are also "The Captain's Daughter," "More than all," and "May Moon," by Florian Pascal—easy and pleasing compositions.

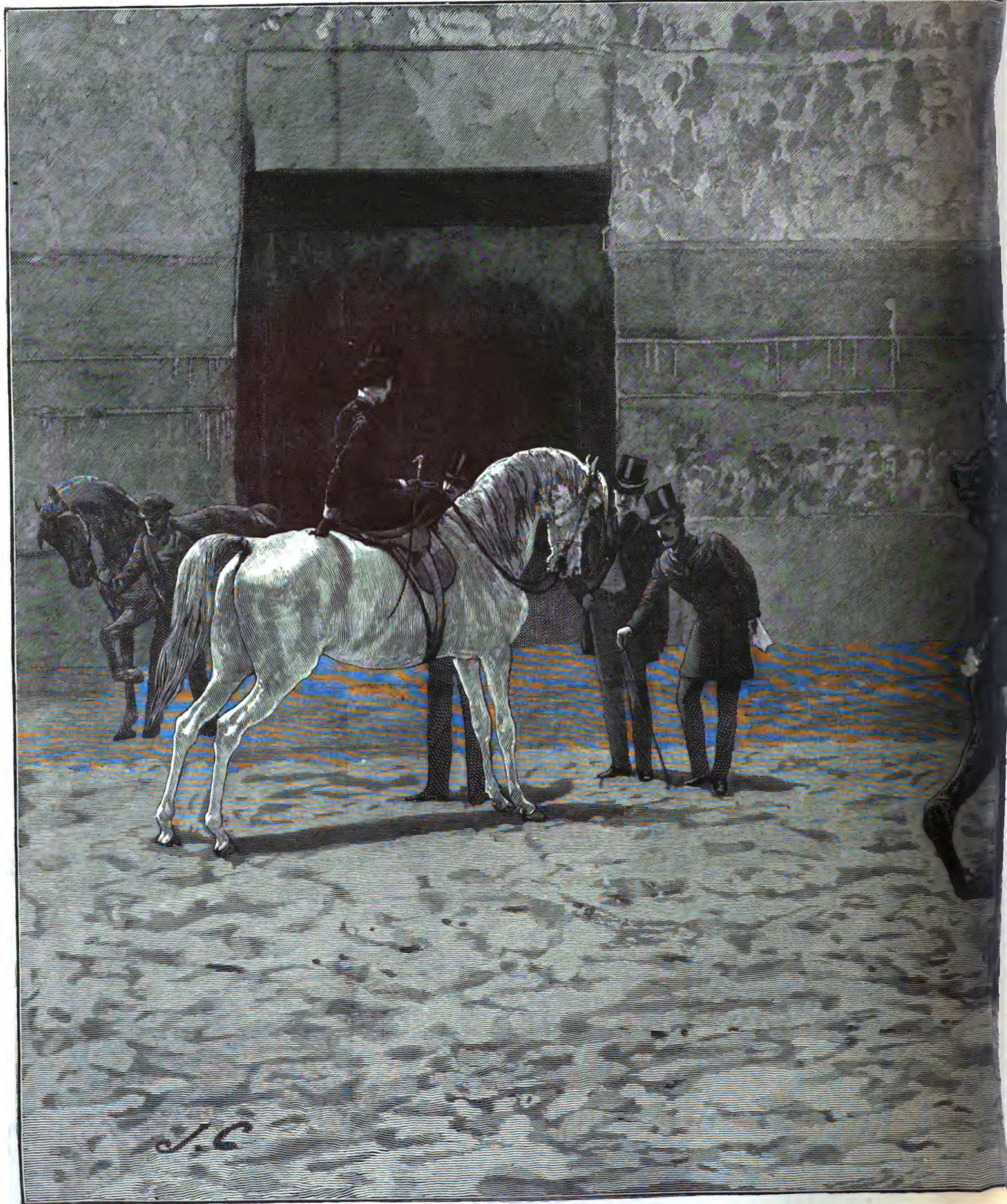
Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co. publish a transcription for the organ, by E. Cutler, of R. Schumann's Andante with variations for two pianos; also a Gavotte for the pianoforte by E. Cutler—both welcome contributions.

Messrs. Weekes and Co. send us four select pieces, arranged for the organ by J. C. Bridge, from compositions by Handel, Cramer, and Schumann; these will be found useful to organists. "La Blondine," valse; "La Brunette," mazurka; and a gavotte in G, are graceful contributions to the list of pianoforte pieces by B. Tours. From the same facile pen we have a piquant song, called "The Trysting Well." The following songs, from the same publishers, also deserve favourable mention:—"True as Gold," by A. J. Caldicott; "New Love, New Life," by D. Hume; "Dearest," by G. Belcher; and "The Lord is gracious," sacred song, by H. W. Little.

Some songs lately published by Messrs. Lamborn Cock and Co. deserve commendation. They are, "Ten Years Ago" and "Time passes on," by W. Maynard; "For Thee," by C. E. Tinney; "I love but one fair face," by J. Hullah; and "I praised the earth in beauty seen," a sacred song, by J. Greenhill. Among some graceful pianoforte pieces from this firm may be mentioned "Chant du Pêcheur," by F. Berger.

Some pretty songs, from the house of Enoch and Sons, are before us—viz., "Ages Ago," by F. H. Cowen; "Weaving" and "Dreaming," by M. Wellings; "Day by Day" and "The Kingdom Blest," by Cotsford Dick.

"Songs for Little Singers," by H. K. Lewis (by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton), will be a welcome and attractive addition to the juvenile repertoire, the words being cheerful and healthy in tone and the melodies simple and rhythmical.





CURIAL HALL: THE ARABS IN THE RING.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

DIGESTION.

Professor Arthur Gamgee, M.D., F.R.S., gave the first of four lectures on Tuesday, the 16th inst. He began by considering the essential requirements of the food of animals, referring to the light which had been thrown upon the subject by the doctrine of the conservation of energy. He then passed rapidly under review the various groups of organic food-stuffs (proteids, fats and oils, and starches and sugars), and showed how directly or indirectly animals derive all these from the vegetable kingdom, which is the storehouse both of the matter and the energy which they require. Having defined digestion as the assemblage of processes whereby the constituents of food are rendered soluble, and are converted into bodies, which are capable of being absorbed, the lecturer proceeded to discuss the general plan of the organs engaged in secreting the digestive juices—the saliva, the gastric juice, and the pancreatic juice. He next sketched historically the growth of our knowledge of the arrangements of the secreting apparatus, particularly drawing attention to the researches of Johannes Müller and John Goodsir. In the concluding part of the lecture attention was directed to the essential nature of ferments, and to the characteristics of ferment action, a distinction being drawn between organised ferments, such as the yeast plant, and unorganised or soluble ferments, such as the inverting ferment secreted by the yeast-cell, and which possesses the power of decomposing (inverting) cane-sugar into dextrine and levulose. The latter ferment is the type of the ferment found in the alimentary juices. The Professor's remarks were illustrated by experiments.

THE ALKALINE METALS, &c.

Professor Dewar, M.A., F.R.S., began his fifth lecture on Thursday, the 18th inst., by showing how sodium is dissolved in the gas ammonia under pressure, and how it returns to the metallic state when the pressure is removed. He then exhibited the remarkable variations in the spectra of the alkaline metals, the complexity changing with the temperature, termed "harmonic variation." Remarks were then made on the hypothetical metal ammonium, only found in combination with mercury, and termed an amalgam, although it differs from such in being compressible, and in otherwise behaving like a gas. Reference was then made to various specimens of the salts and other compounds of calcium, strontium, and barium, the crude materials from which those metals are obtained. The peculiar properties of these metals having been illustrated, an account was given of the processes of the great alkali manufacture. The old Leblanc system, according to which carbonate of soda and other salts are produced from common salt, by a series of changes, was first described. This was followed by the newer "direct" process, which dispenses with expensive plant and avoids much injurious waste. By this mode crystals were produced in the lecture-room. As this method is costly, through the expense of the ammonia, an essential agent, attempts have been made to revive the Leblanc process, by obtaining from the waste sulphide of lime materials required for the alkali manufacture. Experimental illustrations were then given of the properties of various compounds of calcium or lime; and the use of the solution of soap as a delicate test for the amount of carbonate of lime in water was illustrated.

MAKING AND WORKING OF A CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Sir Frederick Bramwell, F.R.S., gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 19th inst. After some introductory remarks on the difficulties connected with the construction of tunnels in general, he commented on the absence of some of them in respect to the proposed channel tunnel between England and France, such as the short distance, good stratification (the grey chalk being easily worked, stable, and practically watertight). He explained how the cutting might be readily effected by machinery receiving its motive-power from above, and how the excavated matter might be conveniently removed by a succession of trains worked by compressed air, and thence raised by winding engines. He expressed his opinion that a good cylindrical tunnel would not require the erection of heavy timbering for the temporary lining. Construction with firm concrete blocks would be sufficient. In some remarks on the excavation, ventilation, and economy of the St. Gothard tunnel, he said that the position of the Channel tunnel was highly superior. Sir Frederick next proceeded to consider the various modes available for working railways in a tunnel; and commented successively on the ordinary locomotive (objectionable principally on account of ventilation), the fireless locomotive, and Siemens' improved one of the same kind, ropes, the pneumatic system, electricity, and, finally, compressed air—which last, having been tested by experience, he said, commended itself to his judgment as the best adapted for the purpose. In conclusion, he described in detail an efficient arrangement for the prevention of smuggling, and for the summary capture of a hardy gang of smugglers, even if they succeeded in filling a whole train.

DEFINITIONS OF POETRY.

Professor David Masson, of Edinburgh, gave the first of a course of four lectures on Poetry and its Literary Forms on Saturday last, the 20th inst. He began by commenting on some of the many definitions—including that of Wordsworth (who says, "Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings; it takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquillity"), Shelley, Matthew Arnold, and John Stuart Mill, who expounded Wordsworth's definition with much scientific precision. Professor Masson did not consider any of these adequate to express the theory of poetry; and resorted to Aristotle and Bacon, who both wrote discourses on poetry. The former makes poetry one of the imitative arts, and descends on its superiority over the others in dealing with articulate speech regulated by rhythm and metre—an art perfected by study and development. Bacon, on the contrary, dividing the faculties of man into memory, reason, and imagination, allots history to the first science and philosophy to the second, and poetry to the last. Poetry he compares to feigned history, of which he maintains the great use is satisfying the demands of the human mind more fully than real history, which is less agreeable in regard to morality and other points. He makes poetry to be creation or imagination. The very word poet, which signifies "maker," is as old as the art; and poets were called "makers" in Britain in the Middle Ages. Professor Masson suggested a compromise between Aristotle and Bacon; and summed up in Shakespeare's immortal definition:—

The poet's eye, in a fine phrensy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven;
And as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name.

Professor Masson then defined the imagination to be a mode of thinking which consists in turning that which is impalpable into visibility, and in translating mere feelings into shapes, visions, or phantasms. After commenting on the diverse resources of the memory as material for cogitation, the mental stock of each person, on which he can work, the lecturer concluded with remarks on the unwritten poetry of dreams.

BENEVOLENCE AND SELF-HELP.

At the centenary festival of the Clare Market Public Dispensary, last week, £400 was contributed in aid of the funds.

A concert in favour of the Printers' Pension, Almshouses, and Orphan Asylum Corporation was given last Saturday night at St. James's Hall.

The biennial festival of the Finsbury Dispensary was held yesterday week at the Albion, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The subscriptions reached £700.

A dinner in aid of the funds of King's College Hospital was held in the hall of the Inner Temple yesterday week, Mr. O. Coope, M.P., in the chair; the subscriptions being £3423.

The annual dinner in aid of the funds of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis, Soho-square, will take place at Willis's Rooms on Friday, June 16, the Duke of Cambridge in the chair, supported by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. The list of stewards is a most influential one, embracing the names of many well-known philanthropists.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will hold a Rose Show on June 29, at the Mansion House, in aid of the proposed Scarlet Fever Convalescent Home, and of the Royal Hospital for Women and Children, Waterloo-bridge-road. The exhibition will consist of 10,000 roses, from the gardens of the principal growers. There will also be an exhibition by amateur growers.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided yesterday week at a drawing-room meeting held at 37, Wimpole-street, by permission of Mrs. Jeune, in aid of the work of providing high-class musical entertainments for the industrial population. The report of the committee stated that concerts held in the Foresters' Hall, Clerkenwell, had been largely attended. Resolutions in favour of the work and promising support were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Mundella, M.P. presided at the annual meeting of the Church Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses' Benevolent Institution, which was held last Saturday. The right hon. gentleman expressed his gratification that the National Society's teachers were doing so much to help themselves, and he was glad to know that now, not only was education more appreciated, but teachers were better remunerated than was the case some years ago.

A sermon was preached on Sunday morning at St. Peter's, South Kensington, by the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng, the Vicar, in aid of the funds for maintaining the New Extension Building of the Brompton Consumption Hospital, which will accommodate 137 additional beds, and will be opened next month. There was a collection of more than £100.—The Earl of Derby, President of the Corporation, took the chair at the annual court of governors on Thursday.

The twenty-eighth anniversary festival of the Royal Hospital for Incurables was held at the Albion Hotel on the 18th inst. The hospital is situated at West-hill, Putney-heath. There are now 180 inmates, and there is room for eighty more. Besides these, there is a large number of out-patients, and these, within a certain radius of London, are constantly visited and full inquiry made into their condition to prevent imposture. Donations and subscriptions were announced to upwards of £3250.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the General Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution was held last week at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Hankey, M.P. The report of the committee gave a satisfactory and encouraging statement of the progress of the institution. Last year the committee gave in pensions and temporary relief more than £1200, and invested moneys which brought up the capital invested—including the asylum fund—to close upon £20,000, leaving over £195 in the hands of the treasurer.

With the warm weather come longings for the country and seaside. At least 700 little ones connected with the St. Giles's Christian Mission Sunday Schools are most anxiously anticipating their annual summer day's ramble amidst fresh air, green fields, and sweet-smelling flowers. Many of the poor children are sadly neglected, and are crowded together, all the year round, amidst the pestilential atmosphere of the courts and alleys of Drury-lane and St. Giles's. It would be quite a calamity if they were debarred one day's enjoyment in the year outside our busy smoky city. Donations may be forwarded to Mr. Chapman, honorary superintendent, 1, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn; to Mr. Geo. Hatton (superintendent of the mission), 12, Ampton-place, Regent-square, W.C.; or to the bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54, Lombard-street.

The fifty-fifth anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, which is situated in the Old Kent-road, the annual outlay of which is £8000, mainly raised by voluntary contributions, was held last week at the Crystal Palace. The chair was occupied by Mr. William Hoare, of the firm of Messrs. Hoare and Co., and the company numbered upwards of 1000. The chairman, in proposing the toast of "Prosperity to the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum," said that the institution, which was established in 1827, for the purpose of providing a comfortable home for distressed members of the trade and their wives and widows, had been attended throughout with signal success. It was, he said, the pride of the institution that it provided a pension for every one of its inmates; and he gave a detailed account of its doings and prosperous condition. On account of many substantial improvements which would have to be carried out during the coming year, the amount required would be larger than that for previous years. He earnestly entreated, therefore, all those present and the members of the trade generally to become subscribers. The secretary then read the list of subscriptions and donations received, which, including gifts of £100 and £500 from the chairman and Messrs. Hoare and Co. respectively, gave a grand total of £6500.

The annual meeting of the Society for Training Teachers of the Deaf on the German, or pure oral system, was held at the training college, Castlebar-hill, Ealing, on the 17th inst., General Cotton, C.S.I., in the chair. The report spoke of the rapid spread of the system of teaching the deaf by means of speech in foreign countries, in our colonies, and now in Great Britain itself. The success of the training college had necessitated removal to larger premises. These would require alteration, and must be purchased, for which purpose a special fund had been opened, and an urgent appeal was made to increase the amount. After the meeting the large general company, who had assembled in the beautiful grounds of the college to the number of 200 to 300, visited the school-room and witnessed the mode of teaching and the progress of the pupils.—On the same day the annual soirée of the South and East London districts, in connection with the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, took place in St. Mary's School-room, St. Mary-street, Whitechapel, under the presidency of the Rev. Arthur J. Robinson, Rector of St. Mary's Whitechapel. After tea addresses were delivered, which were interpreted to the deaf and dumb. The evening's entertainment concluded with amusements. The Rev. Charles Rhind, Chaplain of the association, has charge of these two districts, in which there are upwards of 600 deaf and dumb persons.

NOVELS.

Injustice is very often done to a novel, or rather to its author, by treating it less as a work of art, to be studied and understood before it can be appreciated, than as a plaything to be cast aside with disgust, if it should fail to supply at the very first the amusement expected from it; and *Traveller Hall*: by Major-General W. G. Hamley (William Blackwood and Sons), is a novel likely to suffer from such injustice. Some time elapses before the story becomes interesting, but all the while the ground is being very carefully prepared, and certain characters, necessary for the development of the story, are being very cleverly and minutely delineated. Unfortunately, there is nothing very striking, attractive, or piquant about the characters, and there is nothing at all exciting about the incidents introduced for the purpose of illustrating them, so that the reader is in danger of growing weary and of relinquishing the task of perusal before the author's recondite studies of human nature have been properly apprehended and have begun, consequently, to produce their legitimate effect. Slow, in fact, is the epithet which would most fitly describe the greater part of the first volume, notwithstanding the skill with which the external and internal characteristics of many diverse personages are set forth; and it seems right, therefore, to warn impulsive readers not to be easily discouraged. The story has to do with the alienation and restoration of property; and property is always an interesting subject. Very early in the first volume there is a scene in which an invalid, a lady, explains to her two nearest relations—for the sake, of course, of informing the reader—how badly her husband's brother and family had behaved in bringing about her marriage for their own pecuniary advantage. She, therefore, as a Christian would, determines that none of that family shall benefit by her death, that she will leave her fortune to her husband should he survive her, for the remainder of his natural life, there being no animosity, but, on the contrary, the greatest affection between them personally, but that her possessions shall after his death go to her own representatives. Woman, however, proposes, and a higher power disposes; she is carried off before she can execute, or before she does execute, her purpose, confiding to her husband the duty of seeing that her intentions, contained in a packet of memoranda, are fulfilled, and he, being a passably honourable but totally weak gentleman, and having a brother who has no honourable scruples but great force of character, of course fails to perform his promise. So the property drops into hands that were never meant to touch it; and how it gets back, as it were, partly if not entirely, to its original possessors is the principal purpose of the tale to show. The date of the story is the reign of George the Third, which was rich in naval and military exploits; so that the love affairs, without which a romantic restoration of lost estates is not to be contemplated by a novelist, are diversified by an intermixture of warlike matters. And, when the author is a soldier, such an intermixture is peculiarly appropriate and has the best possible chance of being appropriately treated.

Lovers of what is horrible, terrible, extraordinary, and weird, described with singularly vivid power, will find in *Prince Saroni's Wife, and Other Stories*: by Julian Hawthorne (Chatto and Windus), a collection of short narratives eminently adapted to their taste and calculated to extort their admiration. In the majority of the tales murder is the fundamental theme; or, perhaps, love, passionate love, may be the fundamental theme, and murder is the outcome, the culmination. Pleasant reading the contents of the two volumes decidedly are not; thrilling and impressive, however, they may be, according to the reader's constitutional temperament. American and Italian colouring is conspicuous; and an Italian, a woman, is the principal figure in the most ingenious and not the least ghastly story of the whole number. There is but one bright, amusing tale, and that is the last; even that promises, almost to the very end, to conclude in a manner more dreadful and sanguinary than any other, and, though the fearful anticipation is unrealised, it produces a state of mind unfavourable for full enjoyment of the humour displayed in the portrait of the American advertising and negotiating agent and in several happily constructed situations. Upon one point a question arises relating to bad art. The author, for instance, writing in the first person, sometimes tells the reader what the personages depicted in the stories are doing, sometimes requires to be informed by those personages; this is clearly absurd. It was as open to the author to be present at the murder of Prince Saroni's wife as at the passionate love-passages between the Prince and the woman he loved. For it must be understood that in neither case is the author present with the cognisance of the fictitious personages, and his assumption of ignorance at one time and of knowledge, without any more reason, at another has a ludicrous effect.

Money, love, and marriage are usually the chief topics to be dealt with in novels; and *The Freres*: by Mrs. Alexander (Richard Bentley and Son), is no exception to the rule. It would be a pleasant change, perhaps, if a new and original line could be struck out; but in the meanwhile "The Freres" may be accepted as a good specimen of the old and still prevalent style. We have a very charming heroine, who is conducted through various trials to a most satisfactory state of life; and we have divers characters sketched with much skill, grace, and quiet humour, as well as sundry places, situations, and incidents described with freshness and vigour. Perhaps the first of the three volumes is a little tedious; for the well-born but impoverished family reduced to living in dingy lodgings is a somewhat hackneyed theme, and we are more than a little familiar with the dealings and language of the ordinary landlady, who, though human, and even humane, is somewhat jealous, testy, suspicious, and regardless of "the bill." Nor do we now for the first time make the acquaintance of the young scapegrace, the mother's darling, whose extravagance, weakness, and even criminal behaviour bring trouble upon his relatives; nor of the peerless sister who is a mother both to him and to the rest of her family, including the titular mother; nor of the devoted henchman, the ancient servitor and friend, who, being an Irishman, sacrifices himself in the most touching and, at the same time, the most amusing manner, for the sake of those whom he loves and respects, and to whom he considers himself bound by the ties of gratitude. When, however, the author takes us away to Saxony and introduces us to German society, the story becomes more interesting, the scenes are invested with the charm of novelty, and, although the style of writing is occasionally suggestive of a lesson, a very elementary lesson, in the German language, a piquant and agreeable study of persons and manners is presented, and the reader is carried easily and pleasantly along to a pretty comfortable conclusion. It is a little hard, however, that the pearl of heroines should be transported to Australia, and that her unselfish slave, the Irish henchman, should be left lamenting in the lonely, forsaken condition which is too often in this world the fate of the most affectionate and least selfish natures. It is not the heroine's fault, however; let that be clearly understood.

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LACTOPEPTINE, AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

NOT A SECRET REMEDY—FORMULA STATED ON EACH BOTTLE.

ITS GENUINENESS AND PURITY CERTIFIED BY THE HIGHEST CHEMICAL AND MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

The most serious outcome of modern social life is the prevalence of Dyspepsia and Indigestion. No one is altogether free from one or other of the manifold forms in which this scourge attacks the human body, and no dietetic rules can be framed which would insure deliverance from the insidious attacks of this foe. There is no age and no condition of life exempt from its assaults. Its tortures are as certain to get hold of us as that we live. The extended use and adoption of Lactopeptine by the Medical Profession affords indisputable evidence that its therapeutic value has been thoroughly established in cases of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Impoverished Blood, General Debility, Intestinal and Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Diarrhoea, Constipation, Headache, Nausea, and in every description of stomach ailment or disease, and even where all other known remedies have failed and proved ineffectual. One of the chief features of Lactopeptine (and the one which must gain it a preference over all digestive remedies) is, that it precisely represents in composition the natural digestive juices of the stomach, pancreas, and salivary glands, and will therefore readily dissolve all foods.

From "Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery," July, 1877.

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"We have submitted the Lactopeptine to trial, and can confidently recommend it."

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"We have in this preparation, we believe, the only perfect dyspeptic remedy that can be produced, for it supplies those deficient natural elements that are required to perfectly digest food, and the digestive organs are soon restored to their normal condition."

Professor ATTFIELD, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.I.C., F.C.S.,

PROFESSOR OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY TO THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, REPORTS AS FOLLOWS:—

"London, May 3, 1882.

"Lactopeptine having been prescribed for some of my friends, during the past five years—apparently with very satisfactory results—its formula, which is stated on the bottles, and its general characters, have become well known to me. But recently the Manufacturer of this article has asked me to witness its preparation on the large scale, to take samples of its ingredients from large bulks and examine them and also mix them myself, and to prepare Lactopeptine from ingredients made under my own direction; doing all this with the object of certifying that Lactopeptine is what its maker professes it to be, and that its ingredients are in quality the best that can be obtained. This I have done, and I now report that the almost inodorous and tasteless pulverulent substance termed Lactopeptine is a mixture of the three chief agents which enable ourselves and all animals to digest food—that is to say, Lactopeptine is a skilfully-prepared combination

of MEAT-CONVERTING, FAT-CONVERTING, and STARCH-CONVERTING materials, acidified with those small proportions of the acids that are always present in the healthy stomach; all being disseminated in an appropriate vehicle—namely, powdered sugar of milk. The acids used at the factory—lactic and hydrochloric—are the best to be met with, and are perfectly combined to form a permanent preparation; the milk sugar is absolutely pure; the powder known as 'diastase' or starch-digesting (bread, potato, and pastry-digesting) material, as well as the 'pancreatin,' or fat-digesting ingredients, are as good as any I can prepare; while the pepsin is much superior to that ordinarily used in medicine. Indeed, as regards this chief ingredient—pepsin—I have only met with one European or American specimen equal to that made and used by the manufacturer of Lactopeptine. A perfectly parallel series of experiments showed that

Of the many complaints in which Lactopeptine has shown most prompt and decided success none have been more quickly relieved than the various forms of headache, including nervous and sick headache; and it is safe to say, that nine cases out of ten of this distressing complaint are due to inactive or sluggish liver, with constipated bowels. A few doses of Lactopeptine soon restore these organs to their proper functions, and the headache ceases. In the same manner they relieve all forms of biliousness, such as dizziness, nausea, drowsiness, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, pain in the side, sallow skin, &c. A dose taken immediately after eating causes the process of digestion to begin at once, prevents dyspepsia and indigestion, with sour rising of food from the stomach, and relieves the distress caused by too hearty eating.

Every person suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, or any symptom of a "Stomach out of Order" should send for a Pamphlet respecting the positive cure by the use of Lactopeptine, and read the cases and letters from Medical Men in every part of the world, showing results in practice. More than 1000 Doctors, 10,000 Chemists, the entire Medical Press have certified as to the remarkable efficacy of Lactopeptine. It is rational in the theory of its action, and cures all disorders of the Digestive Organs.

Lactopeptine can be obtained of all Chemists, and may also be sent by post to any address on receipt of 4s. 6d. Each Bottle contains forty-eight 10-grain doses. It is agreeable to the taste, and may be taken in either wine or water, after meals.

Copy of Letter signed by leading Chemists and Druggists, throughout the country:—"The undersigned, Wholesale Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, have pleasure in stating that we have sold the Lactopeptine since its introduction, and find it to be an article of increasing sale and reputation."

FOR WANT OF SPACE A FEW ONLY ARE GIVEN.

James Wooley, Sons, and Co.; William Mather, Manchester; Goodall, Backhouse, and Co.; Hirst, Brook, and Co.; Hamilton, Long, and Co. (Lim.); Dublin; Anderson and Adams, Dublin; Boileau and Boyd, Dublin; W. Webb, Manager, Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin; W. and R. Harrick and Co., Glasgow; Brown Brothers and Co., Glasgow; Glasgow Apothecary Company, Glasgow; Glasgow New Apothecary Company, Glasgow; Michael Bogerson and Son, Bradford; Wm. King, Huddersfield; Bradley and Bliss, Reading; Wyleys and Co., Coventry and London; Nathl. Smith and Co., Cheltenham; Evans, Gadd, and Co., Exeter; Francis Earle, Hull; Davies and Hughes, Bath; Fredk. Clifton, Derby; W. Procter and Son, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Glaisyer and Kemp, Brighton; Thomas H. Cruse, Southsea; Thomas R. Lester, Cork; John Thompson, Liverpool; Fleming and Son, Wolverhampton; Jno. Johns and Co., Southampton; Grattan and Co., Belfast; W. and H. M. Goulding, Cork; Hempstead and Co., St. Leonard's; Clark and Pinkerton, Edinburgh; Raimond and Co., Edinburgh; York and Liverpool; Jas. Sim and Co., Aberdeen; Wm. Foggitt, Thirsk; John McGuffie and Co., Liverpool; Jas. McCormick, Castlederg, Ireland; John Saville, York; Saml. Jas. Coley, Stroud, &c., &c.

We have also the pleasure to refer to any of the London Wholesale Druggists and Medicine Houses, among whom may be mentioned—

Apothecaries' Hall; General Apothecaries' Company; Allen and Hanburys; Ashton and Parsons; J. Bell and Co.; Barron, Harveys, and Co.; Barclay and Sons; Burgoyne and Co.; Bais Brothers and Co.; Barron, Squire, and Co.; Battley and Watts; Burgess, Willow, and Francis; Curling and Co.; Corbyn and Co.; Davy, Yates, and Routledge; W. Edwards and Son; Evans, Lescher, and Webb; Gabriel and Troke; Gale and Co.; Hodgkinsons, Stead, and Treacher; Herrings and Co.; Hodgkinsons, Preston, and King; Hearon, Squire, and Francis; Hopkin and Williams; Horner and Sons; C. J. Hewlett and Sons; A. S. Hill and Son; R. Hovenden and Sons; Langton, Edden, Hicks, and Clark; Lynch and Co.; Maw, Son, and Thompson; E. H. Millard and Sons; May, Roberts, and Co.; Newbery and Sons; Sanger and Sons; Savory and Moore; W. Sutton and Co.; J. C. Thompson (Lim.); Wright, Layman, and Umney; C. H. Warner and Co.; &c., &c.

And to the principal Continental, Colonial, and Indian Firms, all of whom supply the genuine Lactopeptine.

Lactopeptine is prepared only by JOHN M. RICHARDS, Manufacturing Chemist, Laboratory, Great Russell-street, London.



any given weight of acidified pepsin alone at first acts somewhat more rapidly than Lactopeptine containing the same weight of the same pepsin. Sooner or later, however, the action of the Lactopeptine overtakes and outstrips that of pepsin alone—due, no doubt, to the meat-digesting, as well as fat-digesting, power of the pancreatin contained in the Lactopeptine. My conclusion is that Lactopeptine is a most valuable digesting agent, and superior to pepsin alone.

JOHN ATTFIELD."

Lactopeptine wholly supersedes the administration of purgatives—salts, cathartic or aerated waters. It reduces the labour required from the stomach; gives it, when weak, the necessary period for repose and recuperation; and enables it to carry out its natural operations without impairing any function. Lactopeptine never fails to bring about the digestion of food in a manner perfectly identical to that obtained under the influence of the natural gastric juices, and enable the process of digestion to be completed without straining the power of the stomach. It also restores the deranged and torpid liver to its normal condition and healthful action; removes and prevents Constipation by securing a natural and regular action of the bowels, and relieves those unpleasant symptoms which attend a diseased or morbid condition of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels.

Lactopeptine is not purgative or relaxing in its effect. Many persons have a wrong idea of this medicine, and suppose it has not had its proper result unless a violent purge and action of the bowels immediately follow a dose. Medicines which violently purge, simply pass out of the system, usually leave the bowels constipated, seldom remove the cause of trouble, or improve the general health.



OPENING OF THE ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY: TUNNELS AND ZIGZAG NEAR MONTE PIOTINO.

The international festivities, Swiss, Italian, and German, to celebrate the completion of the great Alpine tunnel and opening of the railway through the St. Gothard, have occupied four days this week, beginning on Sunday with the arrival of the first train, at Lucerne, which had passed through the St. Gothard Tunnel, bringing the Italian guests. Among these were eight members of the Italian Cabinet, nine of the Senatorial Bureau, and fifteen of the Chamber of Deputies; the Italian visitors included Count Ticino, Chevalier Minghetti, General Menabrea, and Signor Cairoli. The second train, from the opposite direction, brought the German and Swiss guests. Among the former were Herren Bitter, Von Boetticher, Von Puttkammer, and other members of the German Federal Council; Dr. Lasker, Dr. Dellbrück, representatives of all the German State railways, and the three Presidents of the German Reichstag. Among the Swiss were Herr Bavier, the President of the Republic, and all the members of the Swiss Federal Council. In all, six hundred and fifty guests had been invited, being three hundred Italians, two hundred Swiss, and

one hundred and fifty Germans. Great preparations had been made at Lucerne to honour the achievement of this grand engineering work. The quays, the bridge, the streets, and the approach to the station were profusely decorated with garlands and flags. The colours of the twenty-two Cantons of Switzerland predominated, but many Italian and German flags were displayed. The trains arrived at the station amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of the inhabitants, the roar of cannon which woke the echoes of the hills, and the playing of military bands. On Monday, there were excursions on the Lake of Lucerne, and to the summit of the Righi; the President of the Swiss Republic held an official reception; and the guests were entertained with a grand banquet at the Schweizerhof; there was also a brilliant display of fireworks. The construction of the St. Gothard Railway was begun eleven years ago. The principal tunnel under the Kastelhorn was pierced from Göschenen to Airolo by Feb. 29, 1880; but it has required more than two years to complete the minor works, so as to enable

ordinary traffic to proceed without interruption from the Swiss to the Italian side of the mountains.

The original capital of the St. Gothard Railway Company was £4,000,000, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland each raising one third of the amount. It is understood that the actual cost of the works has exceeded the sum by at least one half. The primary surveys were made and the line of the tunnel laid out by M. Gelpke, and from time to time the enterprise has been under the control of MM. Gervig, Hellweg, and Bridel. The contract was taken in the spring of 1872 by M. Louis Favre, of Geneva, who died about three years ago. The principal work is a tunnel of nine miles and 468 yards, of a maximum width of 26 feet 3 inches, and a height to the crown of the arch of 19 feet 8 inches. At Göschenen the rails are, according to M. Ethelston's survey, 3638 feet above the sea, and at Airolo 3756 feet, or a difference of 118 feet between the Swiss and Italian ends of the tunnel, which runs nearly due north and south. The well-known Devil's Bridge, on the St. Gothard road, and the

western boundary of the village of Andermatt, are almost exactly above it. The culminating point of the mountain range under which the tunnel is run is 9387 ft. above the sea. This point occurs at a distance of 4½ miles from the Göschenen end, and is 4600 ft. above the level of the rails. The gradient of the tunnel changes from an ascent to a descent at a distance of 437 yards to the north of the centre, the gradient on the Swiss side being at the rate of 1 in 171·82. Afterwards there is a fall at the rate of 1 in 2000 for about three eighths of the distance, and 1 in 500 for the remaining five eighths of the course from the central change to the Airolo end. The great tunnel is, however, only one of several, there being, in the twenty miles of which the line through the mountain chain consists, several smaller ones three or four miles long, as well as many galleries and bridge-like cuttings. Our illustrations this week are views of the viaduct over the Rohrbach, between Wasen and Göschenen, the bridge and tunnel at Wasen, and the tunnels and lines, on different ascending levels, near Monte Piotino.

VIEWS OF LEICESTER.

The ancient town of Leicester, which next Monday will be visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales, upon the occasion of opening the Abbey Park, newly created for the recreation of the people, is a place of some renown in the history of this country. There is a mythical tradition that it was once the abode of the British King Lear, or Leir, and his three daughters, whose story is preserved and exalted to the highest poetic interest by Shakespeare's immortal tragedy. What is far more certain is the opinion of topographical antiquaries that this place was the important Roman military station of *Ratae*, with a Roman town noticed by several writers for its stately mansions and temples, some remains of which have been discovered. A piece of old wall, commonly called the Jewry Wall, twenty-five yards in length and fifteen or eighteen feet high, with arched recesses, built of stone, but turned with a layer of flat bricks, is considered to be of Roman masonry; and there are some fragments of tessellated pavement. Leicester is near the Foss, one of the main roads which the Romans constructed through Britain; and a Roman milestone, bearing the name of the Emperor Trajan, with the notification that it was three miles to *Ratae*, has been removed from its position on that road to the Museum of the Leicester Archaeological Society. The name also of the Rhedagna, the Roman race-course for charioteers, is traceable in that of the *Rawdykes*, a place near the junction of the Burton railway with the main line of the Midland Company. It is said that *Ratae* contained a famous subterranean temple of the two-faced Janus, some remnants of which may possibly exist still underground. The town stands on the banks of the Soar, a small river which is commemorated, with its tributary stream, in the following lines of Drayton's "Polyolbion":—

Thus, with her handmaidence, the Soar doth easily slide
By Leicester, where yet her ruins show her pride,
Demolished many years, that of the great foundation
Of her long-buried walls men hardly see the station;
Yet of some pieces found, so sure the cement locks
The stones, that they remain like perdurable rocks.

Under the Saxon Kings of Mercia, Leicester was the seat of a powerful Earldom, but was, in the wars between the Danes and Saxons, exposed to become the theatre of conflict; and its resistance, at a later period, to William the Norman, brought more carnage and havoc to the town. In 1173, it was almost destroyed, in consequence of the disaffection of the Earl of Leicester to the Plantagenet King; and its Castle, together with that of Groby, a few miles distant, was nearly razed to the ground. Leicester Castle was rebuilt, however, in the next century, by Simon de Montfort, the great Earl of Leicester, and was enlarged, at a later date, by the addition of the New Work or Newark as it is called, which is connected by a turret gateway with the courtyard surrounding the Mount, anciently the Castle Keep. This is entered from Oxford-street, by a gateway which is called the Magazine from the arms of the traitors having been usually kept in the gatehouse. There are remains in the Castle of a fine old hall, the roof of which was supported by two rows of oaken pillars with carved capitals, 30 ft. high. On the north side of the Newark is Trinity Hospital, an almshouse for one hundred "poor and weak men," erected by Henry of Lancaster in the fourteenth century, but the modern front of the building is of the Georgian era. In the chapel here is a monument to Mary de Bohun, the first wife of Henry IV. The oldest church in the town is that dedicated to St. Nicholas, which is partly constructed of bricks and stones taken from the Roman city wall; but the Church of St. Mary de Castro, with its Norman chancel and a porch and other features of that style, the later portions being from Early English to Perpendicular, has more architectural interest. St. Margaret's, chiefly of Perpendicular Gothic, with a lofty embattled tower, above 100 ft. high, occupies the site of the ancient Saxon Cathedral, which was removed to Dorchester (the small place of that name in Oxfordshire), and afterwards to Lincoln.

Leicester Abbey was founded in 1143 by Robert Le Bossu, the humpbacked Earl of Leicester, as a monastery of Black Canons; and was further endowed by his daughter-in-law, Petronilla, who gave a long plaited tress of her hair for a rope to suspend the lamp in the chapel. The Abbey grew rich, and was enabled to offer splendid entertainments to Kings and Princes travelling this way; but, in 1530, here came the ruined favourite of Henry VIII., Cardinal Wolsey, a helpless invalid, on his road from York to London; and here he died. It is always worth while to borrow a bit of Shakespeare:—

At last, with easy roads, he came to Leicester,
Lodged in the Abbey; where the reverend Abbot,
With all his convent, honourably received him;
To whom he gave these words: "Oh, Father Abbot,
An old man, broken with the sorrows of state,
Is come to lay his weary bones among you;
Give him a little earth, for charity!"
So went to bed, when eagerly his sickness
Pursued him still; and three nights after this—
About the hour of eight, which he himself
Foretold should be his last—full of repentance,
Continual meditations, tears, and sorrows,
He gave his honours to the world again,
His blessed part to Heaven, and slept in peace.

All that is now left to be seen of the buildings of Leicester Abbey, on the bank of the Soar opposite to the Ashby-de-la-Zouch road, north of the town, is the gateway and some walls of the Abbey precinct; but this ground has now been converted into the new Abbey Park, of which we give some illustrations.

The Townhall of Leicester is a building of the Elizabethan period, which was opened, in 1583, with a grand banquet of special rejoicing for the defeat of the Spanish Armada. There is here a large room, or hall, in which the Corpus Christi Guild of Leicester used to hold its meetings, and which contains some historical portraits, among them one of the Earl of Huntingdon, painted in 1623. The Mayor's parlour is adorned with windows of stained glass as old as the time of Henry VII., and with curious old wood-carving. There were, not long ago, several houses of that old date in Leicester, one being the Blue Bear tavern, where Richard III. slept before the battle of Bosworth; he was, a day or two afterwards, brought back to this town a dead man for burial. Of the charitable institutions of Leicester, belonging to the olden time, the most conspicuous is Wyggeston's Hospital, founded in 1513, and rebuilt some years since. Leicester was besieged in 1645, during the Civil Wars, when it held out against Charles I. The modern town is fairly prosperous, by its stocking-weaving, shoe making, and other useful industries. It will be made very gay, next week, by the festivities attending the Royal visit, for which great preparations are in hand.

A meeting of the Irish Judges was held in Dublin on the 18th inst., to consider the provision in the bill now before Parliament to try prisoners by a Commission of three Judges without a jury. Several of the Judges expressed themselves in opposition to the suspension of trial by jury.

A ballot at the Reform Club took place on the 18th inst., when the resolution, moved by Lord Hartington and seconded by Mr. Bright, declaring it to be desirable that the election of members should be conducted by a committee instead of by a ballot, as heretofore, was rejected by 382 votes to 361.

MARRIAGE LORE OF THE MONTHS.

From time immemorial there has been a deep-rooted conviction in our own and other countries that certain seasons of the year are more propitious for entering on the state of matrimony than others. However fanciful this piece of superstition may appear, it has exerted a strong influence over all classes of society, and still retains its hold. Thus, for instance, a violent antipathy has always prevailed with regard to the month of May, which is generally considered the most unlucky season for marriage. This superstitious notion may be traced back eighteen centuries ago up to the time of Ovid, who speaks of the Roman objection to marriage in this month.

Nec viduae tuius eadem, nec virginis apta
Tempora. Quae nupsit non diuturna fuit.
Hac quoque de causâ, si te proverbium tangat,
Mene malas maio nubere vulgus ait.

The last line, it may be remembered, has an historic value as having been fixed upon the gates of Holyrood Palace on the morning of the marriage of Mary Queen of Scots to Bothwell (May 16). Hence numerous old adages have clustered round the month of May, all of which denounce its ominous character. According to a well-known proverb:—

Marry in May,
And you'll rue the day.

Or, as they say in the North of England:—

Marry in May,
Rue for aye.

And again, another saying informs us how:—

From the marriage in May all the bairns die and deesy.

We are further admonished by an old writer that:—

The girls are all stark naught that wed in May.

To add, also, an oft-quoted proverb:—

Who marries between the sickle and the scythe will never thrive.

The same superstition prevails in Scotland; and in Sir John Sinclair's "Statistical Account of Scotland" we are told how "that day of the week upon which the 14th of May happens to fall is esteemed unlucky through all the remainder of the year: none marry or begin any business upon it. None choose to marry in January or May, or to have their banns proclaimed in the end of one quarter of the year, and to marry in the beginning of the next." Sir Walter Scott was not exempt from this prejudice, for we read how he hurried away from London that his daughter Sophia's wedding might take place before this inauspicious month commenced. According to a Scotch proverb, still much credited:—

Married in May, and kirked in green,
Baith bride and bridegroom won't long be seen."

Mr. Jeaffreson, in his "Brides and Bridals" (1873, p. 292), refers the evil reputation of marriages solemnised in May to the Church's absolute rule forbidding weddings between Rogation and Whit Sunday. Of the numerous ill consequences formerly supposed to befall those who might marry in this month are the following:—"That women disobeying the rule would be childless; or, if they had children, that the first-born would be an idiot, or have some physical deformity; or that the married couple would not live happily together in their new life, but soon quarrel."

May marriages are considered unlucky, too, in France, and there is a common rhyme:—

Si le commun peuple dit vrai,
La mauvaise s'épouse en Mai.

June, on the other hand, has always been looked upon as a most fortunate month for marrying. When Ovid was anxious about the marriage of his daughter, we read how he

Resolved to match the girl, and tried to find
What days auspicious were, what moons were kind;
After June's sacred Ides his fancy strayed,
Good to the man and happy to the maid;

one reason, perhaps, for the popularity of this month being that it contains the summer solstice, and is a season of fruitfulness. It is a very popular month in Scotland, and in the year 1874, in the city of Glasgow, the marriages in the month of May were only 204, but as many as 703 in June; the average of the eleven months, excluding May, being 441. Passing on to other seasons connected with marriage, it appears in days gone the Church forbade marriages to be celebrated between the first Sunday in Advent and Hilary Day, between Septuagesima Sunday and Low Sunday, and Rogation Sunday and Trinity Sunday. Hence the following rhyme:—

Advent marriage doth deny,
But Hilary gives thee liberty;
Septuagesima says thee nay,
Eight days from Easter says you may;
Rogation bids thee to contain,
But Trinity sets thee free again.

In an old almanac for 1612 we find the following, illustrative of the above rule:—

Times prohibiting marriage it is year,
From the 27 November till January 13,
From February 6 until April 18,
From May 16 until June 6.

Although these restrictions were abolished at the Reformation, yet many continued to respect the prohibitions till the close of the seventeenth century, and even later.

"Childermas, or Holy Innocents' Day has been at all times a black day in the calendar," says Brand ("Pop. Antiq.," 1849, ii. 168), "of impatient lovers." On this account few marriages ever take place, being generally postponed until the ensuing day.

The Scottish people, as we learn from the reports of the Registrar-General, have a special fondness for marrying on the last day of the year. Indeed, it appears, there are more marriages in Scotland on that day than in any week of the year, excepting the week in which that day occurs. Thus, by way of illustration, in the year 1861, the returns give the number of marriages in the eight principal towns as averaging about twenty-five a day, exclusive of Sunday. On Dec. 31, however, in the same towns there were between 400 and 500 marriages.

With the ancient Greeks, January was a favourite season for marriage; the 4th being considered by Hesiod as a favourable day; but the 16th and 18th were generally avoided.

In an old almanac for the year 1655, certain days are pointed out as "good to marry or contract a wife (for then women will be fond and loving)—namely, Jan. 2, 4," &c.

Lent is still thought by many to be an unlucky season for matrimony, for we are told:—

Marry in Lent
And you'll live to repent.

That this superstition, however, is not countenanced by those in high places may be inferred from the fact that some of the present Royal Family have been married in Lent. It is considered unlucky, too, to marry on the feast of St. Joseph (March 19), and this day is therefore often avoided.

According to a piece of Russian folk-lore, Easter engagements are supposed to bring money; those at Ascension-tide, health; those at Whitsuntide, peace in the domestic circle, and those at Trinity, a numerous progeny. Lastly, many a bridal couple are not only particular as to the month they select for their wedding-day, but they take care that its evening shall have, if possible, a growing moon. Indeed, we are told that, in the Orkneys, if a bride can marry with a growing moon and flowing tide she considers herself a favourite of fortune.

NEW BOOKS.

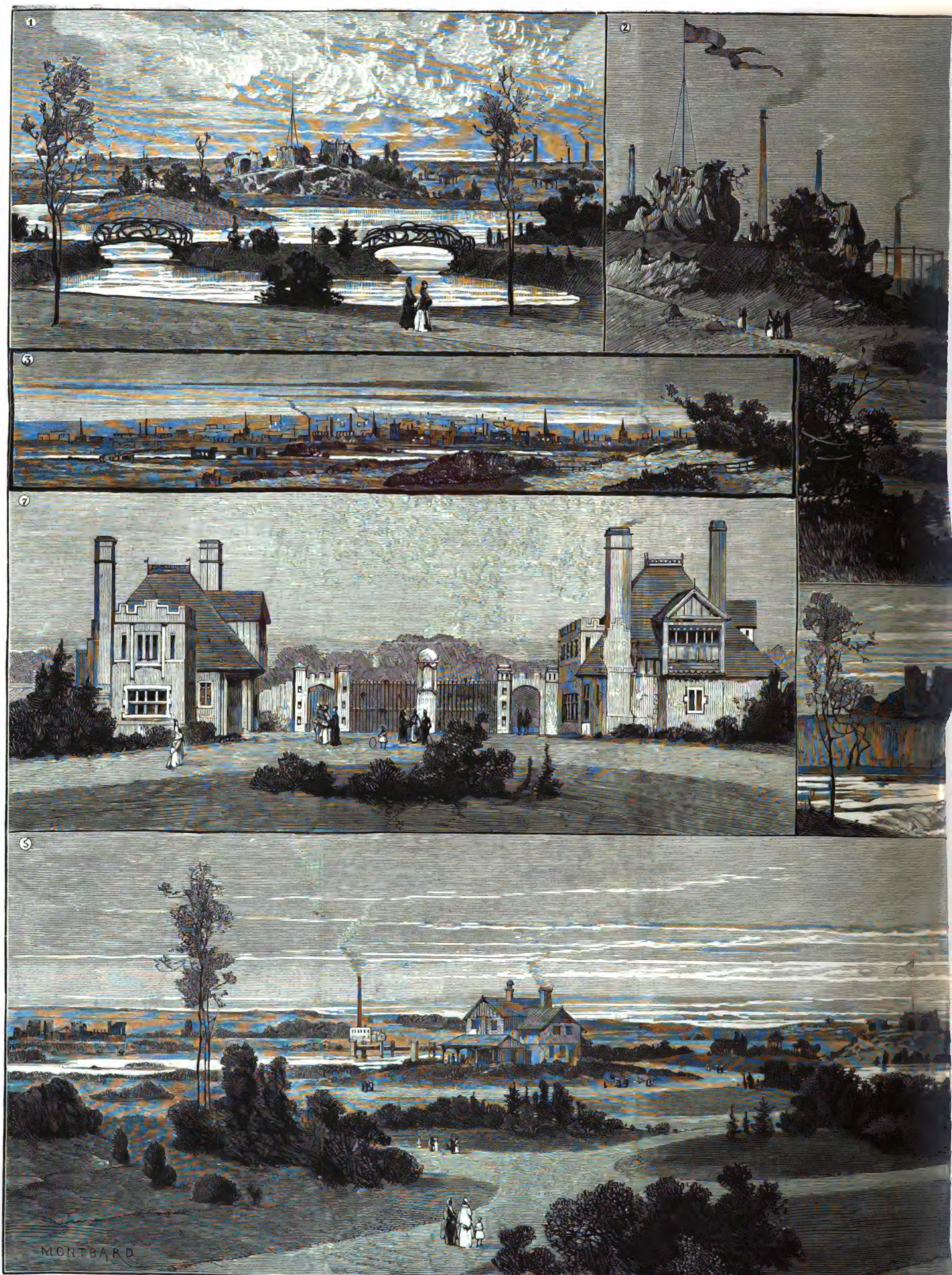
Mrs. Oliphant is a little hard upon the critics considering the praise she has won from them. They may allow that she is perhaps too ambitious, too versatile, too prone to grasp at her own whole realm of literature; but there is not one of them who will deny that she is a charming writer, with considerable acquisitions, with fine poetical instincts, with generous and lofty aims. Here is another large and delightful work from her pen—*The Literary History of England in the End of the Eighteenth and Beginning of the Nineteenth Century*, three vols. (Macmillan and Co.). It would be curious to ask the cause of the pleasure we gain from its perusal? There is in it little that can be said to be new to a reader acquainted with the literature of the period. The pages abound with biographical incidents, and the lives of Cowper, Burns, Crabbe, Wordsworth, Southey, Shelley, and Scott, to mention a few prominent names among many, may be said to be written here in miniature. The author's criticisms, too, far from being perverse and eccentric, are for the most part such as we might expect from a woman of high culture and good taste. "How true and just this is," we exclaim, as the writer allures us on from page to page; so true and so just, indeed, that when, in rare instances, we meet with an opinion not generally accepted, it is with a feeling of surprise. And yet the book although very unequal has not a dull page, nor has it a remark which it would be fair to characterise as common-place. The strength of the volumes lies, we think, in the generous enthusiasm of the writer, in her exquisite appreciation of what is noble in literature and in life, in the felicity of expression which throws light and colour upon familiar themes. It would be unfair in a notice too brief to do this "Literary History" justice, to dwell upon its defects, but it may be observed that the title of the book raises expectations which it can be scarcely said to justify, unless, indeed, we accept Carlyle's dictum that biography is the only history. By far the larger part of Mrs. Oliphant's attention is centred on the poets who made the beginning of this century so famous, and on their immediate predecessors, Cowper and Burns. The former was the boldest of innovators in an age that had not escaped from the influence of Pope, and the latter in a way still more beautiful, found all his inspiration from nature and from love. Crabbe, too, was a genuine singer, though his poetry has been compared to a peach with the bloom rubbed off; and the author's account of the poet Scott loved so well gives a just estimate of a man whose writings for the present, at least, seem to be out of date. Wordsworth, "the immortal Lake-maid," the poet of wide atmospheres and silent skies," receives the fullest recognition; and we are all the more glad to read Mrs. Oliphant's glowing eulogy of the great Ode, since of late it has been somewhat disparaged by Mr. Matthew Arnold. Right glad, too, are we to see with what a vigorous hand she grapples with Carlyle's unappreciative estimate of Walter Scott, and also with what subtle insight she comments on the marvellous imagination of Coleridge. Truly does she observe that "the three poems on which his reputation rests are among the most perfect of the great productions of the age." We regret to say so little of a book any chapter of which would afford ample food for appreciative comment. The names that fill these volumes take us back to one of the richest and to the most familiar of literary epochs. How much our country owes to the great masters of English literature who flourished nearly a century ago, will be felt by those who are familiar with the narrower range of the so-called "Queen Anne Men" and the lesser lights that succeeded them. Wordsworth and Coleridge, Jane Austen and Scott, Shelley, Byron, and Keats, have opened up a new world, and we who live in it are apt to forget from whom we received the heritage. Mrs. Oliphant reminds us of our debt, and does this in a manner so attractive that the reader must be either dull or ungrateful who does not frankly acknowledge it.

A noble-looking book about a noble wine is *A History of Champagne*: by Henry Vizetelly (Henry Fotherman and Co.), with its covers of green and gold, the old "Imperial livery" of France, and with its profusion of illustrations. The engravings are no fewer than three hundred and fifty, it is stated, in number; some of them are of great interest, being derived from ancient sources, some of them are quaint, some of them are handsome, some of them are in excellent taste, very few are in questionable taste, and all are characteristic. To the history of champagne are added notes referring to other sparkling wines, such as Sammar; and it is probable that the large volume contains such an amount of information touching the subject of which it treats as cannot be found elsewhere. How competent the author was for the task he undertook is to be inferred from the functions he has discharged and from the exceptional opportunities he enjoyed: so that, though there may be an inclination to differ from him here and there, he who differs must feel considerable diffidence in doing so. Not many years ago the author published a little book entitled "Facts about Champagne and other Sparkling Wines," and those "facts" he has included in this more comprehensive work, but he has reviewed, revised, and extended them, adding to them and clustering about them a vast quantity of instructive, illustrative, entertaining, and ornamental literary matter, both verse and prose. The whole forms an exceedingly handsome and desirable volume.

Whoever will read *By the Sea of Galilee*, by M. S. Mac Ritchie (Wells Gardner, Darton, and Co.), with illustrations by H. I. A. Miles, will be fain to acknowledge that it is a very pretty, touching, musical outburst of tender and pious feeling, in a very pretty and prettily illustrated little volume. It is nothing more, perhaps, but it is certainly nothing less; and the very prettiness is of the simple, unpretentious kind. The little poem is a fanciful version of the story told about the woman who touched the hem of the Saviour's robe and was discovered even in the throng that pressed about him; the treatment of the theme is quite modern, and it is doubtful whether the pathos is not diminished rather than enhanced by the conclusion. At any rate, it would have been more poetical, and less commonplace, to have made the heavenly influence, which was transmitted through the touch, sufficient in itself for complete happiness without the addition of, however pure, an earthly love.

About 200 members of Parliament and other leading supporters of the United Kingdom Alliance were present at a breakfast on the 18th inst., under the presidency of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, to welcome Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales, by whom, as the head of the Government, the New South Wales License Bill was brought before the Legislature, and became a law, which provides for Sunday closing and local option throughout the country.

A special meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers was recently held in the Guildhall for the purpose of approving of an agreement in relation to the completion of the Inner Circle Railway between the Mansion House and Aldgate Stations, by which the City authorities undertake to contribute £300,000, and the Metropolitan Board of Works £250,000, towards the new street, sixty feet wide, from Gracechurch-street to Tower-hill. The agreement was ordered to be signed.



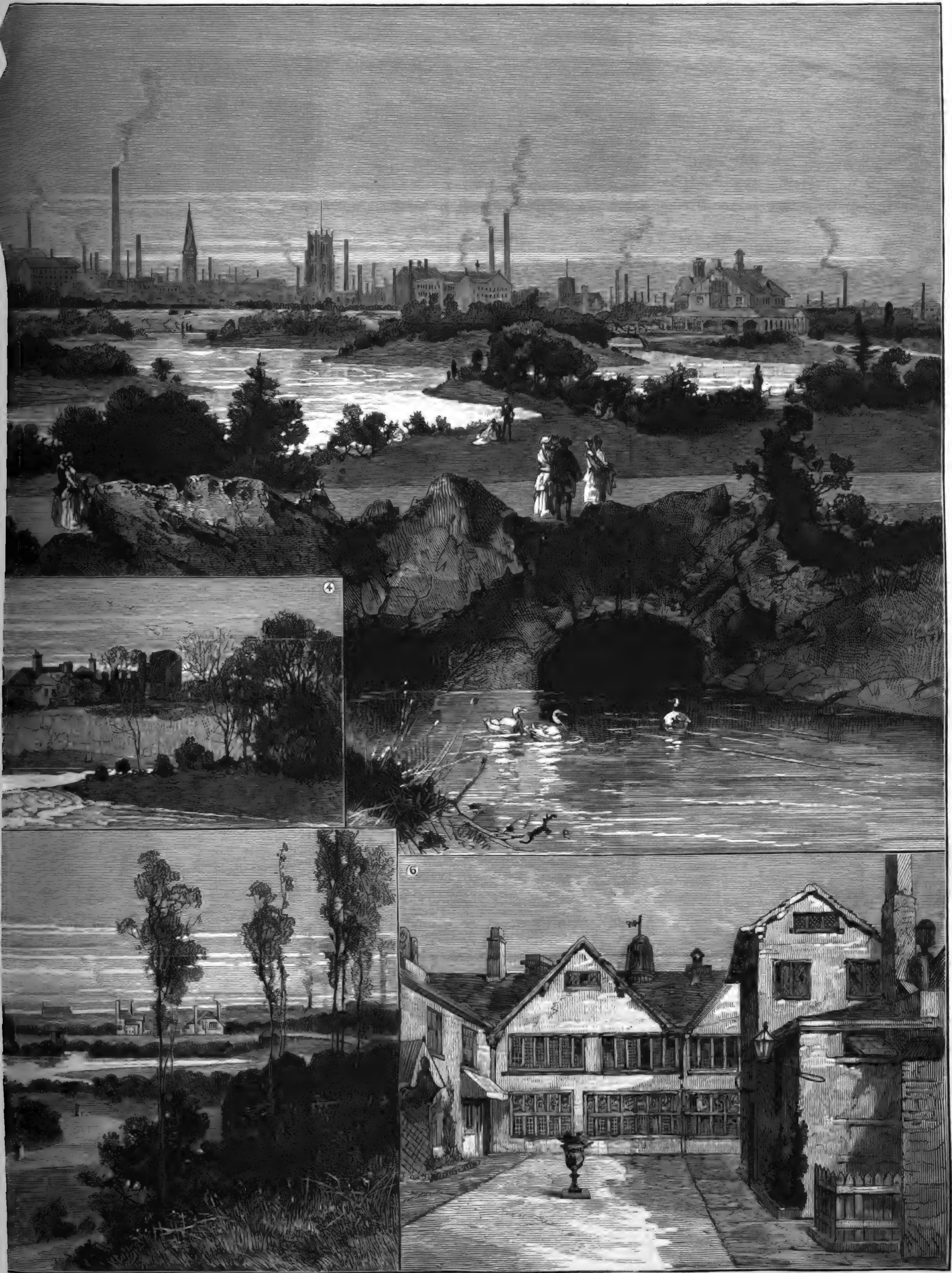
1. Ornamental Water in the Abbey Park.

2. North View in the Abbey Park.

3. Leicester, from the North.

4. Leicester Abbey.

VIEWS OF LEICESTER



4. The Park. 5. The Abbey Park. 6. Part of the old Hall of Corpus Christi Guild, Leicester. 7. Entrance Gates of the Abbey Park.

AND THE NEW PARK.

OBITUARY.

SIR PYERS MOSTYN, BART.

Sir Pyers Mostyn, eighth Baronet, of Talacre, in the county of Flint, died at his seat near Rhyl, on the 14th inst. He was born Sept. 27, 1811, the eldest son of Sir Edward Mostyn, seventh Baronet, by Frances, his wife, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Blundell, of Crosby, in the county of Lancaster, and was the representative of one of the oldest families in Wales, lineally descended from Tudor Trevor, Lord of Hereford, founder of the tribe of the Marches. He succeeded to the baronetcy (created in 1670) at the decease of his father, July 18, 1841, and married, May 9, 1844, the Hon. Frances Georgiana Fraser, second daughter of Thomas Alexander, Lord Lovat, by whom he leaves five sons and five daughters: the eldest of the latter is widow of Viscount Southwell, K.P., and of the former the eldest is the present Sir Pyers William Mostyn, ninth Baronet, of Talacre, who was born in 1846, and married, in 1880, to Anna Maria, fifth daughter of Mr. Thomas A. Parry, of Litham House, in the county of Warwick. The late Baronet was J.P. and D.L. for Flintshire, and served as High Sheriff in 1843.

SIR JOHN ROSE CORMACK.

Sir John Rose Cormack, M.D., Paris and Edinburgh, F.R.S.E., Physician to the British Infirmary Hospital in the former city, died at his residence, 361, Rue St. Honoré, on the 13th inst. He was born in 1815, the son of the Rev. John Cormack, D.D., Minister of Stow, near Edinburgh, by Helen, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Ross, of Holme, in the county of Inverness; and received his education at Edinburgh and Paris, graduating in both Universities as M.D. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of Edinburgh and London; and during the siege of Paris, 1870 and 1871, acted as surgeon on the field and in the ambulances. His professional services at that memorable epoch elicited the thanks of the French Government and obtained for him the cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour; and in the following year, 1872, he was knighted by his own Sovereign. Sir John was author of several medical works. He married, in 1841, Eliza Anne, daughter of Mr. William Hine, of Jamaica.

MR DUGDALE

Mr. William Stratford Dugdale, of Merevale, and Blyth Hall, in the county of Warwick, M.A., J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1876, died, on the 9th inst., of injuries caused by an explosion at the Baxterley Colliery, while endeavouring to save life. He was born May 7, 1828, the eldest son of the late Mr. William Stratford Dugdale, of Merevale, M.P. for North Warwickshire, by Harriet Ella, his wife, sister of Viscount Portman, and was the lineal descendant and representative of the celebrated antiquary and genealogist Sir William Dugdale, Garter King of Arms, temp. Charles I. and Charles II. The gentleman whose decease we record was one of the principal landed proprietors of the county in which he resided. He married, Dec. 14, 1871, Alice Frances, youngest daughter of Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, Bart., of Wallington, Northumberland, K.C.B., and leaves issue. Mr. Dugdale graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1850, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1858.

MR HENRY WOODS.

Mr. Henry Woods, of Warnford Park, Hants, J.P. and D.L., M.P. for Wigan in the Liberal interest, from 1857 to 1874, and High Sheriff of Hants in 1870, died on the 16th inst. at his town residence in Hyde Park-gardens. He was born Dec. 11, 1822, the son of Mr. William Woods, of Wigan, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Marsden. He married, first, in 1844, Hannah, only child of Mr. Charles Hindley, M.P.; and secondly, in 1864, Henrietta Mary, fifth daughter of Ashurst Turner Gilbert, D.D., Bishop of Gloucester; and leaves issue.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Duke of Grafton, whose memoir will appear next week.
Mr. Alexander James Baylis, J.P. and D.L., solicitor to the City Commissioners of Sewers, on the 13th inst.

The Rev. Edward Forbes, D.D., Rector of St. Olave's, Old Jewry, Hon. Secretary of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, and formerly Chaplain of the English Church, Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris, on the 12th inst., at Cannes, aged sixty-five.

Mr. John Elton Mervin Prower, of Purton House, Wilts, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1862, and Major Royal Wilts Militia, on the 12th inst. He was born Oct. 11, 1811, and succeeded as heir-at-law to the property of the Eltons of the Hazles, in the county of Hereford.

The Rev. Charles Johnstone, M.A., Canon of York from 1815 to 1874, at his seat, Sutton Hall, Thirsk, on the 15th inst. He was second son of Sir Richard Vanden Bempde Johnstone, Bart., of Hackness Hall, and uncle of Lord Derwent. He was born Aug. 24, 1800, and married, Sept. 13, 1827, Amelia, daughter of the Rev. Richard Hawksworth.

The Rev. James Anderson, D.D., formerly of St. Fergus, the first Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of England, on the 17th inst., in his eighty-seventh year. He was educated at the University of Aberdeen, which conferred on him in 1859 the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1843 he took part in the Disruption, and next year settled at Morpeth.

Mr. Thomas Cobbe, of Easton Lys, barrister-at-law, author of "A History of our Norman Kings," on the 13th inst., in his sixty-ninth year. He was second son of the late Mr. Charles Cobbe, of Newbridge, in the county of Dublin, J.P. and E.L., by Frances, his wife, only daughter of Captain Thomas Conway, of Morden Park, Surrey; and was fourth in descent from Thomas Cobbe, D.D., of Newbridge, Archbishop of Dublin. His sister is the distinguished writer, Miss Frances Power Cobbe.

CHESS.

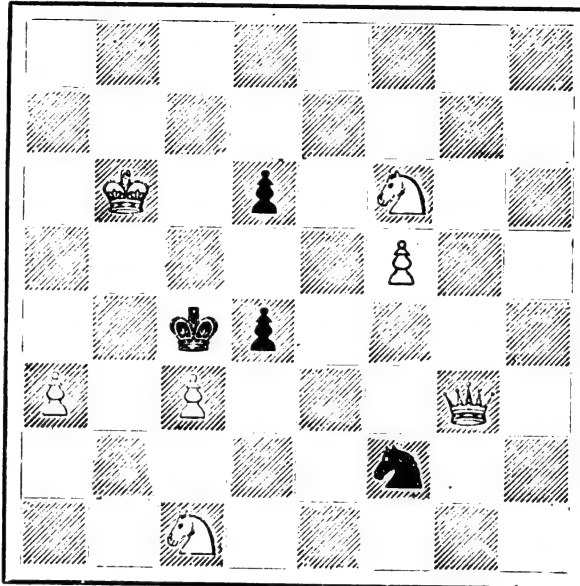
G.L.F.B. (St. John's-wood).—Your problem is marked for insertion. Alpha.—It is not easy to gauge "difficulty" in problems. One correspondent informs us that No. 145 occupied him forty-five minutes in the solution. Problems received, with thanks, from J.G.C. (Highgate), J.J. Watts, R.L. (Magdeburg), and W. Forster (Blaydon-on-Tyne).
Correct Solution of Problem No. 1991 received from H.N. Van Dyke (Princeton, U.S.A.).
Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1993 received from E. Louren, H. Hampton, D.W. (Guernsey), S. Courtenay (Chard), Senex Solitarius, and F. Johnston.
Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1994 received from Black Knight, W.F. Payne, V.D.H. (Brussels), Albert Schroeder (Naples), D.W. (Guernsey), H. Hampton, David Rowland (Dau), and R.H. Brooks.
Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1995 received from H.B. Black Knight, Gyp, F. London, H.H. Noyes, C.W. Wilson, F.G. Parsloe, S. Lowndes, L.L. Greenaway, G.W. Law, A. Harper, S.S. Harris, W. Rudman, E. Casella (Paris), H. Blacklock, A.M. Porter, H. Beeve, G. Stoddard, S. Butler, L. Wyman, W. Lewis, H. Gray, L. Sharswood, Ernest Sherswood, Joseph Ainsworth, R.T. Kemp, Ben. Nevis, Junior Junior, A.M. Colborne, H. Lucas, G. Seymour, M.O. Halloran, C.S. Cox, Harry Springthorpe, Flevna, New York, Cant, W.F. Payne, E.L.G. D.W. (Guernsey), H. Hampton, C.S. Wood, F.J. Wallis, Newcastle (Tyne), Shrapnel, W. Forster, Junior, Lewis Schroeder (Naples), Alice A. Lawton, Dr. P.M. Pilgrim, A.F. Mosley, James Johnson, F.J. Johnston, Smith, Alpha, W. Biddle, R.H. Brooks, W. Jones, J. Hall, Julia Short, Cryptotype, Norman Rundle, Donald Mackay, C.W. Crosey, Shadforth, Rosworth, E.J. Winter Wood, Salisbury (Wiltshire), and An Old Hand.

© Secret answer, to correspondents are untimely deferred.

PROBLEM No. 1997.

By H. E. Kinson.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE VIENNA TOURNAMENT.

Played in the seventh round of the Vienna Tournament between Herren Zukertort and Englisch.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Herr Z.)	BLACK (Herr E.)	WHITE (Herr Z.)	BLACK (Herr E.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. Kt to K 2nd	B to Q 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	22. Kt to K 3rd	B to R 2nd
3. B to Kt 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	23. P to Q 4th	P to R 4th
This line of defence to the Ruy Lopez attack, instead of the old line, P to Q 4th, is in high favour at Vienna at present.		24. Q to Q 3rd	R to B 3rd
4. Castles	Kt takes P	25. Q takes Q	R takes Q
5. P to Q 4th	B to K 2nd	26. P to K B 4th	P to R 5th
6. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q 3rd	27. Kt to B 5th	P to R 6th
7. B takes Kt	Kt takes B	28. P to K Kt 3rd	R to K sq
8. P takes P	P to Kt 2nd	29. Kt to R 4th	Kt to K 4th
9. Kt to Q B 3rd		30. R to K B sq	Kt to K sq
In combination with White's next move, this seems to be an improvement on 8. B to K 3rd.		31. K to B 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd
10. Kt to Q 4th	Kt to B 4th	32. Kt to B 2nd	Kt to B 3rd
11. R to Q sq	Castles	33. Kt to K 5th	
12. Kt to B 5th	Q to K sq	The manoeuvring of this Knight is very well conceived.	
This line of attack is frequently adopted by Herr Zukertort, and for the most part with success.		34. P takes R	R takes Kt
13. B to R 6th	P to K B 3rd	35. K to Kt sq	Kt to Kt 5th (ch)
The young player may be told that had Black taken the Bishop, White either wins the Queen or mates in a few moves.		36. P to Kt 3rd	R takes B
14. Q to Kt 4th	R to B 2nd	37. R to B 7th	K to K sq
15. B to K 3rd	K to R sq	38. R to B sq	R to K 8th (ch)
16. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt	39. R to B 7th	R to K 4th
17. P takes P	Q takes P	40. R to K 2nd	
18. Q to R 4th		After his thirty-third move, White appears to play carelessly; whilst, on the other side, every blow tells.	
Ere manly to prevent Black developing his game by the advance of the Q.		41. R takes Q B P	R to R 3rd
19. R to Q 2nd	Q to Kt 3rd	42. R to K 3rd	B to Kt 7th, and White resigned.
20. Q to Kt 3rd	P to Q 4th		

The chess battle of Vienna was begun on the 10th inst., and since that date has been waged day by day, with the exceptions of the Sundays and one holiday. The holiday, much needed after the severe mental strain of continuous match play, was devoted to a banquet, to which Baron Kolisch invited the competitors and many members of the Vienna Chess Club. Among the most notable incidents of the struggle, so far as it has proceeded, are the series of defeats sustained by Herr Steinitz. His loss of a solitary game to Herr Zukertort occasioned no surprise; but that he should have succumbed to Messrs. Kruby, Ware, and Wittek has excited some astonishment in London chess circles. Herr Kruby is a young player, we are informed, and won his spurs a few months ago by carrying off the first prize in the Vienna club tourney. Of the other gentlemen, it is enough to say that they have not hitherto been reckoned dangerous adversaries in a tournament of chess masters. The game between Messrs. Bird and Mason, in the fourth round, furnishes another interesting episode of the tourney. The American player, it appears, exceeded his time limit (fifteen moves with the hour's play, but Mr. Bird declined to claim the game on that ground, and professed his willingness to play it out. One of the other competitors, however, no doubt with a keener eye to Mr. Mason's victorious record, appealed to the Committee to enforce the rule, and these gentlemen, very properly, directed the game to be scored in favour of Mr. Bird. We give below the score of the tourney to the conclusion of the seventh round. The result of the eighth is imperfect as it has come to hand, but on Saturday it was as follows:—

Kraby drew with Ware; Mason drew with Englisch; Noa beat Schwarz; Zukertort beat Meitner; Winawer beat Paulsen; Wittek beat Steinitz; Blackburne beat Bird. The games between Weiss and Tschigorin, and Piesse and Mackenzie, were unfinished.

	Bird	Blackburne	Englich	Fleissig	Kraby	Mason	Mackenzie	Meitner	Noa	Paulsen	Schwarz	Steinitz	Tschigorin	Weiss	Winawer	Zukertort	Games won.
Bird	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blackburne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Englich	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fleissig	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kraby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mason	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mackenzie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meitner	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Noa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paulsen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schwarz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steinitz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tschigorin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weiss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winawer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zukertort	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 2, 1881), with two codicils (dated May 2, 1881, and Jan. 7, 1882), of Mr. William Gilbertson, late of Pontardawe, Glamorganshire, who died on Feb. 4 last, was proved on the 13th inst. by Francis Bramah Gilbertson and Arthur Gilbertson, the sons, and Robert Walker Childs, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £75,000. The testator bequeaths to his son Francis Bramah £6000; to his son Arthur his share and interest in the firm of W. Gilbertson and Co.; to his daughter Mrs. Catharine Ann Richardson £6000, in addition to the amount settled on her at her marriage; to his son Edward Collings and his daughters Fanny, Ellen Louisa, Madeline, and Ellen Maude £7000 each; he also gives to each of his said children some shares in Joshua Williams and Co. and articles of plate and jewellery; to his unmarried daughters his furniture and household effects; to his son Matthias an annuity of £200; and a few other legacies, including one to his coachman, and bequests to each of his female domestic servants according to length of service. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between his sons Francis Bramah, Arthur, and Edward Collings.

The will (dated April 29, 1881) of Mr. Samuel Wimbush, of the firm of Wimbush and Co., Halkin-street, late of Fallow Corner, Finchley, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 16th inst. by the Rev. Samuel Wimbush and Barnes Wimbush, the sons, and Henry Wimbush, the brother, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £71,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Caroline Wimbush, pecuniary legacies to the extent of £1800, all the cash in the house, certain plate and furniture, a horse and carriage, and other bequests; to his son Samuel, his freehold land, Parkfield, at Finchley, and £3000; to his son Charles, £500, and he gives him the option of taking certain shares in the partnership business of Wimbush and Co.; to the children of his deceased daughter Mrs. Marianne Ramsey, £500; to his daughters Maria, Sarah, Catherine, Caroline Annie, and Ruth, £5000 each, in addition to certain specific gifts; and the residue of his property, real and personal, to his son Barnes.

The will (dated July 31, 1880), of Mrs. Ellen Gertrude Carter, late of Wickham, in the county of Southampton, who died on the 3rd ult., was proved on the 4th inst. by Alfred Henry Carter, the son, Alfred Bonham Carter, and Bonham William Carter, the executors, the personal estate amounting to over £50,000. The testatrix gives £5500 each to her daughters, Mrs. Ellen Maude Garston, Dorothea Gertrude Carter, Margaret Isabella Georgina Carter, and Mary Hope Carter, and an additional immediate legacy of £50 to each of the three latter; and all her real estate and the residue of the personality to her said son.

The will (dated Oct. 2, 1881) of Mr. Thomas Claridge Howland, late of Hardwick, near Aylesbury, Bucks, who died on March 18 last, was proved on the 6th inst., by Thomas Arthur Howland, the son, and Charles Claridge Howland and Robert Howland, the brothers, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £49,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Howland, £500, and the use of his household furniture and effects for life; a sum of £10,000 is to be invested, and the interest paid to her for life or widowhood; to each of his children by his late wife, and to each of his sons by his present wife, £4000; to each of his daughters by his present wife, and any after-born children, £3000; and legacies to his bailiff and his wife, and to a housemaid. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then for all his children equally.

The will and codicil (both dated June 18, 1878) of Mr. William Bartram, late of Tonbridge, Kent, brewer, who died on March 17 last, were proved on the 4th inst. by the Rev. Harry Bartram, the nephew, and Samuel Harris, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to more than £33,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Frances Sarah Bartram, £100 and his household furniture and effects, and £500 per annum while she remains his widow; and the residue of his estate, real and personal, upon trust for his children, Frank, Albert, William, Reginald, Lionel, Herbert, Walter, Marian, Gertrude, and Hortense. Provision is made so that his sons Reginald and Lionel may succeed to his business.

The will (dated Feb. 1, 1882) of Mrs. Charlotte Gunton Hughes, late of Saint Nicholas House, Upper Tooting, who died on Feb. 11 last, was proved on the 8th inst. by William Henry Bourke, the acting executor, the personal estate amounting to over £25,000. The testatrix bequeaths a complimentary legacy to her executor; and all her household furniture and effects to her late husband's nephew, Theodore William Hughes Hughes. As to the residue of her property, she leaves one-half to her said husband's nephew, and the other half upon trust for her three sisters, in thirds, and on their respective deaths for her nephews and nieces.

The will (dated Feb. 3, 1882) of Captain Hans Bask, J.P., D.L., LL.D., F.R.G.S., late of No. 21, Ashley-place, Westminster, who died on March 11 last, was proved on the 12th inst. by Wilfrid Hans Loder, the nephew, and Mrs. Annie Mary Moore, the daughter, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £22,000. The testator leaves legacies, pecuniary and specific, to his sisters, nephews, and others; £5000, and his household furniture and effects, except such things as are specifically bequeathed, to his daughter, Mrs. Moore; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his said daughter for life, and then for his granddaughters, Lady Adela Meville Moore and Lady Rosalie Nina Moore.

The will (dated May 13, 1881) of Mr. Winchcombe Henry Howard Hartley, J.P., D.L., late of Lye Grove, Old Toddur, Gloucestershire, and of Bucklebury, Berks, who died on Oct. 31 last, has been proved at the Gloucester district registry by the Rev. Thomas William Watts and John Trenfield, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £3000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Emily Hartley, certain furniture and effects, all his wines, liquors, horses and carriages, and the residue of the personal estate; she is also to have the use of the mansion-house, Lye Grove, for life, in addition to the provision made for her by settlement; and legacies to relatives, executors, and servants, most of which are charged on his real estate. Subject to the legacies so charged, he devises his real estate to his four nieces, the daughters of his sister, the Countess de Palatino; but he provides that if either of his said nieces becomes a nun, or permanently attached to any Roman Catholic convent, she is to forfeit her share.

Letters of Administration of the personal estate of M. Auguste Rouzaud, late of 116, Belgrave road, Piccadilly, and of the Hôtel Continental, Paris, who died on Feb. 22 last, intestate, have been granted in London to Madame Christine Nilsson-Rouzaud, the widow, the personal estate in England being sworn under a nominal sum.

It has been resolved by the Leeds Town Council to combine with the Treasury for the purchase of the Coloured Cloth Hall as a site for a new post office and town improvements.

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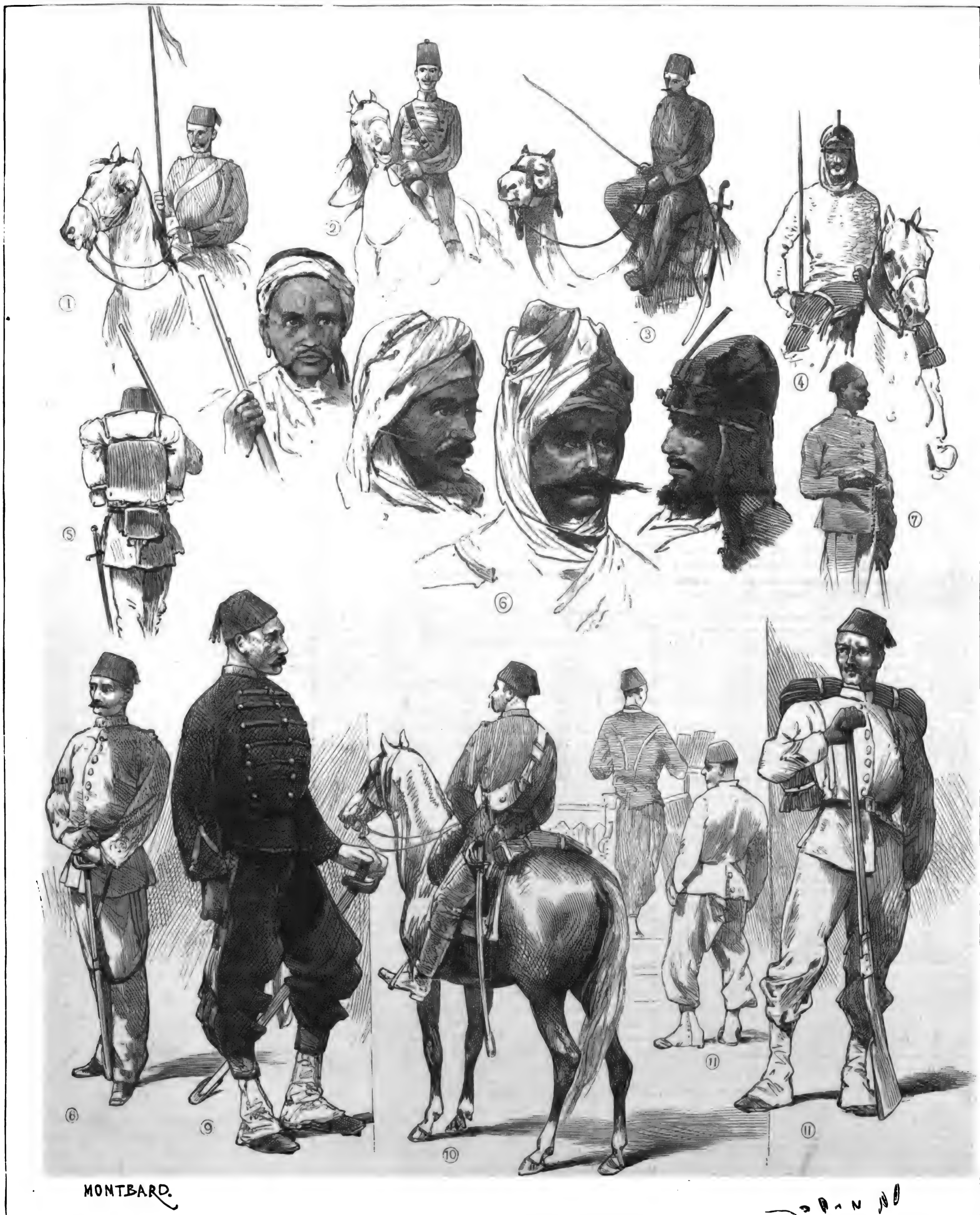
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2248.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS (SIXPENCE. By Post, 6d.)



1. Lancer. 2. Guard of the Khedive.
7. Black Regiment of the Guard.

3. Officer in Campaign dress.
8. Officer of Infantry.

4. Circassian. 5. Zaptieh (Police Gendarme).
9. Cavalry of the Guard (Artillery).

6. Irregulars (Berber, Bedouin, Albanian, and Circassian).
10. Mounted Gendarme. 11. Infantry.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT: TYPES OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.—SEE PAGE 538.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th ult., at 21, Windsor-terrace, Newcastle, the wife of Mr. H. Atkinson, of a daughter.
On the 26th ult., at Castle Forbes, the Countess of Granard, of twins—sons.
On the 31st ult., at 18, Kensington-gate, the Lady Ada Scott, of a son.
On the 23rd ult., at 34, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Countess of Rocksavage, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 24th ult., at 8, Via S. Sebastiano, Rome, Eliza, wife of John Gason, M.D., daughter of the late Sir John Greene, Recorder of Dublin, and sister of the late Baron Greave, of Dublin.
On the 25th ult., at 11, Albion-street, Hyde Park, after a long illness, Miss Power, sister of the late R. F. Power, Esq., M.D., aged 86. R.I.P.
On the 21st ult., at 4, Grosvenor-place, William Henry, Duke of Grafton, in the 63rd year of his age.
At Earl's Court, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge-Wells, the Lady Georgina Molyneux, wife of the Hon. Francis George Molyneux, and daughter of the Earl of Ashburnham, aged 77.
On the 23rd ult., at Granite Hall, Kingstown, the Hon. Mrs. More Ferrall.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. each morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Direction.	Force.			
14	30.264	48.7	35.6	63	7	56.5	40.8	N.E. W.N.E.	340	0.000		
15	30.230	45.7	34.3	72	7	51.9	39.3	N.N.E.	321	0.010		
16	30.374	48.0	32.3	57	4	57.1	38.6	N.E. N.N.E.	317	0.000		
17	30.419	48.2	37.3	69	2	58.7	38.8	N.N.E.	108	0.000		
18	30.313	50.8	39.4	65	0	63.4	39.8	N.N.E. E.	176	0.000		
19	30.071	53.1	38.5	60	4	61.7	41.2	E N.N.E.	487	0.000		
20	29.929	51.1	36.2	60	2	60.5	46.0	N.E. N.N.E.	519	0.000		
21	29.863	53.7	48.8	75	8	67.1	48.5	N.E. N.N.E. E.	284	0.010		
22	29.747	58.7	47.7	69	7	71.8	46.8	E. S.E. E.	196	0.010		
23	29.516	58.6	49.9	75	8	70.6	53.0	S.E. N.N.E. S.W.	318	0.045		
24	29.458	56.2	48.3	71	8	64.2	51.8	S.W.	527	1.50		
25	29.389	51.7	48.3	89	10	59.4	50.3	S.W. S.E. S.W.	346	1.89		
26	29.818	57.7	48.6	74	7	61.5	52.7	S.W.	422	0.00		
27	30.040	59.0	48.9	71	6	60.7	52.0	S.W.	395	0.000		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—

FROM MAY 14 TO MAY 20.											
Barometer (in inches), corrected	30.38	30.23	30.32	30.42	30.36	30.150	29.948				
Temperature of Air	51.4	49.1	51.5	50.7	52.8	56.3	57.9				
Temperature of Evaporation	41.8	42.8	41.8	44.5	46.7	49.9	49.8				
Direction of Wind	N.N.E.	N.E.	N.N.E.	N.N.E.	N.E.	E.	N.N.E.				

FROM MAY 21 TO MAY 27.											
Barometer (in inches), corrected	29.47	29.81	29.90	29.43	29.318	29.763	29.866				
Temperature of Air	58.6	65.2	65.3	70.0	61.8	60.3	62.9				
Temperature of Evaporation	44.9	48.2	48.9	53.0	52.0	53.9	56.9				
Direction of Wind	N.N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.W.	S.E.	S.W.	S.W.				

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 10.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
17 13	40 4	23 4	43 5	10 5	33 6	0 8
27 16	56 7	29 10	49 8	27 6	56 7	23 9

BRIGHTON.—THE NEW PULLMAN LIMITED
EXPRESS, Lighted by Electricity, and fitted with the Westinghouse Automatic Brake, now runs between Victoria and Brighton.
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There is Electrical communication between the several Cars and the Conductors; a passenger travelling in any one of the Cars can therefore call the attention of the Conductor by pressing one of the small Electric discs.
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For full particulars see Handbills and Time Tables.
London, April, 1882. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity")—The Times and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PREFTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE LION AT HOME. By ROSA BONHEUR.
This splendid chef-d'œuvre, the latest production of this celebrated Artist. Also the complete Engraved Works of Rosa Bonheur. Now on exhibition at J. H. LEFEVRE'S GALLERY, 12, King-street, St. James's, S.W. Admission, One Shilling. Ten to Six.

DE NEUVILLE'S SAVING THE QUEEN'S COLOURS
AT IRANDULA, THE LAST SLEEP OF THE BRAVE (these the property of the National Fine Art Association), and THE CEMETERY OF ST. PHILIP. NOW ON VIEW at Messrs. Dowdell's, 133, New Bond-street, two doors from the Grosvenor Gallery. Admission, One Shilling.

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The FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, 6d.—GALLERY, 63, Pall-Mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of
PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS M'LEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'
SUMMER ENTERTAINMENT.
Houses crowded to repletion at every performance.
THEIR EMILE VAUPEL,
the great Baritone, of the Imperial Opera, Berlin,
HAS ACHIEVED AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH ALMOST WITHOUT
PRECEDENT.
His engagement can only be prolonged until September, when he has to return to Berlin.
The New Bill EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, at Three and Eight.
Tickets and places at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. No fee.

JUNE 15.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—MR. GEORGE WATTS'
GRAND MORNING CONCERT.—Mesdames Christine Nilsson, Olga, Bergh, Sembrich, and Marie Røze; Mr. Edward Lloyd, Messart, Foll, and Le Reszke; Mr. Pianoforte, Madame Sophie Menter and Mr. Willem Coenen. Violoncello, Mons. Hollman. Conductors—Sir Julius Benedict, Signor Randegger, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Kingsbury. Tickets at Cramer's, 20, Regent-street; and the usual Agents.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Monday, one 5 first time of NODDY'S FALUT by Arthur Law; Music by H. Sullivan; and next time of SMALL and EARLY, and New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. No fee. A New Entertainment will be produced on Monday, June 18.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.

Madame Adeline Patti.—SATURDAY, JUNE 3, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA (first time this season). Rosina, Madame Adeline Patti; Figaro, Signor Cologni; Basilio, Signor de Reszke; and Almaviva, Signor Nicolini. Conductor, Signor Belzoni.
Madame Sembrich.—Monday, June 5, IL SERAGLIO—Madame Sembrich, Madame Valeria, Mons. Gaidard, and Signor Frapoll.
Madame Pauline Lucas.—Tuesday, June 6, L'AFRICAIN. Madame Pauline Lucas, Madame Valeria, Signor Pambolini, and Mons. Sylva.
Doors open at Eight o'clock; the Opera commences at half-past.
The Box-Office, under the Portico of the Theatre, is open from Ten till Five. Orchestral Stalls, 15s.; Side Boxes on the first tier, 15s.; Upper Boxes, 12 12s. 6d.; Gallery Stalls, 10s.; Pit Tickets, 7s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.
Every Evening, at Eight, ROMEO AND JULIET. R. Mrs. Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling; Messrs. Fernandez, Charles, Howe, &c. Morning Performances, Saturdays, June 3 and 10, at Two o'clock. Box-office (Mr. Harsh), Ten to Five. Benefit of Miss Ellen Terry's 41.0th Performance of "Romeo and Juliet," June 21.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1882.

The Eastern Question has assumed a phase which twelve-months ago would have been deemed incredible. Then the Great Powers were bringing all their pressure to bear upon the Sultan to oblige him to cede to the comparatively puny Kingdom of Greece the fertile province of Thessaly; and eventually, with much difficulty, they succeeded. Now—so changed is the complexion of events—the Western Powers are compelled, by dire necessity, to invite the Padishah to take upon himself the rôle of a *deus ex machina*, in order to save Egypt from anarchy. No such curious political complication has arisen in modern history, nor is it possible as yet to pierce its mysteries. Here is a country lately prospering under the equitable regime of a Khedive leaning on the support of France and England, whose representatives had assisted to restore the disordered finances of Egypt, abate corruption, and mitigate the lot of the down-trodden and patient Fellahs. Suddenly arises a military adventurer with a peculiar audacity and cunning such as Oriental races can alone produce, who has been able, step by step, and in the face of a wondering world, to establish, without let or hindrance, and out of the most contemptible materials, a military despotism, which threatens to depose the Khedive, and which defies, with impunity, the Western Powers and their ironclad fleet. The secret of Ourabi's success is an open one. Although in other respects a commonplace man, he has, to a consummate degree, the art of playing off rival influences against each other. By means of the watchword, "Egypt for the Egyptians," he has been able to raise up a so-called national party, consisting of notables and ex-officials, who are envious at seeing the chief posts in the civil service filled by foreigners. Promotion by wholesale of petty military officers, with tempting pay, has enabled him to bribe the army to further his purpose. Thus backed up, he has been able to set at naught the Protecting Governments, whose hands are paralysed by the jealousies of the other Powers of Europe. Their ultimatum he contemptuously disregards; their ships of war at Alexandria are to him an idle menace; and the Khedive is a prisoner in his palace at Cairo, his life and throne being absolutely at the mercy of Ourabi and his followers.

The further development of this truly Oriental drama will be watched with profound interest. Direct intervention on the part of France and England, either combined or separately, is out of the question, because their interests in Egypt diverge. Great as is the emergency, they neutralise each other; and even if they were to act together they would soon disagree, and a European war might be the result. Thus by an exhaustive process they are obliged, as the least menacing of many courses, to call in the Turk. This, however, does not greatly diminish the perplexities of the situation. The Sultan, who possibly has been at the bottom of all the complications that have arisen, is ready enough to intervene, but chiefly to serve his own objects. He has no idea of restoring Western ascendancy, but he has a feverish ambition to recover a lost province. The more urgent the need for his help, the less he is disposed to listen to guarantees, or to adopt the simple expedient of summoning Ourabi and the other military ringleaders to Constantinople. When a few Turkish regiments are encamped at Cairo, and have put down or made terms with the rebels, who is to order them back to Constantinople, and what is to prevent the Suzerain of Egypt from exchanging that barren title for one that carries with it the reality of Imperial sovereignty? As it is with Ourabi Pasha, so with Abdul Hamid. Both think they see their way to take advantage of the situation for their own aggrandisement. Jealous Italy rejoices in the difficulties of the Western Powers; Germany views with calm complacency the humiliation of France in the East, which makes her own Rhine frontier more secure; and Austria is not sorry to assist in lowering the prestige of England in the Mediterranean, and to pay off her grudges against the Gladstone Administration. Who can predict what will be the outcome of these conflicting interests? The European Concert is, for the present at least, broken up; and its immediate result, if not speedily restored, may be anarchy and bloodshed in Egypt, or even the spasmodic revival of that Mohammedan Power which a year or two ago seemed doomed to speedy extinction.

While this serious Egyptian crisis has been agitating the Cabinets of Europe, and sorely perplexing our Foreign Office, the British people have been enjoying a brilliant

Whitsuntide holiday. Magnificent weather has favoured this season of popular recreation, and has enabled hundreds of thousands, who under more adverse circumstances would be restricted to the dullness and coarse enjoyments of urban life, to hold converse with Nature in the bloom of her loveliness. The orderly behaviour, the general sobriety, and the comfortable appearance of the multitudes who, on the most attractive of Bank holidays, poured out of London into the surrounding country for a day's recreation, has been the theme of general remark. In such phenomena we find the sure indications of national progress, and of the growing refinement of national tastes. We have reason to be thankful for railway and other facilities which enabled not less than 120,000 persons, mostly from the dingy region of the East-End, to hold a monster picnic amid the sylvan scenery of Epping Forest, now secure against all encroachment and consecrated to their use for all time. To the quiet enjoyment of this brief Whitsuntide vacation there have been, in a general sense, no drawbacks. Trade and commerce, if not advancing "by leaps and bounds," are active and healthy. No great interests are suffering depression. Our agriculturists are hopeful—almost sanguine. From the beginning of 1882 the weather has been exceptionally favourable to the cultivators of the soil. It is many years since the crops at this season looked so promising, or the skyey influences were so auspicious. A good hay harvest is almost assured; a bountiful grain crop should, according to present appearances, reward the toil of our husbandmen.

The Bank Holiday was a red-letter day in the local annals of the citizens of Leicester, one of the great manufacturing centres of the Midland Counties, which is not less famed for its rapid growth and advanced political creed than for its venerable traditions stretching back through the vista of centuries. With these historical incidents, and the great modern improvements, associated with Leicester, our diligent readers are familiar. On Monday the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the town in order to open the Abbey Park—a place of recreation of some sixty acres, constructed by the Corporation of Leicester at a cost of nearly £50,000, upon what was once little better than a swamp on the banks of the Soar, and now raised and laid out with exquisite taste, including an ornamental lake, for the benefit of the teeming population. Hard by the park are the ruins of the abbey where Cardinal Wolsey desired to "lay his bones," and died when wearied with the world and broken-hearted at the withdrawal of the favour of his exacting Sovereign. The reception of the Prince and Princess on Monday was (as his Royal Highness himself testified) "magnificent and enthusiastic," and was favoured by brilliant weather and the occurrence of a general holiday. Every section of the community, the operatives included, cordially combined—toiled, we may almost say—to make the festival successful, with the result that Whit Monday, 1882, will ever be associated in local memory with the opening of the Abbey Park and with the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, under whose gracious auspices that place of recreation was so happily inaugurated. His Royal Highness rendered a similar service at Great Yarmouth on Wednesday, when he officiated at the opening of the new municipal buildings, and was received with as much popular enthusiasm as at Leicester.

It is to be hoped that the brief holiday enjoyed by our legislators will invigorate them for the remaining and probably the most arduous work of the Session. The prospect of realising the Ministerial programme of February has, week by week, diminished, and is now almost extinguished. Ireland has, thus far, absorbed the Session; and Ireland will claim a monopoly of public interest till the heat of summer relaxes Parliamentary activity. The twin Irish measures of the Government, to which recent events have given an imperative urgency, are the Prevention of Crime Bill and the Rent Arrears Bill. The former is now being discussed in Committee, with little prospect of emerging from that stage before the end of June. The latter has passed its second reading, and its progress depends upon the forbearance of the Opposition, but it will hardly be taken up again till the bill for repressing secret societies and outrages has been substantially accepted by the House of Commons. In the one case, obstruction may delay, but will not prevent a legislative decision. In the other, the Upper House will no doubt be critical without taking the responsibility of rejecting remedial legislation. Both Assemblies will probably be guided, to a great extent, by the course of events. There is undoubtedly a pause in the activity of the "Moonlight" conspiracy. Irish outrages are less frequent. This may be owing to the hopes raised by the popularity and tact of Earl Spencer and his Chief Secretary, or by the strenuous efforts of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues to repress criminal enterprises, or by the healthy revulsion of feeling caused by the recent terrible assassinations. Whatever the cause, it is a welcome relief—a breathing time, during which measures may be perfected under the auspices of Colonel Brackenbury and his colleagues for the more effectual detection and repression of crime, and evictions, for the most part, be stayed until legislation has provided adequate means for reconciling the conflicting interests of landlords and tenants.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

So on Friday, the Twenty-Sixth of May, I went to the Oaks on the top of a Coach. Is that a rhyme? Scarcely; yet there have been worse ones, ere now, in print. "Not for Joseph, If he knows it," for example. At all events, I proceeded to the "Ladies' Race" on the summit of a four-in-hand. Our noble "whip" "tooled the drag"—I believe that is the correct expression—with easy skill and facile dexterity; "feathering his oars"—stop, stop! "feathering his oars" belongs to the ballad of the "Jolly Young Waterman"—I mean that our whip (and genial host) "handled the ribbons" (that *must* be correct) in the most approved and "down the road" style. The "four spanking tits" with "streaming tails"—or should they be called "prads?"—did their work capably. We made the drive down in less than two hours, and returned to town without having been peppered with pea-shooters or mobbed as welchers. And when I tell you that Mr. John Lawrence Toole, Mr. Lionel Brough, and Mr. John Clayton were of the company, you may imagine that we were a Merry Family, and that we all laughed consumedly.

Some animal with a German name, I believe, won the Oaks; but of that I am not quite certain. I know that I put my money (it was very little) on a four-legged Something, and lost it. I mean my money. I always do. Nor think me insincere in saying that I know nothing about the race itself. I was looking at the lobster salad.

As for the technology of four-in-hand driving, one is apt to get "a little mixed" after reading, as I have been doing, a wonderful description, in the *New York Herald*, of a trip made by the New York Coaching Club—"a Lively Spin from the Brunswick to Mountain Side Farm, across the Hackensack Lowlands and through the Ramapo Valley." The drag started from the Hotel Brunswick, New York City; and the company seemed to be of the *élite* of the "horsey" aristocracy—comprising Francis R. Rives, J. R. Roosevelt, Colonel William Jay, Fairman Rogers, Augustus Schermerhorn, Colonel de Lancey Kane, Pierre Lorillard, and Hugo Fritsch.

"Sharp at half-past nine Colonel Jay, President of the Club, took the reins. Evans, the guard, sounded the horn; the hostlers (*sic*) sprang from the horses' heads, and off they went." At the bottom of Christopher-street the coach was shipped on board the ferry-boat, and in due time was landed on the shore of the State of New Jersey. It "spins" through Jersey City and Hoboken, and "rolls" through the Hackensack Valley.

This is a stopping place. The dozen coaching men have a few minutes to stretch their legs. There is a little pleasntry, a little gossip over road and rein, and a little preparation for the third stage. The animals for it excite admiration as they are led out. The pair of powerful wheelers, bay and chestnut, are fully sixteen hands high. Two well-bred Kentuckians, black and chestnut, of good form and fine bold action are to lead. Mr. Hugo Fritsch is now the whip, and the horses respond handsomely to his handling. Through Hackensack the big, strong team *hoof the streets quite spryly*. The coach is a stranger there, and the people swarm out to make a wonder of it. There are cries of surprise, a hearty cheer or two, a clapping of hands, and the Pioneer dashes through the town, leaves the straggling suburbs behind, and plunges into the mud of as mean a road for such work as even New Jersey can boast. That soft earth, the colour of copper, which is the terror of the wayfarer on this soil, abounds here in its slimiest and muddiest aspect. Ruts and sloughs are frequent, and the constant downpouring of rain for the last few days has made the road heavier even than ever.

"Hoofing the streets quite spryly" is good.

I am informed on unimpeachable authority that the game of "Dumb Crambo" is all the rage just now in Polite Society. The clever little vignettes in *Punch* by "Dumb Crambo, Junior," may have had some hand in the revival of D. C. I mention it here for the reason that I have asked at least twenty ladies and gentlemen in Society how Dumb Crambo is played, and no two of the number have been able to agree as to the exact manner of conducting it. But I have ferreted out the Rules for Crambo, as laid down in a book called "Games and Sports," published in 1837, and written by the indefatigable Mr. Donald Walker, the author of "Manly Exercises" and "Exercises for Ladies." The book is illustrated with delicate little outline engravings, and is dedicated to Miss Anna Maria Birkbeck—the daughter, I apprehend, of the philanthropic Dr. Birkbeck.

Dumb Crambo, according to Walker, is played thus. The players are seated in a circle: no table occupying the intermediate space so as to intercept the view of all the parties. The person who begins the game then pronounces aloud a word of a single syllable. The person on his right must find another monosyllable to rhyme with the first one; but if he pronounces the word he forfeits:—he must *act* it. "He accordingly rises, and by signs or actions must so clearly express the thing signified that all the other players understand it. He must not be articulate; but he may eke out his pantomime by inarticulate sounds. Thus, if the word to which he has to find a rhyme be 'dog' or 'pig,' he may either bark or grunt to signify that he is acting the part of a dog or of a pig." Each player in succession finding a new rhyme acts similarly, concluding with the person who first gave the word; and this lady or gentleman would do well to keep in reserve some uncommon word which is not likely to be discovered by some one else. When the party is numerous, the first player is nearly always forestalled in the rhyme which he is keeping in reserve, and in that case he has to pay forfeit; whereat is great sport.

The better the mimetic actor, the better the Dumb Crambo player. Mrs. Baucroft, I should say, would play consummately well. I had a brief Dumb Crambo *siance* the other evening, and much fun was made out of the rhymes with "meek." A gentleman who made the round of the company, staring impudently in everybody's face, and narrowly inspecting the rings on one of the ladies' fingers, scored an immediate success in "cheek;" another who furtively pocketed a spoon was saluted with an unanimous cry of "sneak;" but a too ambitious individual who tried to act the word "Greek" ignominiously failed, and was

so condemned to pay forfeit. He turned down his shirt collar, and tried to look Byronic; but this only elicited a cry of "Oscar Wilde!" He "made believe" to throw dice, and to conceal one of the dice up his sleeve; but the company only said "gambler," and one young person was heard to murmur, "thimble-rigger." He told me afterwards, almost with tears in his eyes, that he should have succeeded admirably had there been any children in the house, as he could then have borrowed a short white petticoat, girt with which, in the guise of a *sustanella*, he would have been recognised as a "Greek" at once.

I read in the *World* :—

Our old heraldic friend, the "bar sinister," which appeared for the first time in the pages of "Ivanhoe," and has been made much of in later years by second-rate novelists, has turned up again for the latest and, it is to be hoped, for the last time, in the columns of the *Daily News* in a description of the armorial bearings of a deceased Duke, one of whose maternal ancestors was—well, no better than she ought to be. As a bar is a horizontal band across a shield, it is obvious that it cannot, without absurdity, be described as either "dexter" or "sinister;" the charge to which the writer meant to refer being of course a "bend," which crosses the shield diagonally, and denotes legitimacy or illegitimacy, by being drawn from the right or left upper corner to the opposite lower corner. Such "beggary elements" may be beneath the notice of the severely democratic *D. N.*; but why, then, can it not leave them alone? There is nothing dignified in inaccuracy.

But there is something more undignified, my "Atlas," while attempting to correct inaccuracy, in falling into another and even more comical blunder. The "bend" which "crosses the shield diagonally" does not by any means "denote legitimacy or illegitimacy by being drawn from the right or left upper corner to the opposite lower corner." The Bend Sinister is, equally with the Bend, the Chief, the Pale, the Fess, the Bar, the Chevron, the Cross, and the Saltier or Saltire, one of the "Honourable Ordinaries" of Heraldic Charges. Illegitimacy, on the other hand, is denoted by a "baton sinister," of which the dimensions are one half of a "scarp"—called by old armorists a "scrape"—which "scarp" is one half of a "bend." The peculiarity of the "baton sinister" is that it does not extend itself to the extremities of the field; but remains in diagonal isolation on the "Fess Point," blurring, defacing, or "debruising" by implication the entire achievement. It touches neither the base nor the chief point: *ergo*, my "Atlas," it cannot be a "bend."

Mem.: A "baton sinister" may not be borne of any of the metals, save by the sons of Princes.

The incidental mention in last week's "Echoes" of "The Whole Duty of Man" (who wrote it?) as a book which I could not find, but which I believed that I possessed, has brought me many letters. "W. S. H." (Walthamstow) says that he has a copy published in 1821 by W. Bent, which has a preface dated 1747; and my correspondent has a note to the effect that the "W. D. of M." was written by the Earl of Coventry; but he cannot now remember whence he obtained the information. "F. C." (Bishop's Waltham) kindly offers to lend me his copy of the "W. D. of M.," published in 1811, and the author of which was (so my correspondent innocently thinks) the Rev. H. Venn, A.M., Rector of Huddersfield.

"T. T. L." has a copy of this much reprinted book, published by C. and J. Rivington in 1828, and issued as "A Premium by the Association for Discountenancing Vice;" and "T. G. R." (Kilkenny) writes, on a post-card (this is a "cock-sure" gentleman), "If you really want to know the name of the author of 'The Whole Duty of Man,' I think I am correct in giving it as Venn. Yes; I really want to know; and I do not think the author's name was Venn."

My own copy I had only temporarily mislaid. I say temporarily, because next to Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Living and Dying" and Massillon's "Petit Carême," I know few more fascinating books than the "W. D. of M." The overpraised Thomas à Kempis' "Imitation" (who wrote it?) is in parts beautiful, but in its entirety wearisome. My copy of the "Whole Duty" is a very fine one, a "pot" folio (like the first edition of Mrs. Glasse's Cookery Book), and is embellished by a large number of elaborately executed line engravings. It bears the date of 1735. No author's name appears on the titlepage; but there is an "advertisement to the Bookseller," signed "John Hammond," and dated March 7, 1657. "J. H." speaks of having "read over the sheets before the publication of the work." I wonder whether its real author was the celebrated English divine Dr. Henry Hammond, who, according to Tom Hearne, was "the first man in England that had copy-money"—i.e., a price for the copyright of a literary work; and, says Hearne, "he was paid such a sum of money (I know not how much) by Mr. Royston, the King's printer, for his Annotations on the New Testament."

Mem.: It is, oddly enough, to a French source that I am indebted for the assurance that the "Whole Duty of Man" was not written by anyone by the name of Venn. In the "Dictionnaire Universel: Historique Critique et Bibliographique" (Paris, 1812), I find—

VENN (Henri), Théologien Anglais, né en 1725, à Barnes, au comté de Surrey, mort à Clapham en 1796; a publié *Le Devoir Complet de l'Homme*, ouvrage bien différent de celui intitulé *Tout le Devoir de l'Homme*.

A numerous band of correspondents—many, I am glad to say, hailing from the Fatherland, write me concerning "Napoleon's Midnight Review," and tell me that the original German poem, "Die Nachtliche Heerschau," was written by Josef (two correspondents say Johann) Freiherr von Zedlitz, born in 1798 at Johannesberg, in Austrian Siberia, who died in Vienna in 1862. He had served as an officer in the Austrian army. His poems were published by the historic house of Cotta, at Stuttgart, in 1832; and several of my correspondents "guess" that the "Nachtliche Heerschau" was written about 1822. Another correspondent tells me that the Freiherr von Zedlitz fought at Aspern and at Wagram; that the "Nachtliche Heerschau" is still a great favourite with German schoolboys, and that as a piece for declamation

it is rivalled only by Heine's "Nach Frankreich Zogen Zwei Grenadier."

But there is no further need to inquire whether Zedlitz had read "Delta" (D. M. Moir), or whether "Delta" knew anything about the "Nachtliche Heerschau" before he wrote "The Cid's Spectral Host;" for a correspondent reminds me, half reproachfully, of a precursor of both the poems in question, which I should have remembered. I mean the ballad of "Admiral Hosier's Ghost"—

As near to Porto Bello lying
On the gently smiling flood.

On them gleam'd the moon's pale lustre
When the shade of Hosier brave,
His pale hands was seen to muster
Rising from their watery grave.
O'er the glimmering wave he bled him,
Where the Burford rear'd her sail,
With three thousand Ghosts behind him
And in groans did Vernon hail.

"The Circle" (my compliments to "The Circle;" they have written me a charming letter) write—"You have never put people right in a word for 'lighting' the Electric Light. One can hardly say 'light the light' nor 'strike up the Electric light.'" Well; I suppose we might say "kindle the Electric light." "Ignite the necessary apparatus for producing the Electric Light" would be too long, and, besides, would not be correct. This may seem a trivial matter; but in all probability within another five years we shall find that a new name has been added to the English language to express the wonderful agent as it is used for purposes of illumination. The word will be a simple instead of a compound one; and possibly we shall get rid of "light." In the early days of illumination by carburetted hydrogen it was always known as "the Gas-Light."

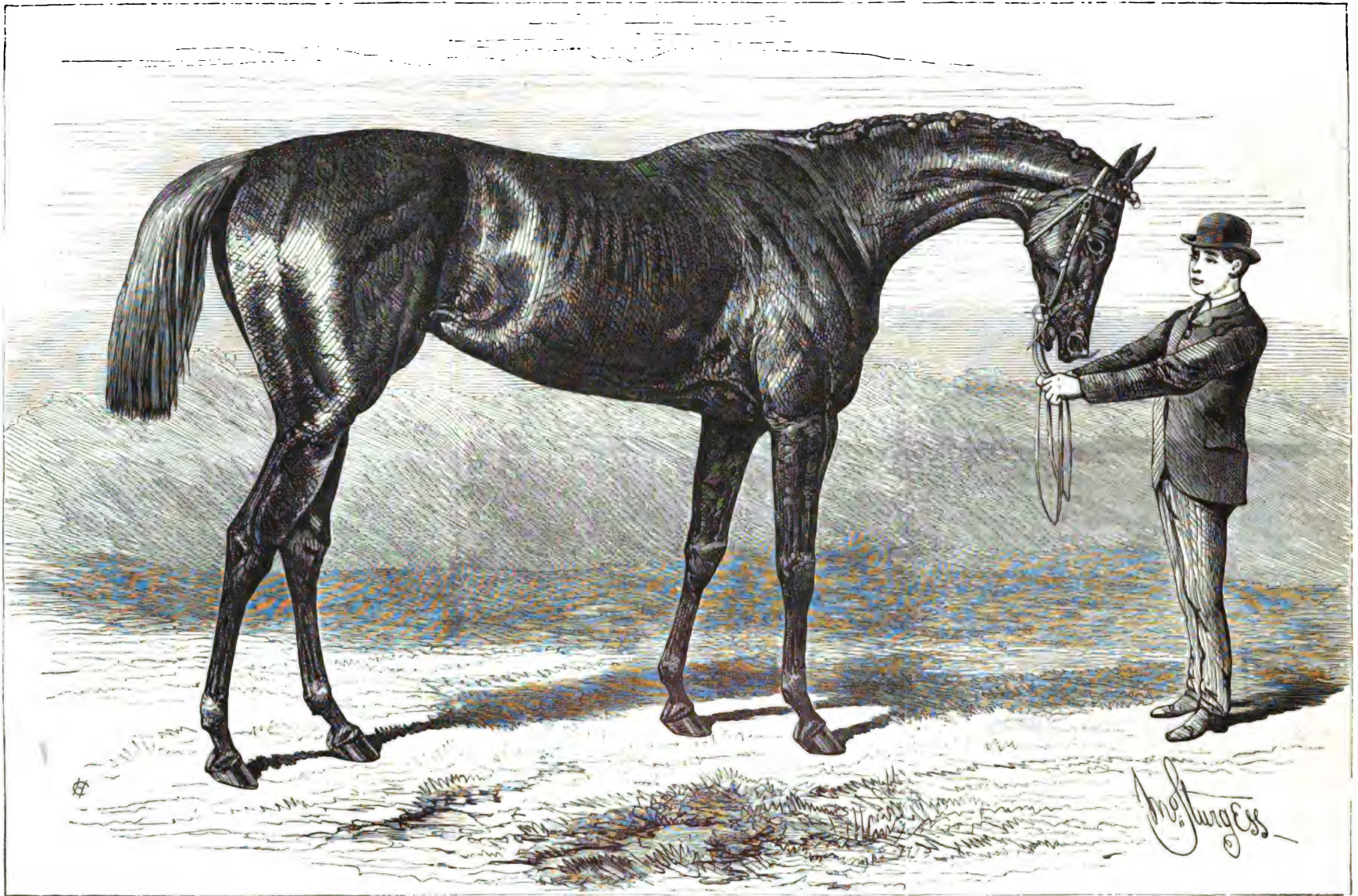
Here is (to me, at least) a very odd question indeed. A correspondent, writing all the way from Denver, Colorado, U.S.A., asks me if there be any recognised English equivalent for the German term "Eine brennende Frage" (a burning question) to express the crisis in a Government measure. But I always thought that the expression "a burning question" was an English one—new-fangled, it is true, but still as English as "reading between the lines," "dishing the Whigs," "Government whip," "red tape," "round men in square holes," the "Circumlocution Office," "the Way Not to Do it," and so forth. Perhaps some German correspondent will be able to enlighten me as to the parentage of "burning question." In Dr. Christopher Friedrich Grieb's exhaustive German-English English-German Dictionary—a "stout" volume of fourteen hundred pages—I find "burning scent," but no "burning question."

Another "stout" book which I have lately acquired I should like to mention in connection with an extremely slim one. The last-named is Lord Henry Gordon Lennox's pamphlet (Ridgway), "Forewarned Forearmed," which I am glad to hear is in a Second Edition. Within the brief compass of a pamphlet of only forty-seven pages, Lord Henry Lennox gives a vast amount of useful information respecting the strength of the British Navy as compared with the navies of Foreign Powers: the whole supporting his contention that "if in the present era of costly ironclad fleets our own cannot be made to equal any possible combination of Foreign Powers, it ought at least to be strong and formidable enough successfully to resist any probable combination of such Powers." Without being an Alarmist, Lord Henry Lennox does not conceal his conviction that it "is quite evident that England, compared with France, has, even at the present moment, but little to boast of as regards her available strength in ships."

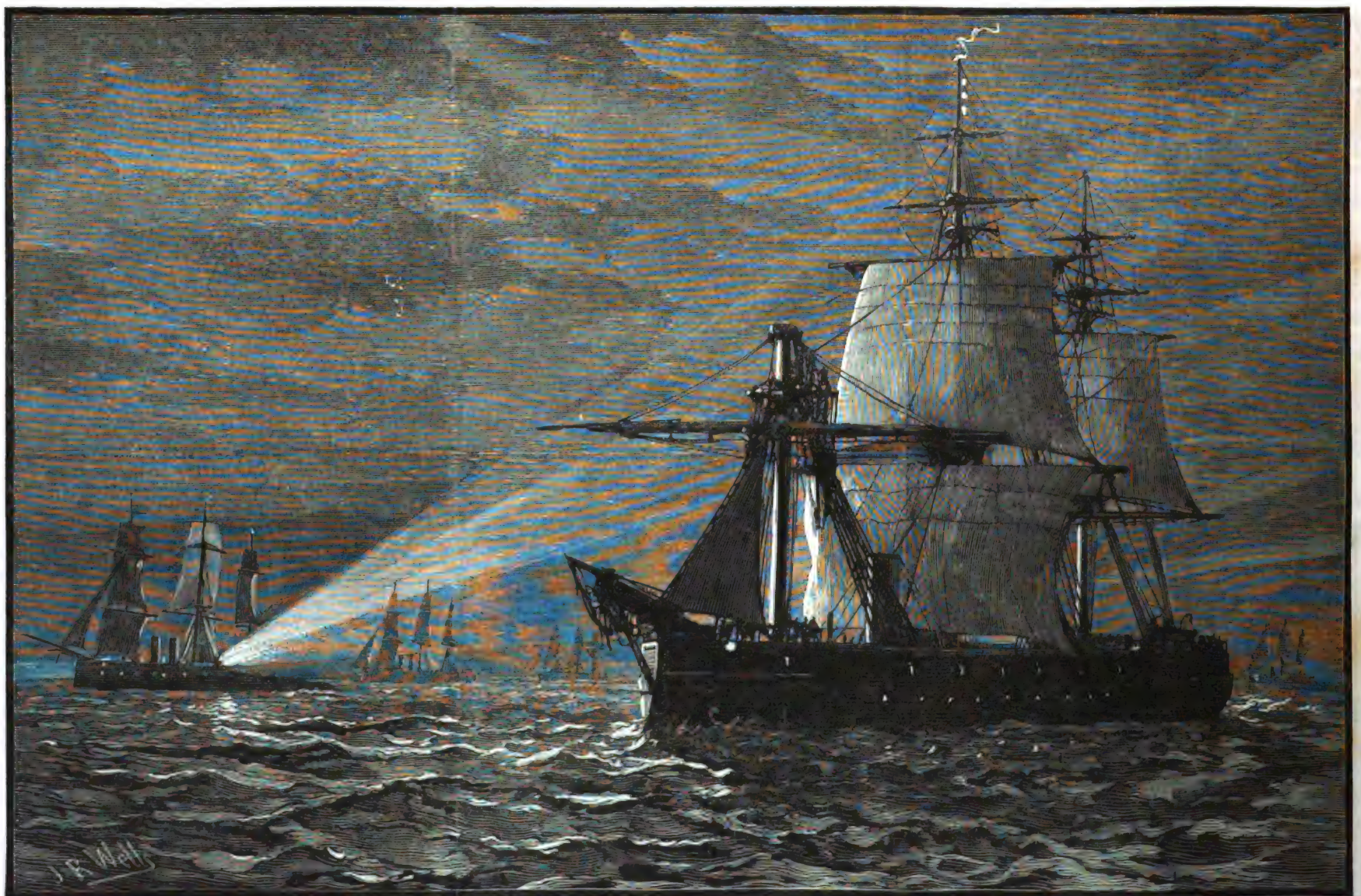
So much for the slim book. The "Stout" one, which was published simultaneously in London (Longmans), Paris, Hamburg, and New York, thirty-four years ago, is an obese quarto of seven hundred pages, entitled "The Ship: its Origin and Progress; being a General History from its First Invention to the Latest Improvements; with an Appendix, containing a Concise Description of every kind of Vessel." The book is full of lithographed pictures of ships and boats of all countries and all ages, from "the rudder of Noah's Ark" to the Duke of Wellington hundred-and-twenty gun first-class line-of-battle ship. The author of this formidable compilation is Mr. Francis Steinitz.

The concluding lines of the "Ship" are edifying;—rather mournfully so. "Sir Walter Raleigh's maxim that whosoever commands the sea, commands the trade; whosoever commands the trade of the world commands the riches of the world; and consequently the world itself, is now applicable neither to England as a nation nor to society at large. . . . The Free Trade principles developed by England in advance of all other nations show that she has recognised a system and a power paramount to the warlike thunder of her wooden walls, and that the latter are not felt to possess a monopoly of the means for national defence. The iron network with which Great Britain is now more intersected than any other land will so facilitate the defence of her coasts by her hardy sons that her fleet will have but a secondary part to perform in the case of any hostile invasion." Alas and alack for the sweet optimism of the Herr Francis Steinitz. He wrote in 1848, just before Revolution broke out. He recked not of the ironclads, the monitors, the turret-ships, the torpedoes that were to come. The pages of "The Ship" have bravely broad margins. On the one in which it is inferred that the British Navy had in 1846 approached the stage of perfection I have written this extract from Lord Henry Lennox's pamphlet. "When the Devastation was first commissioned she carried the most powerful guns afloat. The recent improvement in the power of guns may be best shown by a comparison between those of the Devastation and the *Chinese gun-boats*, hereafter described. Both carry thirty-eight-ton guns, but the weight of the pieces is the only feature they have in common." Ah! Mr. F. Steinitz! Hope told you a flattering tale, indeed, about Peace and Universal Brotherhood in the year '48.

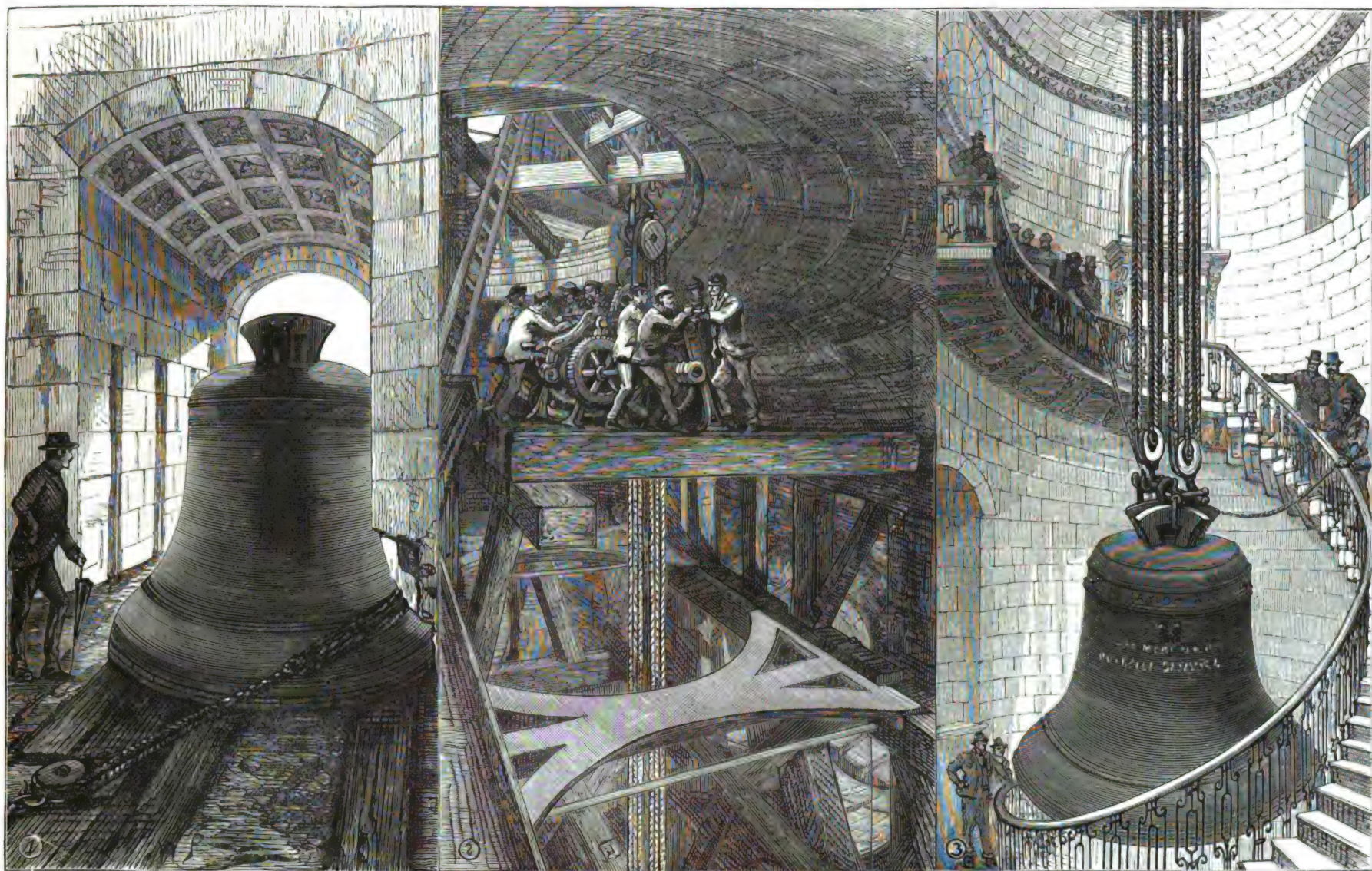
G. A. S.



SHOTOVER, THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.—SEE PAGE 538.



WITH THE SAILOR PRINCES: H.M.S. CLEOPATRA SHIFTING HER FORETOPMAST BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.—SEE PAGE 538.



1. The Bell within the South-west Tower Doorway. 2. Men working the "crabs" to raise the Bell. 3. Bell ascending through the Geometrical Staircase.

RAISING THE GREAT BELL IN THE TOWER OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

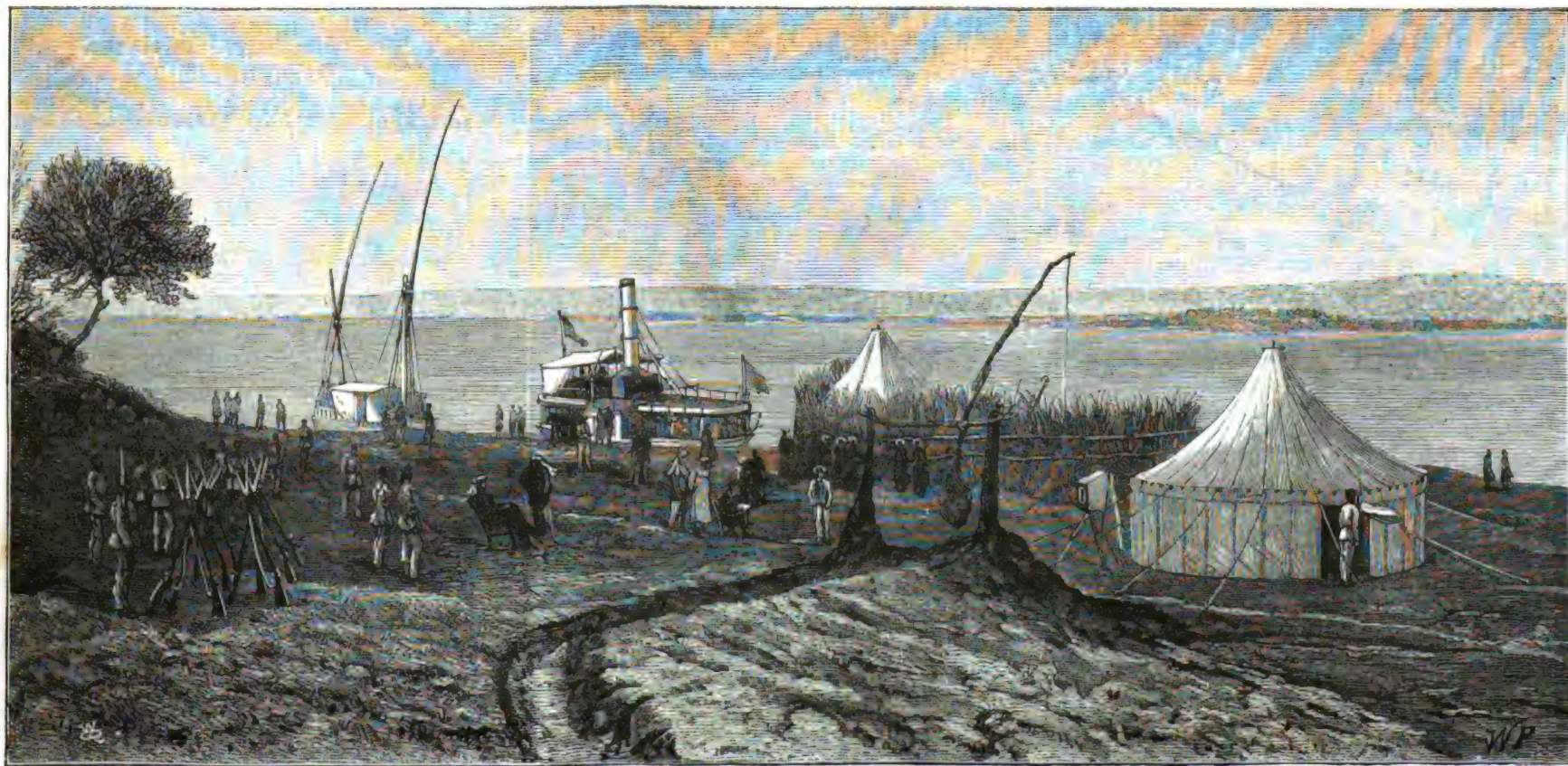
THE SOLAR ECLIPSE ON THE NILE.

The British scientific expedition lately sent to the banks of the Upper Nile was commissioned to make observations of the total eclipse of the sun there visible, during one minute and twelve seconds of time, on Wednesday, the 17th ult.; and these observations have been made with entire success. The expedition was organised at the suggestion of the Solar Physics Committee of the Science and Art Department of Government, but with the assistance of the Royal Society; the chief members of the expedition were Mr. Norman Lockyer and Dr. Arthur Schuster, assisted by Mr. Woods (who was deputed by Captain Abney), and also by Mr. Lawrence, and accompanied by Mr. W. Black, and others. They left England on the 19th ult., and on their arrival in Egypt were received by Esmat Effendi, an Egyptian astronomer, one of the household of the Khedive, and by Stone

Pasha, Chief of the Egyptian Staff, as well as by Sir Edward Malet, the British Consul-General. A suitable place for their temporary observatory had been chosen at Sohag, on the Nile, seventy miles above Thebes; and there was a steam-boat, placed by the Khedive's Government at the disposal of the English and French expeditions, which conveyed them to their destination without delay. The Governor of the district of Sohag also furnished a dahabiyeh, or river-boat, with an escort and guard of soldiers; and Colonel Moktar Bey was most active in assisting the expedition. We are indebted to Mr. W. Black for sending us, on the 11th ult., a photograph of the scene at Sohag, with the encampment and temporary establishment of the British astronomers and their party. At the right hand of the view is the tent used as a store-room; next this is an inclosure, protected by a cane fence, in which were placed Mr. Lockyer's two six-inch telescopes, and Dr. Schuster's photo-heliograph, which was to be

used in the same manner as in his expedition to Siam, in 1875, but with the greatly improved apparatus devised by Captain Abney. The steamer and the dahabiyeh, above mentioned, are shown lying in the river; several members of the expedition, attendants, and Egyptian soldiers, are seen in the foreground; and there is one of the simple native machines for raising water from the Nile to irrigate the fields. The expedition has safely returned to Cairo, and on Monday last was received by the Khedive, amidst all his political and personal dangers, with unabated cordiality. The new comet is to be named Tewfik, after his Highness the Khedive.

Sir William and Lady Armstrong received on Thursday week more than 2000 guests at the South Kensington Museum at the conversazione of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of which Sir William is president.



STATION OF THE EXPEDITION FOR OBSERVING THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, AT SOHAG, ON THE NILE.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

The state of affairs in Egypt, since last Saturday and Sunday, has assumed a very alarming aspect. Arabi Pasha, the leader of the military party, whose rebellious attitude towards the Khedive, Tewfik Pasha, was described last week, though compelled on Saturday afternoon to resign the office of Minister of War, did so under protest, declaring that the Khedive was acting under the control of France and England, and without regard to the Sovereignty of the Sultan, which Arabi Pasha now affects to uphold. This declaration was immediately followed on Sunday by menacing demonstrations of the troops in garrison at Cairo and at Alexandria; and there was some panic among the European residents, who feared an insurrection of the populace, instigated by fanatical Mussulman clergy, to support Arabi Pasha's denunciation of foreign interference. Mr. Cookson, the British Consul at Alexandria, called a meeting of British subjects there, and showed them how to escape, in case of need, to the ships of her Majesty's naval squadron there lying in harbour, which were fully prepared to bombard the Egyptian forts and the native quarter of the city, if any attack were made upon the lives and property of Europeans. In the mean time, at Cairo, the leading officers of the army, by threats of instant death, as it is said, forced the chief members of the Chamber of Notables, and the Ulemas, or doctors of Mohammedan Law, to send a deputation to the Khedive, demanding the reinstatement of Arabi Pasha. The Khedive was obliged to give way, but a movement for his deposition, and for placing Hulin Pasha on the vice-regal throne, has already made considerable progress. The British Government is using its utmost efforts at Constantinople to induce the Sultan to interpose for the maintenance of Tewfik Pasha; and it is believed that a Turkish Commission will be sent to Egypt; but it is uncertain whether or not this will be accompanied by the employment of Turkish military force. Five British ships of war, under sealed orders, have left Suda Bay, the headquarters of the Mediterranean fleet, for Alexandria, where the French squadron will also be reinforced. As the turbulent behaviour of the Egyptian army is the principal element of danger, our Special Artist's Sketches, engraved on the front page, representing different types of native soldiery, will be considered appropriate to this emergency. Another Egyptian Sketch does not belong to the present season of the year, but to the time of the inundation of the Nile, which is at its height towards the end of September.

THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.

Shotover, by Hermit from Stray Shot, was bred by Mr. Chaplin, and purchased by the Duke of Westminster at the annual sale of the Blankney yearlings in 1880. She is a bright chestnut filly, standing, as near as we could judge, about 15 hands 3 in., and was one of the best-looking of the fourteen competitors for the great race of last week. Her two-year-old performances were not of a very promising character, as she did not gain a winning bracket in one of her three essays. She made her first appearance in the Middle Park Plate, where, virtually unbacked, she was unplaced to the flying Kermesse, Gerald, and St. Marguerite. Two days later she was made favourite for the Prendergast Stakes, and did rather better, as, though she was beaten a neck by Berwick, Barbe Bleue and four others finished behind her. At the Newmarket Houghton Meeting she was only asked to carry 7 st. 6 lb. in a Nursery Handicap, but could not get near Mugician (7 st. 12 lb.), who was in great form just then. Shotover's easy victory in the Two Thousand Guineas is of too recent date to need remark, and, with regard to her defeat in the One Thousand by St. Marguerite, it may be that, like many of the Hermits, she does not soon recover from the effects of a good gallop; whilst, judging through Geheimniss, it is quite possible that the form was correct, and that Mr. Crawford's beautiful filly would beat her again. Shotover now shares with Eleanor and Blink Bonny the honour of being the only fillies that have ever won a Derby. We have almost omitted to mention that she was trained by Porter, who has only had charge of the Duke's stud since the end of last season, and she has been ridden by Tom Cannon in all the three engagements she has fulfilled this year.

AN INCIDENT WITH THE FLYING SQUADRON.

The electric light was used for a remarkable purpose, on one occasion, among the ships of the Flying Squadron, with which our Sailor Princes, the two sons of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, have lately performed the circumnavigation of the globe. One ship of that squadron, H.M.S. Cleopatra, in the passage from the Fiji Islands to Yokohama, Japan, happened to find her foretopmast-head "sprung," and it became necessary to shift the foretopmast. As the weather was fair, on the night when this was discovered, the operation might well have been deferred till next day. But the commander of the squadron, Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, as he considered that naval practice and instruction had been the principal object for which it was sent out, and was further inclined to give the two young Princes, on board H.M.S. Bacchante, an opportunity of something novel in the way of sight-seeing, ordered the Cleopatra to shift her topmast by night, and the electric light apparatus, on board H.M.S. Inconstant, to be used for a substitute for daylight. The Sketch we have engraved, which was drawn by Lieutenant Percy M. Scott, of the Inconstant, shows this curious scene at sea; that ship lying near, with her own main topsail to the mast, and sending a brilliant light upon the masts and rigging of the Cleopatra. The latter hoisted, as will be observed in our Illustration, three red globular lanterns, placed vertically one above another, at the top of her main-mast, agreeably to the general regulations, with a view to prevent any collision when a ship ceases to be under command of her officers and crew. The remainder of the squadron, including the Bacchante, under reduced canvas, held their wind until the operation was completed; when they again made sail, and resumed their course as before. We observe that, on the 5th inst., the Flying Squadron, now without the Bacchante, lying in port at Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, the Inconstant had a narrow escape of destruction by fire. Happily, the fire was put out in time, without any great amount of damage.

The annual show of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society and Southern Counties Association was opened at Cardiff on Monday, when there was a large attendance. There were 717 exhibits of live stock, including 232 cattle, 172 sheep, and 157 horses. The poultry comprised 539 exhibits, and there is a large display of implements. At noon on Tuesday the annual meeting of the Council took place, under the presidency of Lord Tredegar. It was resolved that the next show shall be held in Bridgewater, and that Lord Brooke, M.P., shall be the president for the ensuing year. Lord H. Thynne, M.P., was elected vice-president.

THE GREAT BELL FOR ST. PAUL'S.

The raising of "Great Paul" in the south-west tower, was commenced on Tuesday morning at half-past eight, and the work was carried on with very satisfactory results. At six o'clock in the evening one half the lift had been attained—namely, about sixty feet from the timbers on which the bell had previously rested; but the motion of the bell upwards was so slow that it required watching to perceive it. The appliances were two of the Royal Engineers' "crabs," each provided with double drums, over which the winding-rope was rove in several turns, in the form of a figure of eight. There was a handle at each side of each winch, but, from the limited space in the clock-bell chamber, in which they were fixed, there was room only for the men to work the handles on one side. Four men had to work at each winch, and two men were to haul upon each pull of rope. There was also a reserved gang of four men for each of the "crabs," so that there were twenty men in all employed for the operation of lifting, of whom sixteen were actually kept at work. There were two sets of lifting ropes, two inches in diameter, each set working in two blocks with three sheaves; the hooks of the blocks held on partly by the central steel pin nutted on to the bell through the clapper hole, and partly by a strong iron bar passed through the cannons and set firm by wooden wedges. The hoisting ropes were not central in the eye of the stone vaulting of the tower, and when the cannons had passed through this lofty orifice, the bell would have to be hauled aside to permit the bow coming through. To effect this side-movement a winch and rope-tackle had been provided, and it would take about a three-ton pull to get the bell sufficiently out of the perpendicular. No hitch of any importance occurred; but two hours were lost on Tuesday morning through the lifting ropes twisting together. The securing of guide ropes and the untwisting of the lifting ropes was, however, only a matter of time and not of difficulty. The bell was duly secured for the night, and the raising was continued on Wednesday. At noon of that day, this operation was successfully completed; and timbers were then placed below the bell, across the opening in the vaulting of the tower, to support the bell when the ropes should be removed. The bell was gently lowered upon them at half-past one, taking its seat firmly with a slight creaking noise as the beams felt the heavy burden settling itself upon them. It only remained now to attach the head-stock and to seat the gudgeons on the bell-cage; and by Saturday the solemn voice of "Great Paul" was expected to be heard.

"THE RABBIT-HUTCH."

This pleasing composition, by Mrs. Kate Perugini, in the Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery, will remind many persons of girlish or boyish pride in the care of pet animals, forming part of the home establishment when they were too young for the graver business of life. Rabbits have their endearing ways, not less than birds, and children are generally disposed to be fond of them, and like to see them munching the succulent greens. We have seen a whole litter turned out on the drawing-room carpet, and scuttling beneath every piece of furniture, to amuse an urchin whom his mother and her friends delighted to indulge. The gentle little girl in the picture is content to wait upon her furry darlings at the bars of their own hutch, and takes delight in giving them food.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Gounod's "Romeo e Giulietta" was given yesterday (Friday) week, with Madame Patti's charming impersonation of the heroine. Signor Nicolini was the Romeo, and Signor Cotogni the Mercutio, as heretofore; M. Dufrieche was well received on his appearance as Capulet, and the cast included Signor de Reszke as Friar Laurence.

On Saturday Bizet's "Carmen" was produced, with the special feature of the reappearance of Madame Pauline Lucien, after an absence of several years. Her performance was, throughout, one of high vocal and dramatic excellence; her acting in the final scene of her death at the hands of her discarded lover, Don José, having been especially fine. Her reception was enthusiastic. In the character last named, Signor Lestellier, although suffering from indisposition, improved on the impression made by his previous appearances, and acted with much power, particularly in the scene just specified. Madame Valleria—as in past performances of opera at Her Majesty's Theatre—was an excellent Micaela: M. Bonhy as Escamillo, the Torador, was more successful dramatically than vocally; and subordinate characters were mostly efficiently filled.

On Tuesday "La Sonnambula" was given, with the brilliant singing of Madame Sembrich as Amina, and the first appearance as Elvino of M. Massart, who was favourably received. Of his merits, however, we must await another opportunity to speak.

Signor Bervignani conducted on the Friday and Tuesday, and M. Dupont on Saturday.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The German Opera Company are continuing their excellent performances, a welcome variety having been given to the succession of Wagner's works by the production last week of Beethoven's "Fidelio," the music of which is the highest example extant of purity, beauty, and grandeur in stage music. Fraulein Maltén sustained the character of Leonora—who, disguised as Fidelio, seeks and effects her husband's deliverance from imprisonment and assassination—with signal success. She gave the great scene in the first act, the "Invocation to Hope," with fine expression; her performance in the dungeon scene having been especially good, particularly in the magnificent quartet in which Leonora interposes between her captive husband and the dagger of his would-be assassin, Don Pizarro. In these and other instances the performance of Fraulein Maltén was of rare excellence, both vocally and dramatically. The cast was otherwise generally efficient, having included Fraulein Wiedermann as Marzelline, and Herren Wolff, Kraus, Ehrke, Landau, and Gura, respectively, as Florestan, Pizarro, Rocco, Jacquinio, and the King's Minister. The chorus-singing and the orchestral performances were alike excellent. Before the opera the "Leonora" overture No. 1 was given—the third and grandest of those associated with the opera having been performed between the first and second acts in so magnificent a style as to elicit a positive torrent of applause.

On Tuesday "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" was produced, this having been its first stage hearing in this country. It is the only one of Wagner's operas into which the element of humour enters. All his other works are in the heroic or tragic style; but in this there is an antique quaintness, occasionally somewhat grotesque, that is strongly marked in its individuality, and suggestively reflective of the rough simplicity of the old-fashioned burgher life of Nuremberg some 300 years ago. The work was originally produced at Munich, in 1868; and here we may again remind readers that in this

and all his other so-called opera-dramas the text, as well as the music, is by Wagner. It is the sixth in the list of his important stage productions, having followed "Tristan und Isolde," and been succeeded by the series of four "opera-dramas" based on the "Nibelungen lied," brought out at Bayreuth in 1876, and four times given at Her Majesty's Theatre, as recently noticed by us.

The most famous member of the guild of "Master-singers" in Germany during the fourteenth century was Hans Sachs, the cobbler-poet, who forms a prominent character in Wagner's work. The scene is laid during the Feast of St. John. Eva (the daughter of Pogner, one of the Master-singers) has been promised in marriage to him who shall be the victor in the approaching bardic contest. Her love has been won by Walther von Stolzing, a young stranger who determines to contend for the prize, although he has not yet been made a member of the guild. He is, nevertheless, allowed a hearing, the appointed umpire being Beckmesser, a member of the Guild, who himself hopes to gain the hand of Eva. Walther charms and surprises his audience by his performance, which, however, is condemned by all the Master-singers, except Hans Sachs. The two lovers, disappointed at the result, determine to elope together. Their plan becoming known to Hans Sachs, he determines to prevent it, from the persuasion that Walther must ultimately gain the artistic triumph due to his merits. The lovers, from their concealment, hear the cobbler singing what is intended to be a dissuasive warning. Beckmesser appears and sings a serenade to Eva under her window, called by Sachs in a comic duet; the cobbler all the time demonstratively hammering at his work, and the serenade flying into a rage; a quarrel and a noisy assemblage of the neighbours ensue; the lovers, attempting to escape from their concealment, are intercepted by Sachs, who sends Eva back to her father's house and forces Walther to his own (the cobbler's) residence. In the third act Walther's genius is triumphant over all obstacles. He has dreamed a song, the words of which have been surreptitiously appropriated by his rival, Beckmesser, who fails dismally in his vocal recitation of them. Walther then sings his "Preislied"—one of the favourite extracts from the opera—his triumph is complete; he is recognised as victor, gains the hand of Eva, and all ends triumphantly.

There is much characteristic writing in the music of "Die Meistersinger," beginning with the overture, which is full of formal quaintness, the opera itself containing several instances of a rough kind of realistic humour suitable to the subject and the period of the drama. The overture and several extracts from the opera have been given in concert performances—at the Wagner Festival at the Royal Albert Hall and elsewhere—and commented on at the time.

On Tuesday the overture was admirably played, as were the orchestral details generally, throughout the opera. The music of Eva was very finely rendered by Madame Sucher, especially in the scenes with Walther and those with Hans Sachs; the acting of the lady having been also excellent. Fraulein Schefsky was a thoroughly efficient Magdalene. The character of Sachs was admirably sustained, both vocally and dramatically, by Herr Gura, who gave the address to the Mastersingers and the monologue, and indeed all the music of the part, with great effect. Herr Winkelmann declaimed and acted very finely as Walther, whose master-song and prize song, and various passages in the concerted scenes, were admirable displays of dramatic vocalisation. Herr Ehrke gave a very humorous rendering of the pedantic Beckmesser; Herr Koegel, as Pogner, was impressive, and the characters of David and Kothner were, respectively, efficiently filled by Herr Landau and Herr Kraus. Among the most effective pieces was the quintet, "Selig, wie die Sonne," for Eva, Magdalene, Walther, David, and Sachs. The chorusing was excellent, especially in the final scene of the procession of the different guilds; and the performance, conducted by Herr Richter, was altogether of a very high order. The work was received with much applause by a crowded audience.

Since our last notice of these performances, "Lohengrin" has been repeated, with the character of Elsa transferred to that excellent artist, Fraulein Maltén, who sang and acted with great effect; another change having been the transference of the part of Ortrud to Fraulein Schefsky, who proved an efficient representative thereof.

The third repetition of Wagner's four Nibelungen opera-dramas at Her Majesty's Theatre took place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last week, and Monday evening "Die Walküre" and "Götterdämmerung" were announced again for Tuesday and Wednesday at reduced prices of admission.

The first Floral Hall concert of the season took place last Saturday, when the admirable singing of Mesdames Albani and Sembrich, and effective performances of other members of the Royal Italian Opera Company, were special features.

Mr. F. H. Cowen's sacred cantata, "St. Ursula," was, for the first time in London, performed at his concert at St. James's Hall last week with a success similar to that which attended its production at last year's Norwich Festival. The solo singers were: Madame Valleria, Miss Orridge, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. King. Mr. Cowen's "Scandinavian" symphony was also a feature of the concert, which was conducted by him.

Miss Maggie Okey (pianist) gave an afternoon concert at St. James's Hall on Wednesday with a substantial programme of vocal and instrumental music.

"The Messiah" was announced for performance at St. James's Hall on Thursday afternoon, conducted by Mr. W. Carter—the principal soprano solos rendered by Madame Christine Nilsson, in association with Madame Patey, Miss P. Winter, Mr. Maas, and Signor Foli—Mr. Carter's excellent choir co-operating.

Madame Sophie Menter gave her third Recital at St. James's Hall on Friday afternoon, when her programme comprised a varied selection of pianoforte pieces in the classical and brilliant styles.

Dr. George Johnson will give the Harveian Oration at the Royal College of Physicians on the 24th inst.

Whit Monday was very generally observed as a holiday in London. The weather was bright, sunny, and warm, and nobody who could get into the country cared to stay in town. Railways, steamers, and other modes of transit were consequently extensively patronised. There were upwards of 11,000 visitors to the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, South Kensington; and the total number of visitors to the state apartments of Windsor Castle was 9374, the admissions exceeding those of any single day since the Great Exhibition of 1851. Many of the metropolitan volunteer corps devoted Whit Monday to rifle practice, the ranges within reach of London being fully employed. At Sheerness the 3rd Middlesex Artillery resumed their work at Garrison Point Fort, and made good practice with guns. The 1st London Artillery also arrived, and practised well with the 40-pounder Armstrong, returning to town in the evening.



THE RABBIT-HUTCH.

BY MRS. KATE PERUGINI.—FROM THE PICTURE IN THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

THE PARIS SALON.

CONCLUDING NOTICE.

From our former articles it will be observed that we deprecate entirely the views of those habitual pessimists who see nothing but signs of decadence on the walls of the present Salon. On the contrary, our belief is that at no period did there exist in France a school of young men more loyal to nature and more earnestly impressed with the lofty character of their calling.

With the view of assisting our readers to form their own estimate we have transferred to our pages a few examples, not necessarily exhaustive as to kind, or of the highest class as to quality—although in this latter respect they fairly hold their own, and, so far, are honestly representative of the exhibition—but belonging rather to that category which admits of ready translation into black and white.

The picture of the seated nymph, whose eyes are being blindfolded by a flying Cupid, is by Camille Bellanger, who was a pupil of Cabanel, and has caught up much of the refinement of his master. He calls the subject "Cou! cou!" a cry which a French child gives forth when in hiding and anxious to be discovered. But *coucou*—or cuckoo, as we spell it—primarily means the bird which poets make the harbinger of spring, and therefore we may call this a personification of that most hopeful and joyous of seasons. The work is, of course, purely decorative in character.

So also is our next picture; only the artist, Lecomte Du Noy, who studied under Gleyre, Gérôme, and Signol, and who, like the preceding, is a born Parisian, has tried, and not unsuccessfully, to catch the spirit of the antique world and give classic form to his conception. This graceful personification of the *Odyssey*—*Odyssée*, as here imprinted—whom we see so magnificently draped, holding in her hand the portrait of Ulysses, and whom, from the worsted whorls at her feet, as well as from the faithful dog whose memory was so long and loyal, we may take for Penelope herself—is one compartment of a large Homeric triptych, in the centre of which we see the blind old Bard of Chios, with appropriate environment; and on the other side, in the panel corresponding to the one before us, a Fury occupies the chief space, suggestive of Orestes and the *Iliad*. This work is mural in size, luminous in colour, and full both of artistic and of classic knowledge.

Jules Didier's "Field Labour"—the woman kneeling at her work in front of the two horses attached to the laden wain, is a fragment of a long decorative frieze, modern in spirit and realistic in treatment, intended for the school situated in the Rue Châteauneuf-Landon, Paris. Building, carpentry, metal-working, pottery manufacture, horticulture, arboriculture, and, as in the case before us, agriculture, have each a separate compartment, and each is handled with the same breadth and vigour as we see in the woodcut. Didier is also a native of Paris, and his masters were L. Cogniet and J. P. Laurens.

Of the masters named it is but proper that we indicate here the works of such of them as are represented in the Salon. Cabanel has two fine portraits, which fully maintain his high reputation. The one, that of a seated lady in green velvet, the other a three-quarter length of a "Venetian Lady" in the red dress and hat of the sixteenth century. Light auburn hair falls loosely on her beautifully formed shoulders, and the flesh painting in both is at once true and delicate. Jean Paul Laurens has a portrait of "M. Auguste Rochin," and one of the most powerful, and at the same time one of the most unpleasant, subject-pictures in the exhibition, representing the Emperor Maximilian taking affectionate farewell of his kneeling followers and a priest before leaving his prison for execution. A Mexican officer, with a broad sombrero on his head, stands in the strong sunlight of the door holding in his hand the order for his execution.

Our next example is by Jean Benner, who was a disciple of Pils. It represents "Young Capri girls going to the Spring." They stand out between us and the bright Italian sky with a statuesque stateliness which is most striking, and we would remind our lady readers that this dignity of carriage arises solely from the habit of carrying their water-pitchers on their head. The nearest figure in physique and bearing reminds us somewhat of Jules Breton, who, by-the-way, has one of the most charming pictures of combined landscape and figures in the exhibition. A group of peasant women chatting in the summer gloamin' is the simple subject, but the sentiment and poetry of it are worthy of our own lamented Mason, whose "Harvest Moon" is one of the choicest pictures in the rare collection of Mr. Eustace Smith. The name of Jules Breton reminds us that his daughter, Madame Demont-Breton, has in the exhibition a very happy and vigorously-painted group of a primeval couple fondling their baby. The composition has all that gravity of treatment pertaining to the higher ranges of art, and she maintains thereby the reputation of a family of distinguished painters.

Our illustrations hitherto have been of a merely pictorial or decorative kind; but our last one speaks to the heart from the world of human suffering and wrong which it suggests. Millet himself never delineated more touchingly the sorrows of the forsaken. The author of this work, Albert Maignan, has a soul steeped in poetry. His other contribution, "The Sleep of Fra Angelico," during which a radiant angel comes and works on his picture, is a very beautiful rendering of a very beautiful legend; but it fails to move us as this does. Readers of history will remember that the wicked Frédégonde caused Chilpéric, King of Neustria in the sixth century, first to repudiate and then to kill his wife, Audovère; and the artist calls his picture "La Repudice." The lines which have inspired him are by E. Ducros, and may be rendered thus—

Where then goest thou, exiled queen,
With thy faithful nurse,
Audovère with thy child?
Thou advancest as the day closes
Through a miry road in a weary land,
Where then goest thou, exiled queen?

Though the Madonna-like figure before us be not a queen, the artist evidently means her to have all a queen's capacity of soul for sorrow, and it is because the spectator sees and feels this that the picture has such a hold on the emotional and sympathetic in his nature.

There are several other things of a like tender kind in the Salon, but let the one described suffice as their representative.

J. F. R.

The Speaker and several members of Parliament visited the Electrical Exhibition at the Crystal Palace last Saturday, and were entertained at dinner by the directors. Dr. Siemens stated that the exhibition showed considerable progress since the exhibition in Paris.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. Justice J. D. Fitzgerald, of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, to be a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary. Her Majesty has also approved the appointment of Mr. Justice Bowen to be a Lord Justice in the Court of Appeal, in the room of Lord Justice Holker, who resigned his office a few days before his death. Mr. A. Lewis Smith, it is stated, has accepted the Puisne Judgeship vacated by Mr. Justice Bowen's elevation.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The third day at Epsom was very wet, though it cleared up just prior to the first race, and the hill presented a desolate and deserted appearance. There were only a couple of events of any importance, and, curiously enough, both these went to Lord Bradford by the aid of the own brothers, Limestone and Quicklime. A field of eleven came to the post for the Royal Stakes, but there was nothing of much character engaged except Limestone (8 st. 6 lb.), Passaic (8 st. 6 lb.), and Red Spectre (6 st. 7 lb.). The last-named does not care to travel more than six furlongs; and, though Limestone won by a couple of lengths, he had to be ridden right out to beat Silver Bell (6 st. 4 lb.), who was nearly caught by Passaic in the last few strides. After his capital performances in the Two Thousand and Derby, the Epsom Grand Prize appeared completely at the mercy of Quicklime, who was entitled to a 7 lb. allowance, and thus received a stone from Executor, and 10 lb. from Gerald. As he had defeated this pair at level weights on the previous day, we need hardly say that they were never dangerous, and Quicklime disposed of the luckless Marden and Leonora very cleverly indeed. The last day of the meeting was favoured with beautiful weather, as, though there were two or three brief showers, the sun shone brightly during the greater part of the afternoon, and the heavy rain of the previous day had completely laid the dust. Lord Rosebery's colours are generally pretty successful at Epsom, and Bonny Jean, a daughter of Macaroni and Bonny Bell, proved good enough to win the Epsom Two-Year-Old Plate in a canter, in spite of starting at an outside price. It was scarcely expected that the field for the Oaks would dwindle down to five, the smallest number that has taken part in the race since 1799, when Bellina had only three to beat. Of these five only Geheimniss and St. Marguerite were backed in earnest, as something was amiss with Nellie, who travelled badly in the betting for a day or two before the race, and did not canter with the others; whilst 100 to 1 could be had about either Incognita or Lady May. The former of this pair, indeed, was only started to make running for Geheimniss; and, though a nice-looking filly, she has scarcely fulfilled the promise of her two-year-old days. St. Marguerite, who is one of the most beautiful fillies we ever saw, fairly put Geheimniss in the shade in point of looks, for the favourite has a plain head and rather slack loins. One could not, however, fail to be struck with her wonderful length and grand muscular quarters; and, as she was known to be something like 10 lb. in front of Shotover, it was surprising that the bookmakers were content to take 6 to 4 about her right up to the last. There was no delay at the post, a capital start being effected at the first attempt. Lady May at once went to the front, and held a clear lead of Incognita, Nellie, and Geheimniss, St. Marguerite bringing up the rear. In this order they ran to Sherwood's, where Lady May increased her lead to four or five lengths, Nellie lying at Incognita's quarters until approaching the furzes, when the leader was joined by Incognita, and at the mile post the latter assumed a slight lead, Nellie following third at a clear interval, and the favourite being next at her girths, with St. Marguerite at her heels. Before reaching the top of the hill Lady May had dropped clean away, and Incognita went on with a clear lead of Nellie and Geheimniss, of whom the favourite raced past soon afterwards, and half way down the hill she showed with a slight lead of her stable-companion, Nellie now being third, close up, with St. Marguerite fourth. As they came into the line for home Incognita lost her position, Nellie took her place on the top ground at the quarters of Geheimniss, and St. Marguerite drew up on the rails. Over the road, Nellie held out signals of distress, and though St. Marguerite was allowed to draw up to the neck of Geheimniss at the distance, the favourite shot out with a clear advantage the moment her head was loosed, and won in a common canter by a couple of lengths; Nellie was a bad third, and the others were beaten off. The victory of Geheimniss was so decisive, and her reported superiority to Shotover was so thoroughly confirmed, that her success in the St. Leger appears only a question of health. She was ridden by Cannon, who has thus performed the almost unparalleled feat of winning the Two Thousand, Derby, and Oaks, in one season. Some smart two-year-olds took part in the Acorn Stakes—Camilla, Hauteur, Lovely, and Songless being all decidedly above the average. Camilla did not perform nearly so well as at Chester; and Lovely, who was coughing, could only run third to Hauteur and Lilac, the latter making a close fight with M. Lefèvre's representative. The same colours were successful in the Gold Cup, as Tristan disposed of Isabel with great ease.

The Middle Park yearlings that were disposed of on Saturday last were not a very brilliant sample, and the twenty-eight only averaged 140 gs. The highest priced lot was a very handsome bay colt by Scottish Chief—Hilda (640 gs.).

During the present long spell of dry weather bowlers, as usual, have no chance against batsmen, and long scores have become so common that it is almost impossible to notice anything under a "century." The Australians v. Surrey was a very peculiar match, and, had not the too-familiar "Surrey rot" set in in their second innings, the representatives of the county had a really grand chance of victory. No large scores were made on either side, and the feature of the match was the really splendid bowling of Jones, who took five wickets for 31 runs in the first innings of the colonials, the Surrey men finishing up the first half of the match no less than 70 runs to the good. Then they went all to pieces, being disposed of at their second attempt for the wretched total of 48; and the Australians were thus enabled to win by six wickets. The University of Cambridge, for which Mr. C. T. Studd (not out, 126) played a splendid innings, looked like beating England easily; but Messrs. A. G. Steel (41 and 171) and G. F. Vernon (69) came to the rescue, and made the game a draw. The Oxonians defeated a weak team of the M.C.C. and Ground in a single innings, with nineteen runs to spare. Messrs. J. G. Walker (87) and C. Peake (53) did most for the University; whilst Flowers (54) was the only notable scorer on the opposite side. Lancashire beat Derbyshire very easily by ten wickets; and the M.C.C. and Ground disposed of Kent by nine wickets. Nothing remarkable was done in either of these matches. Some heavy scoring has again taken place during the present week, but, at the time of writing, only one important match is finished. This is the one between Over Thirty and Under Thirty, which took place at Lord's. For the seniors, Messrs. Hornby (91) and Ulyett (138) contributed fine scores; but the side completely collapsed at the second attempt, and, mainly owing to Mr. W. H. Patterson (57), Midwinter (62), and Bates (not out, 144), the juniors won by ten wickets, one more proof of the undoubted fact that "youth will be served."

The first match of the new Thames Yacht Club for the season was sailed last Saturday by cutters of the second and third class. The Marquis of Ailsa's Sleuthhound took the first prize in the second class; Mr. J. D. Hedderwick's Annasona taking second. The first prize, third class, was won by Mr. F. Taylor's Freda, and the second by Mr. R. Hewitt's Buttercup.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, May 30.

This is the grand week of the grand fortnight that begins with the Sunday of the Chantilly Derby and ends with the Sunday of the Grand Prix de Paris, the greatest fête-day of the Parisian year, although it does not figure in the calendar. During this week there are races every day, either at Auteuil or Long-champs. The whole population of Paris is talking of nothing but horses. At Auteuil last Sunday the English won the Grand Steeplechase with Whisper-low. Who will win the Grand Prix next Sunday? What emotions between these two events! What an interest the French take in the improvement of the equine race, which is the ostensible purpose of these trials of swiftness and endurance! How pleasing it is for the Anglo-Saxon to think that he has enriched the French language with the words "sport," "turf," "betting," "performance," "leader," "four-in-hand," "outsider"! How gratifying it is to hear the French bloods discussing "le formidable *rush* de Whisper-low"!

In truth, the noble animal whom Buffon has celebrated is more than ever a hero. His name is in every mouth; he is the joy and glory of a nation of gentlemen; he has all Paris at his heels when he runs; beauty, rank, and wealth salute, pet, applaud, or curse him, according as he wins or loses. Nevertheless he remains famous; his name, his image, his performances, are handed down to posterity. He takes his place in history along with the horses of Phœbus, Apollo, with Pegasus, with Bucephalus, with Mahomet's mare Al Borach, with Don Quixote's Rosinante. Suppose for a moment that the horse never existed; you cancel at once half the history of humanity. Without the horse you have neither Centaurs nor Amazons, nor the passage of the Rhine, nor the ballad of "Lenora," nor the poem of "Mazepa," nor the "Bronze Horse," nor the "Postillon de Lonjumeau." The Parisians, then, are right when they cry "Vive le cheval!" To which the bookmakers reply, with deafening clamour, "Voyez la cote! la cote! voyez la cote!"

Is it possible for any one man, or any one man and his wife, to know three thousand persons? This was the figure of the guests invited by the Baron Gustave de Rothschild last Sunday, on the occasion of the signing of the marriage contract between his daughter, Mdlle. Lucy de Rothschild, and M. Léon Lambert, of Brussels. This young lady really begins her married life in exceptional conditions. Her marriage contract is signed by princes, amongst others by all the princes of the Orleans family; and her wedding presents are so precious that they have to be guarded by detectives! Imagine a necklace of pearls valued at £12,000, rivers of diamonds, ounces of sapphires, an enormous horseshoe paved with diamonds, rubies and emeralds as big as nuts! The marriage is to be celebrated to-morrow, Wednesday. The *témoins* of the bride will be her two uncles, the Barons Adolphe and Alphonse de Rothschild; and of the bridegroom, M. Devaux, chief of the household of the King of the Belgians, and the Baron de Beyens, the Belgian Minister at Paris. And to think that when the couple arrive at Brussels, accompanied by the detectives charged with guarding the wedding presents, they will have to go and live in an immense palace in the Rue de la Loi, with a staircase in white marble, where the detectives will be installed in permanence to guard the wedding presents, the necklaces of pearls, and the emeralds and rubies as big as cob-nuts!

Now that Sarah Bernhardt is once more the lion of the day in London, it may interest the reader to know that her appearance in the "Dame aux Camélias" before a Parisian audience at the Gaité last Thursday was not generally considered satisfactory. The piece, as a whole, was badly played, and the acting of Sarah in particular was found to be full of exaggeration and vulgar effects, good enough for exportation, but not acceptable at Paris. I heard Dumas express great contempt for the whole affair. In the famous death scene he only admitted that Sarah had one fine movement, when she throws up her arms; the rest he said was mere choreography. As for M. Damalas, Dumas denied that he had any talent; he did not know how to walk even; all the time he seemed to be looking for a louis that Sarah had dropped on the stage.

An important reaction is being prepared against the new law on obligatory and lay primary instruction. In the departments of the west of France, Maine, Anjou, Vendée, Brittany, the reactionaries are triumphing, and the curés have been elected almost everywhere to act on the school-boards charged with the execution of the anti-clerical law. M. Gambetta's journal, *La République Française*, blames the Government for having been wanting in energy in dealing with these "refractory provinces." Meanwhile the *Figaro* has opened a subscription for forming a budget for the foundation of free Christian schools. In less than a week the subscription-list of the *Figaro* amounted to upwards of 400,000 fr., and now the movement has been taken up by the entire Conservative press, both Parisian and departmental, and approved by the Church with a promptitude and unanimity that may well alarm the radicals. From the point of view of the Conservatives, the combat engaged in is that of the Christians against the Atheists, and, some would add, of the honest folk against the rascals.

On Friday and Saturday nights there were serious disturbances in the Latin Quarter. The students, animated doubtless by reminiscences of Villon and of the brawls of the old *Basoches*, determined to take justice into their own hands, and clear their quarter of the ruffians and parasites of vice with which it is infested, like so many other districts of the town. Unfortunately, the affair ended in a combat with the police, who appear to have acted with extreme brutality, using sabres and knuckle-dusters, and arresting and maltreating the students right and left. Some twenty students were arrested, and six were seriously wounded. The affair has caused great indignation both amongst the students and in the press.

Last Sunday was the anniversary of the entrance of the Versailles troops into Paris in May, 1871. The police made every preparation in view of a Communist manifestation, but nothing serious took place. This year the Socialists were calm. In the course of the afternoon some two thousand persons assembled at Père Lachaise around the graves of the "martyrs." Louise Michel and other orators delivered the usual incendiary and violent speeches, and then all returned peacefully to their homes.

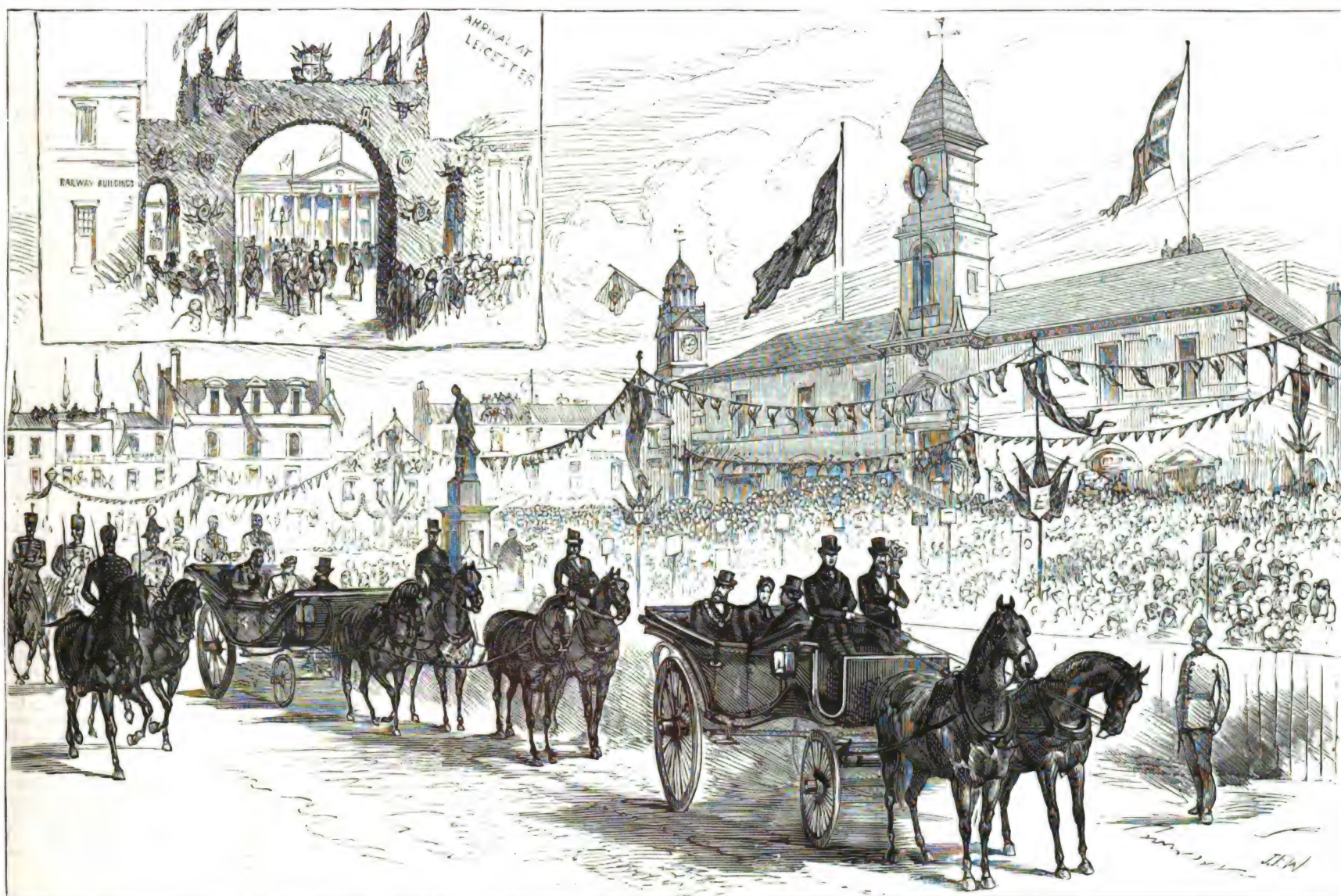
Prince Napoleon's newspaper, *Le Napoléon*, has ceased to appear. *Après* of the ever-increasing isolation of Prince Jérôme, a wit has suggested that he should take advantage of the settlement now being made by the Chamber of Deputies, and demand an indemnity as being a victim of the Coup d'Etat.

T. C.

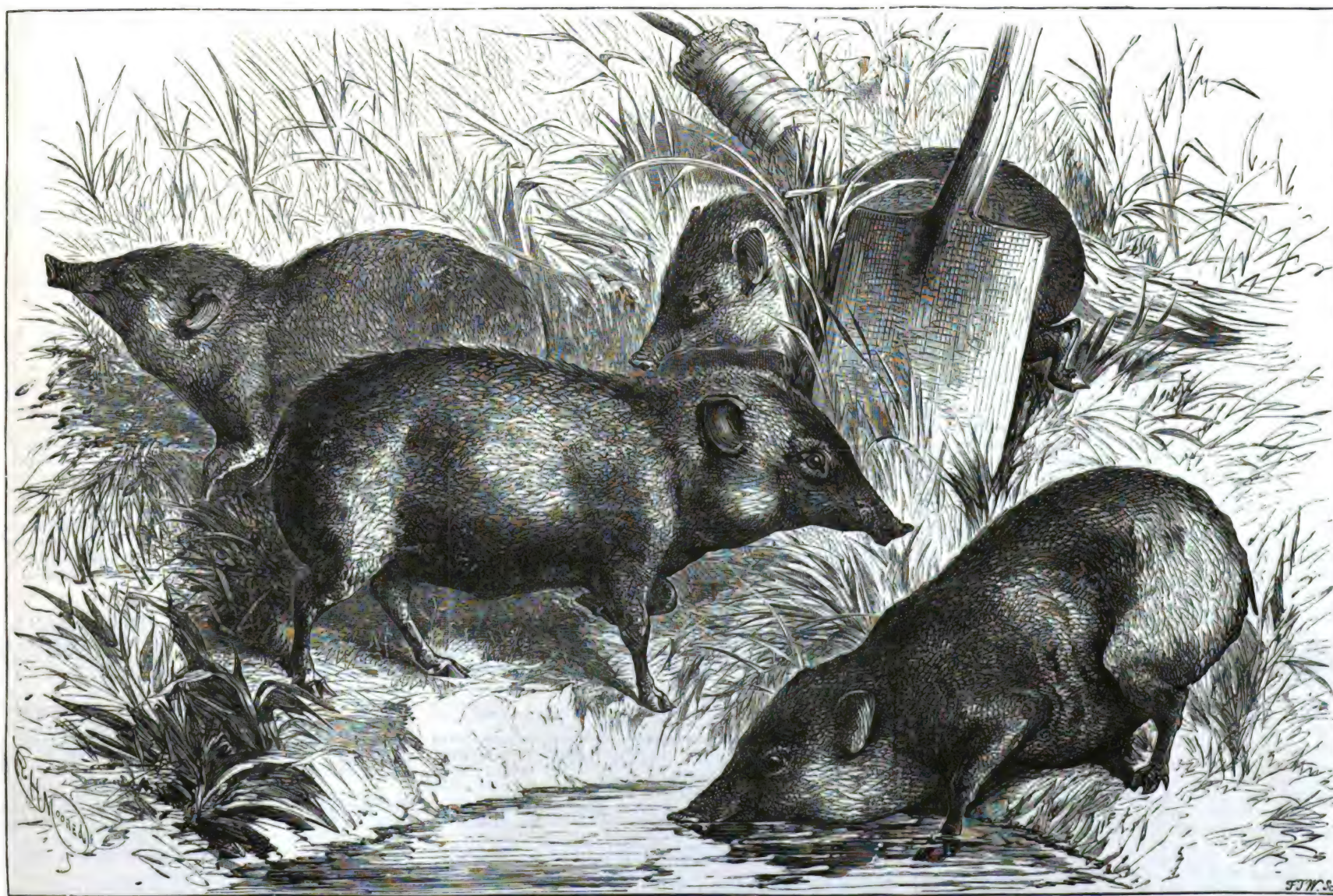
A procession of over 5000 horses took place at Sunderland on Monday. The Mayor and other officials, with the secretaries, Messrs. Wilson and Roger Errington, headed the procession. Over £100 was awarded in prize.



OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN EGYPT: THE PYRAMIDS DURING AN INUNDATION OF THE NILE.—SEE PAGE 538.



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT LEICESTER: CHILDREN SINGING THE NATIONAL ANTHEM IN THE MARKET PLACE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



FIGMY HOGS FROM INDIA AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The Egyptian Question is the topic of the hour in Europe. It was the last matter of moment that engaged the attention of the House of Lords prior to the adjournment for the Whitsuntide Recess, when Earl Granville and the Marquis of Salisbury were found to be substantially in agreement as to the Anglo-French concert at Alexandria. It was, naturally, the subject uppermost in every mind when their Lordships reassembled on Thursday.

The situation was held to be serious in the Lower House the evening the Commons separated for a brief holiday. In the morning papers of Friday, May 26, had been published the joint note presented by the diplomatic agents of England and France to Egypt, and approving and supporting the conditions recommended by Sultan Pasha, President of the Chamber of Notables. These conditions suggested the removal from Egypt of Arabi Pasha and his two chief colleagues, and the resignation of the Ministry, as the best means of restoring order. Sir Charles Dilke, reticence itself "in the interests of the public service," admitted to Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, the advocate of the Porte, that the telegram was substantially correct; and the guarded Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs assured Sir Henry Drummond Wolff that measures had been adopted to protect British subjects in Egypt. But Sir Wilfrid Lawson was not satisfied. The hon. Baronet, in his liveliest vein, said it would be better to secure the pacification of Ireland before attempting the regeneration of Egypt; and begged the Prime Minister to relieve his mind, at least, by undertaking that no force should be employed during the Whitsuntide Recess. Mr. Gladstone could not tie himself down to this promise; but expressed a belief that it would not be necessary to have recourse to force; and it was to be noted that Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Joseph Cowen accorded their support to the position taken up by the Premier. Since then "many things have happened." The Khedive dismissed his Ministry, only to be compelled to reinstate Arabi Pasha as Minister of War on Sunday; and now the power of Tewfik Pasha appears to be wholly grasped by Arabi. A question hereupon arises. Seeing that a serious rebuff has been administered to England and France, and that the European inhabitants of Cairo and Alexandria are taking flight in consequence of threatening manifestations, may it not be asked whether the Foreign Office authorities exercise due judgment in the choice of the aforesaid "diplomatic agents" who act as their mouthpiece in the East?

With Egypt and Ireland the rest of the Session bids fair to be entirely taken up. When will England's turn come?

THE ROYAL VISIT TO LEICESTER.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, according to previous arrangements, which were mentioned last week in connection with the Illustrations we then gave of Leicester and the Abbey Park, visited that town on Monday last. Their Royal Highnesses arrived from London by special train at one o'clock, attended by Lord Colville of Culross, General Sir Dighton Probyn, Colonel Teesdale, and the Countess of Moreton. They were received by the Mayor, Alderman Chambers, and the Reception Committee of the Corporation. The Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry formed an escort to attend the procession of thirty carriages through the town; while the Leicester Volunteers, in their scarlet uniform, furnished the guard of honour, and kept the streets.

From the Midland Railway station to the Market-place, the procession passed through four triumphal arches; the first, one of evergreens, at the station; the second, of an architectural character, in Campbell-street; the third, of more fantastic design, with a band of music stationed on the top; and the fourth, entering the Market-place, an imitation of a quaint old English timbered and red-tiled house, said to be copied from the ancient Market Gatehouse of Leicester. Our present illustration is that of the scene in the gaily decorated Market-place, where six thousand school children, assembled in extemporised galleries in front of the Corn Exchange, sang, to the delight of the Prince and Princess, "God Bless the Prince of Wales" and "The National Anthem." Here, too, the Freemasons had assembled, and they presented, through Earl Ferrers, an address to the Prince, the short reply to which was lost amid enthusiastic cheering. Quitting this gay scene through a fifth triumphal arch, the Prince and Princess came in sight of the Gothic clock-tower memorial of Leicester's ancient cross. The tower bears statues of four of Leicester's benefactors—Sir Simon de Montfort, Sir T. White, William Wyggeston, and Alderman Newton. These worthies were now under a canopy of imitation roses, strung on every hand from the pinnacle of the tower across the street. Through a sixth arch, a castellated edifice, the effect of which was heightened by the appearance of red-coated Volunteers in the battlements, the procession wended its way through Belgrave-gate, Belgrave-road, and Sidney-street to the new park, passing through four more arches, including one of Japanese design and a pretty structure of rustic work and flowers. It was everywhere saluted with the cheers of enthusiastic but orderly people.

In the park, which was noticed last week, the Prince and Princess descended from their carriage, and, ascending the mound which is its central feature and commands a good view of the designer's work, were introduced to the park committee, of which Mr. Councillor Underwood is chairman and Mr. Councillor Gimson vice-chairman. The Princess afterwards planted an oak-tree, loud cheers greeting her as, with the silver spade received from the Mayoress, she threw some mould round the roots of the sapling. The Prince, to have his share in the transaction, took a gardener's spade and assisted in the work.

Preceded by the historical mace of Leicester, the Mayor and the Corporation led the way to the platform from which the opening of the park was to be declared, and in front of which already the Mayor's guests were seated. The Mayor eloquently thanked the Prince and Princess for coming, briefly told the story of the Corporation's enterprise in connection with it, and paid due honour to his predecessors and coadjutors, including the present Town Clerk, for their share in the work. Then he presented to the Prince a gold key. With its acceptance the ceremony was completed, and the Prince said, amid cheers, "I declare the park now open."

The Prince and Princess then retired for a while to the pavilion near the lake. This building, which is of Old English style, will in future be the refreshment-room of the park. For the visit of the Prince and Princess it had been divided into two apartments, each luxuriously "appointed" by local art furniture providers, Messrs. James Spencer and Son, of Leicester. The Prince's apartment was hung with old tapestry and furnished as a smoking-room, with settees and easy-chairs upholstered in blue velvet. On the walls, besides shields and trophies, were hung paintings from the Corporation treasures of men famous in the ancient history of Leicester—Henry V., Earl of Huntingdon, and Robert Heyrick, Mayor of Leicester, and a member of Parliament for Leicester towards the end of the sixteenth century. The

Princess's apartment was hung with tapestry, lace curtains, festoon work of silk plush, shields and banners and some valuable pictures belonging to the Corporations.

The day's proceedings were wound up with the Mayor's luncheon in a marquee on an archery ground, which is one of the features of the park. Among the guests were the Lord Chancellor, Lady Selborne, and Miss Palmer, the Bishop of Peterborough, Sir A. Hazelrigg, Mr. Merewether, Q.C., Recorder of Leicester, General Cameron, Mr. William Winterton (the High Sheriff), Mr. A. M'Arthur, M.P., and Mrs. M'Arthur, Mr. T. Paget, M.P., and General Burnaby, M.P. The toast of "The Prince and Princess," proposed by the Mayor, was received with great enthusiasm. Their Royal Highnesses quitted Leicester at five o'clock, on their return to London, arriving in time for dinner.

THE PIGMY HOG OF NEPAUL.

For our first knowledge of the existence of a diminutive form of the pig-family in the Sub-Himalayan forests we are indebted to the researches of Mr. Bryan H. Hodgson, formerly Resident at the Court of Nepaul, who described the pigmy hog so long ago as 1847, in an article published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He named it Porcula Salvania, from the forests of Saul trees (Shorea robusta) in which it is chiefly found. While the wild boar, or a species closely resembling it, abounds all over India, the pigmy hog is exclusively confined, as Mr. Hodgson tells us, to the deep recesses of the primeval forests, where it roams about in herds. It is very rarely seen, even by the natives. A well-known hunter informed Mr. Hodgson that during fifty years' abode in the Saul-forests he had obtained but three or four of these animals to eat, partly owing to their scarcity, and partly to the speed with which the females and young disperse, and to the extraordinary vigour and activity with which the males defend themselves while their families are retreating. Dr. Jerdan, in his volume on the Mammals of India, tells us that the full-grown males live constantly with the herd, which consists of from five to twenty individuals, and are its habitual and resolute defenders against harm. These animals feed principally on roots and bulbs, but also devour birds' nests, eggs, insects, and reptiles. The female has a litter of three to four young ones. Dr. Jerdan adds, that whilst at Darjeeling he in vain endeavoured to procure a specimen from the Sikkim Terai, and Sir Joseph Fayrer, who hunted many years in the Terai, was also unsuccessful in meeting with the Pigmy Hog.

Under these circumstances, it will be readily understood that the authorities of the Zoological Society of London have been much pleased at the recent acquisition of a small herd of these animals, consisting of a male and three females, of which we give an illustration. They were obtained in the Western Doora of Bhootan by vast trouble and expense, and were brought to England by Mr. B. H. Carew, who has parted with them to the society. They were caught by Mr. Carew's hunters in snares, which were set for them in hundreds, over a range of country twenty miles in extent. Though, on their first arrival, they were very wild, they are already becoming tame and confidential. In its general appearance, the Pigmy Hog is not unlike a small variety of the common boar; but measures only about two feet in length, and has a very small tail. The colour is a nearly uniform brown, slightly shaded with dirty amber. The coat of hair is thin, except upon the back. The Pigmy Hogs will be found by visitors to the Zoological Society's Gardens in what is usually called the "Ostrich-House," just beyond the Zebra-House, where a compartment has been specially fitted up for their accommodation.

In consequence of information received from the Essex police, indicating that an attempt either had been or would be made to destroy the Government magazines at Purfleet, extra troops have been sent there from Woolwich, and every precaution has been taken to guard against surprise.

A large quantity of Roman coins has been discovered near the Ham Hill Quarries, Yeovil, by a labourer who was excavating. The coins are in a good state of preservation, and date from A.D. 81 to 182. The spot where the discovery was made was at one time a Roman camp of observation, and overlooks Sedgemoor.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 10, 1882.

SUNDAY, JUNE 4.	
Trinity Sunday.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah vi. 1-11.	St. James's, noon, probably Rev.
Rev. i. 1-9. Evening Lessons:	Francis Garden, the Sub-Dean.
Gen. xviii. or i. and ii. 1-4; Eph.	Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev.
iv. 1-17, or Matt. iii.	V. H. Stanton.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White,
James Fleming, Bishop of London's	the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Hon. and
Ordination; 8.15 p.m., Rev.	Rev. A. Anson, Rector of Wool-
Archdeacon Hessay; 7 p.m., Rev.	wich.
Berdmere Compton.	
MONDAY, JUNE 5.	
Accession of George I., King of	British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m.,
Greece, 1803.	distribution of medals and prizes.
Royal Institution, general monthly	Royal Harwich Yacht Club, two
meeting, 5 p.m.	days.
Surveyors' Institution, 8 p.m.; annual	Musical Association, 5 p.m., Mr. H.
dinner, 6 p.m.	Hiles "From Rhythmic Pulsation
Society of Engineers, Mr. T. Rymer-	to Classical Outline."
Jones on Railway-Tunnelling in	Mansion House, dinner to Royal
Japan.	Academicians.
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.	
TUESDAY, JUNE 6.	
Trinity Law Sittings begin.	Biblical Archaeology Society, 8 p.m.,
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.	Mr. E. Lunel on the Epoch of
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor	Joseph, &c.
A. Gamgee on Digestion.	Ascot Races begin.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.	
Geological Society, 8 p.m.	St. John's Foundation School, din-
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.	ner, 7 p.m.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m.,	Yachting: Royal Yorkshire Yacht
Discussion on Providing Officers	Club Regatta, Hull (four days).
and Men for the Navy.	
THURSDAY, JUNE 8.	
Moon's last quarter, 5.9 p.m.	Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.
Corpus Christi.	Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor	Symphony Concert (for Royal College
Dewar on the Metals.	of Music), St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Royal Society, elections, 4 p.m.	Ascot Races: Cup Day.
Society of Antiquaries, elections, 8.30.	
FRIDAY, JUNE 9.	
Royal Institution, 8 p.m., Professor	New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m., (Dr. B.
Burdon Sanderson on the Excita-	Nicholson "Was Hamlet Mad?")
bility of Plants, 9 p.m.	Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Architectural Association, 6.30 p.m.,	Quakett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Mr. E. J. Tarver on Italian Renais-	United Service Institution, 3 p.m.,
sance.	General Sir O. Cavenagh on the
Philharmonic Society, 8 p.m., Ru-	Indian Army.
binstein's "Paradise Lost."	
SATURDAY, JUNE 10.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor	Physical Society, 3 p.m.
D. Masson on Poetry.	East of England annual Horse Show,
Albert Hall Operatic Concert, 8 p.m.	Pontefract (three days).
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.	

THE COURT.

On her Majesty's birthday the Crathie Musical Association went to Balmoral in the morning and sang a long programme of music, chiefly Scottish airs. The official celebration of the auspicious event takes place to-day (Saturday) in the metropolis, the usual trooping of the colours being gone through in the morning at the Horse Guards, in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the members of the Royal family in town; the Ministerial banquets and the illumination of the West-End taking place in the evening. Various military promotions have been made in honour of the occasion.

Lord Carlingford arrived at Balmoral last Saturday as Minister in attendance upon the Queen, and, with the Very Rev. Principal Caird, joined the Royal dinner party.

Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse attended Divine service on Whit Sunday at Crathie church; Principal Caird officiating. The Rev. Principal and Lord Carlingford again dined with her Majesty.

The Queen is enjoying her retirement in the Highlands, and every day finds her in some favourite locality of this picturesque district, she oftentimes passing hours in sketching. Her Majesty has visited Mrs. Campbell at the Manse, as well as various other friends on the Royal domain.

Sheriffs Hanson and Ogg have been knighted, in commemoration of her Majesty's recent visit to Epping Forest.

STATE CONCERT.

By command of the Queen, a state concert was given yesterday week at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Frederick William of Hesse, and the members of the Royal family, conducted by the Earl of Kemmare, K.P., and attended by the great officers of state, the Mistress of the Robes, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting, entered the saloon at eleven o'clock, when the concert immediately commenced.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales wore a dress of turquoise blue and silver brocade, trimmed with Honiton lace, braided with broad bands of silver. Corsage to correspond. Head-dress: A tiara of diamond stars, and diamond ornaments. Orders: Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, the Danish Family Order, and the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein wore a dress of brown and viege d'or satin, handsomely draped with flounces of Brussels lace. Head-dress: A tiara of turquoise and diamonds. Ornaments: Turquoise and diamonds. Orders: The Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order, the Prussian Order for Care of the Sick and Wounded, the Order of Louise of Prussia, and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

The artists were Mesdames Albani, Christine Nilsson, Patey, and Rose Hersee, Herr Gura and Signor Mierzwinsky. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins. The band and chorus, consisting of upwards of 170 performers, were selected from the Philharmonic and Sacred Harmonic Societies, and the Royal Italian Opera, together with her Majesty's band.

The last of her Majesty's Lévees for the season will be held by the Prince of Wales on the 17th inst.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince's life is a busy one, and the past week has been no exception. His Royal Highness and the Princess, with the Crown Prince of Denmark, accompanied Princess Louise of Lorne to Euston Station, on Thursday week, to take leave on her departure for Canada. The Prince presided the same evening at the annual dinner of the 10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars at the Marlborough Rooms, Regent-street, and the next day he dined at the annual dinner of the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), given at the same place. The Crown Prince of Denmark brought his visit to a close last Saturday, the Prince and Princess accompanying him to Victoria Station on his return to Copenhagen. Their Royal Highnesses, with their daughters, attended Divine service on Sunday, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. On Monday, the Prince and Princess went to Leicester to open the new People's Park, named the Abbey Park. The Prince on his return presided at the annual dinner of the 2nd Life Guards, at the residence of the Marquis of Abergavenny in Dover-street. His Royal Highness and the Princess, with Princesses Victoria and Maud, visited the Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall on Tuesday. The Prince left town afterwards for Great Yarmouth, returning for the celebration of her Majesty's birthday. The Princess, who remained at Marlborough House, went to the performance of "Adrienne Lecouvreur" at the Gaiety Theatre.

Prince and Princess Christian went on a short visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury last Saturday.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh lunched with the Duke and Duchess of Albany at Claremont on Whit Monday.

The Duke of Albany, president of the Royal Society of Literature, has accepted the invitation of the council to dine with the Fellows of that body. Next Monday his Royal Highness will visit Eton College and inaugurate the memorial of the Etonian officers slain during the Afghan and South African campaigns; the remainder of the week will be passed by their Royal Highnesses at Coworth Park, Summingdale, for Ascot Races. On the 26th the Prince and Princess go to Hastings and St. Leonards-on-Sea on their charitable mission; and on July 8 they will visit the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage at Strawberry Hill. His Royal Highness was represented at the funeral of the Duke of Grafton by Lord Colville of Culross.

Mr. Francis Darwin is collecting his late father's letters as material for a biography, and will be much obliged to those possessing letters written by the late Mr. Darwin who may be willing to lend them for this purpose. Mr. Darwin's address is Down, Beckenham.

Albert Young, charged with writing a letter containing a threat to kill the Queen and other members of the Royal family, was found guilty yesterday week at the Central Criminal Court and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. The jury recommended the prisoner to mercy on account of his youth.

A concert was given at the Royal Victoria Coffee Hall, on Thursday evening, by the Hon. Mrs. Newdegate, the songs and glee being selected solely from Shakespeare's plays; and Locke's music to "Macbeth" was sung, accompanied by full orchestral band. Scenes from the third and fifth acts of "Othello" were given in character.

The Emperor of Germany has forwarded a gold chronometer to the German Consul at Hull as a reward to Captain William Simpson, of that port, for saving the lives of seven of his Majesty's subjects at sea; and also £20 to the crews of two Hull fishing-smacks for rescuing two crews of German ships in the recent gales.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

On Tuesday the Senate approved the bill for the prolongation of the commercial treaties, as well as the resolutions prescribing the course to be adopted in future as regarded such treaties. The Chamber of Deputies has approved a bill for organising rifle competitions; and a bill has been presented to provide for 2,000,000 lire (£80,000) annually for eight years, to be expended in works at the arsenals of Spezia, Venice, and Tarento.

SPAIN.

At a Cabinet Council held in Madrid yesterday week it was decided to reduce the tariffs immediately to a certain extent; to effect a further reduction in five years, subject to the reciprocity of other nations, and the opinion of the Spanish industrial classes; and a further reduction, making 15 per cent in all, in ten years. The Minister of Finance stated that the bondholders of London, Paris, and Amsterdam were disposed to accept the conversion of the debt.

The Madrid Official Gazette of Tuesday has published the law relating to the conversion of the consolidated debt. It gives to the holders of the exterior debt six months to accept the scheme, allowing a small percentage to those who present their bonds for conversion within two months.

On Tuesday the Chamber of Deputies adopted the bill regulating the commercial relations of Spain with her colonies.

In opening a Congress of School Teachers at Madrid on Sunday, the King declared his determination to assist in raising the standard of Spanish professors to that of European nations generally.

Small bands of Carlist rebels have appeared in Catalonia, and symptoms of a rising are reported in the Basque provinces; but these movements are not deemed important.

PORTUGAL.

On Monday the Chamber of Deputies adopted the commercial convention conceding to England the most favoured nation treatment, and abolishing the exemption of British subjects residing in Portugal from taxation.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria, in an autograph letter to Count Beust, has granted his request to be relieved from his post of Ambassador in Paris and placed upon the retired list. The Emperor at the same time expresses the most grateful appreciation of the Count's services.

At the annual meeting of the Vienna Imperial Academy of Sciences, last week, Sir Henry Rawlinson was elected a foreign honorary member, in place of the late Mr. Darwin.

Johann Richter, shoemaker, and editor of a Social Democratic paper, has been convicted at Vienna of high treason, and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

GERMANY.

Prince Alexander, who is believed to be the bearer of an autograph letter from the Czar to the German Emperor, arrived in Berlin on Thursday week, and went with his Majesty to a review at Potsdam. Prince Bismarck is improving in health.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor on Sunday paid a visit to St. Petersburg, in order to be present at the fête of the Ismailoff Regiment of the Guards.

Reports come from St. Petersburg, by way of Berlin, that the Czar has decided on a policy of conciliation and reform. One commission has been appointed to inquire as to the expediency of developing local institutions, and various others are in process of formation. General Loris Melikoff apparently takes the lead in this "new departure."

AMERICA.

A banquet was given on the 24th ult. at the British Legation at Washington in honour of the birthday of Queen Victoria.

The Senate has passed the bill for the distribution of the balance of the Geneva Award Fund among the sufferers from the Confederate cruisers and claimants who paid war premiums, thus reviving the Alabama Court. The Court is to make the distribution. The bill passed in the form already settled by the House, and it now goes to the President. The Senate rejected an amendment admitting underwriters to share in the amount awarded. This disposes of a controversy which had been before Congress ever since England paid the award.

The Foreign Committee of the House of Representatives have agreed to recommend an appropriation of 50,000 dollars to defray the cost of sending American exhibits to the coming Fish Exhibition in London.

The Central Council of the Irish National Land League has issued an address stating that since the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke there has been a great decrease in the subscriptions in America, and appealing urgently for renewed efforts in order to raise its funds.

CANADA.

Queen Victoria's birthday was appropriately celebrated throughout the Dominion.

Mr. Carling has been sworn in as Postmaster-General, and Mr. Costigan as Minister of Inland Revenue, in succession to Mr. Aikins, who is expected to be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. It is stated that Sir Alexander Galt will enter the Cabinet as Finance Minister; Sir S. L. Tilley, who at present holds that post, replacing him as High Commissioner for the Dominion in London.

A violent earthquake took place on the island of Fayal, one of the Azores, on the 3rd ult. Churches, public buildings, and several houses were destroyed.

The Government of South Australia mean to have a railway constructed at once from Port Darwin to Pine Creek, a distance of 120 miles.

A new palace has been erected, at a cost of over a million dollars, for the King of Siam, and 400 tons of furniture, valued at half a million dollars, have arrived to be placed in it.

A collision between two passenger-trains occurred on Tuesday morning near Heidelberg, by which eight passengers were killed and many others injured.

The Cape Government Emigration Agent has sent out to the colony during the month of May 620 emigrants. In the corresponding month of last year 225 were sent out. The total number sent since Jan. 1 is 1967, against 1236 in the corresponding period of last year.

An extraordinary tricycle journey has been accomplished by the vice-president of the Lyons Bicycle Club, accompanied by his wife, on a two-seated "machine." The travellers went from Lyons, through Nice, Genoa, and Rome, to Naples, returning via Florence and Turin, the whole journey representing a distance of some 2300 miles.

The Daily News correspondent at Maritzburg telegraphs that John Dunn having summoned his chiefs to assemble they refused, but named a day when they were going to meet the British Resident, and told him to be present if he had anything to say to them. The situation, the Correspondent adds, is highly critical, and serious bloodshed might occur at any moment, though he believes the Zulus will be slow to begin.

FINE ARTS.

The concluding notice of the Royal Academy Exhibition is unavoidably held over till next week.

A loan exhibition of Scandinavian Industrial Art has been organised in the "Lord President's Court" of the South Kensington Museum. The examples date from the earliest period to the present time, and many have been liberally contributed from public and private collections in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. The exhibition affords ample illustrations of the various phases of a little-known national art that is masculine, spirited, and quaint, rich and elaborate, and that seems, curiously enough, to reveal Oriental influence. Its earliest characteristics were probably derived from the Byzantine through the Romanesque, by way of the great northward channel of the Rhine.

The two fine pictures by Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur, "On the Alert" and "A Foraging Party," which we reviewed on their exhibition last season at Mr. Lefevre's gallery, in King-street, St. James's, have been etched by Mr. A. Gilbert, and are now published by Mr. Lefevre. Mr. Gilbert accomplished his difficult task admirably; the textures of the animals, in particular, are rendered with rare spirit and decision; in short, the etchings are worthy at once of the painter, the engraver, and the house from which they are issued. Mr. Lefevre has also published a capital etching by Victor Lhuillier from "Brothers of the Brush," the quaint picture by Eyre Crowe, exhibited at the Academy in 1873, representing house painters at work on a tall ladder.

Messrs. Dowdeswell have added in their gallery in Bond-street, to De Neuville's "Cemetery of St. Privat," the exhibition of which we have already announced, two recently painted pictures by the same distinguished French battle-painter, and equally worthy of him, representing "Saving the Queen's Colours at Isandula," and "The Last Sleep of the Brave" (Messrs. Coghill and Melville). These new works are reproduced in "facsimile colour" by the National Fine-Art Association.

Messrs. Mansell and Co., of Oxford-street, are publishing a series of photographic reproductions of the greater portion of the "Liber Studiorum" drawings, taken from the original, and also of the "England and Wales." The announcement will be welcome to lovers of Turner, and we need not add that photography is never so successfully employed as in reproducing works in monochrome.

Mr. Dunthorne, of Vigo-street, Regent-street, has issued a very charming addition to the collection of modern etchings. It is by John Park, after Hamilton Macallum's picture, entitled "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1880. The etcher has been very successful in reproducing the luminous effect of the picture.

Sir P. Cunliffe Owen distributed the prizes to the successful students in the Female School of Art last week at Freemasons' Hall. During the past year the students won twelve national awards in competition with all the schools of art. The students who had received instruction in the various branches of art education numbered 203. Among the numerous prizes were the following:—The Queen's Gold Medal to Miss Mary E. Harding; the Queen's Scholarship to Constance Wood; the Clothworkers' Scholarship of 20 guineas, Mary E. Harding; the Gilchrist Scholarship of £50, Ottillie A. Bodé; Ditto medal, Lilian Abraham; and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts Scholarship, Dora Crittenden. The National Silver medals were awarded to Florence Reason, Ethel Chapman, and Mary E. Carter.

The Report of the Liverpool Autumn Exhibition, 1881, has been issued. The admissions were considerably fewer than in the preceding year, but the sales amounted to £12,210 11s., as against £11,753 7s. 6d., in 1880, and were only exceeded in 1875. Out of the sum of £2000 voted for Art Expenditure by the City Council was purchased Mr. D. G. Rossetti's "Dante's Dream," and, owing to the large price of this work, only two other pictures were purchased by the Corporation—viz., "Market Place, Verona," in tempera, by J. O'Connor, and "Landscape," in water-colours, by J. McDougal.

A literary and scientific institute, museum, and school of art was inaugurated at Berwick-on-Tweed last Tuesday by Colonel Milne-Holme, M.P., and Mr. Jerningham, M.P., assisted by the Mayor and Corporation.

On Wednesday morning the Mayor of Cardiff, accompanied by Sir E. J. Reed, M.P., declared the new Free Library building open. The cost of erection has been £9000. Among the contributors to the art gallery was the late Mr. Menelaus, whose gifts represent a monetary value of £10,000, while Sir E. J. Reed, M.P., has given a picture worth £1000.

An exhibition of works of modern artists, consisting of drawings in black-and-white and water-colour, and oil paintings, executed, with one or two exceptions, only for Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin's numerous illustrated publications, will be opened on June 1 on the premises of that house, in Belle Sauvage-yard. A spacious and well-lighted room has been devoted to the display of this selection, numbering altogether 537 works, the majority of which are original productions.

The Horners' Company of London, with a view of encouraging technical education, have, with the permission of the Lord Mayor, decided to hold an Exhibition of Articles Ancient and Modern, whether British or foreign, made of horn, or of which horn is a component part, but excluding works in ivory, bone, or tortoiseshell, at the Mansion House, on Oct. 18, 19, and 20 next. Prizes will be given to exhibitors being members of the trade.

The new libraries buildings at Birmingham were opened on Thursday.

The annual Caledonian fancy-dress ball is fixed to take place at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Monday, the 19th inst.

The members of the 2nd Life Guards Club held their annual regimental dinner at 34, Dover-street (the Marquis of Abergavenny's), on Monday evening. The Prince of Wales, Colonel in Chief of the regiment, dined with the company.

About seventy Jewish emigrants from Russia arrived in London last Saturday to proceed to America by the aid of the Jewish relief committees. Among them are whole families who had lost everything they possessed.

In our recent notice of the lamented deaths of Mr. W. S. Dugdale, of Merevale Hall, Warwickshire, and Mr. Pogmore and his son, from injuries suffered by them in attempting to rescue the men underground at the Baxterley Colliery, near Atherstone, the total number of lives sacrificed to that brave and generous effort was considerably underrated. We are informed that thirty-nine volunteers went down the shaft, of whom thirty-three were more or less severely burnt, and twenty-three have died. Eight men and a boy were already entombed in the colliery, and these have also perished. A fund is being subscribed for the relief of their destitute families; and the Rev. T. J. C. Gardner, of Baddeley Vicarage, Atherstone, will receive contributions to this fund.

THE ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY.

The grand international festivities of Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, upon the occasion of the opening of the St. Gothard Railway from Lucerne to Milan, terminated on Wednesday last week, having commenced on Sunday, as was stated in our last publication. Those English readers who desire a concise and authentic report upon the great engineering works of this line may be recommended to procure from Messrs. E. and F. N. Spon, of Charing-cross, a pamphlet written last year by Mr. C. G. Ethelston, civil engineer, who had carefully inspected the works and obtained correct official information upon all points of detail. Two plans in outline, showing respectively the north and the south approach to the great Alpine tunnel, form part of Mr. Ethelston's pamphlet; showing the spiral tunnels of Pfaffensprung, Wittingen, and Leggistein, with the extraordinary windings and turnings of the line near Wasen; and those of Freggio, Pizzo, Piano Rotondo, and Travi, on the Italian side. These ascending spirals, cut in the heart of the mountain masses, are even more wonderful than the main tunnel from Goeschenen to Airolo, which is nine miles and a quarter in length. We should advise every traveller who means this year to go by the St. Gothard to furnish himself with Mr. Ethelston's brief description, and also with one of the new German maps of the railway. Our illustration this week shows the scenery of the Maderan Valley, between Amsteg and Wasen, going up the Reuss from Altdorf towards the Alpine passes.

HORSE-RACING IN SIBERIA.

Our Special Artist lately travelling in Siberia, Mr. A. Larsen, whose Sketches of a more recent journey in search of the survivors of the Jeannette Arctic expedition have appeared in this Journal, had before then supplied us with a variety of other illustrations of the scenery and the people of Asiatic Russia. Irkutsk, the capital of Siberia, situated on the banks of the rivers Angara and Irkut, sixty versts from the shore of Lake Baikal, reminded him of London in one particular—namely, that it was a city enveloped in fog; but this is only in autumn and in winter, as soon as the lake is frozen the air becomes delightfully clear. Winter at Irkutsk, as in Canada, is the season of sport and pleasure, in spite of the cold, which is less disagreeably felt than in our English climate. The Irkutsk horse-races, of which Mr. Larsen furnishes an illustration, are conducted in a manner different from that to which we are accustomed in this country. Instead of the horses being ridden, they are driven in a sledge; but though a pair of horses are seen attached to this vehicle, only one of them is pulling; the other is urged to gallop merely for the example and encouragement of the horse which draws the sledge. If the sineure galloper should become idle or troublesome, or his example seem to be needless, the driver can easily cast him loose and go on with a single horse. The training for a race is very severe, and takes at least three weeks; it would kill most English horses. The animal is frequently ridden till it is covered with sweat, and is then left, tied up in the open field, under the sharp night frost, probably to harden its muscles. Not a drop of water is given during forty-eight hours before the race. The horse which has run before knows that the race is coming on, by a particular sign that accompanies this singular treatment; the hair of the head, between the ears, as well as the tail, being tied up in a leather strap. It is believed that the horse will feel incited by pride and ambition to do his very best against all competitors to win the race. The Governor-General of Siberia usually presides, with a brilliant staff of attendant officers, at the Irkutsk races, and will sometimes act as judge or umpire.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT YARMOUTH.

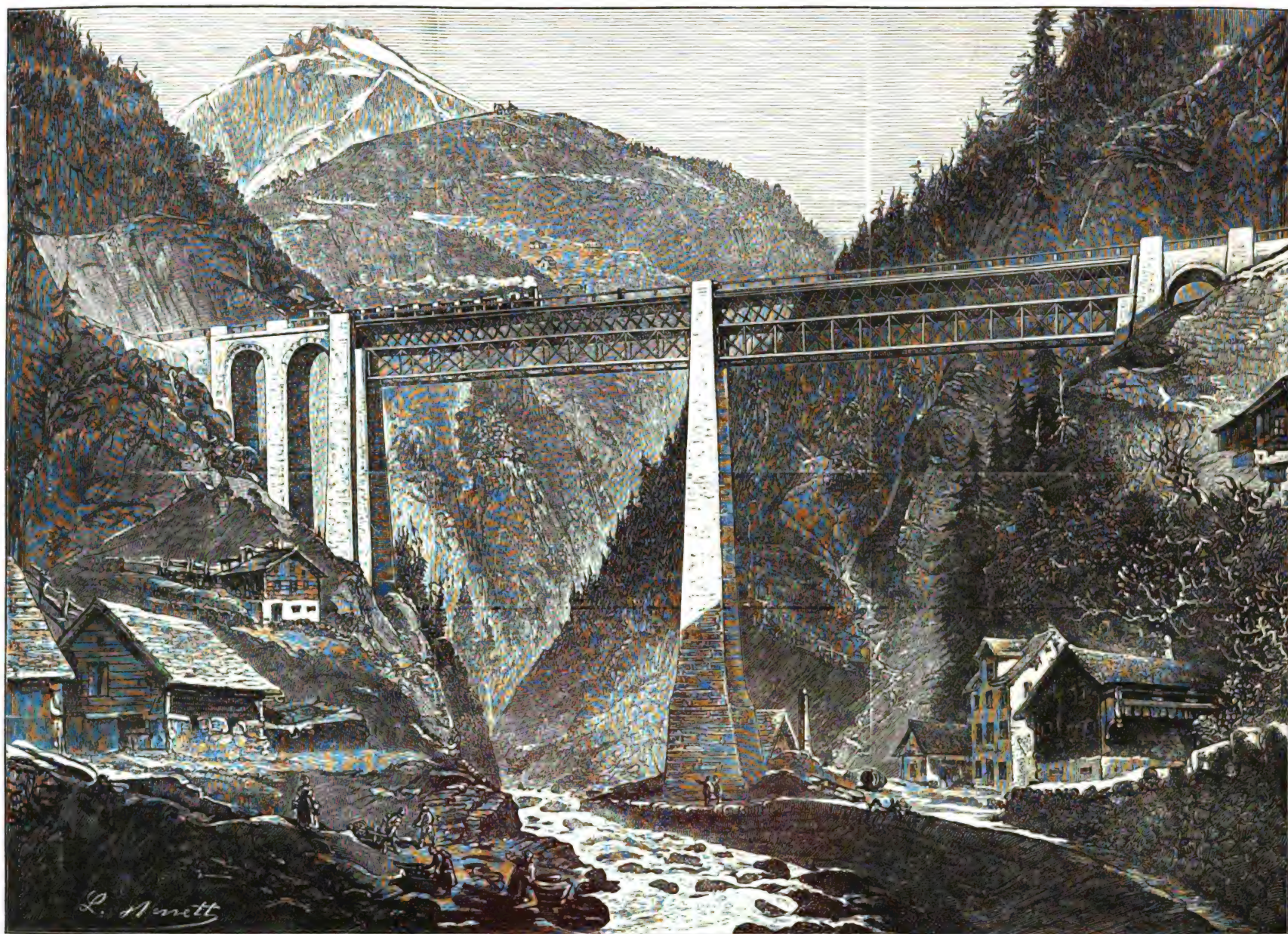
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on Wednesday last, opened the New Municipal Buildings at Great Yarmouth, of which an illustration appears, with many other views of the town and neighbourhood, in this number of our Journal. The Prince, accompanied by Colonel Teesdale and Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, arrived from London about seven o'clock on Tuesday evening. He was met at the Southtown Station by Lord Suffield, the Hon. H. C. Denison, Colonel Miller, and Lieutenant Wilson; and drove at once to the residence of Mr. S. Nightingale, Shadingfold Lodge, South Beach, where he stayed the night. The town of Yarmouth had prepared a festive welcome for his Royal Highness; triumphal arches were erected outside the railway station, and along the route to South Beach there was a prouise display of bunting. The streets were thronged with persons anxious to obtain a glimpse of the Prince, and the cheering was loud and hearty. The Prince dined with the officers of the Norfolk Artillery Militia, and subsequently visited the local aquarium, where the London Gaiety Company appeared in one of their popular burlesques.

The New Municipal Buildings, which were inaugurated next day, are shown in one of our illustrations. They have been erected at a cost of about £30,000, the contractors being Messrs. J. W. Lacey and Sons, of Norwich, and the architect Mr. J. B. Pearce, also of Norwich. The new buildings will be used for the transaction of local public business of various descriptions. The entrance-hall is 80 ft. by 24 ft., and is exceedingly handsome. The court-room, for the holding of the quarter sessions, is 49 ft. by 32 ft., and every care has been taken in the construction of this compartment, the ventilation being excellent and the acoustic properties good. The assembly-room is, of course, the main attraction of the hall. It is lofty, and is 100 ft. long by 45 ft. wide, accommodation being provided for about 500 persons. The police court is 37 ft. by 32 ft. A platform at the east will be for the magistrates, the public sitting at the north; whilst the arrangements for the solicitors, witnesses, and others are satisfactory. All the courts are fitted up with pitch pine.

The opening ceremony was performed by the Prince of Wales at noon on Wednesday. Among those present with his Royal Highness were Lord Suffield, Count Herbert Bismarck, the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, the Mayors of Scarborough and of other provincial towns. The Prince was met at the main entrance by the Mayor of Yarmouth and the building committee, and was presented with a silver key. Having unlocked the door, the Prince, with the other distinguished guests, proceeded to the sessions court, where his Royal Highness was presented with an illuminated address bound in red morocco. The Prince made a suitable reply. Luncheon was afterwards served in the large hall.

Lord Derby, at the half-yearly audit of his Cheshire estates, returned to his tenants 20 per cent of their rent; and Sir Charles Legard has returned 15 per cent of the half-year's rents to his tenants on the Ganton and other estates.

Next Monday Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain will produce at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, a new piece by Arthur Law and Hamilton Clark, entitled "Nobody's Fault;" and Mr. Corney Grain will give, for the first time, his new musical sketch for the season, entitled "Small and Early."



OPENING OF THE ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY: VIADUCT ON THE MADERAN VALLEY.—SEE PAGE 543.



OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN SIBERIA: HORSE-RACING AT IRKUTSK.—SEE PAGE 543.



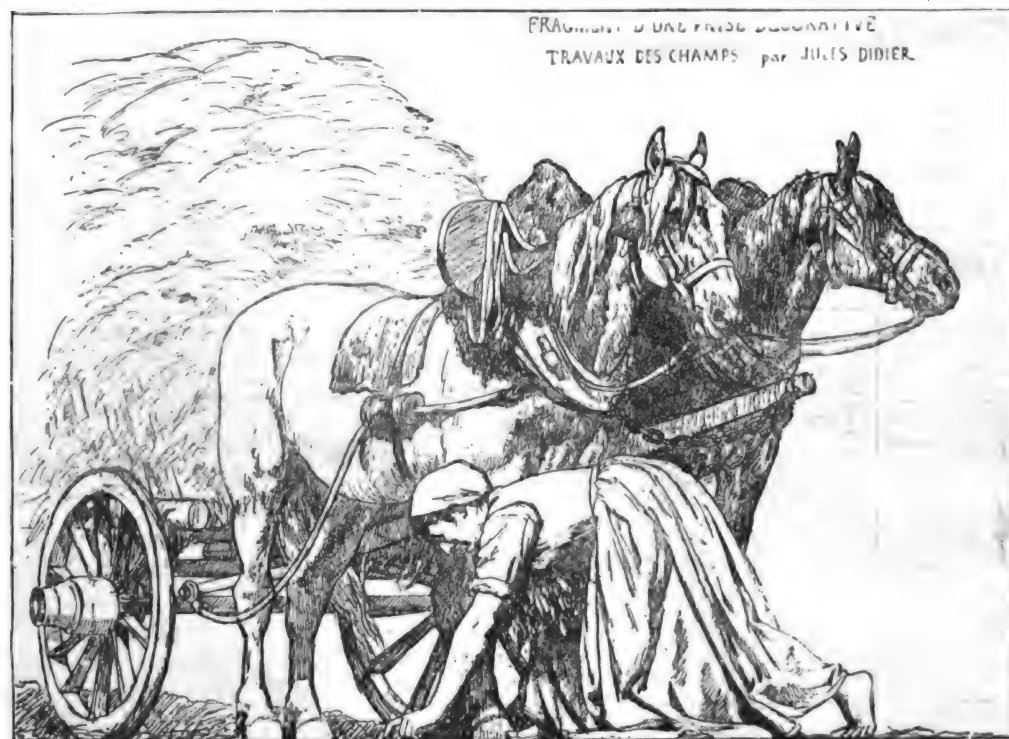
YOUNG GIRLS OF CAPRI GOING TO THE SPRING. BY J. BENNER.



COU! COU! OR BLIND MAN'S BUFF. BY C. BELLANGER.



AUDOVERE REPUDIATED. BY A. MAIGNAN.



FIELD LABOUR (PART OF A DECORATIVE FRIEZE). BY J. DIDIER.



HOMER. A FRAGMENT, BY LECOMTE DU NOUY.

IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, replying on Thursday week to an address from Cork, expressed the earnest hope that the improvement already to be observed in the state of the country would increase, and that it would not be needful to employ the severer powers which the Government had found it their duty to ask for. But it would be his duty, if crime and illegal combination continued, to enforce the law vigorously, though calmly and impartially. It would be his first duty to try to restore confidence, but he could only succeed in this if those who desired the prosperity of Ireland would assert their independence and aid the Government to establish order.

Earl Spencer received deputations last Saturday from the Royal Horticultural Society and the Royal Irish Academy; and in reply to their addresses said that the injury done to Ireland by the terrible deed perpetrated on the day of his return had been very great. The knowledge he had of Irishmen led him to the belief that the mass of people in the country shared in the hatred of the crimes recently committed. He said the objects the Government had at heart were to free all classes from the bane of illegal combinations, and to give honest men the privilege of living peaceably with their neighbours.

In the course of his reply to a deputation from the Limerick Corporation at Dublin Castle, on Tuesday, Lord Spencer said he hoped soon to be able to release the last suspect from jail. His Lordship added an appeal to the Irish people to assist in checking and punishing outrages as well as intimidation.

A field-day was held in Dublin on Tuesday, preparatory to the Queen's Birthday Review, which is to take place to-day (Saturday), and all the troops in garrison marched to Phoenix Park, where the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary inspected them. The force included five infantry regiments with the Coldstream Guards, two cavalry regiments, and three batteries of artillery. Earl Spencer had an escort of mounted dragoons, while the Chief Secretary was protected by a number of police in plain clothes. Countess Spencer was present.

Replying to an address presented to him in Dublin yesterday week, Cardinal McCabe denounced in the strongest possible terms the Phoenix Park murders. He believed, he said, they had been planned abroad, and carried out by imported assassins; but the fact was that they were still at large, and it might be were still in Dublin. Archbishop McCabe was on Monday enthroned as Cardinal in the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Dublin, and in replying to addresses subsequently presented to him he expressed his belief that, in spite of the ominous shadows which now loomed over Ireland, there was yet a bright future in store for it.

Government have offered a reward of £2000 for information leading to the arrest of the murderers of Mrs. H. Smythe, in the county of Westmeath, on April 2.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has granted unto William Lehman Ashmead Burdett-Coutts-Bartlett-Coutts her Royal license and authority to be called and known by the names of William Lehman Ashmead Burdett-Coutts-Bartlett-Coutts.

The exhibition of rhododendrons by John Waterer and Sons will again be held in the gardens of Cadogan-place, Sloane-street. The exhibition will open on Monday next.

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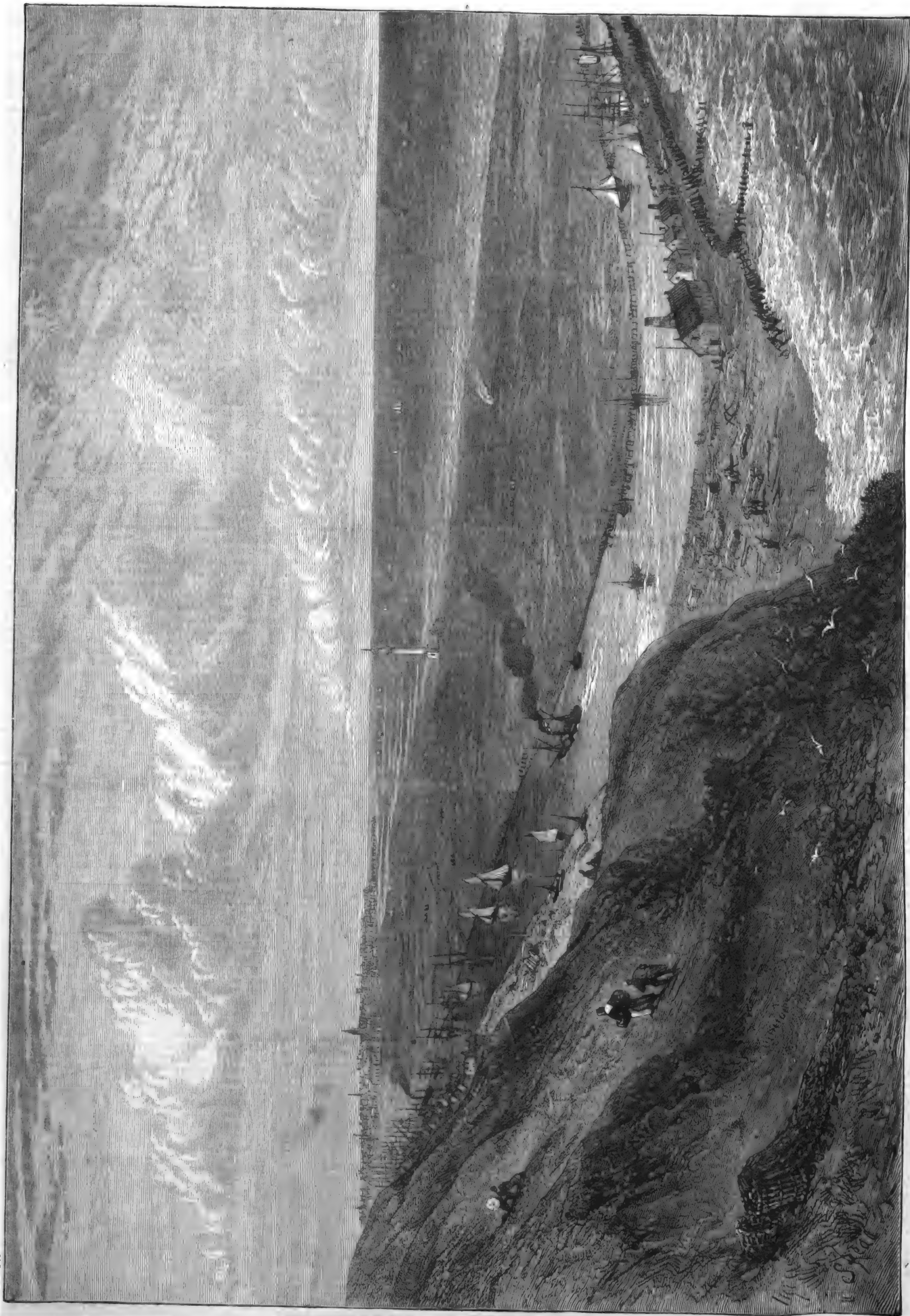
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THE PRINCE OF WALES AT YARMOUTH: VIEW OF GREAT YARMOUTH, FROM GORLESTON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

ENLARGED

GREAT YARMOUTH.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to this important seaport town of Norfolk, the county of his own habitation in the season of a country gentleman's life at home, is a proper occasion for us to present some illustrations of that place and its neighbourhood. An account of the proceedings on Tuesday, with the opening of the New Municipal Buildings, will be found at another page of this journal.

The East Anglian region, comprising Norfolk and Suffolk, dips gradually, both from its northern and from its southern divisions, towards a part of its circumference near the sea-coast, where the low level forms a small Fenland, bearing some resemblance, probably, to what the greater Fenland of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire used to be while its rivers and shallow lakes were still undammed and undrained. Three East Anglian rivers, the Yare, the Bure, and the Waveney, with their tributary streams from the east, the north, and the south, come to meet each other in a flat seaward district, on the border of the two counties, where it seems as if there was once a broad inlet of the German Ocean, similar to the Wash, till the upheaval of the shore, or the deposit of mud, converted its bed into a solid piece of land. The middle river is the Yare, flowing, with the Wensum, from Norwich to Yarmouth, and there receiving the Waveney from Suffolk, on the one hand, and the Bure on the other; but this last-named river, with the Ant and the Thurne, in a flat country northward, forms a number of "Broades," as the shallow lakes are called in East Anglia, delightful waters for fishing. Let us here commend, to the English summer tourist and the fisherman, an excellent little "Handbook to the Rivers and Broades of Norfolk and Suffolk," by Mr. G. Christopher Davies, of Norwich, which is published, with a large-scale map, by Messrs. Jarrold and Sons. But our present concern is to keep to Yarmouth.

It must be observed, however, that the approaching confluence of the three rivers above mentioned, at the back of Yarmouth inland, makes a large sheet of water called Breydon, only three miles from the sea, and reached by its tides. The town is situated on a peninsula between the sea, the Yare, and Breydon Water, with the Bure direct from the north. Here, for several miles, the sea-coast is low and flat, but it rises in sand-cliffs beyond Gorleston, to the south, and at Caister, in the opposite direction. Gorleston, two or three miles from Great Yarmouth, is also an outlet of the Yare, and was formerly called Little Yarmouth, which accounts for Yarmouth, the principal town, being styled Great. It is distant from London about 120 miles, and twenty from Norwich. The population, including that of Gorleston and Southtown, is between forty and fifty thousand. Their staple industry is the herring fishery, and the curing and export trade of herring, "Yarmouth bloaters" having a wide commercial renown. There is also considerable trade in the agricultural produce of Norfolk and Suffolk, and manufactures of different kinds, with boat-building, rope, net, and sail making, and the import of foreign merchandise.

Yarmouth is a very ancient corporate borough, apparently from times before the Norman Conquest, but received a Charter of enfranchisement from King John, and was invested with further municipal dignities by Charles II. and by Queen Anne. Its heraldic shield displays an odd combination of the forepart of three lions with three herrings' tails; a ship, of the most primitive type, is engraved on the common seal of the borough; and the municipal insignia comprise, with two maces and a sword of justice, a silver-gilt oar, to symbolise the maritime pursuits of the townsfolk. There are some old mural fortifications, the Black Friars' Tower and other towers still remaining, with parts of the town wall, but the gates have disappeared. Yarmouth was held by a garrison of the Parliamentary army during the Civil Wars, but its history has generally been peaceful.

Standing on the Denes, as the open level grounds between the sea and the inner water are locally styled, this town has an airy and salubrious position. Its haven, constructed by artificial cuttings, several times repeated, across the strip of land, has cost from first to last a million of money—a million and a half, including all the outworks; the North and South Piers, framed of massive oaken piles and beams, running out three quarters of a mile, with two auxiliary breakwaters, and leaving an entrance 200 ft. wide; the depth of water at low tide on the bar is 9 ft. 6 in., but from 15 ft. 6 in. to 17 ft. at high spring tides. The Great Yarmouth Harbour Commissioners have jurisdiction over the rivers up to Norwich, to Coltishall, and to Beccles. The North and South Quays, the Marine Parade and Esplanade, with a seaside promenade of three miles, the bridges over the Yare and Bure, and other improvements of the site, render the modern town both commodious and agreeable; and it is well paved, drained, and lighted. The older part of Yarmouth, adjacent to the earliest haven, which was a former channel of the Yare, the most northern outlet, long ago choked up with sand, is more quaint than convenient. It was hemmed in by the old town walls and the river; and the intersecting parallel lines, of narrow streets and close-built "Rows," or alleys, to the number of 156, have been compared by Charles Dickens to the form of a Gridiron. These Rows are usually six feet wide, but their overhanging upper storeys often come within three feet of each other, so that opposite neighbours at their windows can almost shake hands from side to side of the street. They are inhabited by the families of fishermen, sailors, and labourers; but some of the houses, even in these narrow lanes, were once the handsome mansions of opulent merchants. The pavement is of round pebbles from the beach, and the only carriages that can pass are wheel-barrows, or one-horse trollies, called "Yarmouth carts," made very narrow, with the wheels beneath, instead of outside, the body of the vehicle. "Kitty Witches' Row" is 4½ ft. wide at one end, and but thirty inches wide at the other; it was named, some say, from a Mr. Christopher Wych; another story, which seems mythical, is that there was a peculiar tribe of witches called "Kitty Witches" in that part of England. The records of the Yarmouth Corporation, indeed, in the year 1645 show that Mr. Hopkins, the professional witchfinder, was commissioned to employ his skill in hunting out such wicked persons, and to be paid his accustomed fee.

The Old Parish Church, that of St. Nicholas, is the largest parish church in England, being wider than most of our great cathedrals, though not equal to these in length. Its entire width, not including the transepts, is but 110 ft., the aisles being 39 ft. wide and the nave 30 ft. wide; the nave is 140 ft. long and the chancel 90 ft.; the general height is 42 ft., and the spire is 168 ft. high. It was founded by Bishop Herbert de Losinga, a Suffolk man, Abbot of Thetford and Bishop of Norwich, in the reign of William Rufus; but little of the Norman building is left. The grand aisles of the nave are wholly of early English architecture; and these, with the comparative narrowness of the nave in the middle, have a very striking effect. There is room here for a congregation of five thousand people, but during three hundred years, until 1864, the church was partitioned by walls dividing the chancel and its aisles from the nave, while the south aisle was allowed to fall into a ruinous condition. This

has been rebuilt, and other extensive restorations have been accomplished of late years, with equal liberality and good taste, mainly by the efforts of Archdeacon Nevill. But St. Nicholas's Church three centuries ago must have been far more splendid than it is now, the chancel then being most richly decorated, and numerous chapels in the aisles filled with every kind of costly adornment.

The Old Market-place, nearly three acres in extent, with several public buildings, charity schools and other institutions, and good houses and shops on the opposite side, is an important feature of the town. Near this, an avenue of trees leads to the Fishermen's Hospital, where a statue of St. Peter, the patron of fishermen, in a cupola above the gateway, overlooks a group representing Charity, a woman protecting a naked child, in the centre of the front yard. Twenty aged fishermen and their wives, but with no children, reside in this hospital, and receive half-a-crown a week to live upon. The Black Friars' Tower, constructed of brickwork and faced with flints set in a chequered pattern, was built in 1337, taking its name from the adjacent Convent of a monastic Order: but this, as well as the South-east tower, which stands two hundred yards from it, semi-circular in form, projecting beyond the town wall, belongs to the old fortifications of Yarmouth. There was a Castle or Keep, with four turrets, in the centre of the old town, but it was demolished in the seventeenth century.

The Old Borough Jail, more commonly styled the Toll-house, from the customary receipt of tolls by the Bailiff in the principal Chamber, has an antiquity of six hundred years. The Early English stone doorway, and the two windows with cinque foil heads, the external gallery and staircase, and the sculptured town arms, with a sword-bearing figure above, guarding the entrance to this building, show that it was once the abode of municipal dignity, rather than a mere jail.

The Townhall, erected in 1716, on the banks of the Yare, is an edifice of the Grecian style, its river front, to the west, being adorned with a portico of Tuscan columns and a range of pilasters, with entablature and balustrade above; it has a fine large Assembly Room and other state apartments. The New Municipal buildings are shown in a separate illustration. They have been erected from the designs of Mr. J. B. Pearce, architect. Before quitting Old Yarmouth, we would notice some other architectural antiquities, of which not the least remarkable is the Star Hotel, on Hall Quay, a handsome Elizabethan mansion, built from 1594 to 1606, by William Crowe, merchant, who afterwards purchased Caister Castle of Sir William Paston. It became, about one hundred years ago, the property of a gentleman named Bradshaw; but the popular notion that it belonged to John Bradshaw, president of the Judges who condemned King Charles I. to death, is entirely groundless. The principal room on the first floor, decorated with fine black wainscot panels, and with fluted pilasters surmounted by carved male and female figures, besides ornamental carvings of foliage, fruit, and flowers, is a good specimen of a stately domestic interior. Over the chimney are carved, in high relief, the arms of the English Merchant Venturers' Company, a sea with a dolphin's head, a three-masted ship, the standard of England, and a globe held by two hands thrust out of a cloud above. The Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, in 1867, held their meeting in this room, and Mr C. J. Palmer, F.S.A., read a paper concerning the old house. The chief apartment is called "the Nelson Room," only because it contains a portrait of Lord Nelson.

The naval hero of Trafalgar, indeed, being a Norfolk man, though not born at Great Yarmouth, his memory is honoured in this town. On the South Denes, near the Race-course, stands the Nelson Monument, erected in 1817; a pillar of Scotch marble, designed by Wilkins, the architect of our National Gallery. The column, rising 144 ft. high, is surmounted by the figure of Britannia, with a laurel wreath and a trident pointing to Nelson's native village, Burnham Thorpe. It can be ascended by 217 steps; the pedestal bears a lengthy eulogistic inscription.

Caister, one of the several interesting places within an hour's walk of Yarmouth, presents to view the ruins of a grand old castellated mansion of the fifteenth century. This castle, as it is styled, was built by Sir John Fastolf—not to be mistaken, as Shakespeare himself says in the prologue to one of his plays, for his own Sir John Falstaff. The real Sir John Fastolf was a military commander of some note in the French wars of Henry V., but returned home in 1439, and dwelt here in the house which he had built. He bequeathed it to John Paston, the head of a family whose private affairs were made known to us with extreme minuteness, in the nineteenth century, by the publication of "the Paston Letters." The house was a large quadrangular building, of brick, with a circular tower, 94 ft. high, surrounded with a broad moat; the whole measured 170 ft. by 155 ft. Its great hall and other state apartments are gone, but the tower yet remains, with some portions of walls and the moat. Caister Castle, and also Shadingfield Lodge, are among the subjects of our Yarmouth Sketches; but the neighbourhood might furnish many other subjects worthy to employ the Artist's pencil, if we had space for more Engravings. A view is given of the marshes behind the town, where, as young David Copperfield said to his nurse Peggotty, the land is mixed up, "like toast and water," with the river and the tidal inlet of the sea. Young David wondered how it came to be so flat, if the world were really round, as his geography book said, but Peggotty replied, that "we must take things as we find them." The windmills serve to work pumps for the land drainage. Visitors to Yarmouth will observe the number of look-out boxes, perched on scaffolds, or on the roofs of houses, commanding a view of the open sea. Here at all hours of daylight, but especially in the early morning, men in blue guernseys keep watch for the shoals of herring. Yarmouth and Lowestoft, between them, employ about eight thousand men, with a thousand boats, in this important fishery, capturing about 450,000,000 herrings in the year.

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THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bowling, Alfred George Lovelace, to be Minister of St. Mark's, Hoxlydown.
Chaytor, Charles, Rector of St. Alban's, Worcester; united by Order in Council to St. Helen's, Worcester.
Fagan, Henry Stuart; Rector of Great Cressingham-with-Bodney.
Fielder, Trevor; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Lambeth.
Grantham, H., Minor Canon of Chester Cathedral; Rector of St. Mary's, Chester.
Hawth, W.; Sub-Chantor of York Cathedral.
Lambert, J. H., Curate of Much Marcle-with-Yatton, Herefordshire;
Middlebury-Vicar in Hereford Cathedral, and Chaplain H.M. Prison, Hereford.
Maude, S., Curate of Holy Trinity, Haverstock-hill; Vicar of Needham Market, Suffolk.
Nichols, T. B.; Evening Lecturer of St. Thomas's, Newcastle.
Phillips, B.; Chaplain of the Birmingham Workhouse.
Potter, J. H.; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Upper Tooting.—*Guardian*.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Rev. Ernest Roland Wilberforce, Canon of Winchester and Sub-Almoner to the Queen, to the new see of Newcastle.

The Bishop of Durham has conferred the Archdeaconry of Auckland (the creation of which had been formally notified in the *Gazette*) on the Rev. Henry William Watkins, M.A., Archdeacon of Northumberland.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided last Saturday in the theatre of the London University at Burlington House, where the Duchess of Edinburgh distributed the prizes gained by the children of the schools in connection with the Chapel Royal, Savoy.

A handsome memorial stained-glass window has been put into the east end of Hubberston church, Milford Haven, by the Rector, the Rev. John Bowen Rowlands, to the memory of his mother. The work has been designed by Messrs. A. L. Moore and Co., Southampton-row.

A meeting of the Curates' Alliance was held last Saturday, when it was reported that the opposition offered on behalf of the Alliance at several intended sales of livings had prevented the advowsons in question being disposed of. A resolution denouncing the sale of livings, and another in support of Mr. Leatham's bill, now before Parliament, were passed.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided yesterday week at the annual general court of the Incorporated Church Building Society, held in the rooms of the National Society, Westminster. There was a large and influential attendance. The report showed that there was a field of usefulness for the society much larger than they had funds to deal with, and the need for support was strongly urged by several speakers.

The Archbishop of Canterbury visited Upper Norwood last week, attended by the Rev. L. T. Davidson, M.A., as chaplain, and formally opened, under his license, the chancel and part of the nave of a new church to be called St. John the Evangelist, Upper Norwood. His Grace preached the sermon and spoke at the luncheon. The church will have to be consecrated later on. Mr. Pearson, who is engaged on Truro Cathedral, is the architect.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Chichester consecrated a portion of the new cemetery at Hove, Brighton, which has been provided at a cost to the town of £17,000. Twenty-five acres have been purchased, but only twelve are at present laid out—eight and a half being consecrated, three devoted to Nonconformists, and half an acre to Roman Catholics. At the close of the ceremony, the Bishop proceeded to lay the foundation-stone of a new church (St. Barnabas) in Sackville-road.

The Bishop of St. Albans has admitted four ladies as the first sisters of the newly-established community of the Name Jesus at Maplestead. The community has been formed on the model afforded by the Bèguines, or Ursulines, abroad. The sisters make no vows for life, but only of poverty, chastity, and obedience, revocable from time to time. Their primary but by no means their only work is in penitentiaries. The Bishop of Winchester has opened some new buildings at Hawley, built and endowed by the late Charles Randall as a children's home, which is carried on by the Clewer sisters.

A meeting of the board of management of the Bishop of London's Fund was held at the office, 46A, Pall-mall, last week, the Archdeacon of Middlesex in the chair. The secretary read the report of the executive committee, which stated that the amount of new money received since the commencement of the year had been £9250, which, with the balance on Jan. 1, grants cancelled, &c., had given, when divided in the proportions settled by the board, £3464 for living agents, and £6959 for material objects. The former sum remained still available for the grants to be made in June; out of the latter sum grants had been made for clergymen's residences, amounting to £692, for schools £100, for mission buildings £1632, and for churches £4489, leaving a balance for future grants of £44. The eighth instalment of her Majesty's gift has been received.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was opened on Thursday week in Edinburgh with the usual state ceremonial. The Earl of Aberdeen, her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner, held a Levée at Holyrood Palace at eleven o'clock, which was attended by the local municipal bodies, representative noblemen, and the leading clergymen of the Established Church. The avenues leading to the reception-room at the palace were prettily decorated with flowers and evergreens. After the Levée his Grace, accompanied by the Countess of Aberdeen and suite, went in procession to St. Giles's Cathedral, where service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Cathcart, the retiring Moderator of the Assembly. The streets through which the procession passed were lined with military, and the pageant was witnessed by large crowds of spectators who were on the Calton-hill, and occupied the pavements along the greater portion of the way between Holyrood and the cathedral. At the conclusion of the service in the cathedral, the Lord High Commissioner went in procession to the General Assembly Hall, while a Royal salute was fired from the castle. The Assembly having been constituted in the usual way, the Moderator (Dr. Smith) moved the election of Professor Milligan, Aberdeen, as his successor, and Professor Milligan took the chair. The commission to the Lord High Commissioner and her Majesty's letter having been read and recorded, the Lord High Commissioner addressed the Assembly, and acquainted them of Her Majesty's intention to renew the grant of £2000 to be applied towards the promotion of Christian knowledge and of the principles of the reformed religion in the Highlands and islands of Scotland. He had also to suggest for their consideration whether a portion of that grant might not beneficially be appropriated to aiding and encouraging men to preach the Gospel in the Gaelic language in some of those portions of the country. The Moderator replied in appropriate terms, and other business was then proceeded with.

There has arrived at the East India Docks the first shipment of frozen meat from New Zealand. It consists of 5000 sheep, and, though brought by a sailing-vessel, the Dunedin, the voyage occupying ninety-eight days, the cargo is reported to be in excellent condition.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

DIGESTION—THE SALIVA.

Professor Arthur Gamgee, M.D., F.R.S., in his second lecture, given on Tuesday, May 23, in the first place described the characters and general purposes of the salivary secretion; and then commented on the structure of the salivary glands, pointing out the distinction recently drawn between the so-called serous salivary glands, such as the parotid of man, and the mucous salivary gland, as represented by the sub-maxillary gland of the dog, and the mixed form of gland, as observed in the sub-maxillary gland of man. Attention was directed to the differences which the secreting cells of the salivary glands exhibit in the varied conditions of rest and activity. The remarkable relationship of the salivary glands to the nervous system was fully examined, reference being made to the theory of Heidenhain, that the gland cells are under the influence of two classes of nerve fibres—the secretory and the trophic, of which the former influences the secretion of water and salt, and the latter that of organic matter, by apparently hastening the chemical changes in the protoplasm of the gland-cell. The vascular changes which follow stimulation of various nerves were noticed, and it was shown that these changes do not account for the phenomena of secretion, inasmuch as, under the influence of drugs, the vascular changes may be induced without concomitant secretion. Having dwelt upon certain other facts relating to the secretion of saliva, the Professor considered the chemical action of the saliva of man and some other animals. This is confined to starch, which, when cooked, is in the first place transformed by a ferment in the saliva (salivary diastase) into soluble starch, and then into various dextrins, and into a sugar termed maltose, identical with the sugar formed in germinating barley under the influence of the ferment named diastase. Whilst soluble starch is non-diffusible, the products of the digestive action of saliva upon starch are diffusible—i.e., can pass through animal and vegetable membranes. This is characteristic not only of the saliva, but also of the other active digestive juices.

PROPERTIES OF THE METALS—MAGNESIUM, &c.

Professor Dewar, M.A., F.R.S., began his sixth lecture, given on Thursday, May 25, with illustrations of magnesium, a metal of a silvery white colour, widely diffused in nature. The salts were explained to be valuable agents in the production of ammonia and phosphoric acid for agricultural manures. The metal burns with an exceedingly brilliant light, which, from its richness in ultra-violet rays, is a powerful photographic agent, as was shown, and the distinctive bands of its spectrum characterise the solar atmosphere. Magnesium is also very remarkable for its power of burning in carbonic acid; and, by combining with the nitrogen of the air, it has become the means of the synthetical production of the volatile alkali ammonia; a formation which would be of immense value if it could be cheaply effected. The production of the highly useful per-oxide of hydrogen, or oxidised water, was explained and its properties described. The peculiar effect, termed catalytic, formerly attributed to the mere presence of an element, was stated to be due really to a series of secondary actions. The Professor next illustrated the properties of zinc and cadmium, very analogous metals, being exceedingly fusible and volatile, and obtained from their ores by means of carbon, as vapours. Zinc is extremely valuable for its resistance to the action of oxygen, for which it is much used in the arts. The soluble salts of these metals also serve many purposes. Of the fusible alloys of cadmium plugs are made, for an important office in the arrangements for electric lighting. The peculiarities of the spectra of these metals and their variations, with the source of light, temperature, and atmospheric pressure, were well illustrated.

SACRED LAWS OF THE HINDOOS.

Sir Henry S. Maine, K.C.S.I., F.R.S., who gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, May 26, began by referring to the introduction of the study of Sanskrit, by Sir William Jones, who, on becoming an Indian Judge, found it needful to refer to the laws. The laws of Menu, which he translated, were then dated about 1200 B.C., and, believed to be the work of one man, are considered by Professor Max Müller to be part of a long-continued series, and to have been compiled about 1300 A.D. They are in verse. Much more ancient books, in the form of aphorisms, have been discovered in the Punjab, the work of a school of learned Brahmins during many ages. They are essentially religious and liturgical, teaching what men ought to know and do from life to death—theology and morals. There is a perfect continuity of life; and the doctrine of the transmigration of souls pervades the whole system; the soul of a vicious man enters the body of one of the lowest animals; that of a holy person might be united to God. Punishment for sins was to be excessively severe; there were twenty-two hells or purgatories; and men were exhorted to torment themselves in this world, to escape worse hereafter. As time went on, the king, whose office in early times was chiefly to enforce penances, became a judge, the chief of a tribunal, and eventually a code of civil law was constituted. The inheritance of property was intimately connected with ancestor worship. When a Brahmin became old he became a hermit, and his property was divided amongst his sons, whose bounden duty it was at his death to appease his spirit by sacrifices. The earnest desire for sons led often to adoption. The authority of the Brahmins was exorbitant; they enjoyed immunity from the sanctions of the criminal laws, and were believed even to have a certain degree of power over the gods. They were priests, legislators, and rulers. On a full examination, their influence is considered to be rather evil than good; and to this may be attributed the last great mutiny. The Hindoo mind now is turning towards Western culture and civilisation, and the future government of India is a very important problem.

FORMS OF POETRY.

Professor David Masson began his second lecture, given on Saturday last, May 27, with remarks on reverie or day-dreams or passive cogitations, termed by Shakspeare "sweet sessions of silent thought," only to be occasionally indulged in. Here we may have mingled reminiscences of the past, forming a visionary whole. It is passive spontaneity, and if we try to break in on it the spirit is gone. The phantoms formed represent the mood of the mind which formed them. The habitual reveries of any one may be taken as poems of that person's constitution. This is what Mr. Stuart Mill considers to be the type of real poetry. Examples may be found in Shelley. Professor Masson then passed on to the artistic recollection and construction of reverie by a poet intentionally, weaving and harmonising all his phantasms into an effect of beauty. In illustration of this, examples were cited from Tennyson's "Princess" ("The splendour falls on castle walls," &c.), and from Keats' "Endymion" ("O Sorrow," &c.). A great many of the best short poems of our poets are such "overtures in dream language." An extract from Thomas the Rhymer was read, and also a summary of Browning's poem, "Childe Roland to the dark Tower came," a weird piece of dream phantasy, which only a bold critic would undertake to explain. After remarking that it becomes the habit of the poet to think in images, rather than in abstract

propositions, and giving examples, from Keats (a definition of life), and Wordsworth's defence of the sonnet-form, the Professor commented on the Mythopœia, which corresponds to Bacon's "feigned history," which includes works of imagination, in both prose and poetry—fables, ballads, epics, and romances—all exhibiting more or less of a complex character, the result of constructive art. Such works are primarily the literature of a country, and have most fascinated the soul of the world.

BENEVOLENCE AND SELF-HELP.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh visited Charing-cross Hospital on Thursday week, where her Royal Highness presented the prizes to the students in the medical school. The Duke and Duchess then inspected the wards of the hospital, and afterwards were conducted to the board-room, where an address was read, and a number of young ladies presented purses to the amount of nearly £300. Their Royal Highnesses were most cordially greeted on arrival and departure.

On the same day the Earl of Derby presided at the annual meeting of the Governors of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption. He expressed the hope that as they were to open on June 13 the new building, which had more than absorbed the large legacy from the late Miss Read, the £10,000 additional income which was needed to maintain it efficiently would be forthcoming.—Lady Burdett-Coutts opened a bazaar at Kensington Townhall, in aid of the funds of the Clergy Relief Corporation.—At the annual general meeting of the Sailors' Home it was stated that during the year 9022 seamen had been received into the home, including 3481 old boarders. Since the establishment of the institute 350,924 officers and seamen had participated in its benefits, and the aggregate of money paid in by boarders was £2,729,730.—The annual meeting and half-yearly election of the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, was held at the Cannon-street Hotel. The treasurer, Mr. John Deacon, was in the chair. The report was read by the secretary, Mr. H. W. Green, and stated that more than 600 children had been benefited by the asylum during the year. Sixty-two had been admitted, and sixty-eight had left. The School-Inspector had reported very favourably on the schools. The Duke of Connaught has promised to take the chair at the anniversary, on June 24.—A meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, on behalf of the seaside branch of the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution at Bexhill, near St. Leonards. Donations to the amount of £791 were announced.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb was held last week in the lecture-hall of the association, Oxford-street; Earl Cairns occupied the chair. The Rev. S. Smith, the secretary and Chaplain, read the report, which stated that the work of the society constituted a special mission to the deaf and dumb of the metropolis, its object being to promote their spiritual and temporal welfare. The society continued to provide fourteen services per week in eight parts of London and suburbs, conducted in sign manual language by its three Chaplains, three lay missionaries, and extra Sunday teachers. The temporal welfare of the deaf and dumb was promoted by making them depend on their own labour for support, instead of on charity or public funds, and several of them had been admitted into employment in the Post Office. In cases of distress from want of work, and in sickness, temporary pecuniary assistance was given, and the sum of £299 had been expended in the education and maintenance of several children ineligible for the London Asylum. The funds had been so low that the committee were compelled to sell out the only investment, and there was a debt of £600 on the building. The chairman remarked that the institution was unique in the metropolis, and he thought it only required to be known to ensure for it more support. The meeting was addressed by other gentlemen, the speeches being interpreted as they were made to the deaf and dumb in the meeting by sign-manual language.

Dr. B. W. Richardson presided yesterday week at the annual meeting of the British Medical Society of London, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square. There are now 264 members of the association and thirteen medical student associates.

On Monday several events of interest took place. The first instalment of the public park at Dover was opened. It is situated on the north side of the town, and commands a fine view of the Dour Valley and the Channel.—On the same day the Earl of Derby opened a bazaar at Stanley Park, Liverpool, in aid of the funds of the Stanley Hospital. In the course of a sound, practical speech he said he should like to see a further extension of a movement for obtaining from patients some contribution towards the medical assistance they received.—Presiding at the annual dinner of the Wilts Friendly Society held at Wilton Lord Pembroke spoke upon co-operative societies, and expressed the opinion that such organisations would solve the difficulties between capital and labour.—Sir Robert Lloyd-Lindsay, M.P., was present at the annual festival of the Royal Berkshire Friendly Society—of which institution her Majesty the Queen is patroness—held in Englefield Park, the seat of Mr. Richard Benyon, the president, who entertained the members at dinner and tea, and provided amusements during the afternoon. Sir Robert Lindsay gave an address on the importance of thrift and forethought, and urged upon young men the duty of joining some sound friendly society.—Lord Reay opened the proceedings of the Co-operative Congress in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford. He described co-operation as the best friend of capital, and the strongest ally of the middle classes. An exhibition of manufactures of productive societies, in connection with the Congress, was opened in the Corn Exchange by Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., the President of Trinity occupying the chair. The governing body of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows began their annual meeting at Cardiff. The Grand Master, Mr. Flannagan, reviewed the proceedings of the past year, and the board of directors presented a report, which gave a favourable account of the condition of the society. A resolution was passed unanimously expressing indignation at the atrocious assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, and reference was made to the important services rendered by Lord Cavendish to the Manchester Unity.

Princess Christian, who takes an interest in the poor parishes of East London, opened a bazaar on Wednesday, which lasted over the three following days, in aid of the church and schools and mission fund of the parish of St. Paul, Haggerston, in the neighbourhood of Shoreditch.

The meeting of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows took place on Wednesday—the Earl of Morley, Under-Secretary of State for War, in the chair.

Lord Shaftesbury again appeals on behalf of the annual excursion into the country for the Ragged School Children. Every successive excursion gives (he says) a fresh proof of the great moral and physical benefit to these poor creatures, who pass a good part of their lives in dirt and darkness.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 11, 1880), with a codicil (dated March 31, 1882), of Mr. Frederick Schwann, formerly of No. 6, Moor-gate-street, and of Manchester and Glasgow, but late of No. 23, Gloucester-square, merchant, who died on April 22 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Frederick Sigismund Schwann, Theodore Schwann, John Frederick Schwann, and Charles Ernest Schwann, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate being upwards of £280,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institute and Technical School; £40,000 to his son Frederick Sigismund; £60,000 to his son Theodore; £74,000 each to his sons John Frederick and Charles Ernest; £40,000, upon trust, for his daughter, Mrs. Mary Catherine Barbara Holland; his household furniture and effects between his five children; £3000 each to the four daughters of his son Frederick Sigismund; and numerous legacies to employes in the several firms in which he was a partner, and to others. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between his five children in proportion to the sums specially bequeathed to them. The legacies to his children are to be in addition to the gifts made by him to them in his lifetime.

The will (dated April 22, 1881) of Mrs. Abigail Edelman, late of No. 8, Montpelier-crescent, Brighton, who died on March 17 last, was proved on the 2nd ult. by Alexander Davidson Kemp, the acting executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £27,000. The testatrix leaves £500 to the Church Missionary Society; £500 to augment the living of Merton, Surrey; and other considerable legacies. The residue of her property she gives to her cousin, the said Alexander Davidson Kemp.

The will (dated Oct. 2, 1880), with a codicil (dated Oct. 7, 1881), of Mrs. Emily Williams, late of Oxford Lodge, Worthing, who died on March 14 last, was proved on the 6th ult. by Alfred Bell, William Henry Brooker, and Frederick William Steward, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to nearly £27,000. The testatrix bequeaths £1000 to the Worthing Infirmary; £500 each to the Sussex County Hospital, the Hospital for Incurables, Putney, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; £3000 Consols to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, to endow the living of Sompting, Sussex; and £1000 Consols, upon trust, for the dividends to be applied by the Vicar and Churchwardens of the parish of Sompting for the benefit of the deserving poor, in the purchase of fuel, blankets, and clothing, to be distributed on Dec. 20 in each year.

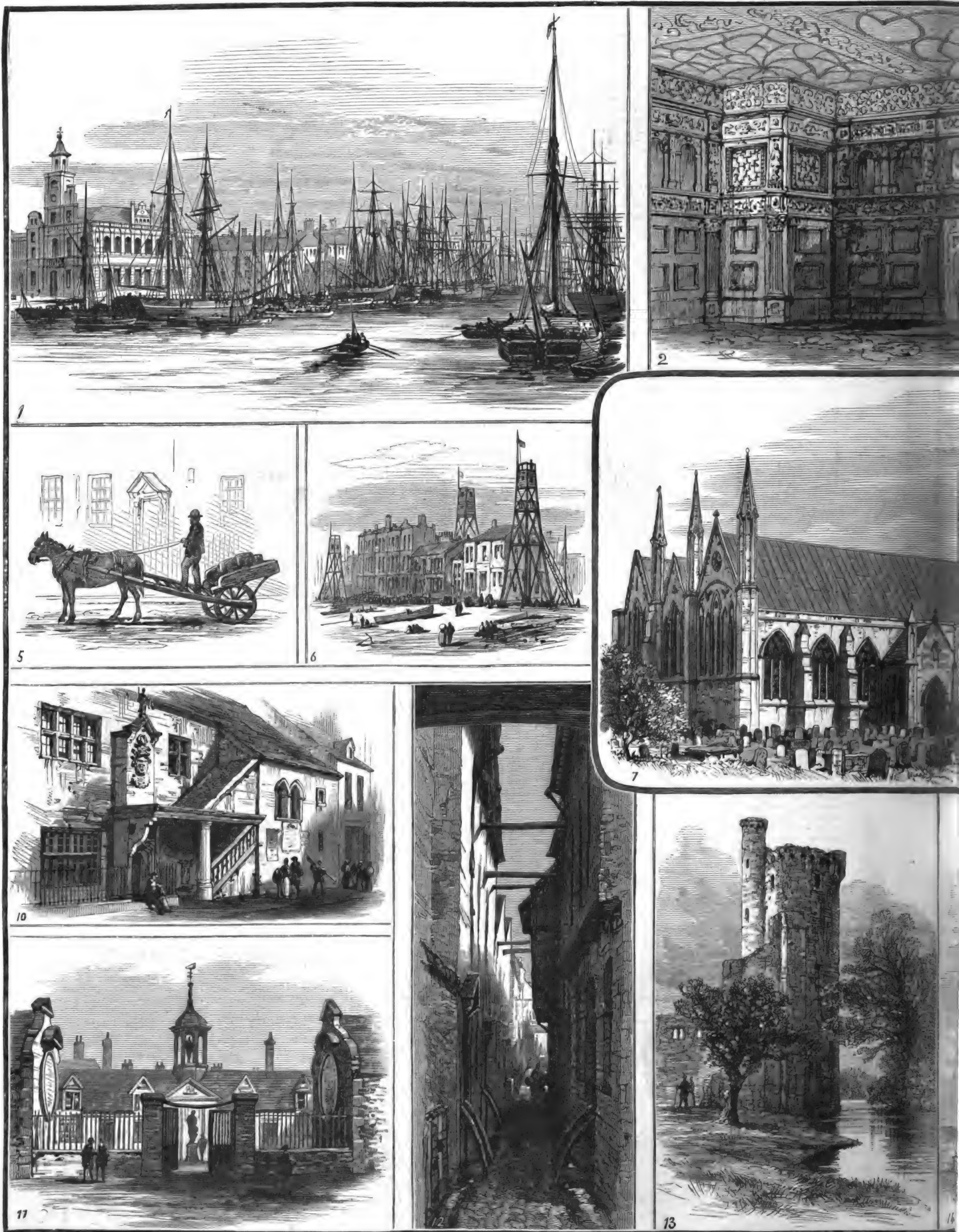
The will (dated March 24, 1880) of Signor Pasquale Favale, late of Manetti Palace, Strada Mergellina, Naples, who died on March 7 last, was proved in London on the 3rd ult. by Pietro Miletto, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate being over £12,000. The testator first declares his intention of dying as he has lived, an honest man, hating tyrants and corruption; and he then gives and bequeaths to the editor enjoying the greatest repute in any town of Europe, such standing to be determined by his executor, the sum of 6000 Italian lire, free of any expense, tax, or deduction soever, subject to the obligation of printing and issuing to the public the novel written by him in the French language and intitled "Zuleite; or, a Prince of Satriano in the Year 1630;" his comedy, in five acts, called "An English Election;" three poems, entitled "Ferdinand the Second of Naples on the Threshold of Paradise," "The True Progress," and "The Final Judgment;" and various poetries; the said editor to receive the proceeds of such publications upon condition that nothing shall be omitted, and that he shall place one hundred copies of each work at the disposal of his executor and keep one hundred for himself. He also bequeaths to her Imperial and Royal Majesty of India and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain his most cherished production, called "Alzira," a tragic opera in three acts, still undited, trusting that her Majesty will order the same to be represented in her Imperial and Royal theatre for the benefit of the poor of the great City of London; 24,000 lire to the municipality Gioia dal Colle, to found a scholarship at either the Royal College of Music at Naples or Bologna for a youth of Gioia dal Colle, or Bari, to be tenable for ten years; 12,000 lire each to the municipalities of Gioia dal Colle, Bari, and Naples, the interest to be applied every year in endowing on their marriages three poor honest girls between sixteen and twenty-five, their names to be drawn by lot; 18,000 lire to the municipalities of Paris and London, in which latter city his wife was born, the income to be applied each year in endowing on their marriages three poor but honest girls between sixteen and twenty-five, to be drawn by lot; and some other legacies. The residue of his moneys is to be divided between Miss Antonietta Ottieri, the companion of his late wife, and the charitable institutions, for both sexes, of Gioia dal Colle. It is well, however, to mention that some of the pecuniary legacies are dependent on his investments in the Turkish funds being successfully realised.

The will (dated Sept. 8, 1881) of Dame Anne Arbuthnot, widow of Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot, Bart., late of the Piazza delle Indipendenza, Florence, who died on March 6 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by the Rev. Robert Keith Arbuthnot, the son, the acting executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £12,000. The testatrix bequeaths £6000 to her son Robert Keith; £4000 to her son Fitzgerald Hay; her furniture and effects and an annuity to her daughter, Henrietta Annie; and legacies to other relatives and to a servant. The residue of her property she gives to her two sons.

The will (dated June 15, 1871) of the Hon. Jane Elizabeth el Mezrab, wife of the Cheikh Medjnel el Mezrab, late of Damascus, in Syria, who died on Aug. 11 last, was proved in London on April 13 last by the Right Hon. Edward St. Vincent, Baron Digby, the brother and sole executor, the personal estate exceeding £6000. The testatrix specially gives to her husband £1000, her house and stables at Damascus, all her horses and dromedaries, and certain jewellery and other effects; to her son Heribert, Baron de Venningen, £1000 and some jewellery; to each of her brothers, Lord Digby and the Hon. Kenneth Henry Digby, several articles of jewellery; and the residue of her property to her husband. The deceased was formerly the wife of the late Earl of Ellenborough, and afterwards the wife of Baron Venningen, of Bavaria.

The will (dated Feb. 24, 1882) of Lord Henry Vere Cholmondeley, late of East Burnham Lodge, Slough, Bucks, who died on Feb. 27 last, was proved on April 18 last by Lady Frances Isabella Catherine Cholmondeley, the widow, and John Winston Thomas Spencer, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £4000. The testator leaves £200 and his furniture and other chattels personal to his wife; and all his real estate and the residue of the personality, upon trust, for her for life, and then for his children, or other issue, as she shall appoint.

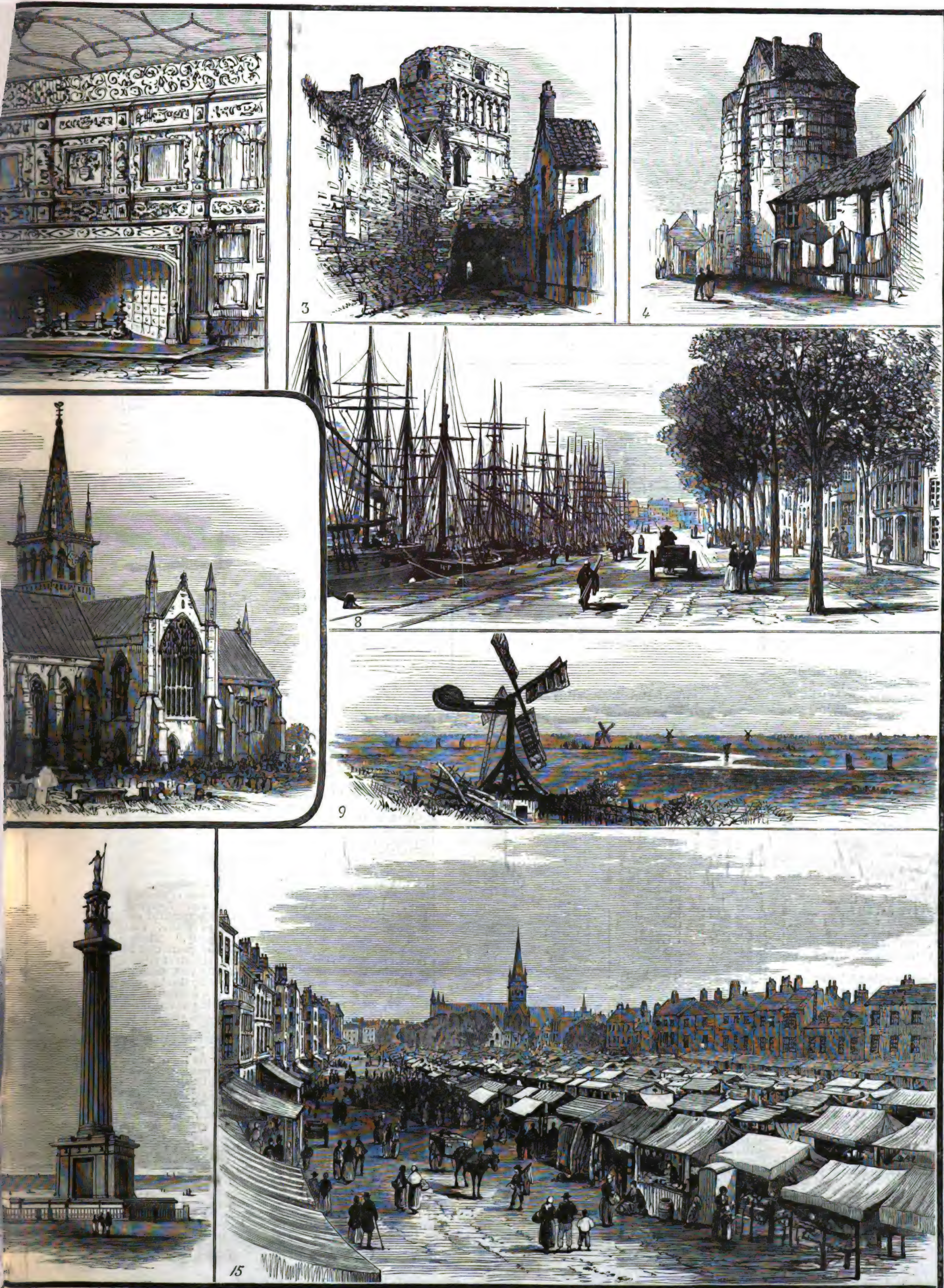
The will (dated March 2, 1879) of Sir Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, K.C.B., C.S.I., who died on Sept. 3 last at Cabul, has been proved in London by Dame Mercy Emma Cavagnari, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he leaves all his estate and effects. The personal estate in British India exceeds Rs. 50,000, and in this country amounts to about £350.



1. The Yare, with the Townhall. 2. Nelson Room, Star Hotel. 3. The Black Friars' Tower. 4. The South-east Tower. 5. A Yarmouth Cart. 6. Look-Outs. 7. St. Nicholas' Pariah Church. 8. The Yare, with the Townhall. 9. The Black Friars' Tower. 10. A Yarmouth Cart. 11. The South-east Tower. 12. Look-Outs. 13. St. Nicholas' Pariah Church.

SKETCHES OF YARMOUTH AND

DRAWN BY S. J.



Quays. 9. Marshes behind Yarmouth. 10. The Jail. 11. The Fishermen's Hospital. 12. Kitty Witches' Row. 13. Caister Castle. 14. The Nelson Monument. 15. The Market-place.

ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

RAD.

OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF GRAFTON.

The Most Noble William Henry, sixth Duke of Grafton, Hereditary Ranger of Whitchbury Forest, Lieut.-Colonel 1st Northampton Rifle Volunteers, J.P. and D.L., died at his residence in Grosvenor-place, on the 21st ult. His Grace was born Aug. 4, 1819; the eldest son of Henry, fifth Duke of Grafton, by Mary Caroline, his wife, third daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir George Crauford Berkeley, G.C.B.; and succeeded to the family honours at his father's decease, March 26, 1863. Prior to his accession he was an Attaché at Naples, and, from 1847, sat in the House of Commons as M.P. for Thetford. He held the office of Comptroller of the Seals until it was abolished. He married, Feb. 10, 1858, the Hon. Marie Anne Louise, only daughter of Francis, third Lord Ashburton, but had no issue. His Grace's successor is his brother, General Lord Augustus Charles Lennox FitzRoy, C.B., now seventh Duke of Grafton, who was born June 22, 1821, and married, June 9, 1847, Anna, youngest daughter of Mr. James Balfour, of Whittingham, county Berwick, by whom (who died Dec. 23, 1857) he has Henry James, Earl of Euston, born Nov. 28, 1848, and other issue. The Ducal House of Grafton descends from Henry FitzRoy, second son of King Charles II., by Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland.

RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN HOLKER.

The Right Hon. Sir John Holker, one of the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal, died on the 24th ult. He was born in 1828, the son of Mr. Samuel Holker, manufacturer, of Bury, by Sarah, wife, daughter of Mr. J. Brocklehurst, of Clitheroe; received his education at Bury Grammar School, and in early life was articled to a solicitor, Mr. Easton, of Kirkby Lonsdale. In 1854 he was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, became a most successful barrister, and attained his silk gown in 1868. From 1872 till the present year he sat in Parliament for Preston in the Conservative interest, during which period he held office as Solicitor-General, 1874-5, and Attorney-General, 1875 to 1880. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him in 1874, and he was appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal in January last. Sir John married, first, in 1863, Jane, daughter of Mr. James Wilson, of Eccles, near Manchester, which lady died the following year; and secondly, in 1874, Mary Lucia, daughter of the late Mr. Patrick MacHugh, of Cleetham Hill, Manchester. A portrait of Lord Justice Holker was given in our Number for May 23, 1874.

REV. DR. WILLIAM HANNA.

The Rev. William Hanna, D.D., LL.D., of Edinburgh, died on the 24th ult., at 77, Colshill-street, Eaton-square, in his seventy-fourth year. He was son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hanna, Professor of Theology at Belfast, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and, in 1835, became Minister of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire. Subsequently, leaving the Established Church with his father-in-law, Dr. Chalmers, at the disruption, he was called, in 1850, to Free St. John's Church, Edinburgh, where he was long associated with Dr. Guthrie. Dr. Hanna's writings are well-known: amongst them were "Wycliffe and the Huguenots," "Wars of the Huguenots," "Memoirs of Dr. Chalmers," and many religious works. He was for a time editor of the *North British Review*.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Hon. Lady Henniker, on the 23rd ult., at Brighton, aged seventy-seven. She was the youngest daughter of John Minet, third Lord Henniker, and was married, Feb. 14, 1826, as his second wife, to Sir Augustus Henniker, Bart., of Newton Hall, Essex, who died in 1849. By this union she had three sons and eight daughters, of whom the eldest son is the present Sir Brydges Powell Henniker, Bart.

Mr. Thomas Somerville, of Drishane, in the county of Cork, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1863, on the 19th ult., in his eighty-fifth year. He was eldest son of Mr. Thomas Townsend Somerville, of Drishane; was married to his cousin, Henrietta Augusta, eldest daughter of Colonel Townsend, of Castle Townsend, by whom he leaves one son, Colonel Thomas Henry Somerville, and one daughter, Henrietta.

Mr. Henry MacDowall, of Garthland, in the county of Renfrew, J.P. and D.L., on the 20th ult., at his seat near Loch Winnoch, in his eighty-sixth year. He was second son of Day Hort MacDowall, of Walkinshaw, grandson of William MacDowall, of Castle Semple, and nephew of William MacDowall, of Garthland and Castle Semple, M.P. for the county of Renfrew.

Miss Ellen Margaret Ross O'Connor, on the 23rd ult., at the Palazzo Grimani, Venice, the residence of her niece, the Contessa Adèle de Watteville Micheli. Miss O'Connor, who was born in 1818, was the daughter and coheir of Rear-Admiral Sir Richard O'Connor, younger son of Sir P. O'Connor, of Marble Hill, county Cork. Of her two sisters, the elder married the Count de Watteville de Loyus, of Bern, and the younger, Sir Maurice O'Connell, Bart., of Killarney.

Lady Georgina Molyneux, at Earl's Court, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells, in her seventy-eighth year. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of George, third Earl of Ashburnham, by Lady Charlotte Percy, his wife, sister of George, fifth Duke of Northumberland. She was married, first, Feb. 28, 1828, to Mr. Henry Revely Mitford, of Exbury, which marriage was dissolved by act of Parliament; and secondly, in 1842, to the Hon. Francis G. Molyneux, son of the second Earl of Sefton.

Captain Hervey George St. John Mildmay, R.N., of Hazel Grove House, Somerset, at Aix-les-Bains, on the 21st ult. He was born in 1817, the son of Mr. Paulet St. John Mildmay, M.P., by Wyndham Anna Maria, his wife, youngest daughter of the Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie, and was nephew of the late Sir Henry Carew St. John Mildmay, Bart. Entering the Navy in 1832, he served at St. Jean d'Acre in 1840 and received the Syrian and Turkish medals, and became a retired Captain in 1862. He married, first, in 1859, the Hon. Elizabeth Lefevre, third daughter of Viscount Eversley; and secondly, in 1875, Augusta Frances, daughter of the Rev. R. Seymour, Canon of Worcester and Rector of Kinwarton, Warwickshire.

Yesterday week was celebrated the silver wedding of the Earl and Countess Stradbroke, the occasion being made one of general rejoicing on the estate. The Earl and Countess were present at the festivities, and in responding to the toast of his health, Lord Stradbroke, who is now eighty-eight years of age, said he could not long live to be among them, but he wished them all well now and in the time to come.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F.O.N.H. (Liverpool).—We believe your problem is correct, and it shall have early publication.

J.G.C. (Highgate).—The coincidence is noted. Thanks for the problem.

A.M. (Nottingham).—Always glad to hear from you. The game shall soon appear.

L.L. (Denmark-hill).—Incorrect solutions are not acknowledged.

A.J.W. (Carlisle).—Mr. Wormald died in 1876.

E.P.W. (Southampton).—An answer to your query was crowded out last week. The solution of the Rev. H. Bolton's problem described in your letter is 1. Q to B 5th (ch), K takes Q; 2. Kt takes P, any move; 3. P to Kt 4th, mate.

S.W.M. (Norwich).—You may have two or more Queens, three or more Rooks, Bishops, and Knights, by promotion of Pawns, on the board at the same time.

Jumbo (Dundee).—Correct this time. There is nothing like perseverance.

LITSLAW (Dublin).—As A's Rook could be moved to the second square of either Bishop, B should have asked A to describe his move with precision. B was a party to the blunder and can enforce no penalty.

J.P. (Weston-super-Mare).—You shall have a report on the problems shortly.

PROBLEMS received with thanks from W.L.G., F.E. Page, and E.W. Smith.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF HERR SCHWARZ'S FOUR-MOVE PAIR PROBLEM received from Norman Rumbelow, B.H. Brooks, D.W. (Guernsey), and H. Hampton.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF M. LEPRETEL'S PAIR PROBLEM received from B.H. Brooks, D.W. (Guernsey), and H. Hampton.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF DR. GOLD'S PROBLEM received from S. Lowndes, F. Casella (Paris), H. Blacklock, L. Sharwood, Ben Nevis, M. O'Halloran, Harry Springthorpe, Plevna, D.W. (Guernsey), C.S. Wood, Albert and Lewis Schneider (Naples), Filgrin, F. Johnston, Norman Rumbelow, Donald Mackay, and C.W. Crookery.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1892 received from Herbert H. Claxton (Princeton, U.S.A.); of Dr. Gold's enigma from B.H.C. (Salford); of M. Lepretel's from Norman Rumbelow.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1894 received from O. Chertis, Jumbo, P.S. Shenale, John Perkins, F.M. (Edinburgh), J.M. (Dublin), B.H.C. (Salford).

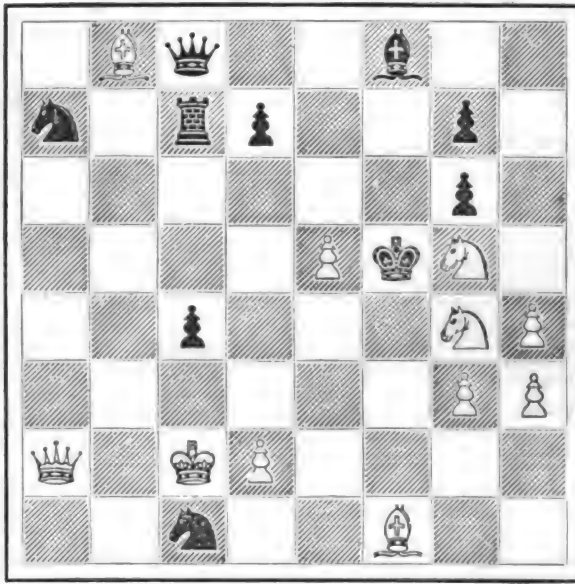
CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1896 received from O. Chertis, Fred Young, F.S. Shenale, John Perkins, and F.M. (Edinburgh).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1898 received from H.B.W. Foster, Ben Nevis, Smutch, C. Chertis, W. Jones, James Dobson, Fred E. Page, Fred Young, Ben Nevis, L.L. Greenaway, A.M. Porter, H. Reeve, Jupiter Junior, G. Seymour, D.W. Kell, H. Ingeroll, Harry Springthorpe, F. Casella (Paris), R. Jeason, P.T. Kemp, H.H. Noyer, Aaron Harper, H. Lucas, Thomas Waters, M. O'Halloran, L. Sharwood, B.H. Brooks, Shadforth, Sudbury (Suffolk), Norman Rumbelow, F. Johnston, B.H.C. (Salford), (ant. E.J. Winter Wood, Harward, D. Mackay, Cryptotype, J.M. (Dublin), Ernest Sharwood, A.W. Scrutton, S. Lowndes, Otto Fulder (Ghent), F.G. Parolov, W. Hillier, T.H. Holden, N.S. Harris, Joseph Ainsworth, G.W. Law, B. Robinson, G.S. Oldfield, S. Bullen, M. Tipping, Antonio F. Mosley, C.W. Crookery, C.C.M. (Dundee), A. Chapman, Gyp, R.C. Allen, P.S. Shenale, Alice A. Lawton, Plevna, Anna Maria Kilner, E. London, R.J. O. John Hall, Dr. F. St. F.J. Wallis (Newcastle), O.S. Wood, Laura Greaves (Shelton), Shrapnel, J. Russell Clouette, F.M. (Edinburgh), J.A.S. John Perkins, and G. Johnson.

PROBLEM No. 1898.

By W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE VIENNA TOURNAMENT.

The following Game, played in the above tournament between Messrs. BLACKBURN and BIRD, has come to hand too late in the week for extended comment. It may be said, however, that Mr. Bird, who is very obviously out of play, suffered disadvantage by casting prematurely, and that from the 20th to the 23rd move his Queen was hunting down Pawns at one side of the board when she should have been serving her sovereign at the other. This series of weak moves, which ultimately cost him the Queen for a minor piece, culminated in a blunder which enabled his skilful adversary to capture a Rook for nothing, and so brought the struggle to an end.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
(Mr. Blackburn).	(Mr. Bird).	(Mr. Blackburn).	(Mr. Bird).
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	18. Q to K 5th	Q to Q Kt 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd	19. P to Q B 4th	B to B 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	20. Q to K B 5th	Q takes Kt P
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P	21. R to Kt sq	Q to Q 5th
5. Kt takes P	P to Q R 2nd	22. P to K R 4th	R to K B sq
6. B to K 2nd	P to K B 3rd	23. R to K sq	Q takes Q B P
7. Castles	P to Q 4th	24. R to K 3rd	Q R to K sq
8. P takes P	Kt takes P	25. R to K Kt 3rd	R to K 3rd
9. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	26. P to R 5th	P to K Kt 3rd
10. B to B 3rd	B to K 2nd	27. B to K 5th	Q to Q 5th
11. R to K sq	Castles	28. P to B 4th	Q to Q 8th (ch)
12. B takes P	Q takes B	29. K to R 2nd	Q to Q 4th
13. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	30. P takes P	R P takes P
14. R takes B	B to K 3rd	31. Q to R 3rd	Q takes B
15. B to B 4th	K R to Q sq	32. P takes Q	K to Kt 2nd
16. Q to K 2nd	B to Q 4th	33. Q takes R	
17. B to Q B 7th	Q to K B 3rd		

Since our last issue, which recorded the progress of the tournament down to the 19th inst., when the games between Messrs. Steinitz v. Ware, Weiss v. Tschigorin, and Fleissig v. Mackenzie were unfinished, the play has proceeded daily; and on Saturday, the 27th ult., the fifteenth round was completed. These games resulted in favour of Messrs. Ware, Mackenzie, and Weiss. The ninth round was played on Saturday, the 20th, with the following result:—

Bird ... 0	Winawer ... 1	Schwarz ... 1	Weiss ... 0
Englisch ... 0	Mackenzie ... 0	Steinitz ... 1	Meitner ... 0
Mason ... 0	Noa ... 1	Tschigorin ... 0	Blackburne ... 1
Paulsen ... 0	Hrudy ... 0	Ware ... 0	Witek ... 1
	Zukertort ... 0	Fleissig ... 1	

The notable incidents of this round are the defeat of Zukertort by Fleissig, the latter defeating the "Scotch Gambit," and the first defeat of Mason, the victor of the hitherto unconquerable American being the Hungarian amateur, Dr. Noa. On its conclusion, each competitor having played nine games, the score stood as follows:—

Blackburne ... 7	Zukertort ... 5	Fleissig ... 3
Mackenzie ... 7	Hrudy ... 4	Ware ... 3
Winawer ... 7	Schwarz ... 4	Bird ... 2
Noa ... 6	Steinitz ... 4	Meitner ... 2
Mason ... 5	Witek ... 4	Paulsen ... 2
Englisch ... 5	Weiss ... 4	Tschigorin ... 2

Appended is the result of the several rounds played during the week ending the 27th ult.:—

TENTH ROUND.	THIRTEENTH ROUND.
Fleissig ... 0	Noa ... 0
Hrudy ... 0	Englisch ... 1
Paulsen ... 1	Blackburne ... 0
Ware ... 0	Paulsen ... 0
Winawer ... 0	Schwarz ... 0
Witek ... 0	Steinitz ... 0
Weiss ... 0	Tschigorin ... 1
Steinitz ... 1	Ware ... 0
Zukertort ... 0	Schwarz ... 1

ELEVENTH ROUND.	FOURTEENTH ROUND.
Hrudy ... 1	Mason ... 0
Meitner ... 1	Fleissig ... 0
Paulsen ... 0	Paulsen ... 0
Schwarz ... 1	Ware ... 0
Steinitz ... 1	Steinitz ... 0
Ware ... 0	Tschigorin ... 0
Winawer ... 1	Ware ... 0
Witek ... 0	Englisch ... 1
Zukertort ... 0	Winawer ... 1

FOURTEENTH ROUND.	FIFTEENTH ROUND.
Blackburne ... 0	Noa ... 1
Hrudy ... 0	Mackenzie ... 0
Meitner ... 0	Mason ... 1
Steinitz ... 1	Bird ... 0
Tschigorin ... 1	Schwarz ... 0
Ware ... 0	Paulsen ... 1
Winawer ... 1	Weiss ... 0
Witek ... 1	Winawer ... 0
Zukertort ... 0	Witek ... 0
	Weiss ... 1

The events of last week's play are undoubtedly the defeats sustained by Captain Mackenzie in the eleventh and twelfth rounds at the hands of the young amateurs Schwarz, of Vienna, and Tschigorin, of St. Petersburg. In his game with Herr Schwarz (Four Knights' Opening), the American Champion was opposed to extremely fine play, and had an inferior position from the twentieth move to the close of the game on the thirty-fifth. His game with Tschigorin (a Centre Gambit opened by the latter) extended over thirty-one moves; but we have not yet had time to peruse it. In the game between Blackburne and Mackenzie, the latter played the French defence, and the former obtained a fine attack by the sacrifice of a Pawn; but the American Champion came out of the melee the "exchange" ahead. A fine end game resulted; and, after seven hours' play, Blackburne stuck his flag. The latter, in his game with Zukertort, adopted the Giuoco Piano, and an end game ensued—Queen and Knight against Queen and Bishop, in which the first player eventually won.

The score on the conclusion of the fourteenth round stood as follows:—Mackenzie, 10; Steinitz and Winawer, 10; Blackburne, 9; Mason, 9; Englisch, Noa, and Schwarz, 8; Witek, 8; Hrudy and Zukertort, 7; Bird, Fleissig, and Tschigorin, 6; Paulsen and Weiss, 6; Meitner, 5; and Ware, 3.

Baron Kolisch arrived in London in the early part of the week, and visited the Divan in the Strand on several occasions during his brief stay here.

THE CENSUS OF CANADA.

The first volume of the Canadian Census Statistics of 1881 has been submitted to the Dominion Parliament by the Hon. J. H. Pope, the Minister of Agriculture, and contains various interesting schedules, among which are those relating to the religions and nationalities of the population.

With regard to the former the particulars are as follows:—Roman Catholics, 1,791,932; Presbyterians, 676,155; Adventists, 7211; Baptists 225,236; Free Will Baptists, 50,065; Mennonites, 21,254; Brethren, 8831; Church of England, 574,818; Congregationalists, 26,900; Disciples, 20,193; Episcopal (Reformed), 2596; Jews, 2393; Lutherans, 46,850; Methodists of all classes, 742,961; Pagans, 4178; Protestants, 6519; Quakers, 6583; Unitarians, 2126; Universalists, 4517; no religion, 2634; other denominations, 14,289; not given, 85,769. Total, 4,334,810.

The population of Canada includes the following nationalities:—Africans, 21,391; Chinese, 4883; Dutch, 30,412; English, 181,301; French, 1,298,929; Germans, 255,319; Icelanders, 1009; Indians, 108,547; Irish, 967,403; Italians, 1849; Jews, 687; Russians, 1227; Scandinavians, 4214; Scotch, 690,883; Spanish and Portuguese, 1172; Swiss, 4183; Welsh, 9947; all others, 43,567.

According to nativity, the population of the Dominion stands thus:—Natives of England, 169,504; Ireland, 165,598; Scotland, 115,082; Ontario, 1,467,988; Quebec, 1,227,809; Prince Edward Island, 101,547; Nova Scotia, 420,088; New Brunswick, 288,265; British Columbia, 82,715; Manitoba, 19,590; Territories, 68,430; other British Possessions, 10,348; France, 4389; Germany, 25,328; Italy, 777; Russia, 6376; Spain, 215; Sweden and Norway, 2078; United States, 77,763; other countries, 14,169.

The male population of Canada number 2,188,854, and the females 2,135,956; married, 1,380,064; widowed, 160,330; unmarried, 2,784,366.

Canada was divided for Census purposes into 192 districts and 2139 sub-districts.

The Court of Appeal has decided that the jewels given to a lady upon her marriage, for her separate use, are liable for debts incurred by her before marriage.

WHY BOOKS ARE WRITTEN.

It is a fact known to publishers, and painfully known to authors, that not one book in ten—it would be safe to say not one book in twenty—pays the cost of publication. It is perhaps equally certain that only one book in fifty satisfies the publisher for his risk and the author for his labour. From a commercial stand-point, the man who writes books to gain a livelihood embarks in a hazardous undertaking. He may succeed, but he is far more likely to fail. His work may be too good or too bad for the market, and, instead of winning either fortune or fame, he may never even attain what De Quincey calls "the distinction of being read absolutely by nobody at all." Literature is the most fitful and precarious of professions; but it is not on that account the less crowded, and one reason for this is obvious: every other profession demands a long and expensive training; literature, according to Mr. Trollope, requires only a chair and table, paper, ink, and brains. Indeed, if we may judge from the mass of books that claim attention from an indulgent public, brains are not always needed. Colonel Butler, in one of his pleasant papers of travel, tells the story of a man who thought that if he put down all that he had seen and all that he hadn't seen he would be able to write a good book; so, perhaps, the poet Gray was right when he said that even a fool might write a good book by chance. It is, however, charitable to suppose that brains are generally used in the composition of books; and literature has, no doubt, a singular charm for clever men who wish at one stroke to win reputation and money. Of course the philosopher will tell us that fame is the most unsubstantial object at which a man can aim. Everybody knows that this is true, but it is none the less true that even the philosopher loves the fame he affects to despise. Poets in all ages have acknowledged this "infirmity." The *non omnia moriar* of Horace, the assertion of Shakespeare that his powerful rhyme will outlive the gilded monuments of princes, the equally bold assertion of Wordsworth that deathless powers to verse belong, and the faith of Southey that his name will not perish in the dust, do but testify to a feeling that has prompted, more or less, the creation of all great works in literature or art. To leave something behind one that the world will not let die; to make, as Burns says, a useful book, "or to sing a song at least;" this is the aspiration that gives life to the sculptor's chisel and to the poet's pen. It is often a mere illusion, but it is not an ignoble one; for if just actions "smell sweet and blossom in the dust," so assuredly is there vitality in the words that create a country's literature, and in the forms of beauty preserved in marble or on canvas. This desire for posthumous fame has, indeed, its ludicrous and its pitiable side. We smile at the hopeless ambition of George Eliot's Mr. Casaubon, and we fail to sympathize with Porson's aspiration that he might be known three centuries hence as having done a great deal for the text of Euripides. The fame that reaches an author while living is but a doubtful possession. The great names of one era are the small ones of the next, and the modern reader marvels at the enormous popularity of books published fifty years ago, which now stand dust-covered on the highest shelf of his bookcase. Vanitas vanitatum was the text Thackeray loved too well to preach from; but it is one which forces itself on the mind when standing amidst what may be called the "buried treasures" of a vast library. Nevertheless, the love of fame will ever be one of the reasons why books are written. The want of money is another.

There are authors who are mere tradesmen. They may be said to write by the yard and to receive back a due measurement of pay. It is honourable labour, and work by no means too handsomely recompensed even now; while in the last century hack-writers, as they were called, lived in garrets and fared as Johnson fared through the best years of his life. A man may get into a literary groove, and keep there without any higher aim than the respectable and legitimate one of providing for himself and his family. He may do his hack

(Continued on page 556.)



THE OLD TOWNHALL, GREAT YARMOUTH.



SHADINGFIELD LODGE, YARMOUTH, VISITED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

work as Johnson did it, and as Goldsmith did it, and be satisfied with the fruits of his labour. Neither of those great men, however, was content to regard literature as a trade, and few men are content who love the profession they have chosen. At the same time, the want of money is often the origin of an author's inspiration. Did it not produce "Tom Jones" and "The Vicar of Wakefield?" Was it not the prompter of Shakspeare and Scott, of Thackeray and Dickens? Do we not owe "Elia" to it, and many another volume equally dear to the hearts of Englishmen?

And yet, be it remembered, there is not one of these men, nor any man who has won a high place in literature, who rose to that height while regarding his work as a simply commercial engagement. The money might have been dear to him, or as indispensable as it was to Dr. Johnson when he wrote "Rasselas" in order to pay for his mother's funeral; but money is never the sole prompter of men of genius. No fine work of art can be executed without giving an exquisite delight to its creator. Necessity may be a spur to genius, but love alone can sustain it and lead it to fine issues.

Take another reason why books are written. A man is sometimes impelled to the task. He has a message to deliver, and the fire that burns within him cannot be resisted. Like Bunyan, Blake, and Swedenborg, he has seen visions and dreamt dreams, and, prophet-like, must tell what he has seen. It would seem as if no circumstances, however adverse, could silence the immortal song of Milton, or hinder the prisoner in Bedford Jail from writing his allegory. Men such as these write because they cannot help it; and to an inspiration like this we owe all that is noblest in imaginative literature.

Again, a vast number of books owe their origin to benevolence. The publication of innumerable sermons must be due to this virtue, since it is difficult to suggest another reason for their existence, and authors who flourish on what are vulgarly called plagiarisms, are, no doubt, actuated by a similar desire of benefiting mankind. It was philanthropy that led the eccentric Thomas Day to write "Sandford and Merton"—a book once as popular as Mr. Hughes's "Tom Brown;" and it must surely be philanthropy which prompts despairing widowers to write biographies of a first wife before marrying a second. Domestic discomfort, by-the-way, is also an incentive to literature, and when "the first Mrs. Milton left his house," the poet began his treatise on Divorce. Indeed, he seems to have been impelled to the task soon after the honeymoon.

The reasons why books are written crowd upon us as we write. One author spends his nights and days in overthrowing the theory of another, and is himself annihilated by a third; or he proves by all the laws of logic that Isaac Newton was a fool, and writes himself down an ass. Again, a man having persuaded himself that the "Iliad" was not written by Homer, gives rise to a stream of controversy, which has not yet ceased to flow; and if a critic discovers that Shakspeare did not, as an Irishman would say, write his own plays, it is inevitable he should record his discovery in a book. Poets, by-the-way, from Homer to Mr. Browning, are guilty of having produced enormous libraries. Every page that Virgil, Dante, Shakspeare, Milton, and Goethe have written has been seized by the critics and made to yield a hundredfold—not, indeed, of genius, but of print. Then, a man has a crotchet to air, and writes books to air it. He has discovered

the lost ten tribes in Patagonia; he has met with the Wandering Jew; he knows the year that will prove the end of our earthly system; or he feels so strongly the blessedness of silence in this chattering world that, like Mr. Carlyle, he writes a score of volumes in defence of a precept he has no desire to practise. Eccentricity and folly are fruitful sources of book-making. A man turns the book of Job into rhyme; another performs the same office for the plays of Shakspeare; a third undertakes to make the "Pilgrim's Progress" acceptable to Anglo-Catholics. Which reminds us that theological and political controversy have enriched printers and paper-makers and burdened the world with an infinite number of heavy volumes which, to use Charles Lamb's phrase, cannot be called books.

Of making many books there is no end, and every week adds to the pile of volumes that are read only by idle people, or that are wholly unreadable. What a blessing it would be to the world if the production of books were to cease for some years, so that readers might have leisure to look about them, and to make the acquaintance of authors who have been pushed aside to make way for the novels of the hour. There are great works by living men which claim leisurely reading; there are books full of exquisite mirth, of weighty thought, of lovely imagination, of which, for lack of time, we are forced to be ignorant; there are works that have stood the test of ages known to the modern reader only by name; and thus it happens that while driving at full speed through a number of books he gains no knowledge of literature. The reasons why books are written are plentiful as blackberries; it is not always so obvious why they should be read.



THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, GREAT YARMOUTH.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

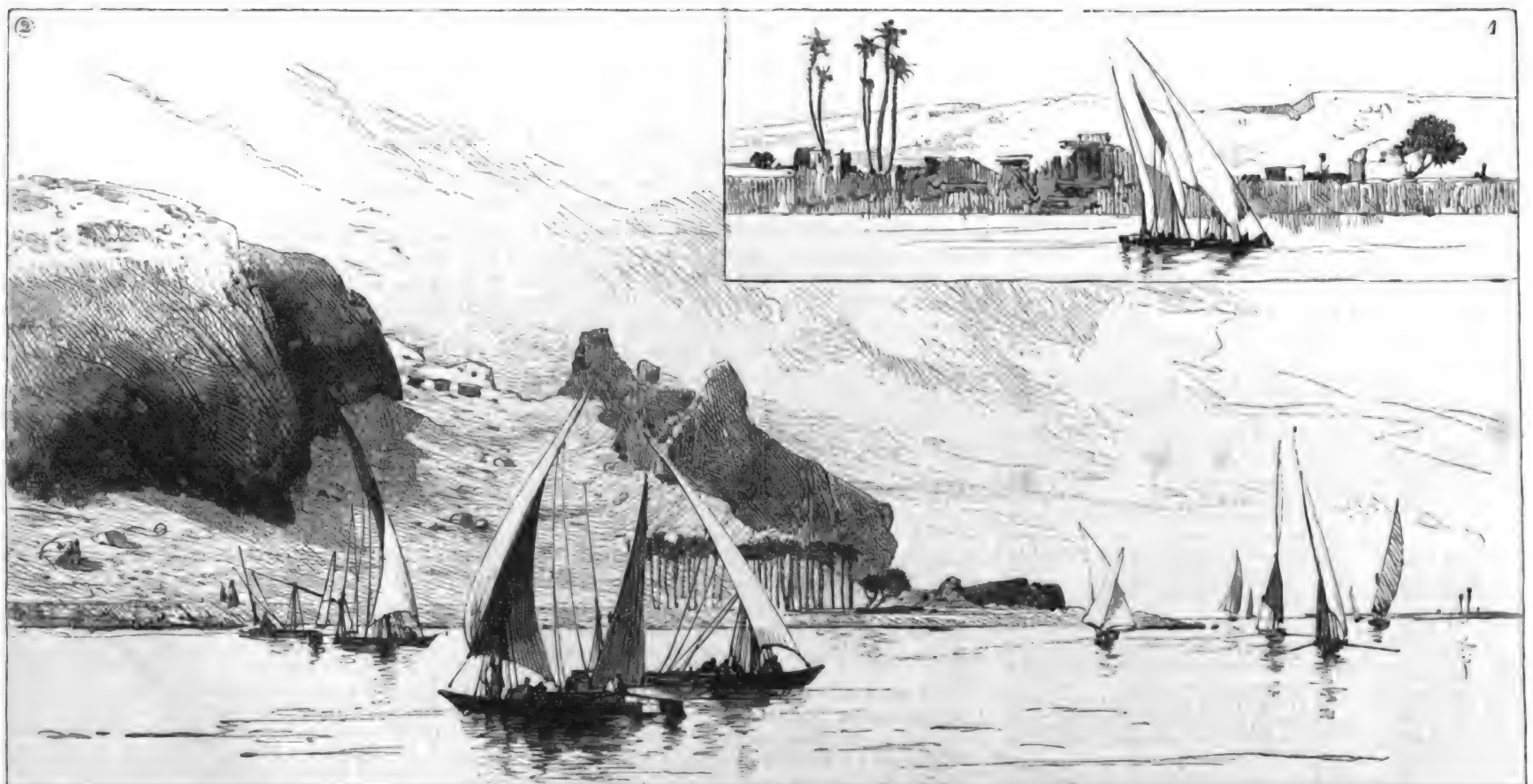
No. 2249.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



ARABI PASHA, THE WOULD-BE DICTATOR OF EGYPT.—SEE PAGE 562.



1. Remains of a Village, destroyed by an Inundation of the Nile.

2. View of the Arabian Mountain Range.

NILE SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 562.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at Thickholms, Meltham, Yorkshire, the wife of E. Hildred Carlile, of a daughter.

On the 2nd inst., at 2, Clifton Villas, Camden-square, the wife of Charles W. Hastings, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, by the Vicar, the Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, M.A., Hon. Canon of Windsor, assisted by the Rev. C. R. Gorton, M.A., Vicar of Walsby, North, and the Rev. A. W. Beard, M.A., Rector of Greenford, Middlesex, Arthur Disney, only son of Martin Disney, Esq., of Pembroke Villas, Bayswater, W. to Emma Florence Assheton, youngest and only surviving daughter of the late George W. Hill, Esq., of Carnarvon. Foreign and Colonial papers please copy.

On the 5th inst., at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, by the Rev. William Rogers, M.A., Rector, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, Edward Brydges Williams, M.P., of Carnanton, Cornwall, to Emily, daughter of J. M. Levy, Esq., of 51, Grosvenor-street, W.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., at The Crouch, Seaford, Sussex, after a long and severe illness, Maria, the beloved wife of Henry Simmons, aged 70 years.

On the 3rd inst., at Broadfield, Port-Glasgow, Arthur Francis Stoddard, Esq., of Broadfield, aged 71 years. Any friends omitted will please accept of this intimation.

On the 31st ult., at Roxborough Castle, Moy, Ireland, the Countess of Charlemont.

*• The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 17.

SUNDAY, JUNE 11.
First Sunday after Trinity.
St. Barnabas, Apostle and Martyr.
Morning Lessons: Josh. iii. 7-iv. 15, or Deut. xxxiii. 1-12, Acts iv. 13. Evening Lessons: Josh. v. 13-vi. 21, or xxiv. or Nahum i.; Acts xiv. 8.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Bishop of London; 3.15 p.m., Archbishop of Canterbury; 7 p.m., Rev. R. M. Grier, Vicar of Rugeley.
MONDAY, JUNE 12.—Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m., Mr. G. Baden-Powell on Imperial Defence in our Time.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.
Oxford Commemoration.
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.
Society of Arts, conversations, at South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m., Vice-Admiral Selwyns on Hydrographic Propulsion.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.
New moon, 6.33 p.m.
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m.
Chemical Society, 5 p.m., papers by Messrs. C. E. Groves, J. J. Hammett, A. G. Perkin, and R. Warington.
Numismatic Society, anniversary, 7 p.m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 3 p.m.
Philological Society, 8 p.m., Professor Postgate on Latin and Greek Etymology.
SATURDAY, JUNE 17.
St. Alban, British Proto-Martyr.
Prince of Wales's Levée, at St. James's Palace, 2 p.m.
Mansion House, banquet to the Mayors, in connection with the Royal College of Music.

BRIGHTON.—THE NEW PULLMAN LIMITED
EXPRESS, Lighted by Electricity, and fitted with the Westinghouse Automatic Brake, now runs between Victoria and Brighton.
From VICTORIA, WEEKDAYS, at 10.45 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.
From BRIGHTON, WEEKDAYS, at 1.20 p.m. and 6.45 p.m.
This new Train, specially constructed and elegantly fitted up by the Pullman Car Company, consists of four Cars, each over 55 ft. in length.
The Car "Beatrice" (Drawing-room) contains also a Ladies' Boudoir and Dressing-room.
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The Staff attached to this Train consists of a Chief Conductor, Assistant Conductor, a Page Boy, and Two Guards.
There is Electrical communication between the several Cars and the Conductors; a passenger travelling in any one of the Cars can therefore call the attention of the Conductor by pressing one of the small Electric discs.
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Day Return Tickets, 10s.
A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run on the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 13s., available by these Trains only.
Tickets and every information as to the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hays Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

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For full Particulars see Handbills and Time Tables.
London, April, 1882. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

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THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, 6d.—GALLERY, 51, Pall-Mall.
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Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Lombard-place. NOBODY'S FAULT, by Arthur Law; Music by Hamilton Clarke; and SHALL AND EARLY, and New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s. No fees.

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MR. GANZ'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S
HALL. FIFTH and LAST CONCERT, SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 17, at Three o'clock. The programme will include Mendelssohn's Symphony in A minor (the Scotch). M. Vladimir de Pachmann will play Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in G major; and, with Mr. Ganz, Mendelssohn and Moscheles's Pianoforte Duet on the tiny March from Weber's "Freischütz." Vocalist, Madame Rose Hersey. Conductor, Mr. Ganz. Tickets, 1s. 6d., 1s., 6d., and 1s., at Austin's, Chappell and Co., and of Mr. W. Ganz, 126, Harley-street, W.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1882.

The death of Garibaldi removes the last of the illustrious Triumvirate who laboured with infinite toil, and amid continuous discouragements and difficulties, to make a nation of Italy, which a generation ago was nothing more than a "geographical expression." Neither Mazzini nor Cavour lived to see the great work completed by the proclamation of Rome as the capital of the new Kingdom. Garibaldi alone enjoyed that privilege, and it is characteristic of his high-minded patriotism, that, notwithstanding his ill-regulated republican aspirations, he made no difficulty in loyally accepting the House of Savoy when he found that in this way only could Italian unity be achieved and consolidated. The marvellous and romantic career of Giuseppe Garibaldi covers nearly the entire nineteenth century. Born, in 1807, at Nice, his adventures began at a very early age. The youthful sailor was, as far back as back as 1832, implicated in Mazzinian conspiracies, and the death sentence passed upon him led to expatriation and his campaign as a free lance in South America. The advent of Pius IX. to the Pontifical chair brought the young hero back to Italy; and on the flight of the "reforming" Pope, Garibaldi was among the foremost defenders of Republican Rome against the French. With great difficulty he escaped from the Eternal City, and settled down for a time to the prosaic occupation of a soap manufacturer in New York. We next hear of him as a coasting trader between Nice and Marseilles, Caprera having become his head-quarters. Henceforth Garibaldi was associated with the cause of Italian independence. He commanded a volunteer corps when Napoleon III. confronted Austria on Italian soil, and he retired for a while into obscurity after the disappointing compact at Villafranca. Shortly after, he organised the celebrated expedition to Sicily, and the wonderful advance from Marsala to Naples ended in the easy defeat of the Neapolitan troops, his temporary dictatorship, and the presentation of a new State to Victor Emmanuel. Two years subsequent to his public entry into Naples in his now historical red shirt by the side of the King, the restless hero was in arms against the Papal authority, and, having been wounded in his encounter with the Royal troops who opposed his march, he was made a prisoner, and in due time released. In the campaign of 1866 he was again to the front, and a year later the irrepressible Italian liberator was once more invading the Papal States on his own account, and, being defeated, he again found himself a captive at Spezia, and shortly after a willing exile on his beloved island. Meanwhile Italian Unity was consummated by the occupation of Rome following upon the downfall of the French Empire, although Garibaldi, with spasmodic generosity, afterwards raised a corps to fight the battles of the French Republic.

The news of the decease of the great Italian in his island home on Friday last evoked the most genuine and touching expressions of sympathy throughout Europe. So universal a tribute of reverential homage, everywhere and by all classes of society—of which the adjournment of the French Legislature was one of the most striking illustrations—shows how profound was the admiration inspired

by Garibaldi's noble qualities and self-sacrificing career. It may be that Mazzini, with his never-flagging and concentrated enthusiasm, and Cavour, with his sagacious and practical statesmanship, did as much to lay the foundations or to raise the edifice of Italian unity as Garibaldi himself. But he, rather than they, is in the popular imagination the Liberator of Italy. The remarkable qualities of the man—his singleness of purpose, child-like simplicity, and self-abnegation—were combined with a dauntless spirit and quenchless faith that never thought of difficulties except to overcome them, and were translated into incessant action till his object was achieved. In view of this unique combination of heroic qualities, coloured by the halo of a romantic career, which is legendary in its strange vicissitudes, the faults and failings of the illustrious deceased—his wild utterances, his amazing blunders, and his impulsive eccentricities—are forgotten. In his last days at Caprera, when his frame was shattered and shrunken, and his limbs racked with excruciating suffering, he was the same lion-hearted man as when he faced the French artillery on the Roman ramparts, or marched into Naples at the head of his "immortal thousand" volunteers. Italians have hardly as yet realised in their national life the exalted virtues of those who struggled for their emancipation; but their passionate and pathetic grief at the loss of their beloved countryman, even at the advanced age of seventy-five, can hardly fail to develop into nobler resolves.

Although much has happened during the past week, in connection with the Egyptian problem, the mystery surrounding it is almost as great as ever. For one thing, the attitude of the French Government has become more defined. Their zeal for the reigning Khedive has, to say the least, never been excessive; but their craving for "preponderance" and their antipathy to Turkish intervention have been a sore embarrassment to England and a source of perplexity to Europe in general. When, however, M. de Freycinet was interpellated in the Chamber of Deputies, he found it necessary to disclaim a policy of adventure, the intention of sending a military expedition to the Valley of the Nile, or any wish to act apart from the European Concert. This conspicuous hauling down of the exclusive French flag was approved by the Chamber, which, notwithstanding M. Gambetta's vehement but somewhat oracular protests, passed a vote of confidence in the Government by an overwhelming majority. In accordance with this new policy, the French Cabinet, with the assent of England, proposed a Conference of Ambassadors at Constantinople, based upon the maintenance of the *status quo* in Egypt, the continuance of Tewfik Pasha as the ruling Khedive, and the confirmation of the rights of the Sultan as suzerain. All the European Powers accepted the suggestion in principle, and have quietly awaited the development of events.

The Porte was thus placed in a dilemma. To allow the combined Powers to take the initiative would seriously impair its abstract claims to sovereignty in Egypt. Withholding, for the present, his assent to a Conference, the Sultan, so long apparently passive, began to act with a view to prevent the necessity of convening any diplomatic conclave. Dervish Pasha was forthwith sent on a special mission to Cairo, with orders to bring about a pacific arrangement. His arrival in Egypt has been preceded by telegraphic messages from Constantinople, which strongly suggest the suspicion that Ourabi Pasha may throughout have been more of a tool in the hands of the Turkish Pashas than a dictator on his own account. All that he has been imperatively ordered to do "by his Sovereign the Caliph" he has done. The independence of the Khedive is scrupulously respected, the military have been kept well in hand, the exercise of absolute power has been restricted, the fortifications of Alexandria have been discontinued, and resident Europeans have been protected from insult and injury. There has been no outbreak, not a single life has been lost, and the panic of Europeans in Egypt has subsided. It perhaps as little concerns the Porte as Ourabi himself that throughout the country business is paralysed, and that the Fellahs, being unable to get money advances in anticipation of their crops, see nothing but bankruptcy before them.

Neither by the cultivators of the soil, nor by Europeans in general, nor by the Khedive himself, will Dervish Pasha be welcomed as a deliverer. To them it can only mean protracted intrigues with a view to make Turkish domination a necessity, and to arrange a compromise between the Sultan and the head of the Egyptian army. This result can be as little averted by the Anglo-French ironclads riding in the harbour of Alexandria, as by any authority Tewfik Pasha can assume. For, as is magniloquently asserted in the recent Circular of the Porte, the sovereign rights and prerogatives of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, who, while confident of his ability "to re-establish a normal situation in Egypt in a mutually satisfactory manner," "fails to see the necessity of the assembling of a Conference." Apparently, therefore, the Joint Control is a thing of the past. If revived, it will not be by the action of France and England alone, but by the decision and pressure of all the Powers combined, several of whom are only too pleased to see the influence of the Western Powers restricted, if not superseded.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Late in the autumn of 1870 I passed through Lyons on my way from Geneva to Rome. The haste which I was in was of the hottest: for the Italian troops were marching in force on the Eternal City; and my mission was to be in, not at the death, but at the birth of Free Rome. Lyons, in which I was compelled to waste a couple of hours, presented an extraordinary sight. The constituted authorities had been temporarily ousted by the ultra-democratic party; and a kind of Committee of Public Safety was sitting at the Hôtel de Ville. The Red Flag was waving over the city; the tocsin, dreadfulest of all bells, was sounding; and in the midst of the Place Bellecour had been erected a raised platform, covered with crimson baize, on which was a table at which sat three or four citizens, duly *coiffés* with the *bonnet rouge*: while another citizen was busily drubbing a big drum, and yet another, standing at the top of the steps leading to the platform, invited in stentorian tones all true patriots to walk up, and enrol themselves as *francs-tireurs* for the defence of the Republic, One and Indivisible, from the barbarian hordes of Germany. The Place Bellecour only wanted a guillotine for the spectacle to have been complete.

Yet was the Place Bellecour comparatively deserted; and very few volunteers that evening, at least, seemed anxious to come forward to aid *la Patrie en danger*. The bulk of the population of Lyons were massed at the Pezache station waiting for the arrival from Italy of a famous Commander, who, with divers adherents, clad, as he was, in red shirts, was coming to help the bruised and battered French. The Commander was Giuseppe Garibaldi, Soldier, Sailor, Patriot, Hero, and Honest Man, who is Dead, and whose ashes have been by this time gathered together in an urn and placed by the side of the ashes of his two babies in a little sepulchre at Caprera by the shore of the much-sounding sea.

Looking at what Garibaldi did, and what more—had he had strength enough—he would have done, it is perfectly easy to understand why, by the advocates of ultramontanism, despotism, and Bonapartism, he was hated with an almost rabid fury of exasperation. The profound contempt which he entertained, politically and personally, for Napoleon III. (who on his side rather admired the uncompromising old Lion), rendered him the *bête noire* of the Chauvinist faction; while clericalism loathed him, perhaps, more bitterly than it had loathed any opponent since Voltaire. Between the Man in the Red Shirt and the Man in the Shovel Hat it could not be otherwise than *Guerra a cuchillo*. Of Garibaldi, indeed, it may be said, as Manzoni in the "Cinque Maggio" said of the First Napoleon, that he was an object

d'immense invidia
E d'ineffabile amor.

I have nothing to do with the Garibaldi-haters. They have a right to their opinions, as I have to mine. I do not wonder at the *Frangais* calling the dead man "a charlatan and an adventurer;" at the *Pays* styling him a brigand chief; or at the *Univers* characterising him as "a notorious malefactor, whose accumulated crimes render his memory infamous." Dear old *Univers*! It was in that esteemed journal that Molière was called (by M. Louis Veuillot) a scoundrel. Molière had written "Tartufe."

Not within the compass of this page could I set down what I have seen, and what I think, of the Hermit of Caprera. Those who regard him, as I have ever done, with inextinguishable love, may deem that there could be no better epitaph for him than the concluding verse of one of the noblest elegiac poems in the English language, Dryden's Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Oliver Cromwell:—

His ashes in a peaceful urn shall rest;
His name a great example stands, to show
How strangely high endeavours may be blest,
Where piety and valour jointly go.

Yes, he was pious; but from the Wordsworthian, not the *Univers*, point of view. To listen to his *franc et beau parler*—I am speaking of the days of his campaign in the Tyrol in 1866—was a lesson of charity, of toleration, and of an unaffected natural piety by which, as the Lake Poet has beautifully put it, his days were "linked each to each."

If letters could be boiled down, and only their inspissated essence preserved, as a kind of epistolary portable soup, I am afraid that a Papin's Digester of a very large size indeed would be required for the boiling down of the correspondence which I have received bearing on the disputed question of the authorship of the "Whole Duty of Man." Of the far-reaching popularity of the book among all sorts and conditions of men a curious proof is afforded by a correspondent who tells me that he has a copy of the "W. D. of M." which formerly belonged to William Makepeace Thackeray, who on the flyleaf has autographically recommended the work to some person (probably a kinsman) by the Christian name of "Edward," as a book which "would do him good."

The most practical equivalent that I can find for the "boiling down" process is to give the following extract from Dr. Angus's excellent "Handbook of English Literature," a copy of which has been sent me by an esteemed friend. At page 553 I read:—

The Whole Duty of Man first published in 1659. It is equally remarkable for the idiomatic vigour of its style, the uncertainty of its authorship, and the defectiveness of its evangelical teaching. It has been ascribed to Bishop Fell, Archbishop Sancroft, Lady Packington, and many more; but the question as yet remains unsettled. To correct its theology, Henry Venn, of Queen's College, Cambridge, Curate of Clapham, and Rector of Yelling, in Huntingdonshire, wrote *The Complete Duty of Man*; or, *a System of Doctrinal and Practical Christianity* (1764), a book that has rivalled the fame and circulation of the earlier treatise.

Dr. Angus's brief note contains the gist of at least a hundred of the communications which I have received on the subject. More than fifty others give particulars of different editions of the "W. D. of M.," ranging in date between 1675

(no owner of a first edition has yet turned up) in the possession of various correspondents; but I am bound to remember that the readers of the "Echoes" are not all bibliographers, and I must not bore them. One or two more claimants to the honour of the authorship of the "W. D. of M." may, in the interests of research, be mentioned. A small "History of England," by the author of "The Knights of St. John," &c., gives the name of "Abraham Woodhead" as the writer of the "W. D. of M." A. W. was a distinguished convert to Roman Catholicism during the Stuart period.

"The 'Cyclopædia Bibliographica,' by James Darling (London, 1854), col. 3194, cites, among the reputed authors of the W. D., Lady Packington, Archbishop Sancroft, Archbishop Frewen, Bishop Chapel, Abraham Woodhead, and William Fulman. A rev. correspondent, 'G. S. M.' (Salisbury), is of opinion that the vexed question was satisfactorily answered in *Notes and Queries* of April 22 in the present year, and that the honour of the authorship of the production must be ascribed to Dorothy, Lady Packington, one of the daughters of Lord Keeper Coventry, who married her father's ward, Sir John Packington, a direct ancestor of the present Lord Hampton, formerly Sir John Packington, Bart. Lady Packington, my rev. correspondent writes, was a most pious and accomplished gentlewoman, and the authoress of other excellent works besides the 'W. D. of M.'

This reminds me that my own copy of the "W. D." (the 1735 edition) has, bound up with it, a Manual of Private Devotions, several Collects and Pious Ejaculations, and the well-known and admirable essay on "The Government of the Tongue." The last is said, on the titlepage, to be by "the author of the 'Whole Duty of Man.'" There is also a collection of Prayers, "For Their Use who Mourn in Secret for the Public Calamities"—evidently intended for the edification of distressed Cavaliers. Are all these by Lady Packington?

"J. L. V." (Stockport) points out that the advertisement to the bookseller in my copy of the 1735 edition must be incorrect if it be signed "John Hammond," as the advertisement affixed to the edition of 1675 bears the signature of H. Hammond. I can only repeat that which I put in print last week: that the advertisement in my copy is signed "John," and not "H." Hammond.

Mem.: When did the Packington family eliminate the C from their patronymic? I ask, because one of the ribald songs written by Theodore Hook against Queen Caroline in the *John Bull* is noted to be sung to the tune of "Packington's Pound." In older books I find a tune mentioned called "Paggington's Pound." What was it?

I am often asked by correspondents, personally unknown to me, whether I am "serious" in asking such and such a question. I beg to assure them that I am quite serious, and that I have long since abandoned the practice of grinning through a horse collar. My main object in life (next to paying the greengrocer and pacifying the butlerman) is to get at the Truth of things; and an immense number of currently accepted assertions are wholly or partially false. Now, I am about to ask a question which I daresay will provoke many incredulous sneers as to my being serious. Can anybody tell me who Sir Roger de Coverley was?

In the Second Number (written, as we all know, by Steele) of the *Spectator* I find:—"The first of our society is a gentleman of Worcestershire, of an ancient descent, a baronet; his name is Sir Roger de Coverley. His great grandfather was inventor of that famous country dance which goes by his name." The designation of Sir Roger was not, then, the invention of Steele; and Tyers tells us that the character of the Worcestershire baronet was intended to represent Sir John Packington of Worcester, "a Tory," not without good sense, but abounding in absurdities. Tickell, on the other hand, held the opinion that the account of the club in the *Spectator* is altogether fictitious.

Be it as it may, there must have been in the reign of Queen Anne a famous country dance called Sir Roger de Coverley. Was it the "Old English dance" of which King Charles the Second was so fond. The original Sir Roger must have been a personage of some note to have given his name to a dance. We do not name a Derby "crack," or a fresh butterfly, or a new orchid after Tom, Dick, or Harry. Who was the dance-christening Sir Roger? When did he flourish? In Elizabeth's time, the Eighth Harry's, or during the Wars of the Roses? It may be a very long or a surprisingly short cry to our great-grandfathers. When I was a child I knew an old gentleman past eighty years of age who used to give me a minute account of the execution of Sir John Fenwick, in William the Third's time, which relation my old gentleman's father had heard from his grandfather.

Mem.: The County Histories should contain some particulars of the De Coverley family, did such a one ever exist. My shelves are poor in County Histories, which are deplorably costly. But whether there ever was or was not a Sir Roger de Coverley, we have Steele's admission that long before Addison and he made Sir Roger immortal there was a famous dance which went by the baronet's name. I recall that there is a capital monograph on Sir Roger de Coverley by the late Mr. W. H. Wills. Some of my readers may possess it, and be able to tell me whether any explanation is given of the sponsor of the famous country dance alluded to by Steele.

The following, I venture to think, should have been sent, not to me, but to Mr. Burnand. The *Punch* office is in Whitefriars:—

I remember some years ago, whilst strolling round the lovely bay at Port Erin, on the west coast of the Isle of Man, being "quarrelled" on the same subject (the letter Q) by a young and lively London girl of fifteen. We were noticing the peculiar Manx names of "Quilliam," "Quilleash," &c. (from

which the Mac has dropped, by-the-by, Quilliam equalling McWilliam), and I ventured to assert for her instruction that "Q" was always followed by a "u." "Oh! no," replied she, as quick as thought. "How so, I said. Give me an instance. To which the prompt response was, 'Kew Gardens!' I collapsed.—H. S.

The annual meeting of the Early Closing Association was held on Thursday at Exeter Hall; and on Sunday last an open-air meeting of shop assistants and other advocates of early closing took place near the "Reformers' Tree," in Hyde Park. During more than twenty years I have done my best in the columns of a daily paper to advocate the early closing movement—so far as that movement could be carried out without injustice to the trading community and without inconvenience to the public; but it appears to me at present that there is an extreme section among the shop assistants and their friends who are beginning to demand things *à Chailot*—things in the moon; simply impossible things.

At largely attended meetings both in London and at Liverpool it was unanimously agreed to urge the Government to introduce a bill into Parliament limiting the hours of shop assistants' labour to ten per diem. As the vast majority of the London shopkeepers could not afford to employ a double set of assistants and work their establishments on the system of "shifts," the "Ten-Hours' Bill," were it to become law, would shut up the shops of London at six p.m. and thus practically paralyse the activity of a metropolis containing four millions of souls. London after six in the afternoon would be literally a living tomb.

If, in view of the vast numbers of people who do not go to bed until midnight or until a later hour, and who are incessantly wanting to buy something, a schedule of exempted shops was appended to the Ten-Hours' Bill; and if among these exempted places were to be found grocers, bakers, licensed victuallers, fruiterers, newsvendors, tobacconists, confectioners, restaurants and cook-shops, and so forth, the Ten-Hours' Bill would become a grossly unjust and one-sided measure, giving freedom at six p.m. to a few hundreds of West-End shop assistants, while it retained in slavery many more thousands of assistants in the shops of densely-populated neighbourhoods, especially in the suburbs.

I note that the Worshipful Company of Horners, with a view of encouraging Technical Education, have, with the kind permission of the Lord Mayor, decided to hold next October, at the Mansion House, an Exhibition of articles, ancient or modern, whether British or foreign, made of Horn, or of which Horn is a component part, but excluding articles in ivory, bone, or tortoise-shell. Prizes will be given to exhibitors being members of the trade.

Let me see. French horns, the original license of the Horns at Highgate and the Horns at Kennington; Gallait's picture of Counts Egmont and Horn; the songs of Charles Horn; Marwood's History of Hornucastle; Anson's Voyage Round Cape Horn; Horne Tooke's "Diversions of Purley;" a collection of hornets and horn-flies; specimens of the horn-beam tree and horn-beak fish, a horn of plenty, a horned owl, the first hornpipe that the sailors danced to, a plaster cast of Michel Angelo's Horned Moses, a Cohorn battery, and the original manuscript of "Little Jack Horner." It should be a grand exhibition.

To be a little more technical, the Horners' Exhibition might comprise ancient and modern inkhorns (Dr. Johnson wore an inkhorn at his buttonhole when, as one of Mr. Thrale's executors, he took an inventory of the property at the Bank-side Brewery); shoe horns, bugle horns, drinking horns, and combs, knife handles, horn spoons and buttons. A few horn lanterns as used by the old "Charleys" or watchmen, would be decided *desiderata*; and in a few out of the way country farm-houses and dame schools there may be lingering some of the horn-books from which our great grand parents used to learn their letters from the "criss-cross" row downwards.

Their books of stature small they take in hand,
Which with pellucid horn secured are,
To save from fingers wet the letters fair.

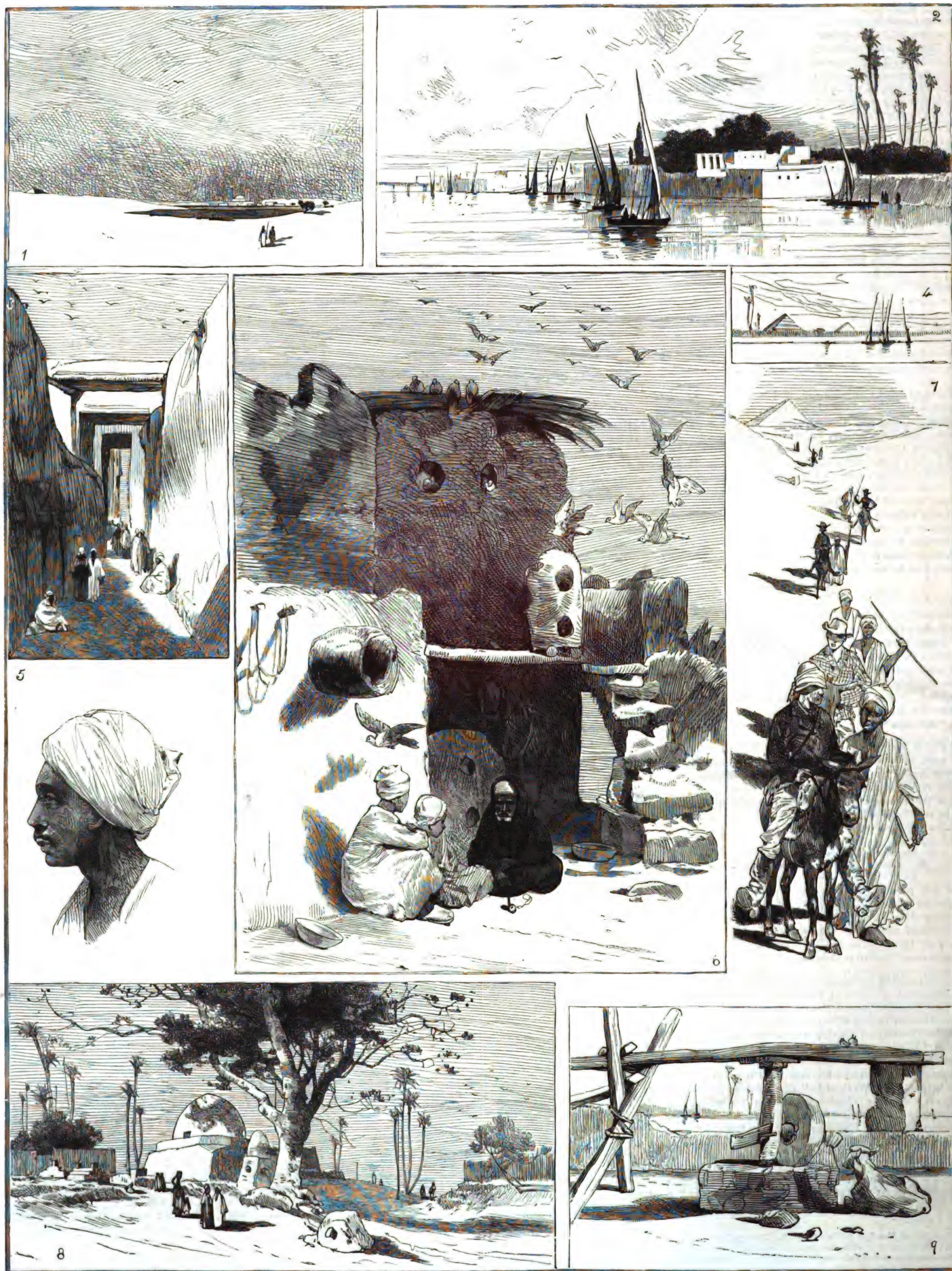
Thus Shenstone in the "Schoolmistress." Mr. J. O. Halliwell, searching the Archer family account books for his "Notes on Shakespeare," found this entry—"Jan. 3, 1715-16, one horn-book for Mr. Eyres, Twopence." Of what age, I wonder, was "Mr. Eyres"? It has been well remarked that many books at one time enjoying an unusually large circulation are precisely those likeliest to become the scarcest in a succeeding age; for example, nearly all school books, and above all horn-books, than which, down to the beginning of the reign of George II., there was, perhaps, no kind of book more universally diffused.

Mem.: Cookery books have also a tendency to become scarce. Ladies give these volumes to their cooks. The volumes are tossed into the "Cook's Drawer"; and Tom Hood has told us what the "Cook's Drawer" is like. For the ultimate fate of the cookery book that goes to the kitchen ask the Cat, or the "foolish fat scullion"—in modern times represented by an impertinent young lady at eighteen pounds a year and "all found," who on her "day out" wears a Princess costume and a hat and feather—who lights the kitchen fire. In the course of nearly forty years bookstall hunting I have known a great number of books which have in process of time become scarce and costly. I will only cite "Lawrence's Lectures on Man," "Walker's Analysis of Beauty," "Millingen's Curiosities of Medical Experience," Beckford's "Vathek" (in French), Jeremy Bentham's Works, and Harris's "Hermes." I remember them all plentiful and cheap. But there is one book which throughout my time has always been procurable for the sum of one shilling sterling—I mean "Delolme on the Constitution of England." It is only the people who read the work in question—one of the windiest that I know—who are scarce.

G. A. S.

NILE SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

SEE PAGE 562.



1. Cairo and the Citadel, viewed from the Desert.

4. Pyramids of Sakkarah, from the Nile.

7. Tourists Returning from the Pyramids, at Sakkarah.

2. Right bank of the Nile, above the Kasr-en-Nil iron bridge at Cairo.

5. A Donkey Boy.

8. Tomb of a Saint, in Cemetery at Sakkarah.

3. Street in Sakkarah.

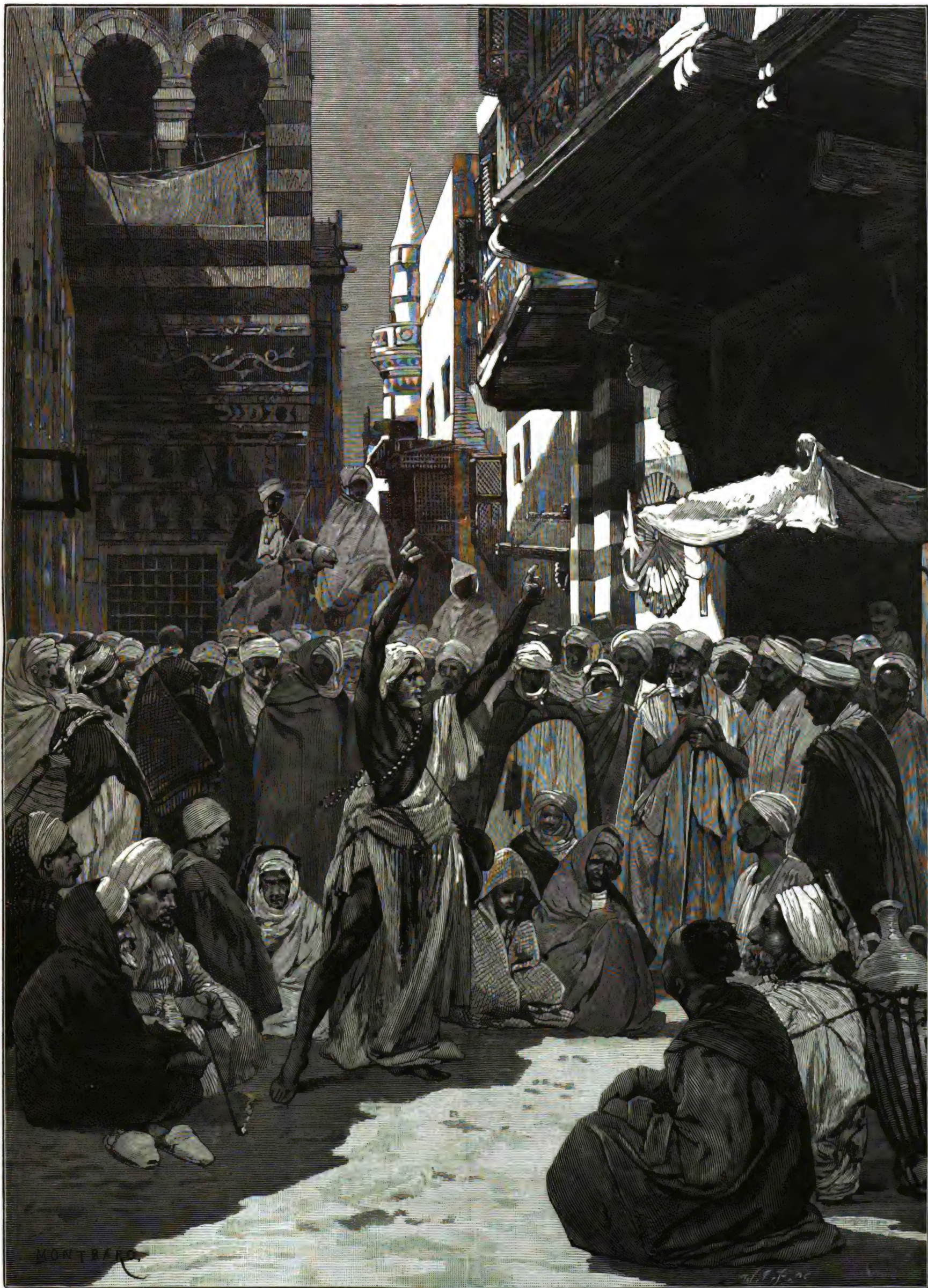
6. Interior of a Fellah's House, at Sakkarah.

9. Old Mill at Sakkarah.

FROM CAIRO TO BENI-SOUF.

T H E C R I S I S I N E G Y P T.

SEE NEXT PAGE.



A SANTON PREACHING IN THE STREET OF SITTEH ZEINEB, CAIRO.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

The situation of affairs both at Cairo and at Alexandria continues to occasion the most serious anxieties. The Khedive of Egypt, Tewfik Pasha, has been unable to reduce the military revolt, Arabi Pasha, to due obedience; and the Ministry of War, and command of the army and forts, are still in Arabi Pasha's hands. He has desisted, however, at the Khedive's urgent request, from threatening the British and French squadrons at Alexandria, by constructing batteries which might be used against them. The Sultan of Turkey, through Said Pasha, Foreign Minister of the Porte, has replied to the French proposal, which the British and other foreign Governments had accepted, for holding a Conference of the European Powers, at Constantinople, to settle the Egyptian difficulty. The Sultan does not consider this necessary, but has sent his own Special Commissioner, Dervish Pasha, with two assistant diplomats, to communicate his will to the Khedive and to Arabi Pasha. Great excitement prevails among the Mohammedan population of Cairo, who resent the interference of Christian nations with their domestic concerns; Arabi Pasha, with Ali Fehmy Pasha, and Abdellal Pasha, his colleagues in the Ministry, do not spare appeals to Mussulman fanaticism, and to Egyptian national sentiment, against England and France. One of the Sketches, by our Special Artist at Cairo, presented this week, shows a street preacher, called a Santon, addressing a popular audience in the neighbourhood of the Mosque dedicated to the Lady Zeineb (Sittah Zeineb), who was a favourite wife of the Prophet Mohammed. It is still hoped that no acts of violence will be perpetrated at Cairo; but a large number of the European residents, with their families, alarmed at the state of the country, have departed from Egypt; and business is quite at a standstill, to the great loss and distress of the trading and labouring classes.

Our Special Artist has also furnished us with an interesting series of Views on the Nile above Cairo, part of which appear in this Number of our Journal. These are mostly taken at Sakkarah, in the plain of Memphis, where the second great necropolis, or cemetery, of the ancient Pharaohs was situated, with eleven Pyramids, the famous Apis Mausoleum, the burial-place of the Sacred Bulls, and many other sepulchres adorned with magnificent wall-painting. The Sketches, however, are rather designed to illustrate the present social condition of the Egyptian peasantry, their habitations, costume, and domestic life, than the remarkable monuments of antiquity. The Nile itself almost unchanged by the lapse of time, but with a striking difference of aspect in the spring and early summer and in the season of its yearly inundation, is the grandest natural feature of this region. In the far distance, looking to the north-east, towards the head of the Red Sea, the Arabian mountain range is discerned through a marvellously clear atmosphere, tinged with beautiful colours by the rising or setting sun.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

The two middle pages of this Number are filled with Illustrations of the British ships of war, in the Mediterranean or in the Channel and Reserve Squadrons, available if required to defend British interests in the Levant, which seem to demand particular attention in view of the Egyptian Crisis.

The squadron in the Mediterranean, the most powerful as well as the most numerous of any of our fleets abroad, comprises six ironclads—namely, the *Alexandra*, flying the flag of the Vice-Admiral Commanding-in-Chief on the station, an armoured vessel of 9492 tons displacement, armed with two 25-ton and ten 18-ton guns, with her hull protected by armour 13½ inches thick at the most vital parts of the vessel, and carrying a crew of 671 officers and men; the *Inflexible*, of 11,500 tons displacement, with four 80-ton guns, armour 24 inches thick and a crew of 349 officers and men; the *Téméraire*, of 8412 tons displacement, with four 25-ton and four 18-ton guns, armour 12½ inches thick, and a crew of 534 officers and men; the *Superb*, of 8994 tons displacement, armed with twelve 18-ton and four 6½-ton guns, armoured with 13½-inch iron plates, and carrying 620 officers and men; the *Monarch*, of 8322 tons, with 8½-inch armour, four 25-ton, two 12-ton, and one 6½-ton guns, and a crew of 515 officers and men; and the *Invincible*, of 6034 tons displacement, armed with ten 12-ton guns, protected by 9½ inches of armour, and carrying a crew of 450 officers and men. The aggregate tonnage of the six armoured vessels forming the English ironclad squadron in the Mediterranean amounts, therefore, to 52,754 tons; while their total armament comprises four 80-ton guns, ten 25-ton, twenty-six 18-ton, twelve 12-ton, and five 6½-ton guns, and their crews include 3139 officers and men. With the exception of the *Iris*, a fast steel despatch-vessel of 3735 tons; the *Hecla*, a torpedo depot ship of 6400 tons, with a crew of 223 officers and men; and the *Hibernia*, a receiving ship permanently stationed at Malta, with a crew of 121 officers and men, the other vessels on the Mediterranean station are all gun-boats, small paddle-wheel steamers, &c., with crews of from 50 to 100 men each; the aggregate of the crews of all the ships on the station, including the ironclads, being 4367 of all ranks.

The ironclads of the Channel Squadron are the *Achilles*, an armoured frigate launched in 1864, in the earlier days, that is to say, of the ironclad reconstruction of the Navy; and the *Agincourt* and *Northumberland*, both which left the slips in 1868. All these vessels are of great size, the displacement of the *Achilles* being 9694 tons, that of the *Agincourt* 10,627 tons, and that of the *Northumberland* 10,584 tons, and they carry numerous crews, the complement of each including 705 officers and men of all ranks. They are, however, only armoured with plates ranging in thickness from 3 inches to 5½ inches, and carry only 9-inch 12-ton guns. Being, therefore, thus lightly armoured and lightly armed, they can hardly be classed at all among the ironclads of the Navy. Neither, with two exceptions, can the ships forming the First Reserve Squadron be accounted of greater strength, either offensively or defensively. They are the *Warrior*, 9681 tons, the first ironclad built for the English Navy, launched in 1861, thickest armour 4½ inches; the *Defence*, 6074 tons, launched in 1862, thickest armour 4½ inches; the *Hector*, 6960 tons, launched in 1864, thickest armour 4½ inches; the *Valiant*, 6420 tons, also launched in 1864, thickest armour 4½ inches; the *Repulse*, 6190 tons, launched in 1867, thickest armour 5 inches; the *Penelope*, 4394 tons, launched in 1867, thickest armour 6 inches; the *Lord Warden*, a wooden armour-plated ship 7675 tons, launched in 1867, thickest armour 7 inches; the *Hercules*, 8700 tons, launched in 1867, thickest armour 11 inches; and the *Belleisle*, launched in 1876, thickest armour 13½ inches. The *Hercules* carries 18-ton and the *Belleisle* 25-ton guns.

The Queen has given orders for the following promotions in and appointments to the Order of the Bath:—To be Knights Commanders—James Caird, C.B., Senior Copyholder, Inclosure, and Tithe Commissioner; Ralph Wood Thompson, C.B., Under-Secretary of State for the War Department. To be Companions—Robert George Wyndham Herbert, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; Charles Lennox Peel, Clerk of the Council; Colonel Thomas Inglis, of the Royal Engineers; Henry Jenkyns, Assistant Parliamentary Counsel.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, June 6.

It has been a great week for England. The old country has maintained nobly its ancient renown for the production of the best horses and the best pickpockets in the world. At Longchamps on Sunday the French police were so favoured by fortune in their annual tournament with the British light-fingered visitors that one of the stables had to be converted into an improvised lock-up. But the elegantly dressed crowd of practitioners temporarily confined there represented only an infinitesimally small fraction of the English criminal contingent, whereas the havoc created by the anonymous and more dexterous majority remains as a proof of the national superiority. In the matter of horses the superiority of England was equally marked. The English won the three great events of the week—the Grand Steeplechase with *Whisper-low*, the Grand Hurdle-Race with the Duke of Hamilton's *Marc Antony*, and the Grand Prix with *Bruce*. This last race excited little or no enthusiasm, so completely was the victory of *Bruce* a foregone conclusion. Nevertheless the attendance at Longchamps was greater than ever. The vast hippodrome was literally black with people, and from the Cascade to the Place de la Concorde on each side of the avenues the crowd stationed in serried ranks from three o'clock in the afternoon until seven to witness the legendary return, the "retour des courses." Frankly, the return was not brilliant; the equipages were shabby, the horses still shabbier, and the tremendous rain storm that came on, as usual, just before the Grand Prix was run, had converted the roads into mud, and taken the gloss off things in general. After dinner, in the old times, it was the custom to go to Mabilly, where the victors and the vanquished got up a scrimmage, the *coups de poing de la fin*, to finish up the day. This year there was no scrimmage, and the extraordinary balls held at the Hippodrome, the Concert Musard, Tivoli, the Elysée Montmartre, and other similar establishments were sufficiently tame. However, the racing season is now over in France, and horses and jockeys will be able to take a rest until the Deauville week.

But, thanks to the dog show in the Tuileries gardens, "le sport" will continue to hold its own in the public attention until the middle of the month. The Exposition Canine—"la Canine," as the young bloods call it, with that trick of abbreviation that makes them talk about "l'Hippo" for the Hippodrome, "l'Hippique" for the Concours Hippique, and "l'Hortil" for the Horticultural Show—the Exposition Canine is terribly poor. Not more than one third of the dogs would be admitted to an English provincial show. And not only have the jury admitted mongrels, but they have even offered hospitality to dogs with the mange. The most interesting features of the show are the packs of harriers, beagles, and other hounds used for stag and boar hunting. These packs are accompanied by valets, keepers, and piqueurs in grand uniform, with their hunting knives and horns. To-morrow and Sunday next we are to have concerts, soli, duos, trios and faufares on the horn. The programme includes all the most aristocratic arrangements of this horn-music peculiar to French vinery, "la Chantilly," "la Royale," "la Rallye-Vendée," "la Boisselien," "la Vernon," "la Puysegur," &c. You see, with stags, boars, and wolves in abundance, vinery is an important affair in France; and anyone who has seen the ceremony of the blessing of the hounds in the chapel of Chantilly must have been struck with the old-world pomp with which the chase is still surrounded.

In the orangery of the Tuileries, adjoining this dog show, is an exhibition of the works of Paul Baudry, the decorator of the foyer of the Opera. Besides the famous portraits of Guizot, Beulé, Palikas, Madeleine Brohan, and Dupin, we see there a fine medallion of Saint Hubert, destined to figure over a chimney-piece at Chantilly; a ceiling painted for the millionaire Vanderbilt, and a quantity of decorative work by Baudry.

Another addition to the sights of Paris is the Musée Grévin, on the Boulevard Montmartre, which was opened to the public this morning. The Musée Grévin is a wax-work show devised by the ingenious draughtsman of the *Journal pour Rire* and the *Journal Amusant*. The idea is to make of it a newspaper in wax—to give a plastic reproduction of the men and events of the day. The result hitherto obtained is not particularly happy. The resemblances are rarely striking, and the general aspect of the whole affair is ghastly when it is not ridiculous. All the celebrities of the day figure, lifesize, in the Musée Grévin. Gambetta is at the tribune of the Chamber; Sarah Bernhardt is in her studio; Victor Hugo is writing; M. Grévy is in his working-room; and the actors of the Comédie Française are in the green-room of their theatre. In most cases, the vestments of the figures have been furnished by the models themselves, at the request of the artists of the Museum. Victor Hugo, sent an old alpaca coat, in spite of the express invitation to send a new one! Doubtless the Musée Grévin will have a great success of curiosity at first, and in time it may improve. At present, however, it is not up to the mark. The architecture of the museum is very pretty.

Victor Hugo's long-announced drama "Torquemada" has at length been published by Calmann-Lévy. There is no danger of the piece being played, for it is utterly unsuited for the stage. "Torquemada" is, to some extent, a philosophical drama. It is full of interminable monologues, strange reasonings, odd rhymes, and splendid phrases. In the hero of the Inquisition Victor Hugo sees a sombre fanatic who combats fire by fire, the eternal fire of hell by the momentary fire of the stake; and who, on the strength of a ferocious interpretation of St. Paul's words, faith burns by charity, has imposed upon himself the mission of saving men's souls by torture. Around Torquemada are grouped figures symbolic of a past age—the King, the Queen, the jester, the councillor, all equally monstrous in hideousness or vice. Being devoid of humour, Victor Hugo often falls into the grotesque when he means to be only grandiose.

I mention for the benefit of the bibliophiles the completion of the first volume of the édition de luxe of "L'Art du XVIIIème Siècle," by E. and J. de Goncourt. The last instalment is devoted to the two Saint-Aubins.

The death of Garibaldi has been the occasion of stormy discussions in the Chamber, in the Municipal Council, and in the press. The Conservatives endeavour to prove that Garibaldi was an enemy of France; the Republicans maintain the contrary. The Republicans, being the majority, have the victory, and the Municipal Council will be represented by four of its members at the funeral of the Italian patriot.

The affair of the students riots in the Latin Quarter continues to occupy public attention. This afternoon the Cabinet was interpellated on the subject in the Chamber, while the magistrates were examining the affair at the Palais de Justice.

On Monday, the militant Bonapartists made their annual pilgrimage to the Church of St. Augustin, to celebrate the mass of the anniversary of the death of the Prince Imperial. There was no manifestation of any kind, and the attendance was small. Still, Bonapartism is not dead yet. Prince Jérôme's paper *La Napoléon* has ceased to appear, and already three new Bonapartist papers—*Le Combat*, *L'Ordre*, and *Le Peuple Français*—have been started.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Lohengrin" was given, for the first time here this season, on Thursday week, when Madame Albani repeated that charming performance as Elsa which has for several seasons been an attractive feature. As Ortruda, Mlle. Stahl made a further advance by her very dramatic impersonation of the character. M. Sylva as Lohengrin was most successful in the more declamatory passages of his music, and Signor Cotogni and M. Dauphin were, as before, respectively Telramondo and the Herald, M. Grasse having been a satisfactory representative of the King.

On Saturday Madame Adelina Patti appeared as Rosina in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," for the first time this season, and sang Rossini's bright and florid music with all her wonted charm and brilliancy. The cast, as heretofore, included Signor Nicolini as Almaviva, Signor Cotogni as Figaro, and Signor De Reszké as Basilio, Signor Scolaro having been the Doctor Bartolo.

On Monday, Mozart's "Il Seraglio" was given, with a cast similar to that of last season. Madame Sembrich, as Costanza, again sang with brilliant effect, especially in the great bravura air, "Che pur aspro;" and Madame Valleria rendered the music of Biondina with admirable refinement of style. M. Gailhard as Osmino, and M. Soulauroix as Pedrillo, acted and sang with genuine humour. Signor Scolaro was efficient as the Pacha, and the cast was improved by the transference of the part of Belmonte to Signor Frapoli.

On Tuesday, Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine" was the opera, the occasion having included the powerful performance of Madame Pauline Lucca as Selika, a character in which that excellent artist gained great renown here in former seasons. Her acting as the Indian Queen was of an equally high order in Tuesday's representation of the opera, and her delivery of the music of the part was worthy of its dramatic surroundings. The co-operation of Madame Valleria as Inez was a valuable feature, as was that of Signor Pandolfini as Nelusko. M. Sylva, as Vasco de Gama, sang and acted with much effect, and the minor characters were efficiently filled. The stage effects were of the same splendid kind as heretofore. The duties of conductor have been, as usual, divided between Signor Bignani and M. Dupont.

GERMAN OPERA—DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" has been repeated since our notice of its production last week; Fraulein Maltin and Herr Nachbaur having efficiently replaced the former excellent representatives of Eva and Walther von Stolzing. The production of Weber's "Euryanthe"—announced for Tuesday last—was postponed to this (Saturday) evening, and has been again deferred—an extra performance of Beethoven's "Fidelio" having been announced for yesterday (Friday) evening.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert included the first performance here of Berlioz's "Symphonie Funèbre et Triomphale," the composition of which immediately followed that of his symphony "Le Retour à la Vie," and preceded that entitled "Harold en Italie." The work now referred to was originally written for a military band; an orchestra of stringed instruments, and a chorus having afterwards been added by the composer. The symphony consists of three divisions—"Marche Funèbre," "Oraison Funèbre," and "Apothéose," the first movement being the most interesting. It has neither the musical nor the structural importance of a symphony, and is too noisy for performance in a concert-room. It served well enough for its original purpose—the ceremony of canonisation, in 1840, of the victims of the Paris Revolution of 1830—especially as it was then given in the open air. Saturday's concert included the brilliant pianoforte playing of Madame Sophie Menter in Liszt's Hungarian fantasia, and some unaccompanied solos; and Madame Peschka-Leutner sang some bravura pieces with much success. At this week's concert Signor Scambati is to conduct the performance of his new symphony, and to play Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat.

The fifth of the present series of Richter concerts took place yesterday (Friday) week. The only novelty was the first appearance of Herr Georg Haeflein, who obtained a great and genuine success by his performance of Spohr's eighth violin concerto, known as the "dramatic" concerto. The orchestral playing, in well-known pieces, was of the same high order as usual at these concerts. At the sixth concert, on Monday evening, a very pleasing composition by Herr Sucher was produced with much success. It is entitled "Das Wald-fraulein," and is written for chorus, orchestra, and two solo voices, representing the Forest Maiden and a Knight. The music is both dramatic and melodious, and is well contrasted. It was admirably performed in its choral and orchestral details; the solo portions having been finely sung by Frau Sucher and Herr Winkelmann. Gluck's overture to "Iphigénie en Aulide" (with Wagner's ending), Liszt's very characteristic "Hungarian Rhapsody" for orchestra (No. 1), and Beethoven's symphony in C minor, completed the concert. The Rhapsody pleased so greatly as to be encored. Herr Richter, conducted with his wonted skill. Beethoven's great Mass in D is to be given at the seventh concert on Monday.

At the fourth of Mr. Ganz's orchestral concerts last Saturday afternoon—Madame Montigny-Rémaury made her first appearance this season, and Mlle. Marianne Eissler was heard for the first time in England. The first-named lady—the eminent pianist—played Beethoven's first concerto (in C) and a "Minuet" and "Gavotte" by M. Saint-Saëns, with great effect; and Mlle. Eissler made a successful début by her skilful performance of the "Adagio" from Spohr's ninth violin concerto. Berlioz's eccentric "Symphonie Fantastique" entitled "Episode de la Vie d'un Artiste" was well played by the orchestra, as were well-known overtures. The symphony has before been spoken of by us. Again the waltz movement pleased most, and had to be repeated. Madame Patey sang finely in an aria by Sarti, and an agreeable new song, "The Snow-white Rose," by Blumenthal.

Mr. Charles Hallé's series of chamber concerts at the Grosvenor Gallery is now more than half completed. Last week's programme included a repetition of Dvorák's pianoforte quartet in D, and performances of Mozart's pianoforte quartet in G minor, Beethoven's sonata for piano and violin in A minor, and pianoforte solos by Chopin. This week's selection comprised Brahms' pianoforte trio in B major, Beethoven's solo sonata in A flat, op. 110, the Adagio from Spohr's ninth violin concerto, and Schumann's pianoforte trio in G minor. It would be superfluous to comment on the fine pianoforte playing of Mr. Hallé and the refined violin performances of Madame Neruda.

Mlle. Vera Timanoff, the accomplished young Russian pianist, gave a recital at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when her programme consisted of an interesting and varied selection of pieces by old and modern masters; and Mr. Oberthur gave a matinée musicale at the Marlborough Rooms the same day. Mr. Charlton T. Spencer gave his second pianoforte recital in the concert-room of the Royal Academy

of Music in the evening, when his programme consisted of an interesting selection, chiefly instrumental.

That sterling pianist Mr. Franz Rummel gave a pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) afternoon, with a well-selected programme.

The Chester Musical Festival opened in the cathedral on Wednesday morning with Mendelssohn's "Elijah." We have already given an outline of the performances, which were continued on the Wednesday evening and the two following mornings and evenings.

Of the first performance in England of Rubinstein's "Paradise Lost," at the Philharmonic Society's fifth concert, yesterday (Friday) evening, we must speak next week.

This (Saturday) afternoon an operatic concert is to be given at the Royal Albert Hall, the programme of which will be contributed to by some of the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera—Mesdames Patti, Albani, and Sembrich being among those announced to appear.

Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and Mr. Carter's "Placida" are announced for performance at St. James's Hall this afternoon. Mesdames Christine Nilsson and Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Maas and Signor Foli, being the principal solo vocalists.

Mr. George Watts, conductor of the Philharmonic Subscription Concerts at Brighton, announces a morning concert (his first in London) at St. James's Hall next Thursday, supported by distinguished artists, vocal and instrumental.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Yes, it is true that Mr. Henry Irving has made up his mind to "cross the big Pond," and that, with Miss Ellen Terry and the *fine fleur* of the Lyceum company, the most gifted of living tragedians will make a professional tour in the United States and Canada, commencing his campaign in New York City on Oct. 29, 1883. "The high contracting parties," that is to say, Mr. Irving himself and Mr. Henry E. Abbey, of New York, have agreed on the provisions of a treaty which henceforward must take its place among the "Fodera" of the Stage. The Irving repertoire will comprise "Hamlet," "Charles the First," "The Merchant of Venice," "Richard the Third," "Richelieu," "The Lyons Mail," "The Belle's Stratagem," "Louis the Eleventh," "The Bells," and "Much Ado about Nothing." There may be reasons of State, perchance, which may preclude the transportation bodily across the Atlantic of the elaborate scenery and "machines," as the French say, of "Romeo and Juliet" and "The Cup"; and the repertoire above mentioned is surely an amply sufficing one; still, I shall be very much surprised if the American public allow Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Terry to depart without a performance of the two last tragedies named. It is surely within the resources of American scene-painting to produce a banqueting-hall, a garden and a balcony, and a Tomb of All the Capulets for "Romeo and Juliet," and a Temple of the Ephesian Artemis for "The Cup," which should fairly satisfy the requirements of the two dramas, although they may not approach the magnificent scenic effects achieved at the Lyceum. But if "Romeo" and "The Cup" are not to be given in the 1883-4 tour Mr. Irving and Miss Terry can, at least, promise to come back again. So far as my experience goes, America is a country to which you are bound to return. He who has seen Niagara, and eaten terrapin at Baltimore, and canvas-back ducks at Philadelphia, and gumbo at Washington, and pompadour at New Orleans, and striped bass (to say nothing of Spanish mackerel) at New York, is as he who has drunk of the waters of the Fountain of Trevi at Rome. He must go back. So I am entitled to anticipate for the actor-manager of the Lyceum the achievement of two more artistic triumphs, and the making of two more fortunes. In his first tour, he will probably not go very far south nor very far west. Eventually, he is bound to make the Gulf of Mexico and the Bay of San Francisco aware of him. There are rich piles of dollars to be had for the playing for at the Golden Gate; and shining doubloons and pieces of eight have not wholly disappeared (the carpet-baggers notwithstanding) from the States of Louisiana and Florida. Of the dramatic success of Henry Irving in America I have no manner of doubt; and I shall be content to be set down as the very faintest of prophets—say, a Derby Prophet—if the Americans do not go wild with enthusiasm on Miss Ellen Terry. I seldom bet; but you may bet in this case confidently. I should add that Mr. Irving and his troupe will return to London at the end of April, 1884, and will reopen at the Lyceum on June 1. A steamer will be chartered to convey the necessary scenery, dresses, decorations, and "properties" to America; so that, to all intents and purposes, not only the plays and the players, but the very Lyceum itself will be "re-produced" in the States.

Last Monday I went to Mr. Toole's merry and sparkling little theatre, known by some of the admirers of the genial comedian as "the Tooleries," where the programme has been very sensibly and pleasantly amplified and diversified. On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays is performed "After Darkness Dawn," the new domestic drama "adapted" (I believe from the Syro-Chaldaic or from the pre-Aryan Marowsky dialect) by Mr. A. A. Dowty, in which Mr. William Farren, jun., enacts with so much quiet pathos and artistic skill—and, to elderly playgoers, with such curious suggestiveness of his distinguished grandfather—the part of Prosper Mathieu, the French emigré. After this pretty little piece comes, on the evenings just named, the ever-welcome "Auntie." But on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays the performances consist of the farce of "Deaf as a Post" as a first piece—they were adaptors before Agamemnon, and "Deaf as a Post" is the French "Le Sourdeur; ou L'Auberge Pleine"—"After Darkness Dawn" as a second, and "Robert Macaire" as a last piece—Mr. E. W. Garden playing the bandit of "L'Auberge des Adrets," who was so cunningly made to caricature Louis Philippe; and Mr. Toole playing the cowardly Jacques Strop. "Sandwiched" between the second and fourth pieces is now a deliciously droll bit of dramatic absurdity, by Mr. Henry J. Byron, entitled "The Villainous Squire and the Village Rose." It is described as a "Bucolic Pastoral," and as being "farther from the Madding Crowd than Ever." The interlude only plays forty-three minutes, so you may attend a public dinner at Willis's Rooms and even make a speech advocating the claims of the Refuge for Penitent Box-Keepers and Reformed Check-Takers, run into Toole's Theatre, see the "Villainous Squire," and then go down quietly to the House of Commons and listen until two in the morning to a succession of lively debates on the vexed question as to whether blowing up an Irish gentleman's house with dynamite, riddling him with slugs, burning his ricks, and houghing his cattle should be held to be of the nature of "Boycotting" or of "exclusive dealing." It would be entirely useless for me to attempt to give you anything like an outline of the plot of the "Villainous Squire." It is all inside, indeed, without any outline; and the plot has apparently gone out for a walk.

and has not since been heard of; but if you wish to see human, or rather inhuman, villainy represented in its deepest dye and its most wolfish aspect, go and see Mr. Toole as the Squire, in a blonde wig and a high-peaked hat, like that which might have been worn by a Puritan preacher who had gone upon the turf—in a scarlet coat, white buckskins, with ribbons at the knees rivaling the adornments of Sixteen String Jack—in top-boots and spurs, and provided with a whip which obstinately refuses to be cracked. Go and see Mr. G. Shelton and Mr. Bruntton, as Bunnie and Corn, two "jabbering joshkins," one in a smock-frock the other in a flowery waistcoat, and both infinitely funnier than the incomprehensibly archaic bumpkins in the "other" "Squire," and in "Far from the Madding Crowd." Go and see Mr. E. W. Garden as Hugley, "made up" to represent the burglar of the period, and looking perhaps a little too much like the real article, and singing a song which fairly makes your flesh creep. See Miss Minnie Douglas and Miss Bella Wallis as Mopsa and Chloe, two artless country damsels; and last—and assuredly not least—be very particular about seeing Miss Emily Thorne, who, as Rose, "a tender but full-blown plant," fairly takes the audience by storm with her singing, her dancing, her archness, her vivacity, and her thoroughly good acting. All these good folks romp and rattle in an amazingly jovial way, and appear to enjoy the performance as much as the audience do. I should say that to witness the "Villainous Squire and the Village Rose" for the first time would be equivalent to a cure for the tooth-ache. When you had seen it twice you might find that you had no more trouble with a Bad Leg of Thirty-five Years Standing; and after performance number three your uncle in Bermuda would probably expire, leaving you universal legatee by his vast fortune.

G. A. S.

THE MAGAZINES.

The leading fictions in the *Cornhill* are not particularly good this month, but their deficiencies are amply compensated by the weird sea-poetry of the first part of a tale, somewhat inappropriately entitled "The Merry Men." The terror, mystery, and fascination attaching to the sea under certain conditions are here represented with a power at once vague and intense, partaking alike of the spell of Victor Hugo and the spell of Hermann Melville. "Names of Flowers" is also a poetical paper, in virtue of the numerous pretty legends which it recites in a very simple and agreeable style. Some of the interpretations of popular rites and ceremonies connected with flowers are ingenious and convincing. We are surprised that the writer should miss the obvious explanation of the use of the poppy at funerals, its symbolism of the sleep of death. An entertaining essay on Pulci's "Morgante Maggiore" shows a thorough acquaintance with that amusing specimen of reckless rhapsody in pure Tuscan, one of the most characteristic productions of the Renaissance, and in some sort a precursor of the Reformation. "A French Assize" illustrates the proposition that the administration of criminal justice, whether as regards judges, juries, or advocates, is not among "the things that they manage better in France."

It is also satisfactory to learn that, in the opinion of an enlightened foreigner, as conveyed in Mr. Patterson's abstract of Professor Felmeri's report to the Hungarian Government, published in *Macmillan's Magazine*, English education is before the Continental in some important respects. A less amount of actual information may be imparted, but the higher ends of education are, the Professor thinks, better attained upon the whole. Mr. Hodgkin contributes an interesting description of the Roman camp at Saalburg; and a native Egyptian eloquently adjures the Powers not to suffer the good work accomplished in his country since Ismael's deposition to be undone by a military adventurer. The main attraction of the periodical, however, is still Mr. Julian Hawthorne's too artificial but yet fascinating novel.

It may be questioned whether self-laudation in a magazine is quite compatible with good taste, even when relating to an admittedly honourable past which has taken rank as a chapter in the history of literature. We are, however, the less disposed to be critical with *Blackwood's* complacent retrospect of its old *Noctes* days, as the sketch of Wilson, Lockhart, and Hogg is the best thing in the present number. The quotations from the *Noctes* exhibit Wilson as a prose poet of a very high rank, a forerunner of Ruskin. He was before all things a large-hearted man, and his bile would undoubtedly have been moved by the petty carpings and cavillings of "False Coin in Poetry," an essay which would never have found a place in *Blackwood* under his régime. The writer does occasionally pick a little hole in the coat of a great poet, but much more frequently exposes his own entire want of imagination. There is nothing else in the number remarkable in any way, unless it be "Baron Fisco at Home," a clever study of a successful financial swindler on a large scale, written in slipshod verse in the manner of Mr. Browning.

Fraser is spoiled by bad editing. Scottish Universities, special hospitals, primitive beliefs, national education, are all important subjects ably treated, but produce a sensation of intolerable dullness when lumped together as they are here, with no relief except a few additional chapters of Mr. Clarke Russell's spirited yachting romance.

The most interesting article in the *Fortnightly Review* is Mr. Moncreu Conway's survey of the life-work of Emerson, especially remarkable for its frequent references to Emerson's anticipations of the philosophy of evolution, whose significance is now more apparent than when they were uttered. It is pleasant to find Emerson, in a letter to Carlyle, bearing spontaneous testimony to the happiness of the latter's wedded life which should silence current misrepresentations and exaggerations. The "Eton Boy," extracts from whose letters and diaries are published by Mr. Matthew Arnold, is Arthur Mynors, a young officer who fell a victim to dysentery in the South African campaign. The extracts justify all Mr. Arnold's admiration for the writer, and some of his admiration for the system of education of which Mynors was a favourable example. Mr. George is a Socialist, and his paper on the Irish question brings out the communistic aspect of it very clearly. If it is really no business of Government to protect property and compel the observance of contracts, Mr. George is unanswerable. Mr. John Wisker, however, is so far from agreeing with him as to insist vehemently on the duty of the Queensland Government, and, failing them, the mother country, to compel the planters to observe their contracts with their Polynesian labourers. A state of things is disclosed exceedingly disgraceful to the colony, for which the entire prohibition of Polynesian immigration would seem to be the sole effectual remedy. Mr. Gosse, reviewing the Paris Salon, pronounces the sculpture more interesting and meritorious than the paintings.

The *Nineteenth Century* and *Contemporary Review* have between them four articles more or less favourable to Home Rule, all unsatisfactory from avoiding the main question whether an Irish Parliament would not immediately embark upon a course of legislation hostile to Imperial interests, except Mr. O'Neill Daunt's, which directly raises it. Mr. Daunt thinks it would be the great business of an Irish Parliament to encourage Irish

industry; but does not say how this is to be done otherwise than by taxing imports from Great Britain, which would be a very short cut to civil war. Earl Grey's article in the *Nineteenth Century* on Irish politics in general is useful as a retrospect, but offers little practical aid in dealing with present problems. Mr. Flanagan's criticism of the system of small holdings, and Mr. Marriott's denunciation of the Caucus are both pointed and effective. The experiments of Messrs. Barrett, Gurney, and Myers in "thought reading" require to be carefully repeated and verified by persons less prepossessed in favour of the genuineness of the phenomena. If confirmed, they would be an important contribution to psychology. The miscellaneous contributions to the *Contemporary* include several on important subjects, especially Mr. Seton-Karr's application of his Indian experience to judicial rents, and Professor Levi's remarks on the revival of Italian industry. All, however, are a trifle tame, except Mr. Quilter's remarkably plain-spoken article on the Royal Academy exhibition.

The *Century* is very strong this month, with the continuation of "Through One Administration," one of the most delicate and subtle of Mrs. Burnett's fictions; Carlyle's Irish Diary, sometimes trivial, but always characteristic; and Mr. Kegan Paul's highly appreciative sketch of Cardinal Newman. It is easy to exaggerate Dr. Newman's actual influence on contemporary thought, unless we are careful to distinguish between the personal affection and admiration which he has been able to inspire and the actual following which he has been able to command. "The Bee Pastures of California" is a vivid picture of the brilliant flower-region of California, now disappearing before the plough. *Harper* is also an excellent number, with graphic and admirably illustrated papers on Yarmouth, New Mexico, and Baltimore. It may be the artist's faults that the portraits of Baltimore ladies in the latter scarcely bear out the character for surpassing loveliness attributed to the sitters. The *Atlantic* may be looked on as a Longfellow memorial number. It contains a fine steel portrait of the deceased poet; a poetical tribute to "Our Dead Singer," by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes; a hitherto unpublished poem by Longfellow, on "Decoration Day," written shortly before his death; and an estimate of his character and genius, by O. B. Frothingham. The number also contains an article on Darwin, by John Fiske, who knew him personally; and the continuation of Mr. Hardy's and Miss Phelps's serials.

Belgravia is as entertaining as usual, with clever serial stories, Mrs. Macquoid's agreeable paper on Helmsley and its picturesque neighbourhood, and Dr. A. Wilson's popular natural history of the elephant. The gem of an excellent number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* is an unpublished diary of Swift's, kept when detained at Holyhead by stress of weather, and intended for the perusal of Hester Johnson. It is most characteristic of the writer throughout, and has some most genuinely Swiftian touches. Mr. Fox Bourne writes on Carlyle and Mrs. Carlyle with refreshing fairness and good sense; Mr. Dutton Cook contributes an interesting account of the gifted and eccentric actor Robson; and Mr. Winter records his close and amusing observation of a pet spider.

Temple Bar, in addition to its usual quantum of fiction, has entertaining papers on Rossini, "An Attempt to Reach Merv," and the New York seaside resort, Coney Island. The most amusing contribution, however, is a review of Sergeant Ballantine's reminiscences, written by some one whose memory is as long as the Sergeant's, and is able to cap several of his best stories. The best article in *Time* is Mr. Preece's on the electric light. *London Society* is light and readable, as usual.

The various periodicals issued by Messrs. Cassell, Pether, and Galpin include—The Magazine of Art, Picturesque Europe, the Family Magazine, Universal History, Gleanings from Popular Authors, Picturesque America, British Ballads, Old and New London, Old and New Edinburgh, Science for All, Familiar Wild Flowers, Royal Shakespeare, the Illustrated Book of Canaries and Cage-Birds, and an Illustrated Bible.

Mr. Francis George Heath has accepted the editorship of the *Journal of Forestry*, the new volume of which, just commencing, will devote considerable space to all subjects interesting to lovers of the country. Mr. Heath's management begins with the June number.

Among the Fashion Books are—Le Follet, La Saison, Le Moniteur de la Mode, World of Fashion, Ladies' Treasury, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly.

Other magazines and serial publications received are:—The Portfolio, Art and Letters, Men of Mark, Army and Navy Magazine, the Squire, Across Country, St. James's, Churchman, Aunt Judy's Magazine, Theatre, Pathways of Palestine, St. Nicholas, Irish Monthly, Universal Instructor, Burlington, Mouth, Science Gossip, Argosy, Good Words, Leisure Hour, Celebrities of the Day, Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Antiquary, Bibliographer (the first volume of which is completed), Psychological Review; and monthly parts of Chambers's Journal, All the Year Round, Household Words, Harper's Young People, Knowledge, Our Darlings, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Day of Rest, Boy's Own Paper, and Girl's Own Paper.

At a meeting, on Tuesday, of the Birmingham Town Council the Mayor read a letter from Cardinal Newman inclosing a cheque of £20 towards the library fund.

Mr. Stuart Cumberland will give next Friday evening, in Exeter Hall (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair), his marvellous reproductions and explanations of so-called spiritual phenomena and illustrations in thought reading. He will give an entire change of manifestations at the same place on Saturday afternoon next.

Sir S. Northcote presided last Saturday evening at a dinner at Exeter in aid of the Commercial Travellers' Association, taking occasion to commend the system of thrift which formed the basis of such organisations, and at the same time pointing out the important position of the commercial travellers themselves as links in the home trade contributing to the development of the country's commerce.

The Queen has approved of the honour of knighthood being conferred on the following gentlemen holding the office of Chief Justice in the Colonies:—Richard Cayley, Chief Justice of the Island of Ceylon; George Philipps, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hong-Kong and its dependencies; James Marshall, Chief Justice of the Gold Coast Colony; Henry James Burford Burford-Hancock, Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands; Adam Gib Ellis, Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Mauritius.

A fine etching, by M. Charles Waltner, of the well-known picture called "The Evening Hymn," by Mr. George Mason, A.R.A., has been published by Messrs. Colnaghi, Pall-mall East. This picture, at the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1868, was one which attracted much interest by its graceful and tender treatment of a subject appealing to refined sympathetic feeling. It represents a few English country girls, in the fading light of an autumn sunset, walking homeward across the fields, apparently from church or chapel, and singing over again the last hymn of the evening service.

Hector,
eighteen 64-ton guns.

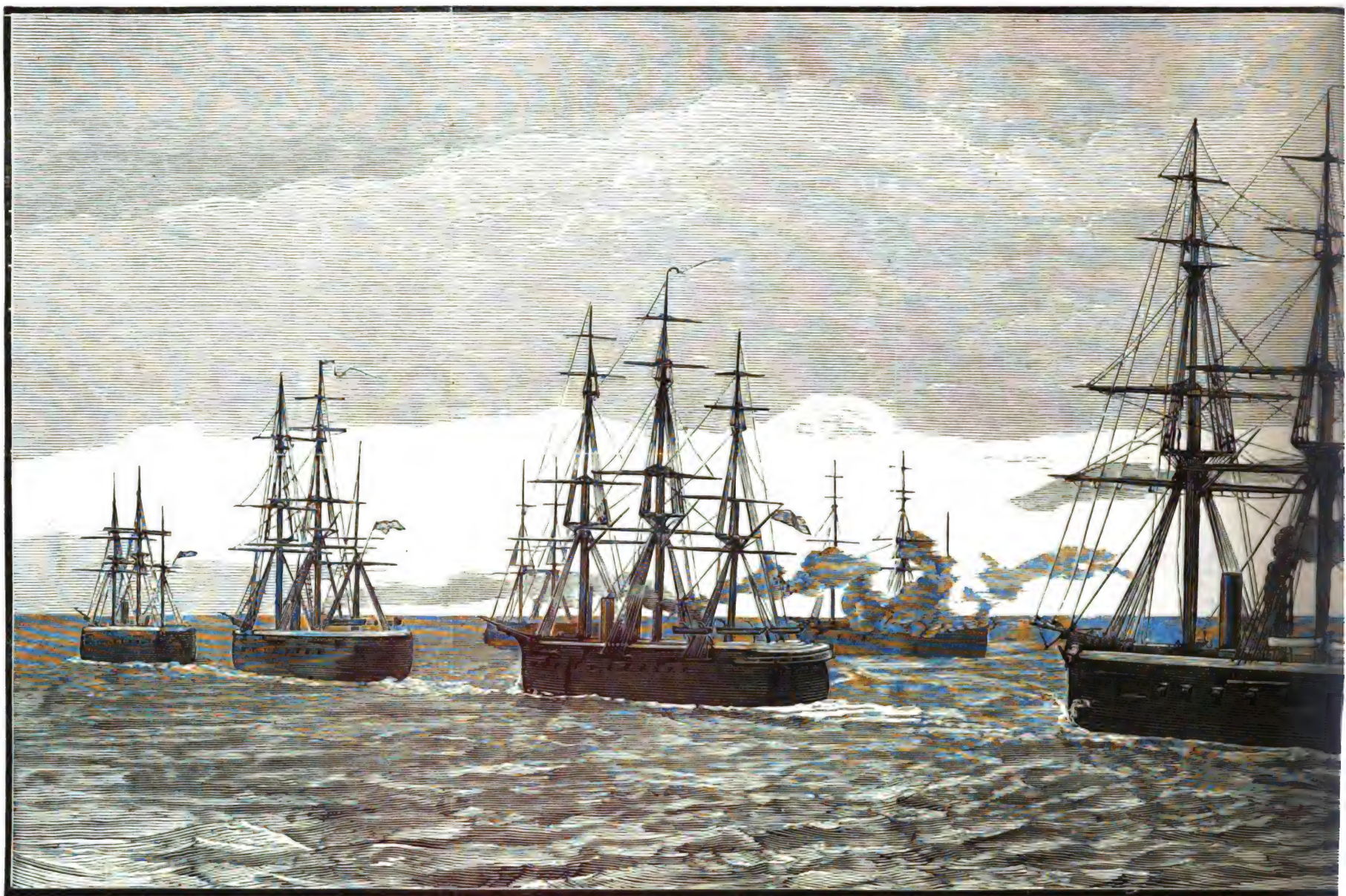
Valiant,
eighteen 64-ton guns.

Defence,
eighteen 64-ton guns.

Lord Warden,
eighteen 64-ton guns.

Repulse,
ten 9-ton guns.

Hercules,
eight 18-ton guns.



Monarch,
four 25-ton guns, two 64-ton guns.

Iris,
ten 64-pounders.

Superb,
sixteen 18-ton guns.

Alexandra,
two 25-ton guns, ten 18-ton guns.

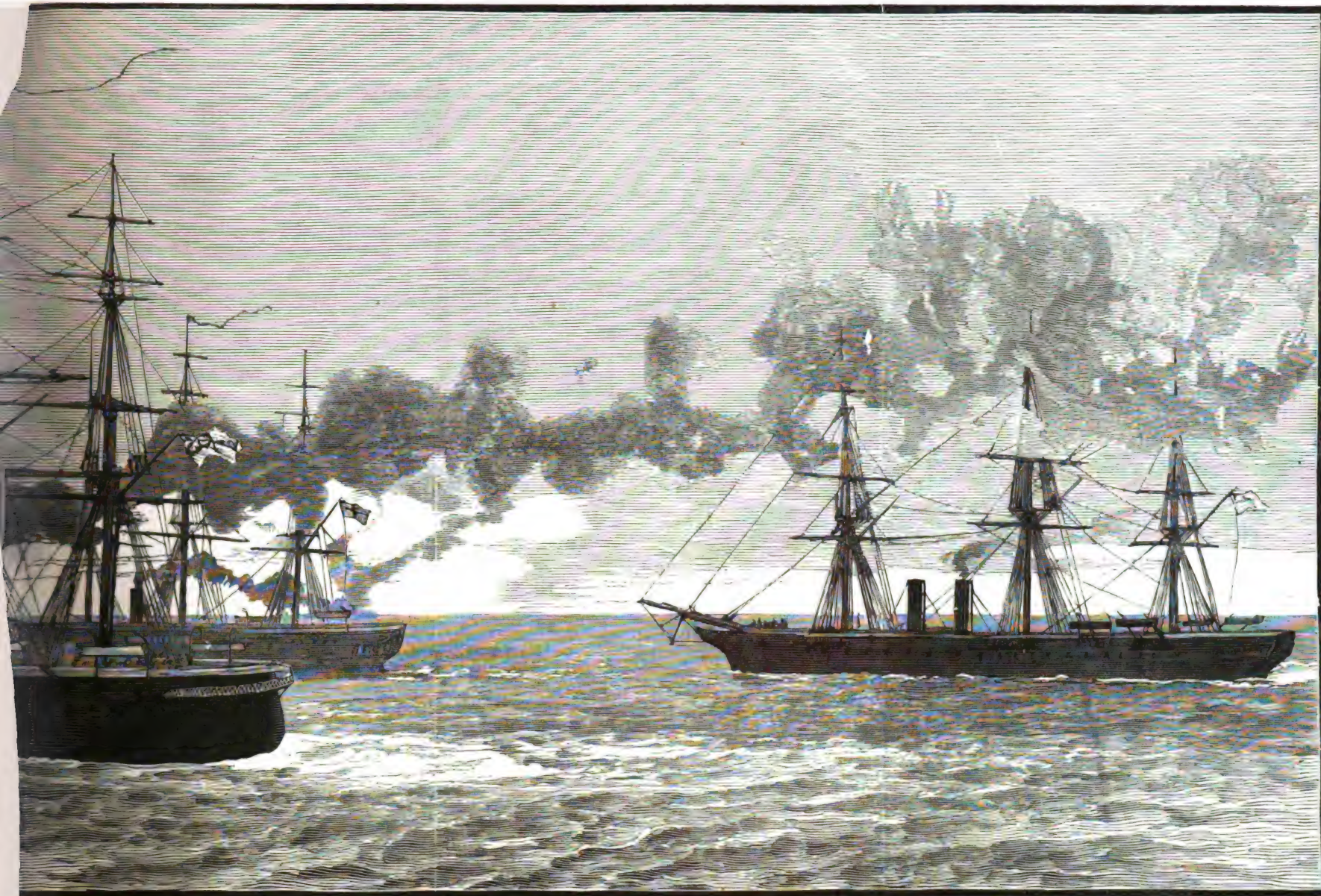
Téméraire,
four 25-ton guns, four 18-ton guns. ten 12-ton guns.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT: THE BRITISH FLEET AT

12-ton guns.

Penelope,
ten 12-ton guns, five 6½-ton guns.

Warrior,
ten 12-ton guns, sixteen 6½-ton guns.



ble, 12-ton guns, torpedo-vessel.

Agincourt,
seventeen 12-ton guns.

Helicon,
despatch-boat.

Infexible,
four 80-ton guns. Northumberland,
seventeen 12-ton, seven 6½-ton guns.

Minotaur,
seventeen 12-ton guns.

BLE TO DEFEND OUR INTERESTS IN THE EAST.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A wet Ascot week is little less than a national calamity, and early on Tuesday morning the outlook was as unpromising as it well could be. This gloomy state of affairs doubtless prevented many intending visitors from journeying to the famous heath, so, though the rain ceased long before racing began and the afternoon proved as fine as could be wished, the attendance was far smaller than usual. According to custom, proceedings commenced with the Trial Stakes, in which the slashing Valentino gave weight and a good beating to four somewhat moderate opponents. Tristan had only Chippendale to beat in the Gold Vase, as Crudo, the third runner, was merely started to assist the French crack. Lord Bradford's old horse looked well enough, but he has grown cunning of late, and must be a difficult animal to train, owing to his unfortunate habit of breaking blood-vessels. He was well beaten directly they turned into the straight, and Tristan gained the easiest of victories. It will be a great pity if M. Lefèvre's colt is not allowed to have a cut at Foxhall in the Cup, though there is certainly every temptation to reserve him for the rich Hardwicke Stakes on Friday. There was not much character about the ten runners for the Prince of Wales's Stakes, if we except Quicklime, a good, honest colt, and a thoroughly consistent performer. Pursebearer has evidently been completely overrated, Exequer is a confirmed rogue, Gareth is very moderate, and the less said about the other half-dozen the better. Under these circumstances slight odds were laid on Quicklime, in spite of his 5 lb. penalty and the 7 lb. allowance claimed by the majority of the others, and his clever victory did not do much to improve his position in the St. Leger quotations. Mr. Houldsworth, unlucky as he is elsewhere, generally manages to win a race or two at Ascot, and, after her grand fight with Hauteur at Epsom, Lilac appeared to have a capital chance of scoring for the "green and gold" in the Twenty-fifth Biennial Stakes. She beat all the other fancied ones cleverly enough, but found an unexpected conqueror in The Duke, a son of Barbillon and Lady Abbess, who has been highly tried on two or three occasions this season, but disappointed his party sadly both at Northampton and Newmarket. The field of eight that contested the Ascot Stakes were very fair samples of handicap horses, though it cannot be said that there was anything of very high class amongst them. It had been understood that Archer would ride Fortissimo (8 st. 7 lb.), but he appeared on the back of Retreat (8 st. 7 lb.), which made that horse, who looked remarkably well, a very warm favourite. Edelweiss (7 st. 9 lb.) was also well backed, and Exeter (8 st. 13 lb.) had plenty of friends. Faugh-a-Ballagh (6 st. 2 lb.) made some show of a race with Retreat; but the latter won with plenty in hand, and has thus made up for the disappointment of last year, when he came in first for this race, but was disqualified on the ground of a cannon, and the stakes and bets awarded to Teviotdale. Edelweiss was a poor third; and old Exeter, who seems fairly "played out," could not improve on his performance of last year. There were twelve runners for the Maiden Plate, which invariably produces a good field. This time, little Martin, carrying about three stone of dead weight, had the mount on Blue Rock, who did manage to finish third, but had no chance against Fulmen, a well-named son of Galopin and Lightning. Up to this time, backers had had matters pretty much their own way; but the ring got a turn in the Twenty-eighth Triennial Stakes, the odds of 7 to 2 on Limestone being cleverly upset by Privateer, his solitary opponent.

Wednesday proved a regular bookmakers' day, as three or four hot favourites were upset in rapid succession. The opposition to Shotover in the Ascot Derby was very feeble, and her 10 lb. penalty did not prevent her from securing an easy victory. Geheimniss did not fare so well in the Fern Hill Stakes, and perhaps it was too much to ask her to contest a burst of four furlongs after a preparation for a comparatively long race. She never seemed fairly to get into her stride, and could not quite reach Narcissa, against whom 20 to 1 might have been obtained. There were just a score of runners for the Royal Hunt Cup, and Sweetbread (6 st. 4 lb.), who shared the position of favourite with Ishmael (7 st. 12 lb.) at the finish, secured the easiest possible victory from Edensor (7 st. 8 lb.) and the Peine de Cœur colt (7 st. 2 lb.). Of course, long odds were laid on St. Marguerite for the Coronation Stakes, but she tied to nothing under her 7 lb. extra, and Rozelle, another 20 to 1 chance, won the rich prize for Mr. Houldsworth. After his clever victory of the previous day, The Duke was backed against the field for the Thirtieth Triennial Stakes, but had no chance with Symphony, a daughter of Petrarch and Bowstring, who was tried highly before her defeat at Epsom, and should do further credit to her young sire.

The annual sale of the yearlings bred at Marden Park took place at Sandown Park on Saturday last, and the result proved that there is still plenty of money in the market for really good animals. Twenty-six lots were offered, and a purchaser found for every one of them, the aggregate amount realised being 7515 gs., or an average of about 289 gs. A beautiful filly by Hermit from Breakwater (1050 gs.) made the highest price, in spite of having been foaled with only one eye; she was knocked down to Mr. Long, and will ultimately go to Australia. An own sister to the speedy Sabella, by Blair Athol—Jocosa (850 gs.), came next on the list, and was followed by a son of Craig Millar and Hedge Rose (600 gs.), who broke loose and gave an exhibition of his galloping powers round the paddock just before being led into the ring. A colt by Hermit—Miss Bell (580 gs.), a filly by Wild Oats—Crinon (560 gs.), and a filly by Strathconan—Lady Augusta (500 gs.), were about the best of the remainder.

There seems to be no end to the long scores that are being made in all kinds of cricket-matches this season, and bowlers continue to have a very bad time of it. After one or two narrow escapes, the Australians have suffered their first defeat, Cambridge University very unexpectedly beating them by six wickets. It is almost unnecessary to state that this triumph was obtained mainly by the aid of the three Studds. Mr. C. T. Studd (118), J. E. K. Studd (66), and G. B. Studd (42 and 48), all batted grandly; and, amongst the Colonials, A. C. Bannerman (50) and Messrs. T. Horan (51) and G. Giffen (59) did most of the scoring. Our visitors then journeyed on to Manchester, where they beat Lancashire by four wickets. Messrs. Massie (47 and 31) and Murdoch (65 and 27) fully maintained their great reputation; and, for the county, Barlow (not out, 66) and Mr. A. G. Steel (50) did most of the scoring. The Notts men had all their work to do to defeat Surrey by four wickets, a result mainly due to the fine play of Barnes (58 and 48) and Scotton (49). On the other side, Read (not out, 37), and Messrs. W. W. Read (56) and J. Shuter (44) all did well. The victory of Yorkshire over Derbyshire was regarded as a matter of course, and was gained by eight wickets. There was no remarkable scoring on either side, Bates (54) coming out at the head of the poll. The draw between the M.C.C. and Ground and Leicestershire proved a very sensational affair.

The second wicket of the club fell for 19, and then Barnes (266) and Midwinter (187) carried the score to 473 before they were parted. They thus contributed no less than 454 while they were together, a performance quite without parallel; Panter (not out, 46) did best for Leicestershire. A wonderfully close and exciting contest between Surrey and Middlesex resulted in the success of the former by 25 runs. Messrs. A. P. Lucas (53), W. W. Read (74), E. O. Powell (53), and S. Colman (68), a member of the Clapham C.C., who had never previously represented his county, all did well for Surrey; but the fine batting of Messrs. A. J. Webbe (31 and 66) and S. W. Scott (35 and 126) very nearly snatched the game out of the fire. The Surrey men are to be specially congratulated on the result, as, this week, Middlesex has inflicted a crushing defeat on Gloucestershire by no less than ten wickets; Mr. G. B. Studd (84) was again in grand form for the winners.

About the only feature of the Civil Service Sports—which were held at Lillie-bridge on Saturday last—was the grand performance of W. George in the open mile. He covered the full distance in 4 min. 19 2-5 sec., which is the best time on record by nearly four seconds. The exhibitions of the Civil Servants themselves were, with one or two exceptions, melancholy in the extreme.

Another "best on record" was accomplished on the same afternoon, at the annual meeting of the West Kent Cycling Club, where H. L. Cortis rode a full mile in 2 min. 43 1-5 sec.

The Channel match of the New Thames Yacht Club was sailed last Saturday from Southend to Harwich. The first prize was won by the Miranda, the second by the Lorna, and the third by Buttercup. The Mignonette and the Eva were successful in a handicap match to Harwich.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

King Humbert has consented to become godfather to the grandson of the Prince Imperial of Germany.

Garibaldi died at Caprera yesterday week. A profound impression has been created in Italy (and not in Italy alone) by his death. The Chamber of Deputies at Rome has adjourned till the 12th inst., as a sign of mourning. A monument is to be erected to him at the expense of the State, while pensions of 10,000f. have been voted to his widow and to each of his five children. In his will Garibaldi has left instructions that his body should be cremated, his ashes remaining in Caprera. A memoir of Garibaldi appears on another page, and his portrait is given with this Number.

GERMANY.

Prince Charles, the Emperor's only living brother, has met with a serious accident. He left Berlin last Saturday on his way to Wiesbaden, and on account of his great age and weakness stopped the night at Cassel, where the accident, the breaking of the left thigh bone, occurred on Sunday in his bed-room. It must be remembered that the Prince is in his eighty-first year, which makes his condition precarious.

Yesterday week the German Antarctic expedition, consisting of Dr. Schrader and six companions, sailed by the Hamburg mail-steamers for Monte Video, whence it will proceed by Imperial corvette to the island of South Georgia, to establish a scientific station for meteorological observations.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Herr von Kallay, late Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been made Imperial Minister of Finance with the administration of Bosnia and the Herzegovina.

RUSSIA.

Last Saturday the Czar again visited St. Petersburg, attending a mass for the soul of the late Empress of Russia. He afterwards visited the Winter Palace, and returned to Peterhoff.

An Exhibition of Russian products was opened on Thursday week at Moscow, by the Grand Duke Vladimir. The Metropolitan said the Exhibition evidenced an amount of progress which should be the source of pride to every true Russian.

The *Official Messenger* publishes an Imperial order abolishing the present West Siberian Government, and establishing a Government of the Steppes, to include the territories of Akmolinsk, Semipalatinsk, and Semiretchensk.

GREECE.

The King and Queen and the Royal Family returned to Athens on the 1st inst., from their cruise; on the 2nd, being the fête of Prince Constantine, a Te Deum was sung in the Cathedral. The Court went to Tatoi on Sunday for a few weeks.

AMERICA.

A strike of iron and steel workers extends over a large area. A serious riot has occurred in Chicago in connection with the ironworkers' strike. A number of men who had refused to join the strike were dragged from a railway train and beaten. The assailants used pistols, and Judge Pillsbury, of the Appellate Court, was mortally wounded.

The Supreme Court of the district of Columbia sitting in banco has refused the application made by Guiteau's counsel for leave to reopen the whole case.

CANADA.

Princess Louise landed at Quebec on Sunday under a Royal salute, and was received by the Marquis of Lorne. Her Royal Highness, who is in excellent health, was presented with an address in French, by the Mayor of Quebec, and was most heartily cheered by the people.

It is stated that the Governor-General has given his assent to the Deceased Wife's Sisters Bill, which was passed by the Dominion House of Commons by 137 votes to 34, and by the Senate, on the third reading, by 38 votes to 11.

Mr. Frank Smith succeeds the Hon. John O'Connor as Postmaster-General.

In British Columbia the Premier, Mr. G. A. Walkern, has resigned, and has been appointed Judge, in the room of Judge Robertson, deceased. The Hon. R. Beaven, the Minister of Finance and Agriculture, has been called upon to form a Ministry, and new elections will be held immediately.

The Speaker of the Manitoba Legislature has resigned in consequence of alleged gross corruption and disregard of provincial rights by the Government. It is reported that the Government will appeal to the people immediately.

The Duke of Manchester, who is at Chicago, acting on behalf of a Scotch Company, has bought the Canada Pacific Railway with the ten million of acres of land assigned to the promoters of the railway by the Dominion Government. The intention is to carry out a large scheme of colonisation.

Serious injury has been done by fire at the Quebec station of the Grand Trunk Railway. The loss is variously estimated at from four to nine hundred thousand dollars.

AUSTRALIA.

The Colonial Treasurer of Victoria has introduced his financial statement in the Legislative Assembly. The revenue for the last financial year, including the balance of revenue and expenditure of £188,000, was £5,750,000, being £316,000 in excess of the estimates. The expenditure was £5,370,000, exclusive of £305,000 applied for the redemption of Treasury

Bonds. The Customs revenue shows an increase during the year of £169,000, and the railway revenue of £115,000. The Treasurer estimates the revenue for the present financial year at £5,610,000, and the expenditure at £5,570,000. The actual surplus at the close of the year is estimated at £36,000, which is proposed to be applied in reducing the beer excise, establishing a penny postage, and remitting the tea duty.

Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General for South Australia, has received the following telegram from the Government at Adelaide, dated the 3rd inst.:—"Parliament was formally opened on June 1. The Governor's speech proposes an extension of the Adelaide and Nairne Railway to Border Town; the construction of a railway from Palmerston (in the northern territory) to Pine Creek; the extension of the Port Augusta and Government Gairns Railway towards June Creek and the colony of Queensland; and an extension of the Hallett and Terowie Railway towards the Barrier Ranges. The revenue for last financial year exceeded the amount estimated. Splendid rains have fallen throughout the colony."

The Natal Legislative Council was opened on Wednesday. Twenty lives have been lost by fire in a Swedish village, the poor-house being ignited by lightning.

According to a telegram published in Paris, the insurgents in the Sudan have succeeded in capturing Khartoum, the chief city of the province.

For some time past the most vigorous measures have been taken for the destruction of the locust plague in Cyprus. Fully seven-eighths of the whole quantity of locusts with which the island is infested have been destroyed.

The breech-piece of one of the new fifteen-pounder breech-loading guns on board H.M.S. Swiftsure gave way last week while that vessel was at Madeira. One man was killed, and three others were injured.

Lieutenant-General Thomas L. J. Galwey, R.E., Inspector-General of Fortifications and Director of Works, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bermudas or Somers Islands.

Some excitement has been caused at Calcutta by the issue of new regulations as to the importation of oils. Replying to a remonstrance from the Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Government has promised to consider the matter.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

The plants in the Rhododendron Walk, Windsor Great Park are now in full bloom.

Captain Douglas Galton has accepted the presidency of the forthcoming Sanitary Congress at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Crystal Palace of the Dublin Exhibition, including Leinster-hall, has been bought by Mr. J. Orrell Lever, M.P. It is to be re-erected, with additions, near Battersea-park.

The gardens of the Inner Temple have been thrown open in the evening for the benefit of the public, and will remain open during June, July, and August, every evening.

Yesterday week the Bath and West of England Show at Cardiff was brought to a close. As compared with previous meetings, this one has been a great success.

Miss Marianne North's Gallery at the Botanic Gardens, Kew, is open to the public at all hours when the gardens are open.

The Alton Loan and Art Exhibition will be opened in the Assembly Rooms next Friday, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will honour the exhibition with their presence.

By the kind permission of Mrs. Beever, an amateur concert will be given at 129, Harley-street, next Thursday afternoon, to complete the fund for the Queen's scholarship at the Female School of Art, 43, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

The *Sussex Daily News* states that the Royal Counties Agricultural Society's Show, to be held in Brighton on June 22 to 26, promises to be a great success. The prizes amount to over £2000, and the entries number 610.

Major-General G. W. A. Higginson, C.B., commanding the Home District, held a field-day in Hyde Park on Monday of all the available troops of the brigade of Guards at present stationed in the metropolis.

The annual visitation of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, took place last Saturday afternoon, when there was a large attendance, the various instruments furnishing the usual amount of interest.

Mr. Christie, M.P. for Lewes, has informed the Mayor of that Borough that he intends presenting the Corporation with a gold chain and badge of office, together with a gold mace, of the value of about £500.

Mr. John Charles Day, Q.C., of the South-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed to the vacant judgeship in the Queen's Bench Division, caused by the recent elevation of Mr. Justice Bowen to the Court of Appeal.

The great bell of St. Paul's was last Saturday afternoon formally dedicated to the service of the church, and the first strokes of the bell have satisfied all who have heard it of the sweetness of its tone and the impressiveness of its effect.

There were 2176 births and 1304 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 383, and the deaths 172, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Last week the fatal cases of smallpox in London were only six in number.

The massive obelisk of Anglesey marble, which has been erected on Tower-hill, Beaumaris, as a public memorial to the late Sir Richard Bulkeley, was unveiled, on the 1st inst., by his widow. The monument constitutes an important landmark to vessels navigating the Menai Straits.

The new Cunard steamer Pavia was successfully launched from Messrs. Thompson's yard, Clyde Bank, Glasgow, last Saturday afternoon. Her extreme length is 440 feet, breadth 46 feet, depth 36 feet, horse-power over 4000. She is designed for the Atlantic trade.

New colours were last week presented to the 3rd Battalion of the Lincolnshire Regiment at the barracks, Lincoln. The presentation was made by the Lord Lieutenant of the county, Earl Brownlow, Colonel Lord Monson being in command. Colonel Appleyard, C.B., was also present.

Mr. Walter, M.P., opened a new Townhall at Reading last week, one of the most complete groups of public buildings ever provided for a town by the munificence of its citizens. It includes a townhall, a public library and reading-room, established and supported under the Free Libraries' Acts, a museum, schools of science and art, and a school of cookery.

Lord Sandwich has been presented by the officers of the Hunts Militia with a handsome silver equestrian statue, the mounted figure being an exact representation of his Lordship. The occasion for the testimonial is the retirement of the Earl from the colonelcy of the regiment, a position which he has held about thirty years, and the gift was handed over to the recipient at a banquet held last week.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The Egyptian riddle remains unsolved. But it is, at least, reassuring that each diplomatic explanation of Earl Granville and Sir Charles Dilke in Parliament has hitherto tended to allay the anxiety occasioned by the reports from Cairo and Constantinople. The Foreign Secretary and his colleague, for instance, were on Monday able to inform the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Bourke, respectively, that, although the Sultan did not think a Conference on the Egyptian question necessary, yet he had not refused his assent. Further satisfaction was afforded by the official statements of Monday and Tuesday. Thus, in a characteristically terse answer, Sir Charles Dilke explicitly said all the Great Powers except Turkey were favourable to the idea of a Conference, in proposing which the Government had closely followed the precedent of the late Administration in 1876, when it appears that the Porte, swearing it would not consent, consented at the eleventh hour. Meanwhile, Dervish Pasha has been sent by the Sultan as Special Commissioner to Egypt, with instructions to restore order and re-establish the authority of the Khedive; and before Dervish Pasha arrived, Arabi Pasha had been commanded by the Porte to discontinue the building and arming of earthworks near the harbour of Alexandria. English residents have in large numbers left that port, the British and French squadrons watching which had been strengthened. As for the correspondence on Egyptian affairs between England and France, copies of the despatches are promised by the close of the present week. It will then be open to Mr. Ashmead Bartlett (as Sir Charles Dilke pointed out) to formally challenge the Egyptian policy of her Majesty's Government, if he should think fit.

Mr. Gladstone is seldom to be seen among the group of Privy Counsellors who are accustomed to watch the proceedings of the House of Lords from the space in front of the Throne. The Prime Minister was, however, a conspicuous figure there on Monday evening during the Marquis of Waterford's earnest and vigorous, clear, and resonantly delivered attack on the Government for the alleged negotiations which led to the "Kilmainham Treaty" with Mr. Parnell. So thoroughly had the subject been threshed in the Lower House that there was nothing new left for the noble Marquis to say. But it was noticed that the Premier listened with interest to the arguments of his Lordship; and looked grave when Earl Cowper rose to express his disagreement with his late colleagues as to the expediency of the sudden release of Mr. Parnell and his fellow suspects. Lord Carlisle's neat reply restored Mr. Gladstone's equanimity. The Earl of Dunraven did not achieve success as an exponent of Mark Twain's accent and manner, though his captious criticism of the Ministry hugely delighted the Opposition, the ironic vein being particularly relished by that master of irony, the Marquis of Salisbury. It was but a sham fight, however. After Earl Granville's lively answer to Lord Salisbury's lucid summing up, the Marquis of Waterford dropped the topic; and the Earl of Rosebery had the field open to him to cultivate his little bill for the reform of entail in Scotland. Their Lordships made amends for the unwonted length of Monday's sitting by attending for an hour only on Tuesday, when they advanced a stage the London Union of Benefices Bill and the Imprisonment for Contumacy Bill.

There will be a general agreement with Mr. Newdegate's proposition on Tuesday that "the business of England and Scotland in Parliament" is "unduly postponed." But Mr. Gladstone was unable to accept the suggested remedy of a Ministerial recommendation of "urgency" for the consideration of the Repression of Crime in Ireland Bill. Not to dwell upon the exceptional instance of the use of violent language by Mr. O'Kelly in flinging a retort at Mr. Forster (an offence against good taste for which the hon. member expressed his regret), the Irish Home-Rule members generally have exhibited a certain degree of moderation in pressing their numerous amendments. But the Government cling firmly to the main features of their stringent measure, and continue to defeat each adverse proposition by large majorities, Sir William Harcourt's determination in the matter prompting Mr. MacFarlane to paraphrase some lines from "H.M.S. Pinafore" in honour of the Home Secretary:—

In spite of all temptation
To understand another nation,
He remains an Englishman.

We accidentally omitted, in our publication of the 27th ult., to acknowledge our obligations to Mr. E. Price Edwards, of the Trinity House, author of an instructive little book on the Eddystone Lighthouse, from which we copied the sectional drawings of the Old and New Lighthouse Towers, and those of the Douglass six-wick burner, and of the chandelier in the Old Lighthouse.

"Nobody's Fault," written by Mr. Arthur Law, and produced at St. George's Hall on Monday last, is a play without a plot. Mr. Law has contented himself with collecting some amusing character sketches and with writing some graceful lyrics, which are set to pretty airs by Mr. Hamilton Clarke, whose music, if not strictly original, is always tuneful. Miss Edith Brandon is a dainty Devonshire ingénue; Mr. North Home, a young collegian; Miss Fanny Holland, an old maid of Utopian views; Mr. Alfred Reed, a retired admiral; and Mr. Corney Grain, an old Army pensioner, devoting his declining days to potato culture. With a pretty scene representing the flower garden of a cosy house on the Devon coast, and with a company of clever actors and vocalists, who do full justice to the dialogue and music, the success of the piece was assured. Mr. Grain's new sketch, "Small and Early," gives evidence of having been hurriedly written, yet one is never weary when Mr. Grain takes his seat at the piano.

One of the possible effects of the all-absorbing Irish legislation of the Session will be the shelving of some measures of practical utility on which the differences of opinion are small. Among these is the Canal Boats Act (1877) Amendment Bill, which is simply designed to give vitality to an enactment that concerns the moral, religious, and social welfare of tens of thousands of canal children, who not only escape the meshes of our Sunday schools, but evade day-school education, and is also intended to prevent overcrowding on board canal boats and barges. Mr. George Smith, of Coalville, whose activity in respect of this question is equalled only by his philanthropy, is naturally disquieted at the position of the question, which, as our readers know, he has made a speciality. The bill referred to, which is just now in the Upper House, needs something more than general sympathy—viz., official help. We have seen it stated that, if the emergency should arise, the Home Secretary will take it under his wing as one obnoxious to no one in the House, and following in the lines of former legislation. We trust this is true. The passing of even this comparatively small measure—which, however, affects some 40,000 children and many thousands of women—would be something to signalise what at the best is likely to be but a barren Session, and we hope Sir W. Harcourt will see his way to push through Mr. Smith's measure till it has received the Royal assent.

THE COURT.

At Balmoral her Majesty celebrated her birthday with a ball to the servants, tenantry, and gillies of the several Royal Highland estates, the Queen being present, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse. The Rev. Archibald and Mrs. Campbell, of Crathie, were also present. The next day her Majesty and Princess Elizabeth of Hesse drove to Alt-na-Guithasach. Lord Carlisle left yesterday week. The Royal family and the Queen were at Divine service on Sunday, performed at the castle by the Rev. A. Campbell. Her Majesty received news of the safe arrival of Princess Louise of Lorne at Quebec, where she was met by her husband; and received by the people with due honours. The Queen's excursions are varied every day to the principal points of interest in the neighbourhood, her Majesty being usually accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the two young Princesses of Hesse.

The second State ball at Buckingham Palace is fixed for the 21st, and the State concert for the 28th inst.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince returned to Marlborough House yesterday week after his various duties at Great Yarmouth. His Royal Highness went to the Gaiety Theatre in the evening, and also accompanied the Princess to a ball given by Lord and Lady Carrington at their residence in Whitehall-yard. The next morning his Royal Highness attended the annual guard-mounting parade at the Horse Guards in celebration of her Majesty's birthday, at which the Princess, with her daughters, and Prince Frederick William of Hesse were present. After the parade the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Prince Frederick William of Hesse, and Countess Erbach lunched with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. This day, being the anniversary of the Empress of Russia's death, the Duchess of Edinburgh remained at home. The Prince went to the afternoon performance at the Gaiety Theatre, and dined with the Premier in Downing-street, afterwards going to Countess Granville's birthday reception, at the Foreign Office. The Princess, with the Duchess of Teck, was at the Gaiety Theatre in the evening. Their Royal Highnesses went to Eton on Monday for the "Speech Day," when the Prince uncovered a screen which had been erected by old Etonians as a memorial to officers, formerly members of the school, who fell in the late campaigns in Afghanistan and South Africa; their Royal Highnesses afterwards luncheon with the Provost of the College. Subsequently the Princess unveiled a window which has been recently erected in Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, to commemorate the merciful escape of her Majesty from the late attempt on her life. Their Royal Highnesses went to Cowarth Park in the evening for the Ascot week; the usual semi-state being observed on the opening, and on the Cup days, in the progress of the Royal party to the course.

The Prince will preside at a festival dinner in aid of the funds of the London Fever Hospital, at Willis's Rooms, next Wednesday.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided at a meeting in connection with the Royal College of Music held at Maidstone yesterday week. His Royal Highness, who was warmly received, lunched with the Mayor. On Monday the Duke presided at a meeting of the general committee of the Great International Fisheries Exhibition, when it was stated that the United States Congress propose to vote 50,000 dols. for the expenses attending their share in the exhibition. It was resolved to apply to the Treasury for a grant in aid. In reply to a suggestion of Professor Leone Levi, his Royal Highness said that he was himself preparing a paper on the fishing population, containing information which he hoped would be of service.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present last Saturday at the annual athletic sports of members of the Civil Service, on the conclusion of which the Duchess of Connaught presented the prizes to the successful competitors.

The Duke of Albany has consented to open the new hospital in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, on the 29th inst.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz left St. James's Palace for Dover on Sunday evening en route for Germany.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Miss Margaret Stafford Northcote, second daughter of Sir Stafford Northcote, was married on the 1st inst. at Upton Pyne parish church, to Mr. Frederick Shelley, of Shobrooke Park, second son of the late Rev. Sir Frederick Shelley. The bridegroom's brother, Sir Frederick Shelley, was best man; the ceremony being performed by the bride's brothers, the Rev. J. S. Northcote, Rector of Upton Pyne, and the Rev. A. F. Northcote, Rector of Dedbrooke. A hundred and fifty guests were at the wedding breakfast, including the principal tenantry. Others upon the estates—men, women, and children—were entertained at dinner in a marquee on the grounds, and the evening was wound up by a dance.

The marriage of the Hon. Patrick Greville-Nugent, fourth son of Lord Greville, of Clonyn, with Ermengarda, only daughter and heiress of the late Mr. Augustus Ogilvy, of Cove Dunfriesshire, was solemnised on Monday, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge. The bridesmaids were Lady Maude and Lady Gwendolen Cecil, Miss Mary Beresford-Hope, the Hon. Edith Hill Trevor and the Hon. Rosa Hood (cousins of the bridegroom), Miss Katharine Stuart-Wortley, Miss Ruby Spencer Churchill, and the Hon. Hilda Sugden. The youthful son of Lord and Lady Trevor, the Hon. Marcus Hill Trevor, acted as page, carrying the bride's train.

Mr. F. E. G. Astley (Scots Guards), eldest son of Sir John Astley, Bart., was married also on Monday to Lady Gertrude Pelham, only daughter of the late Earl of Yarborough, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. A. Aylmer Astley, uncle of the bridegroom, the bride being given away by her brother, the Earl of Yarborough, who entertained the wedding party at breakfast at his house in Arlington-street. The newly-married pair left for Eastleigh House, Mr. Hugo Astley's place in Wilts, for the honeymoon. The band of the Scots Guards was in attendance, and numerous non-commissioned officers and men of the bridegroom's company of the Scots Guards were at the church. The tenantry of the Elsham, Worlaby, and Brocklesby estates made valuable gifts in silver plate to the bridegroom.

Lord Rossmore's marriage with Miss Naylor is fixed to take place next Wednesday afternoon at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that in the third week of May there were 87,875 paupers, of whom 40,080 were indoor and 38,795 outdoor. This shows a decrease of 692 as compared with the corresponding week of 1881, but an increase of 2459 and 5423 as compared with 1880 and 1879. The vagrants relieved in the metropolis on the last day of the third week of May numbered 830, of whom 621 were men, 181 women, and 28 children under sixteen years of age.

BENEVOLENCE AND SELF-HELP.

Several meetings for a charitable purpose have recently taken place in London, the following being the most important:—

Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., presided last week at the anniversary festival of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, held in the Freemasons' Tavern. The collection amounted to £800, including £100 from the chairman.

Sir Moses Montefiore gave on the 1st inst. an entertainment and tea in honour of her Majesty's birthday to the children of the Jews' Infant Schools, numbering 1000, also to the teachers, pupil-teachers, and staff.

The trustees of public charities at Faversham have accepted an offer of Mr. Richard Gibbs, son of the late Mr. W. Gibbs, of that town, to spend £2500 in erecting a second grade school for girls, to be called "The William Gibbs School," in memory of his father.

The Earl of Morley presided, at the Royal United Service Institution, at the thirty-first annual general court of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows. It was stated that there were sixty widows in the institution, and that 169 had been elected since its opening.

Princess Frederica's Convalescent Home for Married Women and their Infants was opened May 27. Owing to Princess Frederica's absence from England for her health, there could be no public ceremony. Any subscriber, on application to the sister-in-charge, Corfe House, East Molesey, can obtain admission for a patient. Flowers, fruit, old linen, money, &c., will be gladly received.

A meeting of the committee of the fund for the relief of the Jewish sufferers by persecution in Russia was held on Monday at the Mansion House. It was stated that the fund amounts to £82,458 in all, and there remains in hand £25,000. Reports were given as to the work already done, and arrangements were made to advance more money to those engaged in the labour of relief.

The fourth annual Prison Conference was held on Tuesday at the Westminster Palace Hotel, Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth presiding. Resolutions were adopted recommending that a discharged prisoners' aid society should be attached to every prison, and suggesting alterations in the dietary in a certain class of cases, as well as directing attention to the travelling charges of discharged prisoners.

Mr. Thomas Charrington took the chair at the annual meeting of the East London Hospital for Children, held at the Cannon-street Hotel. The new patients treated during the year numbered 11,286, and the attendances of out-patients and casualty cases were 27,767. The gross pecuniary receipts were £7633, as against £11,313 for the previous year, the falling off being in donations and legacies. The total expenditure was £8975, of which £1998 was for an extension of building, and £147 in respect to the Convalescent Home at Mellis.

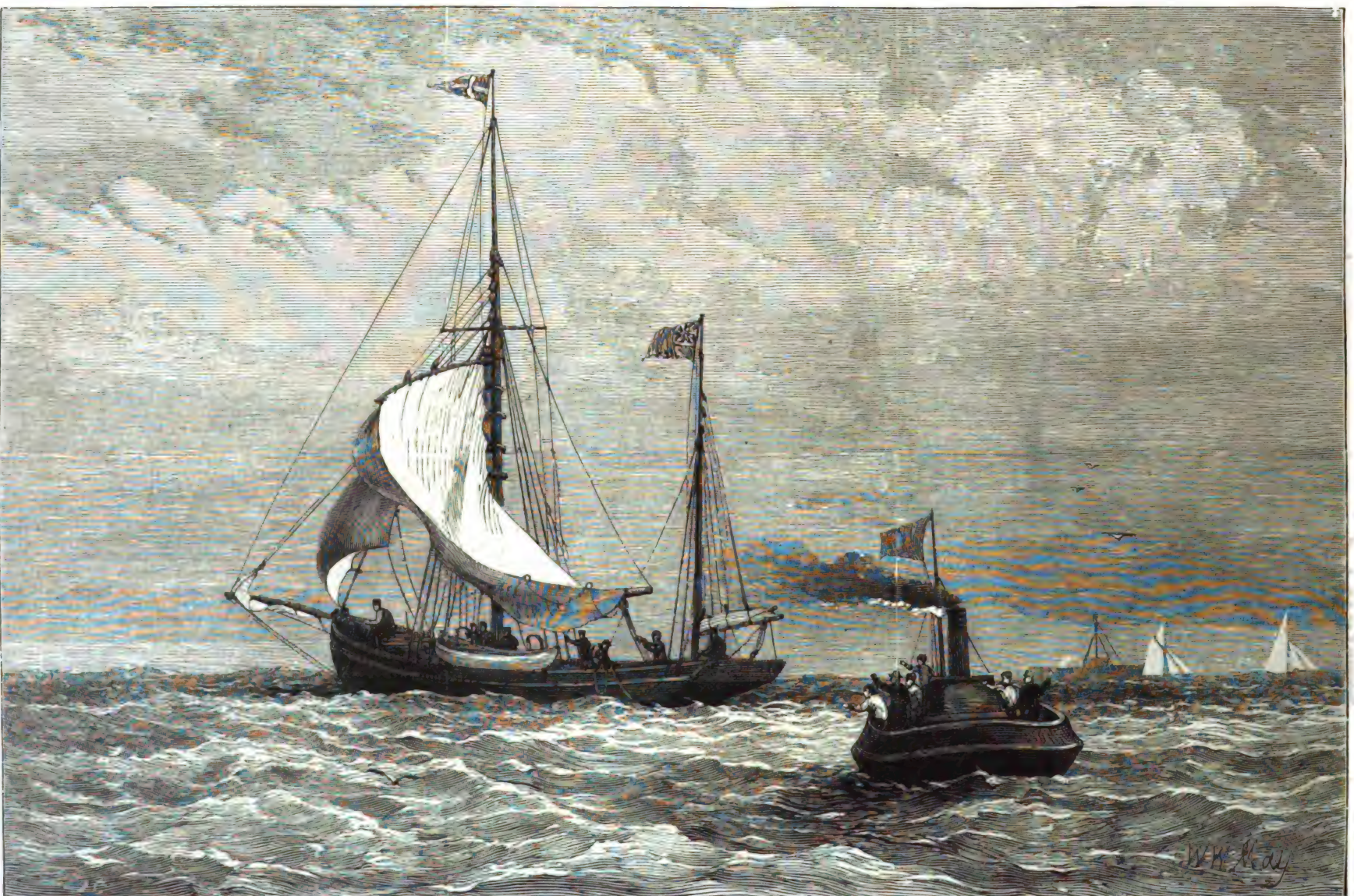
The Rev. R. S. Jukes, 52, Albion-road, Dalston, E., pleads for funds to enable him to give a "pleasant day" in the Forest to his Sunday School Band of Hope children and aged people connected with St. James's Mission, 20, Rosoman-street, Clerkenwell, E.C.; and the committee of the Fox-court Ragged Schools, Gray's-inn-road, appeal for funds to enable them to take 400 children from their overcrowded and unhealthy dwellings for a day's recreation in the fresh air. Contributions will be received by the treasurer, Mr. H. W. Elcum, 13, Bedford-row, W.C.; and by Mr. Thomas Fagg, hon. sec., 136, Pentonville-road, N.—The help of the benevolent is also solicited to enable "a day in the country" to be given to about 350 children attending the Sunday schools of the Church of St. Andrew and St. Philip, Kensal Town. Donations may be sent to the Vicar, the Rev. R. Towers, St. Andrew's Vicarage, Harrow-road; or to Mr. J. H. Roberts (Churchwarden and Superintendent of the Boys' Sunday School), 96, Ladbroke-grove-road, Notting-hill, W.

The following events, among others, are announced:—The Charity Commissioners have given notice that, under the authority of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, they will next Monday, at the Vestry Hall, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, inquire into the foundations, endowments, and objects of the parochial charities, their present circumstances, and whether any and what improvements may be made in the management or application thereof. The inquiry will be public.—Lord Derby, the president, will open the extension building of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption next Tuesday afternoon.—The Prince of Wales will preside at a dinner in aid of the London Fever Hospital's funds, at Willis's Rooms, next Wednesday.—Under the patronage of the Duchess of Connaught, an amateur performance, in aid of the fund for the relief of ladies in distress from non-payment of rent in Ireland, will be given at the Savoy Theatre next Wednesday afternoon. The pieces selected for the occasion are Mr. Byron's comedy "Old Soldiers" and Mr. Gilbert's "Creatures of Impulse." Mr. C. H. Stephenson has been brought specially from the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, to stage-manage the performance, and the characters will be represented by Major Onslow (20th Hussars) and Mrs. Onslow, Captain Moore Lane (A.P.D.) and Mrs. Moore Lane, Mrs. Langley, Mrs. C. H. Stephenson, Mr. R. Martin, Mr. H. Stopford, A.D.C. (Coldstream Guards), Captain Somerset Maxwell, and Captain M'Calmont.—The Duke of Cambridge, supported by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, will preside at the annual dinner, to be held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, next Friday, in aid of the funds of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis, Soho-square.—Canon Farrar has consented to preside at a public dinner to be held at the Star and Garter, at Richmond, on Saturday, June 24, to celebrate the first anniversary of the opening of the Richmond free public library.—The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will hold a rose show on June 30 (not 29th as previously stated), at the Mansion House, in aid of the proposed Scarlet Fever Convalescent Home and of the Royal Hospital for Women and Children, Waterloo Bridge-road. The exhibition will consist of 10,000 roses from the gardens of the principal growers, arranged with ferns and other accessories in an artistic manner. There will also be an exhibition by amateur growers, among them some of the leading citizens who have taken up the idea with great spirit. Mr. J. Forsyth Johnson, Horticultural Director of the Alexandra Palace, has been entrusted with the arrangements.—The Lord Mayor will preside at the twelfth annual meeting of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, to be held at the Guildhall, City, on Friday evening, the 30th inst.—The Earl of Clarendon will preside at the annual prizegiving to the children of the London Orphan Asylum to take place on July 1.—Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry have consented to take part in a dramatic matinee in aid of the funds of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge-road, on Wednesday, July 5, at Willis's Rooms.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have fixed Saturday, July 8, for their visit to Strawberry-hill, Twickenham, to open the new wing of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage.

At the Crystal Palace, on Thursday, the first great firework display of the season took place, with many splendid effects.



HAMILTON PALACE, SCOTLAND, THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.



DEPARTURE OF THE ARCTIC YACHT KARA TO SEARCH FOR MR. LEIGH SMITH.

LEIGH SMITH SEARCH EXPEDITION.

It is some relief to the general feeling of anxiety respecting the position of Mr. Leigh Smith to know that of the two British vessels which will endeavour to relieve him, should he be unable to make his way out of the ice, one is actually on her way North at the present moment. This vessel is the *Kara*, a beautiful little ketch, which has been specially built for that purpose, at Harvey's yard, Wyvenhoe, for Sir Henry Gore-Booth, and is provided with every appliance which practical experience could suggest. It is Sir Henry's intention to reconnoitre the edge of the ice in the Barents Sea, search the coasts of Novaya Zemlya, and co-operate generally, according to circumstances, with the *Hope*, a powerful steam-whaler, which is expected to sail shortly on the same quest. Although only forty-five tons register, it is not too much to say that no better-equipped or stronger vessel for her size than the *Kara* has ever sailed for the Arctic seas; and, if fortune favours her gallant crew, they may be able to render valuable service. Sir Henry, who commands his own ship, is himself an experienced Arctic navigator, and he is accompanied by Mr. W. J. A. Grant, who was with Mr. Leigh Smith in his successful expedition of 1880, and whose long and continuous services in the Arctic regions render him a most valuable colleague. The sailing-master is Captain Bannerman, of the Dundee whaling fleet, in which the mate has also served; and Sir Henry's servant, and five able seamen, make up a crew of ten all told. The *Kara* left St. Katharine Dock on Saturday, the 27th ult., and was towed down to the Nore light-ship, whence she proceeded under sail with a fair wind and everything in her favour. Our illustration represents the moment when the brave little vessel was hoisting her mainsail, after parting from the tug, and exchanging hearty cheers with the friends who had accompanied her thus far in order to wish the gallant voyagers God-speed in their arduous and unselfish errand.

HAMILTON PALACE.

The English origin of the family of Hamilton is said to be "undoubted," and it has been traced back to that of Robert, third Earl of Leicester, who died in 1190. The heraldic bearings of three cinquefoils on a field gules, still on the Hamilton shield, belonged to that of Earl Robert. The name Hamilton is also supposed to have come from the south, and to be a variation of the word *Hambleden*, which is common to many old manors about Bucks, and in other English counties. But Cadzow would in all probability be the older name, for the stream which passes through the town of Hamilton, and runs underground close to the palace, is still known as "Cadzow Burn." Cadzow Castle, and the old forest of the same name, are on the Avon River, from which they ought to have derived their name, and are a mile or so away from the Cadzow Burn. The older legends of the country have the name of Cadzow connected with them. It was Rhydderch, the King of Strath Clyde, and his Queen Lanqueth, who lived at Cadzow in the time of St. Mungo, to which belongs the legend of the Fish and the Ring, forming part of the emblems in the Glasgow City Arms. King David I., of pious memory, is said to have hunted at Cadzow, and he made the grant of the church at Cadzow to the Cathedral of Glasgow. The Scottish Kings in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries held their Courts at Cadzow. In none of these instances is Hamilton mentioned.

The town of Hamilton stands on rising ground on the south, its lower edge being close to the palace; but this was evidently an extension of an older town which existed, and which



SIR J. B. LAWES, AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST.
SEE NEXT PAGE.

surrounded the palace. The lower town was distinguished from the other by being called the Netherton. That this was the oldest part of the place there is evidence to be found in the existence of an ancient mote-hill; and near it is an old stone cross, with rude sculptures on it, said to have been the Cross of the Netherton. This is on the north-west of the palace; and the old collegiate church, where the Hamilton family were all buried previously to the erection of the new mausoleum, stood on the north, showing that in former times the residence of the Lord of this region was in the centre of the town. It is not many years since one side of the main street was taken down to give more space between the palace and the town. In this operation the old Tolbooth, or jail, was preserved, and now stands within the grounds as a relic of the past. Even with this clearing, the Palace is still too close to the houses of the town for that privacy which is desirable.

It was not till after the Battle of Bannockburn that the Barony of Cadzow was transferred to the ancestor of the present family of Hamilton. Walter Fitz-Gilbert of Hamilton, who in 1296 held lands in Lanarkshire, had acknowledged fealty to Edward I., as sovereign, or Liege Lord over Scotland. In 1314 he held the Castle of Bothwell for the English, but on the flight of the English nobles after Bannockburn, he surrendered the Castle to Bruce, and was rewarded by a grant of the lands and baronies of Cadzow, Machanshire, and

Kinnell. He was also made a Knight for his services. His successors are all called Hamiltons of Cadzow. It was in 1445 that Sir James Hamilton of Cadzow was created Lord Hamilton and his residence, known as "The Orchard," received the name of Hamilton. In 1474, Lord Hamilton married Princess Mary, who was then a widow, the eldest daughter of James II. It was from this relationship that the Parliament made the declaration, on the death of James V., that if Mary Queen of Scots should die, the Hamiltons should be next heirs to the Crown; and on this account they have ever since been regarded as a branch of the Royal Family. Boetius puts it that it was this alliance by which the Hamiltons were "decorit in the King's Blood." It was this Lord Hamilton who founded the Glasgow University.

On April 12, 1643, James, third Marquis of Hamilton, was created Duke of Hamilton, Marquis of Clydesdale, Earl of Arran and Cambridge, Lord Avon and Innerdale. He had no sons, but three daughters, the second of whom, Anne, according to the patent of creation, became Duchess. She married Lord William Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, who was created Duke of Hamilton for his own life. When he died the Duchess Anne resigned her titles in favour of her eldest son, who was created Duke of Hamilton. He was also created, in 1711, Duke of Brandon in England. In 1712 he fought a duel in Hyde Park with Lord Mohun, and was killed. It was Alexander, the tenth Duke, who married the daughter of Mr. Beckford, of Fonthill, which afterwards led to the Beckford Library becoming a part of the ducal palace at Hamilton. William Beckford, son of Alderman Beckford, Lord Mayor of London, inherited a fortune of £100,000 a year, including the estate at Fonthill. He devoted himself to literature. His most celebrated work was "Vathek: an Arabian Tale;" which first appeared in French in 1784. Beckford purchased an estate at Cintra, in Portugal, where he built himself a magnificent palatial residence. On retiring from Cintra he raised another costly edifice at Fonthill Abbey, Wiltshire. Here he collected a vast quantity of valuable objects, including a splendid library. In 1822 Beckford sold everything except some family pictures and the principal books. These were removed to Hamilton Palace, where the Duke had a library constructed for them, which is known as the Beckford Library. The great and precious collection of books and manuscripts is now to be sold in London. Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, at their rooms in Wellington-street, Strand, will begin the sale on Friday, the 30th inst., and it will go on for twelve days.

Beckford's son-in-law, Duke Alexander, enjoyed his wealth and titles thirty-three years. He was succeeded by his only son, who died in 1863, when the present Duke, who was born in 1845, came into the title. His name is William Alexander Louis Stephen Douglas Hamilton. His mother was the Princess Mary of Baden. She had a second son, Lord Charles, who was in the 11th Hussars, and served as aide-de-camp to Lord Napier of Magdala in the Abyssinian Campaign. Princess Mary of Baden was a cousin of the late Emperor Napoleon, and occupied a prominent position in the French Court. The Duke of Hamilton is not only a Duke in Scotland and England; he is also Duke of Châtellerault in France. The Abercorn family claim to be the descendants of the first Duke of Hamilton in the male line, being descended by the female line from Duchess Anne, and have laid claim at various times to the revenues of the Châtellerault Duchy, but have not succeeded. The Emperor Napoleon III., in April, 1864, granted a new patent of the title to the present Duke. The French Law Courts, two years afterwards, gave a final decision.



PYRENEAN GOATS IN LONDON: SELLING THE MILK.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

SIR J. B. LAWES, BART.

Her Majesty the Queen has lately conferred a baronetcy upon this eminently useful and practical scientific man, who is a Hertfordshire country gentleman of hereditary landed estate, as well as the head of a great chemical manure factory and commercial company, with their works at Deptford, Millwall, and Barking Creek. Sir John Bennett Lawes was born in 1814, eldest son of the Squire of Rothamsted Manor, near St. Albans, and succeeded to his father's property in 1822. He was educated at Eton, and at Brasenose College, Oxford, but showed a strong preference for the science of chemistry, which he regularly studied in London. In October, 1834, he began his experimental application to agriculture, on his own land at Rothamsted, which is about twenty-five miles from London, near the Harpenden station of the Midland Railway. The effect of bone-dust as a manure, varying in different soils, with different plants, and in combination with other substances, occupied Mr. Lawes' attention for some years. He took out a patent, in 1842, for his invention of the manufacture of super-phosphate of lime, and started an establishment for that business on the banks of the Thames below London. In 1843 he engaged the assistance of Dr. Gilbert, the present director of the Rothamsted farm, and undertook with him a systematic series of agricultural investigations in the field, the feeding-shed, and the laboratory. In 1854 a testimonial was subscribed for presentation to Mr. Lawes, for the services he had rendered to British agriculture. It took the form of building him a new laboratory. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1854, and in 1867 the Royal medal was awarded to him conjointly with Dr. Gilbert by the Council of the Society. Sir John Lawes has also received a gold medal from the Imperial Agricultural Society of Russia. Last June the Emperor of Germany by Imperial decree awarded the gold medal of merit for agriculture to him and Dr. Gilbert jointly. The results of the Rothamsted investigations are to be found in the "Journals of the Royal Agricultural Society of England," the "Reports of the British Association for the Advancement of Science," the "Journal of the Chemical Society of London," the "Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of London," the "Journal of the Society of Arts," the "Journal of the Horticultural Society of London," the *Edinburgh Veterinary Review*, the "Reports of the Royal Dublin Society," the *Philosophical Magazine*, the *Agricultural Gazette*, the *Chemical News*, and many official reports, pamphlets, and newspaper letters.

PYRENEAN GOATS IN LONDON.

Among the novelties which this year's season has brought to the London population, we may notice the herds of goats, which, under the vigilant care of rustic Pyrenean mountaineers, are to be seen within the last few weeks in almost every West-End thoroughfare. Their purpose is to supply the public with real goat's milk, the purity of which cannot be doubted, as it is obtained from the animal in the presence of the buyer. The nutritive properties of goat's milk, and its suitability as a food for infants and convalescents, have frequently been observed. We only mention this new industry as lending a novel and agreeable feature to our street life, and as the subject of one of our illustrations. Every morning the eight or nine little bands, each composed of from six to ten goats, start on their rounds in different parts of town, each under the care of a robust driver, whose dark face and his attire, an azure blouse, with the Basque cap on his head, show his foreign nationality. The scene is very picturesque and original, as they go along the streets, driving their goats, often stopping for the distribution of their milk to the maid-servants or children. The animals are afterwards taken into the Parks, or to grazing places in the suburbs, where they remain for a part of the day, always surrounded by a crowd of spectators, amongst whom there are a great number of children, whose great delight is to approach the goats. These animals are very tame, and seem to take great pleasure in the presence of their juvenile admirers, who for a very modest sum can enjoy a cup full of thick and frothy milk. When they are met in some secluded spot of the Parks, whence the house-tops entirely disappear behind a thick curtain of summer foliage, anyone hearing the melodious, though plaintive, tunes played by the goatherd would think himself transported into some Arcadian land. The Pyrenean peasant has a musical instrument, half flute and half whistle, to the sound of which the goats will promptly rally. A long and very light whip is used to stimulate their march, and also when they show any tendency to give trouble; but this is very seldom used, and the animals are treated with the utmost kindness by their keepers. The people from that part of France, between the banks of the Garonne and the steep Pyrenees, have the reputation of being very peaceable, kind, and hospitable; they are very well known to English tourists, who, at the approach of the winter season, go to Biarritz or to Bagnères to seek more sunshine than our country can afford to give. In the evening all the herd is collected; the goats, sixty in number, find shelter and rest under a vast shed in some premises situated between Tottenham Court-road and Charlotte-street. After they have been well tended and secured for the night their keepers meet in an adjoining house. There, while partaking of a frugal

meal, they give each other an account of their day's work; and relate the wonders and the surprises which our vast city can offer to those simple peasants, who are entirely ignorant of our language and customs, and whose eyes are more used to the majestic grandeur of the Pyrenean peaks and other sublime features of mountain scenery.

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THE ROYAL VISIT TO LEICESTER: THE PRINCESS OF WALES PLANTING AN OAK IN THE ABBEY PARK.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT YARMOUTH.

The sojourn of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Great Yarmouth, where he was accommodated in the seaside mansion called Shadingfield Lodge, ended last week on the Friday afternoon, when he returned to London, having been at Yarmouth from the Tuesday evening. It was on the Wednesday that he performed the ceremony of opening the New Municipal Buildings, an illustration of which handsome edifice, with a series of Sketches of the town and neighbourhood, appeared in our last publication. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London, and the Mayors of several boroughs, were present to do honour to this occasion, which now supplies our Journal with the subjects of several additional Illustrations, occupying two pages of the Supplement for the present week. His Royal Highness, who was accompanied by Lord Suffield, the Hon. T. Wilson, and others, went about to look at the singular features of that district, the Denes of the seashore,

the river Yare and its inland tidal basin, Breydon Water, the Bure, and Gorleston, which were described by us before. He also reviewed the Norfolk Artillery Volunteers, and saw their gunnery practice and the erection of a battery, which will be observed among the Sketches of our Special Artist.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO LEICESTER.

We have already described the festive proceedings at Leicester on Monday week, the day when their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visited that town and opened the new Abbey Park. Our series of Illustrations, now completed, includes that of the Princess, assisted by his Royal Highness, planting a young oak-tree in the Park, and using a silver spade, presented to her Royal Highness by the Mayoress of Leicester, to cast some earth around the roots of the sapling. The procession through the streets of the town, the triumphal arches, the assemblage of 6000 school-children singing loyal

and national hymns in the Market-place, the pavilion fitted up in the Park for the accommodation of those Royal visitors, and the luncheon, under a large marquee, where they were entertained, with the Lord Chancellor and Lady Selborne, the Bishop of Peterborough, and other distinguished guests, by his Worship the Mayor of Leicester (Alderman Chambers) have been mentioned in a former account of this well-managed and successful affair. There was but one incident of a slightly disagreeable character; a tipsy fellow thrust himself close up to the carriage of their Royal Highnesses, and insisted upon asking the Princess to shake hands with him. He was instantly hustled away, and consigned to the police, who next day brought him before the Mayor and magistrates; they inflicted a sentence of twenty-one days' imprisonment. But when the Prince and Princess read of this in the daily newspaper, they graciously telegraphed to the Mayor of Leicester, begging that the foolish man should be forgiven; and he was accordingly released.

GARIBALDI.

The man of our age who represented the antique ideal type of heroism, who personified the faith and courage of a nation in arms for its rightful liberty, has ceased to live in his worn-out mortal body; Giuseppe Garibaldi died at Caprera on the Friday evening of last week.

Italy, the land of romance, of grace, of genius displayed since the Middle Ages in the richest variety of mental achievements, in her early civilisation, her old civic and republican freedom, her commanding ecclesiastical system, her industrial, maritime, and commercial success, her countless and priceless works of Art, her vivid and adventurous History, her passionate or sportive but ever musical Poetry, that of a language in which every word is Music—Italy had fallen, three and a half centuries since, into a political servitude that well-nigh quenched the spirit of patriotism for ever. The Spaniard, the Austrian, the Frenchman were in turns her master; the last surviving Italian Republics, Genoa and Venice, were crushed in the wars of the First Napoleon; and the reconstruction of Europe, after his overthrow, left the several petty Italian States, Naples, Sardinia, Tuscany, the Lombard Duchies, and the Papal dominion, mere dependents upon the Austrian Empire. Their Princes, one and all, had sold the nation's rights and hopes for a base consideration of dynastic security, content to reign by the support of foreign armies, and to serve the general interest of Continental despotism by crushing every popular movement towards a national and liberal policy. They were truly noble men who strove, from 1820 to 1860, against the combined forces of the great European Monarchies, with their servile instruments, the little Italian Principalities, and the ubiquitous influence of the Church and Court of Rome, to vindicate the Unity and Independence of Italy. There were true heroes among them, worthy to have lived in the classic ages of Greek patriotism and heroism, or of Republican Rome; and martyrs of a true political religion, who died in the faith, who died for the faith that was in them, as truly as ever the martyrs of Christianity sacrificed their lives to the faith of the Cross. It is one of the sublimest chapters of modern history, the record of Italian political biography during those forty years of arduous and perilous struggles, of repeated failures and defeats, of personal sufferings meekly and bravely endured by scores of utterly disinterested men, who for the love of their native country willingly risked and lost their private fortunes, their homes and families, all that they had in the world, sometimes languishing in prison through many years of youth and manhood, sometimes dying on the scaffold, or in the field of desperate fight, sometimes escaping to a long and dreary exile, in Paris or in London, where they never ceased to labour and to pray for the cause of Italian freedom.

There is no space here for the briefest mention of those events, the Neapolitan, Sicilian, and Piedmontese movements of 1820 and 1821, those of Lombardy and Romagna in 1844, the Reforms announced by Pius IX. in 1847, the insurrections of Milan and Venice against the Austrian dominion in 1848, those of the Two Sicilies and of Central Italy, and the advance of Piedmont, under King Charles Albert, taking up the military championship of Italy, with very bad success. The disaster of Novara was followed, in 1849, by the gallant but unavailing defence of Rome, headed by Garibaldi, who had already performed brilliant feats of guerrilla soldiering. He was born on July 22, 1807, at Nice, then part of the Kingdom of Sardinia, but he was of a Genoese family, from Chiavari. He had been a common sailor, had taken part in one of Mazzini's plots to seize a frigate and a fort in the harbour of Genoa, and had fled to South America, where he fought among the volunteers of Rio Grande and Monte Video, in their conflicts with the more powerful of the neighbouring States. In the Italian Revolutionary War of 1848 and 1849, Garibaldi was again the associate of Mazzini; for little trust could then be put in the fidelity of the Sardinian Monarchy to the liberal and national cause. The capture of Rome by the French army, and the restoration of the Papal Government, with the Austrian reconquest of Venice, put a stop to the hopes of Italy for ten years to come. Garibaldi went to the United States, and lived at New York till 1855, in business as a tallow-chandler. He had lost his first wife, a Spanish American, named Anita, who died from the fatigues of the Italian Campaign.

But, in the ten years preceding the great Italian War of 1859, Piedmont, the Italian part of the Sardinian Kingdom, made rapid progress towards political competency under the enlightened Government of Cavour and the gallant reign of Victor Emmanuel, for the leadership of the whole nation. Count Cavour was a Bismarck in ability and fortunate audacity, in knowledge of mankind and resolute fidelity to the service of his country, while he had more generosity than Bismarck, more confidence in the popular spirit, and a higher appreciation of moral and political justice. He worked on, to the admiration of Europe, in the task of internal reforms, passing the most liberal measures, improving the financial, social, and administrative conditions of Piedmont, reorganising its military forces, cultivating an intimate alliance with France and England, sending the Sardinian army to fight in the Crimea, and welcoming, in the Parliament at Turin and in the Sardinian public service, many of the ablest men from other States of Italy, with a view to the coming national emancipation. In 1859, all was ready, and the French Emperor, Napoleon III., had been persuaded, by mixed motives of vainglory, of ambition, and of sentimental interest in the Italian cause, to lend his great military power to the expulsion of Austria from Lombardy. While the allied French and Italian forces advanced to the victories of Magenta and Solferino, Garibaldi, with an active band of volunteers, seized the passes of the Italian Alps above the Lago Maggiore, Como, Bergamo, and Brescia, co-operating to good purpose with the general movement of the campaign. The Emperor, however, did not intend, or was perhaps afraid, to attempt more than the liberation of Milan; he stopped short after the battle of Solferino, leaving the fortresses of the Quadrilateral intact. By the Peace of Villafranca and Treaty of Zurich, the Kingdom of Victor Emmanuel was augmented in Italy, while parting, on the other hand, with Savoy and Nice, which were annexed to France. The Central Italian States, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Romagna, instantly rose and cast off their Grand Dukes, their Bourbon Duchies, and the Papal Governors, voting for annexation to Piedmont, which became, in substance though not in style, a new Kingdom of Upper Italy. It is certain that this was as much as Cavour and King Victor Emmanuel were then prepared to undertake; more especially that Cavour did not at all wish to attack the Neapolitan Kingdom (the Two Sicilies) or the Pope's temporal sovereignty in Rome, but would have preferred devoting himself to the consolidation of Northern Italy, trusting to bring the other Governments into a strict defensive alliance, possibly a Federal League, for the general independence of the Peninsula. But the national spirit, chiefly aroused by the eloquent appeals of Mazzini, with which Garibaldi enthusiastically sympathised, was intent upon the complete triumph of Italian unity. This occasioned, in the next

year, 1860, the extraordinary revolutions of Sicily and Naples, where Garibaldi's most amazing victories in warfare speedily took place, leading presently to direct military action by Victor Emmanuel's Government, to the complete defeat of the Papal and Neapolitan forces, and to the establishment of the Kingdom of United Italy in 1861.

The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, under the Neapolitan Bourbons, had long been the scene of the most infamous tyranny, corruption, and cruelty, that had disgraced modern Europe. Mr. Gladstone's letters to Lord Aberdeen in 1851, exposing the horrors of Neapolitan criminal trials and island prisons, in which many innocent men, the most loyal and honourable citizens, were chained with the vilest felons, simply for having protested against the violation of the Constitution, were never refuted. There had been no redress, and the Government of the Two Sicilies was condemned by general opinion. The time for its overthrow came in 1860, and the hand of Garibaldi was employed to strike this blow for the deliverance of humanity from one of its most inveterate enemies. It was he who then, with the assistance of Bertani, Bixio, and Crispi, organised the expedition to Sicily; Rosolino Pilo, in accordance with both Garibaldi and Mazzini, preceding it, and paying his life as a forfeit. On the night of May 5, 1860, embarking a thousand volunteers on board two steamers, the Piemonte and Lombardia, Garibaldi, raising the cry of Italy and Victor Emmanuel, steamed out of Genoa, and helped himself to 100,000 cartridges and four small cannon at Talamone. There he divided his corps into seven companies, leaving one to invade the Papal States, and landed with the rest at Marsala. Palermo was liberated, despite the 20,000 soldiers and the Neapolitan fleet. From Palermo Garibaldi prepared for the liberation of the rest of the island, which, after a fierce fight at Milazzo and the surrender of Messina, was accomplished. From Messina Garibaldi proceeded to the mainland. He sent 200 chosen pioneers across the Straits, recalled to his own command all the other volunteers whom Bertani, by his orders, had organised for an expedition to the Marches, and, with 3500 men on board two steamers, despite the broadsides of the Neapolitan fleet, landed at Melito on Aug. 19. After a combat at Reggio, a triumphal march brought him to Naples, where, notwithstanding the cannon pointed at the city from the Fort of St. Elmo, the entire populace proclaimed him Liberator and Dictator. An army of 60,000 men, who had remained faithful to the King of Naples, encamped between the fortresses of Capua and Gaeta. These once disposed of, Garibaldi's intention was to march on to Rome, then still occupied by the French troops. Napoleon III. gave Cavour clearly to understand that this would on no account be permitted, on which the King decided upon the expedition through Umbria and the Marches. This was promptly carried into execution by General Fanti and General Cialdini, dispersing the Pontifical forces commanded by General Lamoriciere. The friendly meeting between King Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi, and the battle of Volturno and siege of Gaeta, having settled the fate of Neapolitan Royalty, it remained to provide for the incorporation of Southern Italy with the new national kingdom. In order to preclude Garibaldi from passing to Rome, Cavour insisted on the immediate annexation of the Two Sicilies, to which, at last, Garibaldi consented. On Oct. 15, from St. Angelo, he signed the decree for the plebiscite, by which "the Two Sicilies, who owe their liberation to their Italian brethren, form part of Italy one and indivisible under her constitutional King, Victor Emmanuel, and his descendants." Although Garibaldi's chief opponents were sent to take possession, General Fanti for the military part, and Farinasi governor, all Garibaldi's proclamations breathed harmony and patriotism. "To-morrow Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, the elect of the nation, will cross that frontier which for so many centuries has divided you from the rest of the nation, and, fulfilling the unanimous desire of these brave populations, will appear in our midst. We shall welcome worthily the man sent by Providence, and along his path, as pledge of our freedom and our affection, we will strew the flowers of concord, to him so welcome, to Italy so necessary." In all his letters and speeches to the King he simply asked that his volunteers and the patriots who had contributed to the unification and independence of Italy should meet with trust and kindness from the Royal Government.

On Oct. 9 Garibaldi returned to his island home at Caprera, and steadfastly refused, then and till long afterwards, to accept honours, titles, or pecuniary rewards for his great services to the nation. He had a seat in the Italian Parliament, but did not much occupy it, being offended with the Government for its refusal of equal military rank to his volunteers of the Sicilian expedition. Cavour died in June, 1861, and was succeeded by Ricasoli as Prime Minister, who soon afterwards gave way to Rattazzi. The intriguing and vacillating conduct of that Minister led to a rash attempt, made by the Mazzinian and Garibaldian party, to force the Government into hostilities with France by driving out the French garrison of Rome. In August, 1862, Garibaldi headed a band of volunteers landing on the southern coast for this purpose, which was opposed by the Royal forces, and he was unhappily wounded in the foot, at Aspromonte, by a chance bullet of the volley they fired when he refused to surrender. Great sympathy for the brave though mistaken hero of Italian liberty was felt by people of all classes and parties in Italy, and in every country of Europe. The King and the Ministry expressed their sincere regret, but felt it was their duty to preserve order, and to forbid a proceeding which would only have drawn the country into a ruinous conflict with the overwhelming power of the French Empire.

Garibaldi, wounded and a prisoner, was conveyed by sea to the Gulf of Spezia, and lodged in the Fort of Varigiano, where the bullet was extracted from his ankle by Mr. Partridge, the eminent London surgeon, who was sent for the purpose by Garibaldi's English friends. In 1864, Garibaldi came to England for two or three weeks, and was received in London with the most enthusiastic popular admiration. He did not look like a man of the city. His picturesque figure, dressed in a red flannel shirt, grey trousers, and cape of white serge lined with crimson, agreed with the notion that had been formed of his romantic character. The extreme simplicity of his manners, the unassuming, manly dignity of his bearing, the frankness and gentleness of his address, with the confidence in his perfect integrity and generosity which was felt by every person who ever met him, had a powerful charm even over those who had gravely disapproved his political conduct. It must be acknowledged that he was not a man of prudence and discretion, and that he was utterly ignorant of the necessary conditions of practical statesmanship, and the credulous dupe of impostors, or the victim of wild fanaticism, in several of his later proceedings. These errors on the part of Garibaldi, as well as the more persistent Republican fanaticism of Mazzini, did not finally prevent the success of the cause of Italian independence, but it was repeatedly endangered by them. The mind of that nation, however, possesses a vast amount of common sense and shrewd perception of actual possibilities, which saved Italy from such disastrous blunders.

The war of Prussia against Austria, in 1866, gave the

Italians a fresh opportunity of allying themselves with another great military Power for the liberation of Venice and of Eastern Lombardy, Mantua, and Verona. Garibaldi was again employed in leading a force of volunteer riflemen over the mountain roads at the head of the Lombard Lakes, but not much success was obtained in that campaign. Venice was liberated, nevertheless, and was annexed to Italy, by the diplomatic efforts of the Emperor Napoleon, and as a result of the defeat of the Austrian armies in Germany. The Austrian Government had in fact arrived at the just conclusion, that its Italian dominion was more troublesome and perilous than could be longer retained with advantage; it was ready enough to part with Venice, and Italy was at length set free, as Napoleon III. had said, "from the Alps to the Adriatic"—with one capital exception.

This capital exception was the world-famous city of Rome, which a large force of French soldiers continued to hold for Pope Pius IX., as they had done since Garibaldi's brave defence of the city in 1849 was overcome. In 1867, chafing at the further postponement of the national desire for Rome, and resenting the perfidy and hypocrisy of the Emperor Napoleon, Garibaldi made another rash and desperate attempt, landing at Leghorn and taking the lead of a volunteer force, to snatch the Roman territory and the capital before the French army could be reinforced. The brief story of his actions in the Campagna, at Monte Rotondo and Mentana, where he was quickly defeated by the French and Pontifical troops, is well remembered. Its romantic incidents are given in Lord Beaconsfield's novel of "Lothair." The Italian Government, as before, had to save Garibaldi from himself, by taking him in charge as a prisoner of State, but he was only confined to a guarded residence in his own rustic dwelling at Caprera. There, on a little rocky islet, in the strait between Maddalena and the large island of Sardinia, he had purchased a farm, with a herd of cows and goats, and lived in a plain homely cottage, with his second wife, his daughter Teresita, and his younger children, in a wholesome idyllic life, worthy of the unselfish hero. In 1876, having suffered private losses, he consented reluctantly to accept a national grant of £40,000 and a life pension of £2000 a year, with a view to providing for his family. There was one more occasion, the war between France and Germany in 1870, which again drew him forth into the field of martial exploits, but which failed to add to his renown. His services were frankly offered to the French Republic, after the fall of Napoleon III., and were formally accepted by M. Gambetta; the command of a volunteer legion in the Vosges was allowed him; but he proved no match for the German strategists, and he was ill supported by the French Generals in that region. He was, however, elected a member of the French National Assembly, and contracted a sentimental friendship with Victor Hugo, but soon returned to his own country. At Rome, where he once or twice appeared in the Italian Parliament, and undertook the patronage of a grand engineering scheme for the embankment of the Tiber, he was always hailed with public honours and popular worship. Rome had been released from Papal misrule, upon the withdrawal of the French troops in 1870, by the forcible entry of the Italian army under the standard of the National Monarchy; the unity and independence of Italy were thus completely achieved, and there was no chance left to the Republican or Mazzinian party of an opening for their revolutionary projects. Garibaldi's last public appearance was at Palermo, in the recent historical celebration of the six hundredth anniversary of the Sicilian Vespers. His health, for some years past, had been gradually failing; and his death, at the age of seventy-four, cannot be a surprise, though it has called forth a general expression of regret and personal esteem. His elder sons, Menotti and Ricciotti, are well-known members of the Italian Democratic party; his eldest daughter is the wife of Signor Canzio, and he has left several other children.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

A meeting of this institution was held last week at its house, John-street, Adelphi. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, rewards were granted to the crews of life-boats for recent services, and to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coast. Payments amounting to nearly £2000 were likewise made on some of the 271 life-boat establishments of the institution. A contribution of £1000 has been received from Mr. A. P. Heywood-Lonsdale to defray the cost of a life-boat establishment. The late Mr. Brian Bates, of Buxton, has bequeathed to the institution £1000; and the late Mrs. Lockwood, of Kensington, £200. New life-boats have recently been forwarded to Palling, Norfolk, and Littlehaven, St. Bride's Bay. The Palling boat is named the Heyland, having been presented to the institution by the friends of the late Lieutenant Heyland, R.N., who lost his life while saving a seaman who had fallen overboard from H.M.S. Minotaur, during a gale, on Nov. 25, 1880. A new life-boat station is to be formed at Weston-super-Mare.

A YEAR OF LIFE-BOAT WORK.

The National Life-Boat Institution contributed last year to the saving of 1121 lives from various wrecks, while the Board of Trade and the Coastguard, by means of the rocket apparatus, rescued upwards of 500 lives. Last year eleven new life-boats were placed at various stations. On four occasions during the year the life-boats upset and four lives were lost. The number of life-boats now under the management of the institution is 271. The number of lives saved during the fifty-eight years from the establishment of the institution to the end of the year 1881, either by its life-boats or by special exertions for which it has granted rewards, is 28,724. It has expended on life-boat stations and other means for saving life from shipwreck on the coasts of the United Kingdom upwards of £570,000, and has voted ninety-five gold medals, 948 silver medals, and £70,200 in pecuniary rewards for saving life from shipwreck. During the year 1881 the receipts of the institution amounted to £36,419, while the expenditure was £37,781.

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ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

DIGESTION—THE STOMACH.

Professor Arthur Gamgee, M.D., F.R.S., in his third lecture, given on Tuesday, May 30, began by describing the minute structure of the stomach, including the mucous membrane, the so-called pyloric glands, and those of the fundus. The pyloric glands (formerly considered as simply mucous glands), with those of the fundus, furnish the chief ferment of the stomach, termed pepsin, though the cylindrical epithelium lining the neck of these glands, with that covering the inner surface of the stomach, co-operates in the formation of mucus. The glands of the fundus and the cylindrical epithelium lining the neck present two kinds of cells, of which some, the central, are pepsin-forming cells, and others, larger, and oval, are called border cells. The glands of the fundus are acid formers. As in the case of the salivary glands, the epithelium lining the gastric glands undergoes changes corresponding to different states of functional activity. In the chemical action of the gastric juice, the ferment pepsin and the free acid are specially eminent. Pepsin is a non-albuminous body which has not yet been isolated in a state of purity; but it can be dissolved in various liquids, which then acquire the property of the ferment. Its essential property is that, when mixed with a dilute watery solution of acids, especially of hydrochloric acid, it dissolves and digests insoluble proteid bodies, such as albumen, fibrin, &c., and converts them into soluble and diffusible bodies named peptones. The Professor then examined the free acids of the gastric juice, noticing recent researches, which had confirmed the idea that the acid is free hydrochloric acid. In conclusion, he commented on the "curdling" or rennet ferment of the stomach, which possesses the power, at a suitable temperature, and the action is neutral or alkaline, of coagulating the casein of milk and converting it into a body, which is unlike casein coagulation produced by acids, and which is essentially cheese. Finally, brief reference was made to the absorption going on in the stomach.

PROPERTIES OF THE METALS.

Professor Dewar, M.A., F.R.S., in his seventh lecture, given on Thursday, the 1st inst., illustrated the production and properties of aluminium, chromium, manganese, and iron. Aluminium, one of the most widely diffused metals, is obtained from the earth alumina, which is combined with silica in clay and other rocks. This process was effected by Wöhler in 1827, and simplified by H. Ste.-Claire Deville in 1856. It is very light, sonorous, and malleable; it resists the action of oxygen and most acids; its alloy with copper, aluminium-bronze, resembles gold, and has been used for watch-cases and jewellery. Its salts, iron, ammonia, and soda alums are valuable as mordants, and for other purposes in the arts. Chromium is found combined with iron and lead; it is highly prized for its brilliant coloured compounds. With oxygen it forms chromic acid. The black oxide of manganese is widely diffused. The metal is obtained generally in combination with carbon, and a globule was obtained by Professor Dewar in an electrical crucible. This metal, as well as chromium, is very hard, and scratches glass, from its oxide large quantities of oxygen are obtained, and it is the chief ingredient of Condy's disinfecting fluid. It is a highly valuable agent in the manufacture of chloride of lime or bleaching-powder, which has been greatly improved by the Weldon process. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to iron, of which many specimens were exhibited. Various processes of producing steel were explained, including the Bessemer process, and also the Gilchrist process, in which (by the use of what is termed the alkali brick) phosphorus is removed, and thereby Cleveland iron largely utilised. Curious specimens of steel, manufactured by Faraday at the Institution, were exhibited; and the use of colour as a test in tempering steel was explained. Iron has the property of occluding gases, and Graham obtained hydrogen from meteorites. Some iron salts have the property of disassociation. In conclusion, the spectra of these metals were described as exceedingly complex and inexplicable, and illustrated by examples. The spectrum of iron contains above a thousand lines.

THE INTELLECTUAL BASIS OF MUSIC.

Mr. H. H. Statham, who gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 2nd inst., began by observing that music is a metaphysical art, which does not imitate nature, and which has no counterpart in it, except in the abstract qualities of extension and proportion—in time and tone. It is also closely connected with the actual movements of our own organism and with our nervous excitability, and, in a certain way, is related to our speech. He gave reasons for dissenting from Herbert Spencer's view that "vocal music is the most perfect," and quoted Matthew Arnold's beautiful lines on the great power of Beethoven in dealing with human emotions. Instrumental music, without words, thus combines expression with construction. In relation to the material, Mr. Statham commented on the peculiarities of the diatonic and chromatic scales, and illustrated the origin of the two styles of instrumental music, and the progress from harmony with varying melodies to rhythmic structure, in which the idea of one predominant subject or design is adhered to throughout, whereby the composition becomes an organised whole. Repetition and monotony are thus prevented, and a new interest is produced; and every part has its own value. Of this, beautiful examples were given from Beethoven's works on the pianoforte. It was remarked that even his most poetic movements are purely intellectual, without a definition. Mr. Statham commented on the weakness of "programme music," and censured imitating natural sounds. He then characterised two kinds of ornamental treatment—variation of form, and the addition of ornamental background, and described vertical harmony, referring to the effect of twelve instrumentations in Haydn's "Complaint." He then pointed out two fallacies of modern criticism: that what was once good is not so now, and that there is a necessary progress in art, which latter is true in science, as it is based upon the discovery of facts. Wagner's method, he said, is new and interesting, but is defective as limiting extension of form and neglecting rhythm. This may lead to the ghastly result that music may be as ugly as you like, provided it has a meaning. The discourse was closed with a warm defence of Mozart against the charges of some modern critics.

FORMS OF POETRY.

Professor David Masson, in his third lecture, given on Saturday last, the 3rd inst., resumed his comments on poetry in its fullest and most deliberate form, as ideal history or invented story, and its pre-eminence in the traditions of the world. He next considered poetry in its connection with real history, first noticing what he termed commemorative and paragraph poetry, mostly of an ephemeral character, but of which noble specimens exist—such as Milton's "Lycidas," the "Adonais" of Shelley, Cowper's verses on the Loss of the Royal George, Campbell's "Hohenlinden," and Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade" and "In Memoriam." In poems such as Wordsworth's "Excursion" facts are interspersed. In the Waverley novels, Scott skilfully interweaves his own creations with events of the past, especially in relation

to his own country. His method was distinctly that of teaching history through the medium of fiction. Verging on the historical are Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge" and Thackeray's "Esmond," and in the same category may be placed Shakespeare's English historical plays. The Professor next explained the distinction between prose and verse. The ancients termed verse "oratio vincta" (speech bound) and prose "oratio soluta" (speech unshackled); verse, therefore, is speech regulated by definite rules. Rhythm is measured movement, and may be perceived apart from speech, and is often observable in prose. Out of this arose verses in metre composed of feet. A full account was given of the feet employed by the ancients, depending on quantity, with examples, the iambic, trochee, dactyl, anapaest, &c., and their use by the moderns, who are guided by accent. In English poetry iambic verse largely prevails. In conclusion, the Professor commented on the advantage of the skilful use of rhyme, although termed by Milton "the jingling sound of like endings."

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

CONCLUDING NOTICE.

A few pictures, which were either intentionally reserved or escaped observation in our preceding survey of this exhibition, still claim review.

Again some Continental, and also some American, artists come to the fore. It would, for instance, be hard to match for character and perfect sufficiency of all technical qualities Signor Andreotti's "Village Maestro" (36) about to accompany his smiling young lady pupil. Fagerlin's picture (416) of a girl seeking a deserted lover at the cottage of a rival, or pretended rival, who conceals him behind her skirts, has likewise great though more modest merit, and deserves a better place. The expressions are exactly suited to the humorous situation. Signor A. Glisenti's "Maize Harvest" (253)—a man cutting, and a woman bearing on her head a great basketful of *grantsurco*—is powerfully painted. There are four strong, full-toned pictures of Oriental subjects by A. Melville. F. A. Bridgman's "Interior at Briska, Algeria" (288), with women weaving the burnous, deserves respectful mention. And so does Adrien Stokes's very solidly painted "Winter Afternoon: South of France" (320); and P. Bigland's "Sunday Morning" (40), a peasant reading his bible, which is fine in character though needlessly low in tone; and A. G. Bell's "Feeding Time" (135), a girl feeding turkeys in an inclosure, in the outskirts, apparently, of a Belgian town—remarkable for the just relations of the tones; and E. B. de Sutter's little picture, called "Members of the Commons" (171)—i.e., geese and donkeys; and G. Costa's small refined landscape, "Sunrise on the Carrara Hills" (172).

Mr. Nicholas Chevalier sends—fruit of his world-wide travel—"The Convalescent" (688), which is one of the most original pictures in the exhibition, at least in point of subject. The scene is the interior of a Buddhist monastery in China; some of the yellow-froked monks are grouped in what corresponds to our cloisters; the convalescent reclines in front, sipping his tea, while a brother monk reads to him. The quaint costumes and architecture, the strange luxuriant vegetation of the monastery garden, and the peaceful seclusion of these pious celibate Celestials seem to afford a peep into a new world. The sunlight that irradiates the view is finely rendered and the painting throughout excellent. E. Parton's best landscape is entitled "Silver and Gold" (858)—an autumnal scene in a wood, with grey rising mists—and is a decided advance upon last year's work. C. Baurle's group of female portraits is artistic in colour and treatment; and H. T. Shafer's "Treasures" (775), a young girl looking at a jewel-casket, is a charming piece of refined execution of decorative character.

We should have noticed earlier Mr. Marcus Stone's "Bad News" (222)—a scene in the court-yard of a cavalier mansion, with its mistress swooning, at the return of one of her lord's troopers alone with evil tidings of his master. Mr. Stone also contributes a smaller picture, of a young lady seated in a garden-chair, turning from a suitor, with a pained expression, the reason for which is indicated in the French proverb that serves for title—"Il y en a toujours un autre" (5). This picture, which has been purchased by the Academicians from the funds of the Chantrey bequest, presents (like the other) a pretty female face; the drawing and modelling are very careful; the colouring has been sedulously toned and harmonised—unhappily, to the verge of dullness; the execution is minute, smooth, equable—to the point of tameness, certainly to the sacrifice of animation. It has affinity to the kind of French art on which the impressionists have made war. While we gladly recognise a degree of painstaking far too rare in our school we discover in the result the outcome not of genius, but of mere talent, rendered fastidious by a "Book of Beauty" kind of taste. In short, we conceive that the picture is not one that the Royal Academy should have chosen from the handsome fund at its disposal; if that fund was intended to encourage high aims in art, truth to nature, and serious studies, and to aid struggling artists of ability, not popular conventional painters who need no assistance. The picture is better fitted for a lady's boudoir than a public and quasi-educational collection. Mr. Hook's great though familiar power as a colourist appears in full measure in the picture of a Scotch creek, with buxom lasses lading themselves with baskets of "Caller Herrin" (303) as they are landed from the boats. Equally excellent is the "Devon Harvest Cart" (308), bearing home the last handful of wheat, as it nears a ford below a tiny cascade beneath an undulating bank of field and hedgerow. W. J. Shaw is as successful in painting the effects of a gale off "The Great Orme's Head" (477) as in his seapieces of last year, though he has not been accorded so good a place. "The Last Days of Sir Philip Sidney" (845) by R. Hillingford, an historical work of apparently considerable merit, is hung too high for fair inspection; and so is Dendy Sadler's "Friday" (784), a row of monks at their *maigre* repast, which, judging from previous works, should be, and, as well as we could see, is, full of character and humour.

The limited extent of the wall-space at Burlington House (which is probably less than one third of that available in the Paris Salon) is attended with a double disadvantage—it not only compels the exclusion of hundreds of works deserving to be submitted to the public judgment, but it necessitates the placing about half of those actually hung so far above the productions of R.A.'s and A.R.A.'s, and a favoured few, that their position can but be injurious instead of beneficial to the contributors. Miss Clara Montalba's "Riva degli Schiavoni" (54) is similarly "skied." The picture is, however, of less importance than her recently exhibited works, and the lady appears to be reposing on her laurels. Miss Hilda Montalba's "A Misty Day, Venice" (679), is original in effect and artistic in colour; and a third member of this gifted family, Miss Ellen Montalba, puts in a highly creditable appearance with a full-length of Princess Louise (124). Exigencies of space compel us to be content with commending the following as well worthy the visitor's attention—viz., "The Ferry Inn"

(93), by R. W. Macbeth; "The Course of True Love" (111), by G. C. Hindley; "Waifs and Strays" (151), by Joseph Clark; "The End of the Game" (152), by Frank Dadd; "Autumn" (250), by J. E. Grace; "Home Again" (671), by E. A. Waterlow; "Eve of the Battle of Salamis" (692), by Percy Macquoid; illustrations of the "Arabian Nights," by A. Goodwin; "A Shady Lane" (785), with cleverly rendered effect of glints of sunlight, by Miss M. Hickson; "To the Rescue: Norfolk Coast" (806), a large, very spirited picture of horses dragging a life-boat to the launching place in a storm, by S. Carter; "Lake Leman" (829), a small picture, by J. H. Inchbold, in which the emerald green of the water, and the azure tints of the mountains are rendered with a truth as well as courage not often seen; "Sonning: about midday" (1449), by A. W. Hunt, "Palladio's Palace, Vicenza" (1450), by J. O'Connor; and "The Port of London" (1506), a very striking representation of the always impressive scene below bridge, by W. L. Wyllie.

The Water-Colour Room contains little of consequence that is not by artists who are equally well or better represented in other of the annual exhibitions elsewhere. Among the novelties are two large drawings by A. Croft. One of these, "The Valley of the Lledr" (906), is immense for water colours, and evinces much power and perfect command of the material, though its capabilities are certainly overtaxed. Two drawings by Galofre, the Spanish painter, two by Jules Trayer, the French artist, and others by Madame de l'Aubinière, G. Q. P. Talbot, J. T. Watts, A. F. Grace, and A. Melville, likewise deserve notice. Among the architectural drawings is a large model to scale of a segment of the dome of St. Paul's, with studies of the corresponding decorations, part of those proposed to be executed in mosaic from designs by Sir Frederick Leighton and Mr. Poynter. The decorations consist of thrones or architectural seats with figures thereon, and subjects for the most part in round panels and medallions of different sizes, which are distributed in the interspaces of the ribs of the dome. We must at once say that this scheme of decoration will, if carried out, assuredly prove a huge mistake. The great fault of the design as a whole is the patchy appearance of the medallions (like cuttings in a scrap-book) arising from the blankness of the spaces between them, and the absence of a complete framework of painted architecture or architectonic figures (the ribs being insufficient) such as gives connection and unity to the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. The every-varying scale of the figures, and the smallness of those of the upper cycles (which will render them almost invisible) will further add to the inevitably confused, discordant effect. Better have recourse to simple ornament—say a coffered dome, as at St. Peter's and the Pantheon—than adopt so incoherent a jumble of figure-subjects as this, which sins against the first canon of architectural decoration in having scarcely any relation to the structural forms. The somewhat arabesque motive might serve on a perpendicular wall, or even on a flat ceiling, with a proper ground, but, partially pendant and foreshortened, in a dome will prove painfully discordant. The architectural drawings include some fine good designs, or restorations, by Messrs. Pearson, Fergusson, Waterhouse, Norman Shaw, G. Aitchison, R. P. Pullan, E. R. Robson, J. J. Burnet, and others; but on these we must not dwell. The engravings and etchings comprise several works already reviewed by us and known to the public—the rule which forbade the admission at Burlington House of works previously published having been set aside. Among works not so known there is nothing of high importance.

Lady John Manners on Wednesday distributed the prizes, medals, and awards in connection with the International Competitive Exhibition of Shipwrights.

Mr. T. Sidney Cooper, R.A., has handed to the Mayor and Dean in trust the documents in connection with the Art Gallery which he has presented to Canterbury. The building occupies the site of the house in which Mr. Cooper was born, and is to be carried on as a school of art in connection with South Kensington.

The picture of "Napoleon I. in the Campaign of Paris," which was painted, in 1862, by Meissonier, and was sold a few years ago for 1000 guineas to Mr. Ruskin, was bought back at the sale-rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, last Saturday, by the original vender, Mr. Henry Wallis, for 5800 guineas, amid a scene of the utmost excitement.

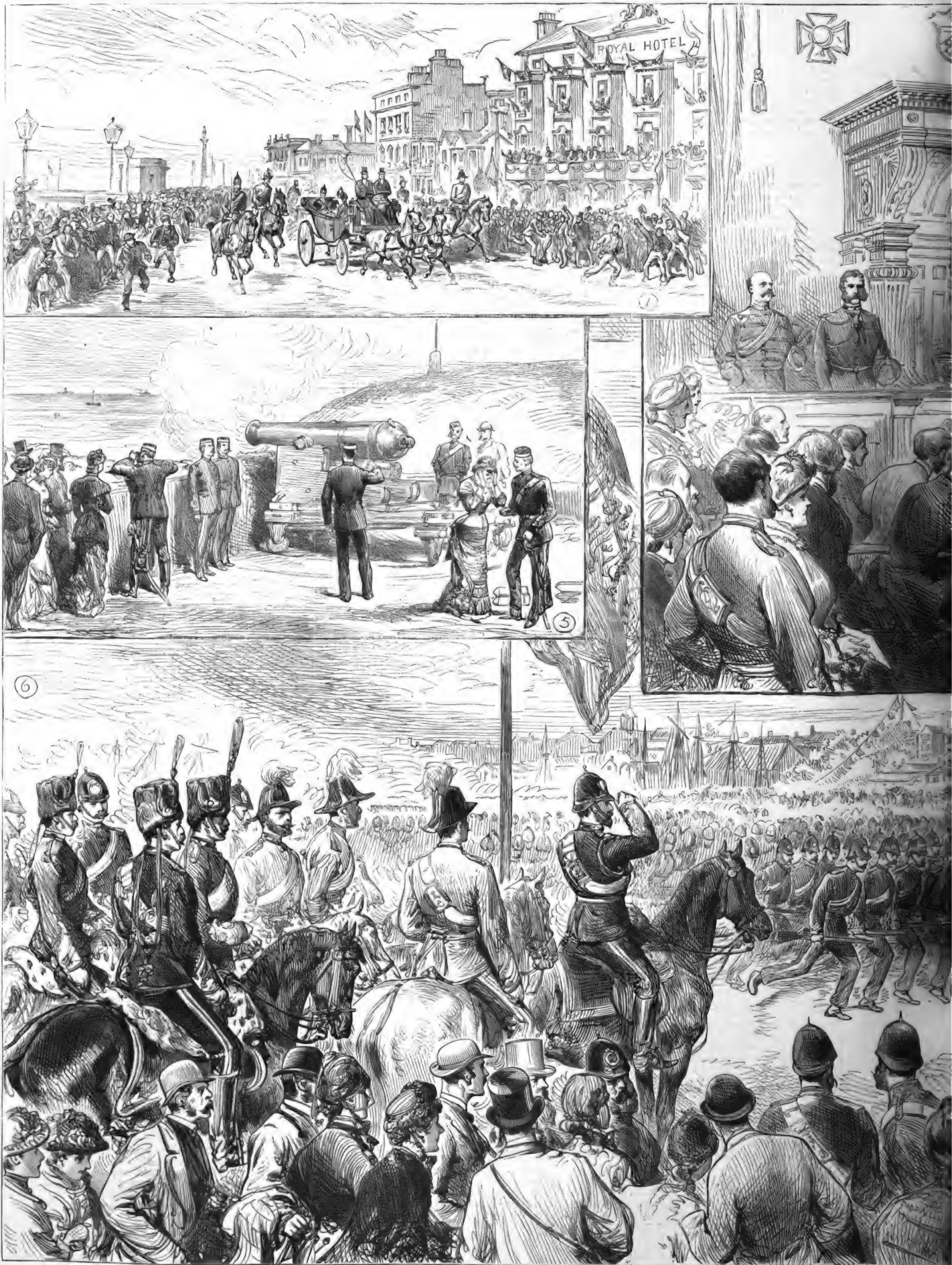
The New Free Library which has been erected in Birmingham to replace the building destroyed by fire a few years ago was opened on the 1st inst. by Mr. Bright. The right hon. gentleman dwelt upon the interest and value of libraries, related several anecdotes illustrating the advantage of a love of books, and spoke of the contributions to English poetry by American writers. A dinner was given in the evening.

The sixth exhibition of the Yorkshire Fine-Art Society at Leeds is now open with a fine collection of over 1000 oil and water-colour paintings. The artists include Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy; Messrs. E. Armitage, P. H. Calderon, Briton Rivière, J. Tissot, H. Herkomer, E. J. Gregory, H. Woods, J. Charlton, J. R. Reid, W. Hughes, J. White, E. Hayes, and J. Peel.

A loan picture exhibition, promoted by the Literary and Scientific Institute at High Wycombe, is now open. The collection, arranged in the Central Board School, is an extensive and valuable one, consisting of nearly 700 oil-paintings, water-colour drawings, and miniatures, lent by noblemen and gentlemen in the neighbourhood. The opening ceremony, last week, was largely attended. A soirée of the members of the institute and a concert afterwards took place.

MR. RUSKIN'S MUSEUM AT SHEFFIELD.

At a special meeting of St. George's Guild, held at Sheffield, yesterday week, Mr. Ruskin communicated through his curator, his views as to a projected model museum, to take the place of the present limited building at Walkley, Sheffield. He intends to have special attention paid to painting; to have libraries and reading-rooms, and mineralogical specimens; and to exclude zoology and botany at present; valuable pictures and copies of great works will be added as the funds will permit. He does not mean to aim at immense collections of miscellaneous objects, but to teach by means of specimens the various branches of history and art to which the museum will be devoted. He expects Sheffield to build the museum, and now appeals to the public for assistance to purchase valuable manuscripts which he expects will shortly be offered for sale at the forthcoming dispersion of the Hamilton Palace collection. Works of great value and beauty are being received at Walkley every day, and the present building being already filled, a temporary storehouse is about to be erected for their reception. In answer to the frequent question why he chose Sheffield for the museum, Mr. Ruskin says one reason is because Sheffield is in Yorkshire, and Yorkshire yet, in the main temper of its inhabitants, is old English, and capable therefore yet of the ideas of honesty and piety by which old England lived.



1. The Prince passing up the Drive to the Townhall.

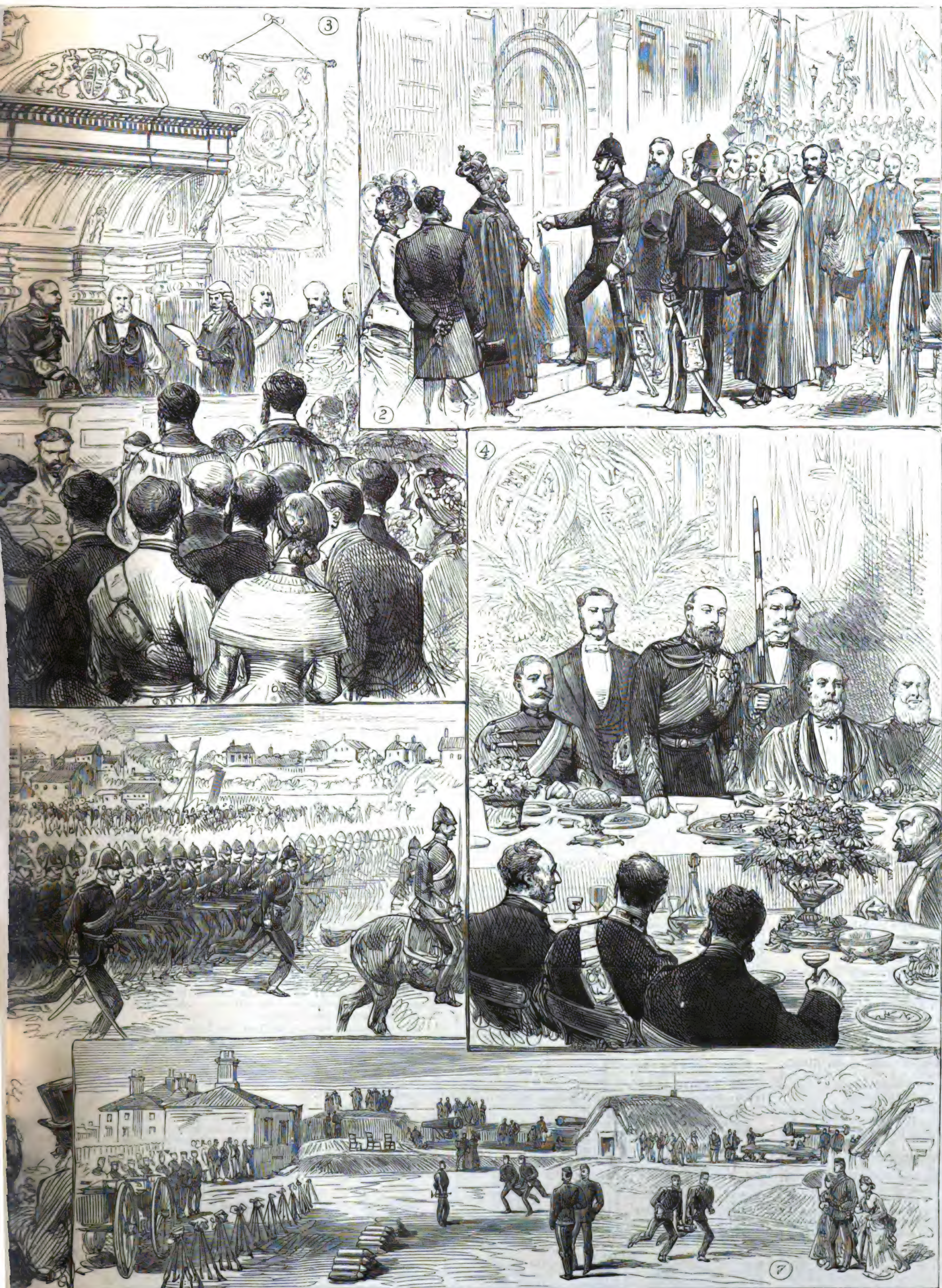
2. The Prince opening the New Municipal Buildings.

3. Declaring the New Buildings open.

4. The Prince

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES

SEE PAGE

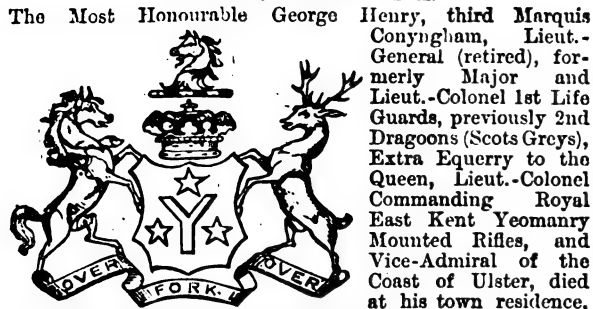


1. In the Townhall. 2. The Prince witnessing the Artillery Practice. 3. Review of the Norfolk Artillery Militia. 4. Interior of the Artillery Battery.

TO GREAT YARMOUTH.

OBITUARY.

THE MARQUIS CONYNHAM.



The Most Honourable George Henry, third Marquis Conynham, Lieut.-General (retired), formerly Major and Lieut.-Colonel 1st Life Guards, previously 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys), Extra Equerry to the Queen, Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Royal East Kent Yeomanry Mounted Rifles, and Vice-Admiral of the Coast of Ulster, died at his town residence, 36, Belgrave-square, on the 2nd ult. He was born Feb. 3, 1825, the eldest son of Francis Nathaniel, second Marquis of Conynham, K.P., G.C.H., by Jane, his wife, daughter of Field-Marshal the first Marquis of Anglesey, K.G.; and grandson of Henry Lord Conynham, created a Marquis in 1816. He succeeded his father, as third Marquis, July 17, 1876. His Lordship married, June 17, 1854, Lady Jane St. Maur Blanche Stanhope, only child of Charles, fourth Earl of Harrington, and leaves issue two sons and five daughters. Of the latter, the second, Lady Constance, was married, Oct. 20, 1881, to Mr. Richard Combe, of Pierpoint, Surrey; and of the former, the elder, Henry Francis, Earl of Mountcharles, Lieutenant Scots Guards, born Oct. 1, 1857, becomes fourth Marquis Conynham; his Lordship married very recently the Hon. Frances Elizabeth Sarah Eveleigh de Moleyns, eldest daughter of Lord Ventry. During the Viceroyalties of the Earls of Bessborough and Clarendon, the late Marquis, then Earl of Mountcharles, filled the office of State Steward.

THE COUNTESS OF CHARLEMONT.

The Right Honourable Elizabeth Jane, Countess of Charlemont, died on the 31st ult., at Roxborough Castle, Moy, county Tyrone. Her Ladyship was born June 21, 1834, the eldest daughter of the Right Honourable Sir William Meredith Somerville, the distinguished statesman and orator, M.P. successively for Drogheda and Canterbury (created Lord Athlumney in 1863), by his first wife, Lady Maria Harriet Conynham, youngest daughter of Henry, first Marquis Conynham, K.P. Lady Charlemont was married, Dec. 18, 1856, to James Molyneux, Earl of Charlemont, K.P., but leaves no issue.

COLONEL J. L. CHESTER.

Colonel Joseph Lemuel Chester, D.C.L., a well-known genealogist, died on the 26th ult., at his residence in Southwark Park-road, aged sixty-one. He was a distinguished American antiquary, and came to this country some twenty-five years ago, his object being to trace the pedigrees of the "Pilgrim Fathers." In this and kindred pursuits he was indefatigable. In 1876 he published his great work, "The Westminster Abbey Registers," replete with most accurate information, historical and biographical. Dean Stanley took especial interest in these researches of Colonel Chester, and the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. Colonel Chester was a Fellow of the Historical Society and one of the founders of the Harleian Society.

MR. JAMES O'HEA.

Mr. James O'Hea, of the Irish Bar, the political associate of Daniel O'Connell in the Repeal agitation, died a few days since, aged seventy-three. He was called to the Bar in 1838, and for a long period held the office of Crown Prosecutor for the County of Cork, and the County and City of Limerick. Mr. O'Hea took a prominent part in the agitation for Repeal, was a fluent speaker, and a sound lawyer.

MR. R. P. NISBET.

Mr. Robert Parry Nisbet, of Southbroome House, Wilts, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1849, M.P. for Chippenham, as a Conservative, from 1856 to 1859, died on the 31st ult., in his eighty-ninth year. He was third son of Mr. Walter Nisbet, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. Robert Parry, of Plasnewydd and Ilwryn-on, and derived his descent from a scion of Nisbet, of Carfin, in the county of Lanark. He was educated at Haileybury College, and entered the Indian Civil Service. For some time he acted as a Judge in the Bengal Presidency, but retired in 1839.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Rev. John Perkins Clark, M.A., Minor Canon and Precentor of Gloucester Cathedral, aged seventy.

The Very Rev. John Brownlow, Dean of Clonmacnois, for thirty-nine years Rector of Ardbraccan, on the 24th ult., at his Rectory, near Navan.

Mr. Thomas Steuart Gladstone, J.P., on the 25th ult., at Nice, aged seventy-seven. He was eldest son of Mr. Robert Gladstone, of Liverpool, where he was formerly a merchant.

Mr. John George Shephard, of Ashe High-house, Campsey Ash, Suffolk, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1859, on the 28th ult., at 81, Eaton-place, aged fifty-eight. He served as foreman of the jury on the Tichborne trial.

Mr. Nicholas Duncombe, of King William's Town, in the county of Cork, J.P., on the 30th ult., aged seventy-eight. He was eldest son of Mr. Parker Duncombe, by Jane, his wife, sister of William Waggett, Recorder of Cork.

Dr. Thomas Bevil Peacock, of Finsbury-crescent, the distinguished physician, suddenly, aged sixty-eight. He was author of several learned works and contributed to medical journals. He was Consulting Physician at St. Thomas's Hospital.

Mr. Thomas Cuthbert Kearney, of Garretstown, Kinsale, in the county of Cork, on the 24th ult. He was eldest and last surviving son of Mr. Thomas Cuthbert Kearney, by Agnes, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Gibbings.

Mr. Anthony Ormsby, of Ballinamore, Swinford, in the county of Mayo, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1849, on the 25th ult., at Sackville-street Club, Dublin. He was son of Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Ormsby, of Ballinamore, by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Mr. John Lloyd, of Lisadurn, in the county of Roscommon.

Mr. Edward Jodrell, of Bayfield Hall, Norfolk, J.P., formerly of the 37th Regiment, on March 17, while on the voyage home from Australia, in his thirty-seventh year. He was eldest son of Captain Edward Jodrell, 16th Foot, by Adela Monckton, his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Bowyer Smyth, Bart., of Hill Hall, Essex, and was heir-presumptive to the Jodrell baronetcy.

Mr. William de Blaquiere, heir-presumptive to the title of de Blaquiere, on the 23rd ult., at 18, Macaulay Buildings, Bath, aged seventy-one. He was eldest surviving son of the Hon. Peter Boyle de Blaquiere (son of the first Lord de Blaquiere), by his first wife, Eliza, daughter of Mr. Denis O'Brien, of Newcastle, in the county of Limerick. In 1814, he was Sheriff of Bombay, and Equity Registrar and Prothonotary of H.M. Supreme Court there. He married, in 1816, Rebecca, daughter of Mr. Cannon, of Reading, and leaves a daughter.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

F. J. W. (Newcastle).—We are obliged for the trouble you have taken, but we reprint only problems possessing some special interest.
A. S. (Naples).—Solution of your problem received. It shall now be examined.
W. W. N. (Temple).—It is not necessary to send a full analysis, but there should be sufficient to indicate that the problem has been completely solved.
SENEX SOLITARIUS.—In your proposed solution of Problem No. 1908, you have overlooked the action of the Black Pawn at Q Kt 4th.
W. L. G. (Not up to our standard, we regret to say.)
J. M. S. (Liverpool).—See answer to W. L. G.
HERWARD.—Thanks for the news and for the corrected diagram of your problem.
BLACK KNIGHT.—Suitable answers for this column except on special occasions. Your other problem shall appear shortly.
PILOTRUM.—We should describe the square whereon the piece is captured from its side of the board.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF HERCULES' FOUR-MOVE PRIZE PROBLEM received from E. L. G. of M. Lepellet's Prize Problem from Norman Rumbelow and E. L. G. of Dr. Gold's Problem from Pilgrim, Pierce Jones, and E. L. G. of No. 1902 from H. N. Van Dyke, of Princeton (U.S.A.); and of No. 1904 from Bosworth, Pilgrim, E. L. G. and Junior (New London, U.S.A.).

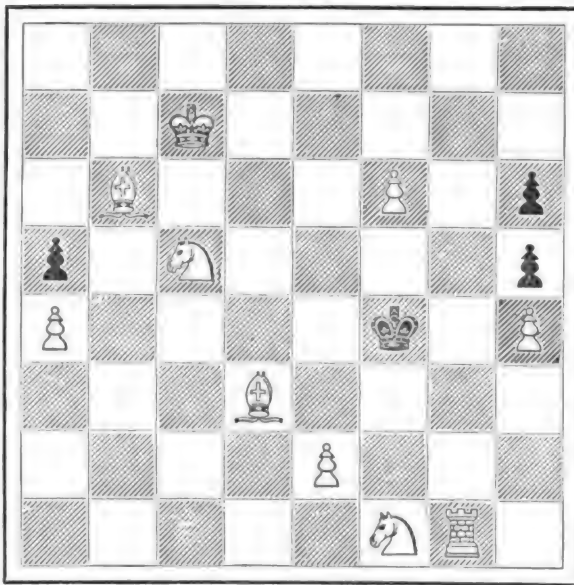
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1905 received from W. W. Nicholson, J. A. B. Pierce Jones, Indagator, and F. F. (Brussels).
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1906 received from W. W. Nicholson, Wogtepelli (Cannes), Alpha, F. F. (Brussels), Adolphus Schroeder (Naples), Pierce Jones, Emile Frau, E. L. G. Jumbo, Carlskale W. Wood, and Black Knight.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1907 received from H. B. Hereward, W. Biddle, James Dobson, Cant. No Name (Canterbury), Emile Frau, F. E. Page, Donald Mackay, Shalforth, Shrapnel, J. B. (Blyth), W. W. Nicholson, Sudbury (Suffolk), Alice A. Lawton, Chirgusius Ruria, O. W. Crookley, A. Chapman, Senex Solitarius, B. H. C. (Salisbury), Pierce Jones, No Name (South Kensington), F. F. (Brussels), C. S. Wood, J. M. (Dublin), Major Sole (Torquay), J. A. H. O. Nixon, Anna M. Kilner, Jumbo, Cryptotype, Pierna, Dr. F. S. R. H. Brooks, Bosworth, E. L. G. Rumbelow, Rumbelow, F. J. Velle, Alpha, E. J. Winter Wood, J. Hall, A. P. Mosley, Rev. R. Gibbings, E. L. G. J. B. Gyp, E. E. H. Pilgrim, Black Knight, W. Dewse, A. C. Hunt, G. Huskisson, Jupiter Junior, J. G. Anstee, G. W. Law, Harry Springthorpe, G. Seymour, H. Blacklock, A. Harper, N. S. Harris, A. W. Scrutton, Otto Fudler (Ghent), T. H. Holdron, R. T. Kemp, W. Hillier, J. L. Greenaway, H. K. Adwary, A. M. Porter, G. S. Oldfield, E. Casella (Paris), F. Ferris, S. Bullen, L. Falcon (Antwerp), R. Jessop, Ben Nevis, B. L. Southwell, Thomas Waters, S. Lowndes, L. Sharwood, and Ernest Sharwood.

PROBLEM No. 1909.

By J. J. WATTS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE VIENNA TOURNAMENT.

The following Game, between Messrs. BLACKBURNE and STEINITZ, was played in the nineteenth round of the above Tourney.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Herr S.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Herr S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Kt to Kt 8rd	B to Q sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	18. Kt to B 5th	P to B 3rd
3. B to Kt 4th	P to Q B 3rd	19. P to Q R 4th	P to Q 4th
4. B to R 4th	K Kt to K 2nd		
5. P to Q 4th			
This effectively prevents Black developing his game by way of P to K Kt 3rd.			
6.	P takes P	20. P takes Kt P	R P takes P
6. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	21. B to K 3rd	P takes P
7. Q takes Kt	P to Q Kt 4th	22. K R to Q sq	Q to Q B 2nd
8. B to Kt 3rd	P to Q 3rd	23. Q to B 3rd	R to K 4th
9. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 4th		
10. Q to Q sq	B to Kt 2nd		
11. Castles	Q to Q 2nd		
Obviously, it would have been imprudent to have captured the Pawn.			
12. R to K sq	P to B 5th	24. R to Q 7th	
13. B to B 2nd	Kt to Kt 3rd		
14. Kt to Q 2nd	B to K 2nd		
15. Kt to B sq	Castles (K R)		
16. Q to R 5th	Q R to K sq		

The first series of matches in this tourney was brought to a conclusion on the 31st ult., the pairing and result of the sixteenth and seventeenth rounds being as follows:—

SIXTEENTH ROUND.	SEVENTEENTH ROUND.
Blackburne ... 0½	Englisch ... 0½
Bruby ... 1	Fleissig ... 0½
Meitner ... 0	Mackenzie ... 1
Paulsen ... 1	Paulsen ... 0½
Steinitz ... 1	Schwarz ... 0
Ware ... 0	Winawer ... 1
Weiss ... 0	Winawer ... 0½
Wittek ... 0½	Englisch ... 0½
Zukertort ... 1	Bruby ... 1
	Ware ... 0
	Weiss ... 1
	Blackburne ... 0
	Mason ... 0

The total score of each competitor in the one-game tourney was, therefore:—

Mackenzie ... 12½	Englisch ... 9½	Schwarz ... 8½	Fleissig ... 6
Winawer ... 12	Bruby ... 9½	Paulsen ... 7	Tschigorin ... 6
Steinitz ... 11½	Zukertort ... 9½	Bird ... 6½	Meitner ... 5½
Blackburne ... 10	Noa ... 9	Weiss ... 6½	Ware ... 4½
Mason ... 10	Wittek ... 9		

British and American amateurs will be equally pleased to observe that Captain Mackenzie has kept the first place in the score list throughout the first series of matches. He has had strokes of luck, as well as a share of ill-fortune; but, in a tourney of players amongst whom there can hardly be said to be one of second-rate force, his performance must be ranked as one of great brilliancy, fully justifying the high opinion of his powers entertained by his friends in England and America.

The second series of matches was commenced on the 1st inst., and appended is the result of the play down to Saturday last. Dr. Noa retired from the competition after the seventeenth round; and, according to the regulations of the tourney, each of the other competitors score a game against him, precisely as if he had played and lost it:—

EIGHTEENTH ROUND.	NINETEENTH ROUND.
Bird ... 0	Tschigorin ... 1
Fleissig ... 0	Englisch ... 1
Meitner ... 1	Noa ... 0
Paulsen ... 1	Paulsen ... 0
Steinitz ... 0	Schwarz ... 0½
Ware ... 1	Winawer ... 1
Weiss ... 0	Ware ... 0
Wittek ... 0	Weiss ... 0
Winawer ... 0½	Mackenzie ... 0½
Zukertort ... 1	Bruby ... 0

TWENTIETH ROUND.	
Bird ... 0	Englisch ... 1
Blackburne ... 0	Bruby ... 1
Paulsen ... 0	Mason ... 1
Schwarz ... 0	Meitner ... 1
Steinitz ... 1	Mackenzie ... 0

The score on Saturday, the 3rd inst., on the conclusion of the twentieth round stood as follows:—Mackenzie and Steinitz, 13½; Mason and Winawer, 13; Englisch, 12½; Blackburne, 12; Zukertort, 11½; Bruby, 11; Wittek, 9½; Noa and Schwarz, 9; Meitner, 8½; Paulsen and Weiss, 8; Bird, 7½; Fleissig and Tschigorin, 7; Ware, 6½.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 23, 1882) of Mr. Henry Charles Newton, late of Rathbone-place, who died on April 7 last, at No. 12, Brunswick-square, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Arthur Henry Newton, the son, Arthur Anderson West, and George Saugster Green, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £125,000. The testator bequeaths £1500 to the Royal Academy of Arts of London, upon trust, to pay the interest annually in one sum, to some person of good repute, but in indigent circumstances, being the widow of a painter in oil or water-colours, a native of Great Britain or Ireland, such widow to be resident in England, Wales, Scotland, or Ireland, to be selected by the President and four senior members of the council of the Academy; and to his wife, Mrs. Ellen Newton, an annuity of £500. Having already given shares to a large amount in Winsor and Newton (Limited) to his son Arthur Henry, to his daughter Mrs. Ellen Carter West, and to her husband, he now bequeaths the remainder of his shares in the said company to his daughters Mrs. Eliza Caroline Rogers, Miss Julia Newton, and Mrs. Caroline Green, and to his son, Charles Carter Newton. There are specific bequests of books and pictures to children, sons-in-law, and grandchildren, and pecuniary legacies to two grandsons, and to certain of the employees of his late firm and also of the present company. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his six children.

The will (dated March 4, 1871), with two codicils (dated June 28, 1875, and Sept. 5, 1876), of Miss Mercy Elizabeth Terry, late of Odiham, in the county of Southampton, who died on Feb. 9 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by William Brooks and John Terry, the surviving executors, the value of the personal estate being upwards of £91,000. The testatrix gives £1000 to the Church Missionary Society; £100 to the National Benevolent Institution, Bloomsbury-place; certain freehold and leasehold property and £3333 6s. 8d., Consols, to her nephew, Michael Terry; and legacies to relatives, friends, executors, and servants. The residue of her real and personal estate is to be divided between her nieces, Ann Ellen Terry and Augusta Terry, in equal moieties.

The will (dated Nov. 16, 1880) of Mr. William Burr, late of Croft House, Keighley, Yorkshire, solicitor, who died on March 27 last, was proved on the 9th inst. by Henry John Hope, and George Burr, the nephews, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to more than £59,000. Subject to legacies to nephews, nieces, and housekeeper, the testator leaves all his real and personal estate, upon trust, for his daughter, Mrs. Catherine Fanny Hope.

The will (dated Feb. 11, 1875), with a codicil (dated Feb. 12, 1879), of Mr. William Sergeant Roden, J.P., D.L., formerly of Etruria Hall, near Stoke-on-Trent, but late of No. 12, St. Mary's-square, Paddington, who died on April 25 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Richard Fothergill, and Richard Brown Roden, the brother, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £28,000. The testator leaves to his sisters, Emily, Ada, and Alice, £1000 each; to George William Roden, £500; to his executors, £100 each; and all his real estate and the residue of the personality to his son, William Theodore Roden. The deceased was formerly M.P. for Stoke-upon-Trent.

The will (dated Nov. 17, 1877), with a codicil (dated Aug. 4, 1880), of Mr. George Hammond, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, who died on April 6 last at 15, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, was proved on the 12th ult. by the Right Hon. Edmund, Baron Hammond, the brother and sole executor, the personal estate amounting to over £25,000. The testator bequeaths £2000 to the Warden and scholars of the College of Scholars of Merton, as a small mark of the gratitude he feels for the many benefits he has received from the College; £100 of the legacy is directed to be laid out in the purchase of plate, to be inscribed with his arms, for the use of the College. There are some legacies to nephews and nieces; and the residue of his property is divided between his brother, Lord Hammond, and his sister, Mrs. Margaret Chetwynd Stapleton.

The will (dated June 13, 1881) of Sir John Nodes Dickinson, formerly of No. 5, Marlborough Buildings, Bath, and of No. 33, York-street, Portman-square, but late of No. 93, Piazza di Spagna, Rome, who died on March 16 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Dame Helen Dickinson, the widow, and Miss Helen Mary Dickinson, the daughter, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £21,000. The only persons interested under the will, which is confined to the disposal of his personal property, are testator's wife and daughter.

The will (dated May 9, 1881), with a codicil (dated March 17 following), of Mr. William Coles, late of Mount House, Dorking, who died on March 30 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by the Rev. Thomas Sterling Coles, the brother, and the Rev. Richard Edward Coles, the nephew, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £9000. The testator leaves to his brother George £300; and the residue of his estate and effects, real and personal, upon trust, to pay the income to his sisters, Anna Maria, Sarah Ann, and Mary Caroline, for their lives, with benefit of survivorship, and on the death of the survivor he gives £2000 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Church Missionary Society; £1000 to the Church Pastoral Aid Society; £500 to the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews; £300 to the Moravian Society; £200 to the London Society and Domestic Bible Mission; and the ultimate residue to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The will (dated July 16, 1867) of the Right Hon. John Cadwalader, Baron Eskine, formerly of No. 48, Upper Seymour-street, but late of Ettenham, Torquay, who died on March 28 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by the Right Hon. Mary Louisa Cullen, Dowager Baroness Eskine, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he devises and bequeaths all his real and personal estate.

The will (dated Oct. 8, 1877) of Rosina, Dowager Lady Lytton, late of Glenômera, Upper Sydenham, who died on March 12 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Miss Louisa Devey, the acting executrix. The testatrix wills and bequeaths to her good and more than valued friends, Louisa Devey and Rose Devey, absolutely all that she may die possessed of, including the manuscript of her autobiography.

Lord Derby laid the foundation-stone of the new county sessions house at Liverpool on the 1st inst.

Lord Lucan returned 15 per cent to his tenants at the half-yearly rent audit recently held at Macclesfield.

In excavating clay on Lord Normanton's estate, near Crowland, the workmen have exposed about three acres of a subterranean forest 10 ft. below the surface. Some of the trees are in an admirable state of preservation, and one gigantic oak measures eighteen yards in length. The trees are in such a condition that the oak can be distinguished from the elm. A kind of fir seems to be most abundant, the wood of which is so hard that the trees can be drawn out of the clay in their entirety.

ADVANCED PHARMACY.

LACTOPEPTINE, AN ABSOLUTE CURE

FOR DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

NOT A SECRET REMEDY—FORMULA STATED ON EACH BOTTLE.

ITS GENUINENESS AND PURITY CERTIFIED BY THE HIGHEST CHEMICAL AND MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

The most serious outcome of modern social life is the prevalence of Dyspepsia and Indigestion. No one is altogether free from one or other of the manifold forms in which this scourge attacks the human body, and no dietetic rules can be framed which would insure deliverance from the insidious attacks of this foe. There is no age and no condition of life exempt from its assaults. Its tortures are as certain to get hold of us as that we live. The extended use and adoption of Lactopeptine by the Medical Profession affords indisputable evidence that its therapeutic value has been thoroughly established in cases of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Impoverished Blood, General Debility, Intestinal and Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Diarrhoea, Constipation, Headache, Nausea, and in every description of stomach ailment or disease, and even where all other known remedies have failed and proved ineffectual. One of the chief features of Lactopeptine (and the one which must gain it a preference over all digestive remedies) is, that it precisely represents in composition the natural digestive juices of the stomach, pancreas, and salivary glands, and will therefore readily dissolve all foods.

From "Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery," July, 1877.

"A glance at the formula of Lactopeptine would convince even the most sceptical of the valuable results that must ensue through its administration."

From "The British Medical Journal."

"We have submitted the Lactopeptine to trial, and can confidently recommend it."

From "The London Medical Times and Gazette."

"Where we have had an opportunity of presenting it, its employment has been decidedly satisfactory."

From the "London Medical Press and Circular."

"Such a formula is a desideratum, considering that the preparations of Pepsin now in use have disappointed the expectations of many practitioners."

From the "Physician and Pharmacist."

"We have no hesitation in affirming that Lactopeptine has proved itself to be the most important addition ever made to our Pharmacopoeia."

From the "Physician's Monitor."

"We have in this preparation, we believe, the only perfect dyspeptic remedy that can be produced, for it supplies those deficient natural elements that are required to perfectly digest food, and the digestive organs are soon restored to their normal condition."

Professor ATTFIELD, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.I.C., F.C.S.,

PROFESSOR OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY TO THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, REPORTS AS FOLLOWS:—

"London, May 3, 1882.

"Lactopeptine having been prescribed for some of my friends, during the past five years—apparently with very satisfactory results—its formula, which is stated on the bottles, and its general characters, have become well known to me. But recently the Manufacturer of this article has asked me to witness its preparation on the large scale, to take samples of its ingredients from large bulks and examine them and also mix them myself, and to prepare Lactopeptine from ingredients made under my own direction; doing all this with the object of certifying that Lactopeptine is what its maker professes it to be, and that its ingredients are in quality the best that can be obtained. This I have done, and I now report that the almost inodorous and tasteless pulverulent substance termed Lactopeptine is a mixture of the three chief agents which enable ourselves and all animals to digest food—that is to say, Lactopeptine is a skilfully-prepared combination

of MEAT-CONVERTING, FAT-CONVERTING, and STARCH-CONVERTING materials, acidified with those small proportions of the acids that are always present in the healthy stomach; all being disseminated in an appropriate vehicle—namely, powdered sugar of milk. The acids used at the factory—lactic and hydrochloric—are the best to be met with, and are perfectly combined to form a permanent preparation; the milk sugar is absolutely pure; the powder known as 'diastase' or starch-digesting (bread, potato, and pastry-digesting) material, as well as the 'pancreatin,' or fat-digesting ingredients, are as good as any I can prepare; while the pepsin is much superior to that ordinarily used in medicine. Indeed, as regards this chief ingredient—pepsin—I have only met with one European or American specimen equal to that made and used by the manufacturer of Lactopeptine. A perfectly parallel series of experiments showed that

Of the many complaints in which Lactopeptine has shown most prompt and decided success none have been more quickly relieved than the various forms of headache, including nervous and sick headache; and it is safe to say, that nine cases out of ten of this distressing complaint are due to inactive or sluggish liver, with constipated bowels. A few doses of Lactopeptine soon restore these organs to their proper functions, and the headache ceases. In the same manner they relieve all forms of biliousness, such as dizziness, nausea, drowsiness, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, pain in the side, sallow skin, &c. A dose taken immediately after eating causes the process of digestion to begin at once, prevents dyspepsia and indigestion, with sour rising of food from the stomach, and relieves the distress caused by too hearty eating.

Every person suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, or any symptom of a "Stomach out of Order" should send for a Pamphlet respecting the positive cure by the use of Lactopeptine, and read the cases and letters from Medical Men in every part of the world, showing results in practice. More than 1000 Doctors, 10,000 Chemists, the entire Medical Press have certified as to the remarkable efficacy of Lactopeptine. It is rational in the theory of its action, and cures all disorders of the Digestive Organs.

Lactopeptine can be obtained of all Chemists, and may also be sent by post to any address on receipt of 4s. 6d. Each Bottle contains forty-eight 10-grain doses. It is agreeable to the taste, and may be taken in either wine or water, after meals.

Copy of Letter signed by leading Chemists and Druggists, throughout the country:—"The undersigned, Wholesale Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, have pleasure in stating that we have sold the Lactopeptine since its introduction, and find it to be an article of increasing sale and reputation."

FOR WANT OF SPACE A FEW ONLY ARE GIVEN.

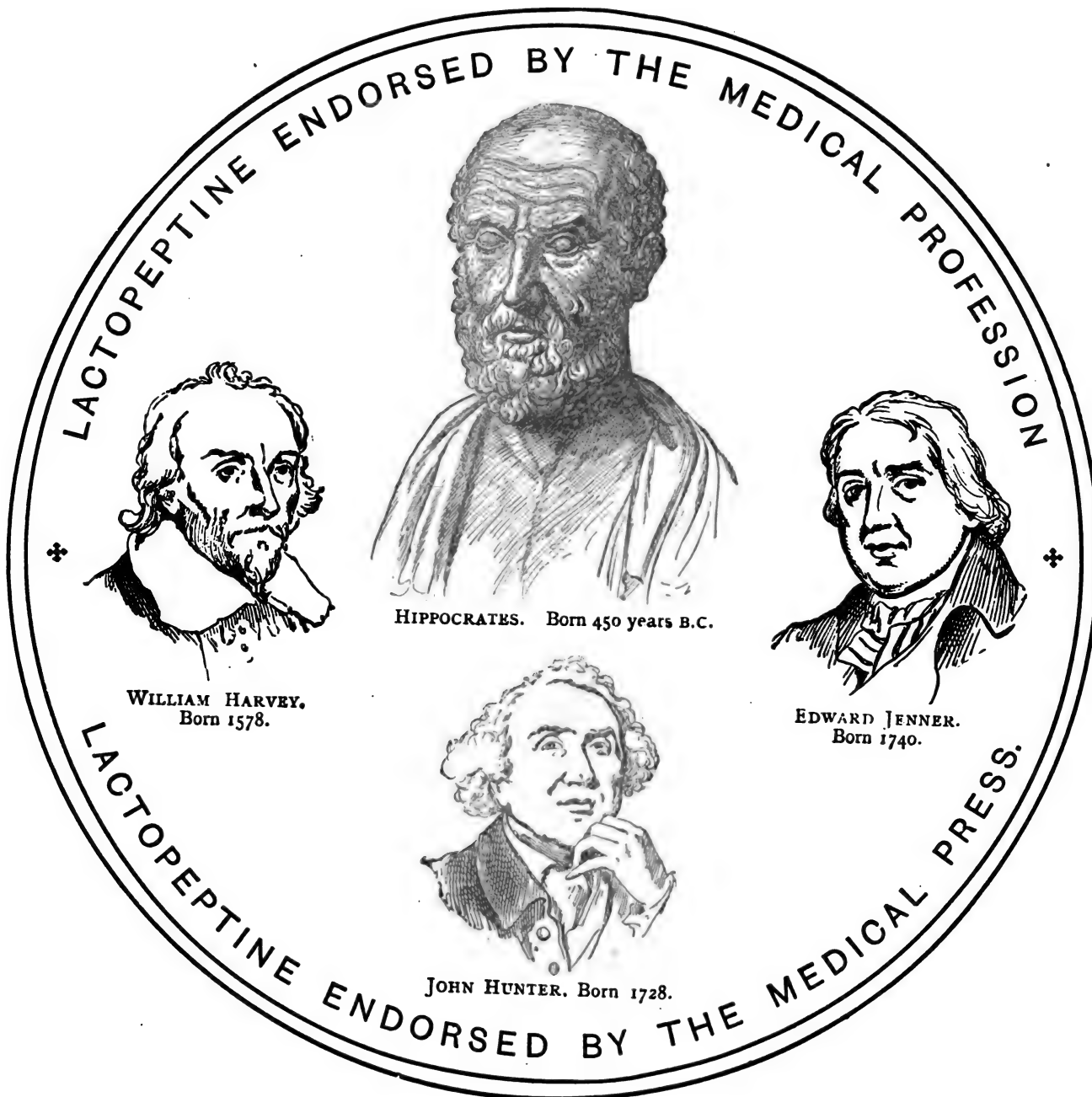
James Wooley, Sons, and Co.; William Mather, Manchester; Goodall, Backhouse, and Co., Hirst, Brook, Hamilton, Long, and Co. (Lim.), Dublin; Anderson and Adams, Dublin; Boileau and Boyd, Dublin; W. Webb, Manager, Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin; W. and H. Hattrick and Co., Glasgow; Brown Brothers and Co., Glasgow; Glasgow Apothecary Company, Glasgow; Glasgow New Apothecary Company, Glasgow; Michael Rogerson and Son, Bradford; Wm. King, Huddersfield; Bradly and Bliss, Reading; Wyleys and Co., Coventry and London; Natl. Smith and Co., Cheltenham; Evans, Gadd, and Co., Exeter; Francis Earle, Hull; Davies and Hughes, Bath; Fredk. Clifton, Derby; W. Procter and Son, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Glaisyer and Kemp, Brighton; Thomas H. Cruise, Southsea; Thomas R. Lester, Cork; John Thompson, Liverpool; Fleming and Son, Wolverhampton; Jno. Johns and Co., Southampton; Gratatou and Co., Belfast; W. and H. M. Goulding, Cork; Hempstead and Co., St. Leonard's; Clark and Pinkerton, Edinburgh; Raimes and Co., Edinburgh, York, and Liverpool; Jas. Sim and Co., Aberdeen; Wm. Foggett, Thirsk; John McGuffie and Co., Liverpool; Jas. McCormick, Castlederg, Ireland; John Saville, York; Saml. Jas. Coley, Stroud, &c., &c.

We have also the pleasure to refer to any of the London Wholesale Druggists and Medicine Houses, among whom may be mentioned—

Apothecaries' Hall; General Apothecaries' Company; Allen and Habburys; Ashton and Parsons; J. Bell and Co.; Barron, Harvey, and Co.; Barclay and Sons; Burgoyne and Co.; Basse Brothers and Co.; Barron, Squire, and Co.; Hattley and Watts; Burgess, Willow, and Francis; Curling and Co.; Corbyn and Co.; Davy, Yates, and Routledge; W. Edwards and Son; Evans, Lescher, and Webb; Herrings and Co.; Hodgkinsons, Preston, and King; Hearon, Squire, and Francis; Hopkin and Williams; Horner and Sons; C. J. Hewlett and Sons; A. S. Hill and Son; R. Hovenden and Sons; Langton, Edden, Hicks, and Clark; Lynch and Co.; Maw, Son, and Thompson; R. H. Millard and Sons; May, Roberts, and Co.; Newbery and Sons; Sanger and Sons; Savory and Moore; W. Sutton and Co.; J. C. Thompson (Lim.); Wright, Layman, and Umney; C. H. Warner and Co.; &c., &c.

And to the principal Continental, Colonial, and Indian Firms, all of whom supply the genuine Lactopeptine.

Lactopeptine is prepared only by JOHN M. RICHARDS, Manufacturing Chemist, Laboratory, Great Russell-street, London.



any given weight of acidified pepsin alone at first acts somewhat more rapidly than Lactopeptine containing the same weight of the same pepsin. Sooner or later, however, the action of the Lactopeptine overtakes and outstrips that of pepsin alone—due, no doubt, to the meat-digesting, as well as fat-digesting, power of the pancreatin contained in the Lactopeptine. My conclusion is that Lactopeptine is a most valuable digesting agent, and superior to pepsin alone.

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Lactopeptine wholly supersedes the administration of purgatives—salts, cathartic or aerated waters. It reduces the labour required from the stomach; gives it, when weak, the necessary period for repose and recuperation; and enables it to carry out its natural operations without impairing any function. Lactopeptine never fails to bring about the digestion of food in a manner perfectly identical to that obtained under the influence of the natural gastric juices, and enable the process of digestion to be completed without straining the power of the stomach. It also restores the deranged and torpid liver to its normal condition and healthful action; removes and prevents Constipation by securing a natural and regular action of the bowels, and relieves those unpleasant symptoms which attend a diseased or morbid condition of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels.

Lactopeptine is not purgative or relaxing in its effect. Many persons have a wrong idea of this medicine, and suppose it has not had its proper result unless a violent purge and action of the bowels immediately follow a dose. Medicines which violently purge, simply pass out of the system, usually leave the bowels constipated, seldom remove the cause of trouble, or improve the general health.



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT LEICESTER.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2250.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



FUNERAL OF GARIBALDI AT CAPRERA:—PLACE WHERE THE BODY WAS TO HAVE BEEN CREMATED. THE BODY LYING IN STATE.—SEE PAGE 589.

BIRTH.

On the 7th inst., at Yeo Vale, Bideford, the Lady Ruthven, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 8th inst., at the Presbyterian Church of England, Regent-square, London, by the Rev. J. Oswald Dykes, D.D., assisted by the Rev. R. A. Mitchell, M.A., of the Free Church of Scotland, Aberdeen, brother-in-law of the bride, William Duncan White, fourth son of the late Thomas White, Tayport, Fifeshire, and nephew of George Duncan of Coldrey, Hants, to Jessie Campbell, third daughter of Adam Young, C.B., deputy chairman of Inland Revenue.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., suddenly, at his residence, 23, Craven-hill-gardens, Vice-Admiral Robert Hall, C.B., late Naval Secretary, aged 64.
On the 2nd inst., at Brighton, William Leverton Donaldson, barrister-at-law, and late deputy Coroner for East Middlesex, aged 43.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 24, 1882.

SUNDAY, JUNE 18.	
Second Sunday after Trinity.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., 3 p.m., 7 p.m.
Battle of Waterloo, 1815.	St. James's, noon.
Morning Lessons: Judges iv.; Acts ii. 22. Evening Lessons: Judges v. or vi. 11; 1 Peter iii. 8-iv. 7.	Whitehall, 11 a.m. Rev. F. Paget; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Thornton. Boyle Lecture V.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. II. W. Tucker; 3.15 p.m., Archdeacon Hessey; 7 p.m., Rev. H. B. Otley.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. A. G. Meugens, Vicar of Burton Joyce.
MONDAY, JUNE 19.	
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m.	British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m.
Grand Ball to Mayors, &c., Guildhall.	Caledonian Ball, Willis's Rooms.
TUESDAY, JUNE 20.	
The Queen's Accession, 1837.	Statistical Society 7.45 p.m. Mr. W. A. Guy on 250 Years of Smallpox in London.
Cambridge Commencement.	Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Humane Society, 3.30 p.m.	
French Musical Festival, Albert Hall.	
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.	
Longest day.	National Society, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Botanic Society, special promenade.	Dialectical Society, 8 p.m., Mr. E. Vansittart Neal on Associated or Meteorological Society, 8 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m.	Unitarian Homes.
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m., Papers by Rev. F. W. Stow, and Messrs. D. Gill, C. S. Hudson, and R. H. Twigg.	State Ball at Buckingham Palace.
THURSDAY, JUNE 22.	
Botanic Society, evening fête, 8 to 12.	Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Sixth Symphony Concert (for Royal Coll. of Music), St. James's Hall, 8.	Norfolk Agricultural Society, Norwich (two days).
FRIDAY, JUNE 23.	
Moon's first quarter, 6.1 p.m.	Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Cambridge Easter Term ends.	United Service Institution, 8 p.m.
Bradford Technical School to be opened by the Prince of Wales.	Major J. C. Arlath on the New Greek Frontier.
SATURDAY, JUNE 24.	
Nativity of St. John the Baptist.	Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Midsummer Day.	Wanstead Orphan Asylum, anniversary—the Duke of Connaught in the chair.
Newspaper Press Fund, anniversary dinner—Prince Leopold chairman.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.
May	Inches.	°	°	%	0-16	°	°	Miles.			
23	30.150	60.0	49.5	70	7	69.6	49.0	SSW.	167	0.000	
24	30.150	59.0	47.1	67	7	70.1	48.3	SSW. W.	91	0.000	
25	30.220	59.2	43.5	55	7	67.8	51.6	NW. N.	309	0.000	
26	30.229	58.2	42.3	54	6	64.9	47.3	NNE. NE.	315	0.000	
27	30.245	58.8	41.3	58	6	60.8	45.0	N. NNE.	457	0.000	
28	30.018	55.4	47.4	76	10	60.5	50.3	NNE. E.	514	0.020	
29	29.716	59.4	54.3	84	8	68.5	53.0	E. N. SW.	102	0.130	
30	29.674	67.4	50.5	79	8	67.3	62.1	SW. SSW.	304	0.075	
June	29.779	56.5	50.3	81	10	62.5	49.8	SW. SSW.	543	0.120	
1	29.691	56.6	52.3	87	9	60.5	55.5	SW. SSW.	314	0.045	
2	29.754	57.4	43.9	69	7	65.6	51.8	SSW. W. SSW.	229	0.015	
3	29.741	55.0	48.1	78	10	63.0	49.2	WSW. SSW.	258	0.330	
4	29.417	52.3	45.2	79	8	59.9	49.5	WNW. WSW.	310	0.275	
5	29.679	54.3	53.1	96	9	59.0	51.7	WSW. WSW.	285	0.045	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :-

FROM MAY 23 TO JUNE 3.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	30.148	30.237	30.225	30.224	30.278	30.101	29.787			
Temperature of Air	..	61.5	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0			
Temperature of Evaporation	..	57.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0			
Direction of Wind	..	W.	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.			
FROM JUNE 3 TO JUNE 10.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	29.692	29.770	29.694	29.722	29.630	29.415	29.554			
Temperature of Air	..	60.1	60.7	60.3	60.6	57.5	53.2	53.2			
Temperature of Evaporation	..	57.3	56.0	56.0	56.0	53.7	49.9	52.0			
Direction of Wind	..	SSW.	SSW.	W.	W.	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.			

BRIGHTON.—THE NEW PULLMAN LIMITED
EXPRESS, Lighted by Electricity, and fitted with the Westinghouse Automatic Brake, now runs between Victoria and Brighton.

From VICTORIA, WEEKDAYS, at 10.0 a.m. and 3.50 p.m.
From BRIGHTON, WEEKDAYS, at 1.20 p.m. and 5.45 p.m.
This new Train, specially constructed and elegantly fitted up by the Pullman Car Company, consists of four Cars, each over 56 ft. in length.

The Car "Beatrice" (Drawing-room) contains also a Ladies' Boudoir and Dressing-room.
The Car "Louise" (Parlour) contains also a separate compartment for a private party.
The Car "Victoria" contains a Buffet for Tea, Coffee, and other Light Refreshments, also a Newspaper Counter.
The Car "Maid" is appropriated for Smoking.
The whole Train is lighted by Electricity, the system being that of Edison's Incandescent Lamps in connection with Faure's system of Accumulators.
Lavatories are provided in each Car, and a separate compartment for servants is also provided in one of the Cars.
The staff attached to this Train consists of a Chief Conductor, Assistant Conductor, a Page Boy, and Two Guards.
There is Electrical communication between the several Cars and the Conductors; a passenger travelling in any one of the Cars can therefore call the attention of the Conductor by pressing one of the small Electric discs.
There is a covered gangway communication between each Car, thereby enabling the Conductors to pass from Car to Car.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class
Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run on the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 4.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 15s. Available by these Trains only.
Tickets and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Office, 24, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hays' Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KNOTT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE.—TWO
MONTHS, FORTNIGHTLY, and FRIDAY or SATURDAY to MONDAY (First, Second, and Third Class) TICKETS are ISSUED by all Trains at REDUCED FARES to YALMOUTH, LONDON, WELTON, WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE, WEELEY (for CLACKFORD-ON-SEA), HARWICH, DOVERCOURT, ALDBURGH, FELIXSTOWE, SOUTHWOLD, HUNSTANTON, and CROMER.
For full Particulars see Handbills and Time Tables.
London, April, 1882. WILLIAM HRET, General Manager.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'
SUMMER ENTERTAINMENT.

Houses crowded to repletion at every performance.
HERR EMILE VAUPEL,
the great Baritone, of the Imperial Opera, Berlin,
HAS ACHIEVED AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH ALMOST WITHOUT
PRECEDENT.

His engagement can only be continued until September, when he has to return to Berlin.
The New Bill EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, at Three and Eight.
Tickets and places at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. No fees.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, NORTHOY'S BUILDINGS, by Arthur Law; Music by Hamilton Clarke, and SMALL AND EARLY, and New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. No fees.

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The FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, 6d.—GALLERY, 83, Pall-Mall.
H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

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PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

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COLOURS.—The NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; Illustrated do., 1s. ALFRED D. FAIR, Secretary.

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divine dignity.")—The Times and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PILATUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM." with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

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Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, H.R.H. the Prince of WALES, H.R.H. the Prince of EDINBURGH, H.R.H. the Duke of EDINBURGH, H.R.H. the Duchess of EDINBURGH, H.R.H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, H.R.H. the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE, H.R.H. the Duke of YORK, the Very Rev. the Master of the TEMPLE.

Madame CHRISTINE NILSSON begs to announce that she will give a CONCERT in aid of the FUNDS of the ENGLISH CHURCH in PARIS (Rue d'Agnesseau), in ST. JAMES'S HALL, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, JUNE 23, to commence at Three o'clock. Madame Christine Nilsson will be assisted by the following artists, who have most kindly volunteered their services:—Madame Trebelli, Signor Bonetti, Herr Von Zur Muhlen, Mr. Barrington Cooke, and Mr. Mass. Pianoforte, Mr. V. G. Goring, Violin, Mr. Mush. The Bijou Drawing-room Orchestra. Conductors, Signor Bevilacqua and Mr. Sidney Naylor. Solo stalls and front row balcony, one guinea; reserved seats, 10s. 6d.; unreserved balcony, 5s. Tickets to be obtained of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; of all the usual Concert Agents; and at Austin's Ticket Office, 28, Piccadilly. Subscriptions may be forwarded to Madame Christine Nilsson, 116, Belgrave-road, S.W.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.
Every Evening, at Eight, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling; Messrs. Fernandez, Terrias, Howe, &c. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open from Ten to Five. Benefit of Miss Ellen Terry and 100th Performance of "Romeo and Juliet." Saturday, June 24.

OUR HOLIDAY NUMBER.

AN ORIGINAL NOVEL,
THEY WERE MARRIED!

By Messrs. BESANT and RICE,
Will be Published June 27.

This complete Novel has a special interest in having been the last work in which the late Mr. Rice was engaged with his collaborator, Mr. Besant.

A COLOURED PICTURE,
MARRIED FOR LOVE,

By MARCUS STONE, R.A.,

Painted especially for this Holiday Number, has been admirably reproduced by Messrs. Leighton Brothers, and a copy will be presented gratis to every purchaser of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS HOLIDAY NUMBER.

One Shilling. Postage, Threepence-Halfpenny.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1882.

The news from Egypt is not only in itself very sad, and ominous of the future, but all the more exasperating because the outbreak at Alexandria might have been avoided. It pleased the Sultan, instead of complying with the wishes of the Western Powers to dispatch a small but adequate force to support the authority of the Khedive, to send Dervish Pasha with an imposing retinue to Cairo. Up to Sunday afternoon the Imperial Commissioner appeared to carry all before him. No Grand Vizier ever assumed more lofty airs, or found more obedient vassals. Arabi and his creatures, the Ulemas and their dependants, prostrated themselves before Dervish, who appeared to hold the fate of Egypt in his hands. His smiles and oracular utterances reassured the Khedive and the European Consuls; his frowns and peremptory mandates awed and depressed the malcontent officers and functionaries. If the imperious Turkish representative was enacting a comedy, he played his part well, for he telegraphed to Constantinople that everything was in train for a speedy settlement, and that the idea of holding a Conference was an absurdity. By Sunday night the pleasing illusions of Dervish and his Imperial master vanished in the stern realities of a terrible catastrophe at Alexandria. How the outbreak commenced is not precisely known. The signal for the rising of the fanatical Arab population was given in the great square, where Europeans abroad were attacked by an ever-increasing mob, all armed with bludgeons or crowbars. From three o'clock till sundown the riots went on, all Europeans in the main streets being assailed, struck down, or beaten to death by the furious mob continually reinforced from the Arab quarters, while the police passively looked on. One or two streets were completely wrecked, many shops and houses were pillaged, and the English Consul-General was dragged from his carriage and severely wounded, as were also the Greek Consul and the Italian Vice-Consul. When all the mischief was done, and more than a hundred Europeans had been killed and wounded, the military were at length called out, and order was restored. Throughout this trying crisis some twenty men-of-war lay at anchor within cannon shot of the city, but—such was the irony of events—they were unable to render any assistance to the European population, being destitute of troops.

Arabi Pasha, so obsequious to the Sultan's Envoy a few days ago, is now apparently master of the situation. The Khedive and Dervish Pasha, who for greater security have removed to Alexandria, alike depend upon that army, which has created all the difficulties, to shield European residents from the wild vengeance of Arab fanaticism. The outlook is deplorable. If, three months ago, M. Gambetta had accepted the proposal of Lord Granville, Turkish intervention might have easily prevented the ascendancy of the army, and have

suppressed the crusade which has been continuously preached against Europeans, the fatal results of which were seen in the savage outbreak at Alexandria. British interests in Egypt have been sacrificed to French policy, and the Joint Control is virtually at an end. It is difficult to see how a conference of Ambassadors will mend matters; for, in respect to the Egyptian enigma, there can be as little European concert as there has been a common aim on the part of the two Western Powers. Whether or not Turkish troops are sent to occupy the country, it is only too probable that there will in the end be a covert, if not an open, alliance between the Sultan and Arabi, the supreme object of which will be to curtail, if not to undermine, European influence in Egypt. Neither has ought to fear from two Powers that cannot act together, nor from all the Powers whose divergent interests preclude cordial co-operation.

The funeral of Garibaldi at Caprera was not less romantic than his chequered life. Never was hero buried under such novel circumstances. Practical difficulties combined with the expression of Italian opinion to prevent his body being cremated, as provided by the General's will. Amid a furious storm, and in the presence of the Duke of Genoa, representing King Humbert, and Delegates from the Ministry, the Legislature, and other public bodies, the remains of the lamented Liberator, borne by some of the survivors of the Thousand of Marsala, were consigned to a temporary tomb, the eulogiums at the grave side being cut short by the boisterous weather. Very few of the hundreds of visitors who had come across from the mainland to pay their last tribute of respect to their illustrious countryman were able at once to get away from the rock-bound island, and for a day and a half they had to put up with scanty shelter and little food. The vault in which Garibaldi's coffin is deposited is not, apparently, destined to be its last resting-place. Palermo and other cities claim his remains; but it is probable, should his family consent, that they will eventually be transferred to Rome to be buried with imposing rites in the hall of the Capitol, or on the summit of the Janiculum, where Garibaldi was encamped during his desperate defence of the Eternal City in 1849. Meanwhile there have been demonstrations of reverential regard for Garibaldi's memory in the chief cities of Italy, which indicate that the man who, as appears from King Humbert's earnest message to Menotti Garibaldi, enjoyed the affection, gratitude, and admiration of his Sovereign, was not the less a popular idol. Last Sunday's processions in Rome, where a great multitude escorted a colossal bust to the Capitol, and at Naples, where a marble tablet on a funeral car was conveyed by masses of the population to the Palace, testify to the depth of the people's regret at the national loss.

The cold-blooded murder of Mr. Walter M. Bourke, a resident landowner and magistrate near Gort, and his escort, a Royal Dragoon, who were shot dead by six ruffians in broad daylight from behind a stone wall, has excited a hardly less painful sensation than the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phoenix Park. The ominous significance of this crime was emphasised by cruel agrarian outrages on the same day in counties so far apart as Roscommon, Kerry, and Mayo. All were, no doubt, the work of secret societies, and probably directed, as Colonel Brackenbury suggests, by some central organisation. For months past, the unfortunate Mr. Bourke had been a doomed man, but his brave spirit could not brook precautions, the neglect of which exposed him to the bullets of his skulking murderers. Though many persons must have been privy to the crime, no arrests have been made, nor is it likely that the large rewards offered for the arrest of the assassins will avail to bring them to justice. In the eyes of the Irish peasantry killing is no murder when the moving impulse is agrarian, and we have now too evident proof that, notwithstanding temporary lulls in criminal outrages, the population of whole districts is terrorised by secret societies that bid defiance to the law and are secure against detection.

It remains to be seen whether the Irish Executive, armed with the tremendous powers intrusted to it by the Prevention of Crime Bill, will be able to cope with this lawless spirit. This measure, however, makes very slow progress in the House of Commons. A week was consumed in discussing the fourth clause, which aims at the suppression of intimidation—a weapon familiar to us under the name of "boycotting," and that enabled the Land League to secure its ascendancy throughout the greater part of Ireland. The pertinacious efforts of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues failed to obtain any material modification of this elastic clause, which was finally passed on Monday night by a majority of 258 to 33. The bill consists of thirty clauses; but most of those yet to be discussed will, perhaps, excite less antagonism than the fourth. The failure to adopt new Rules of Procedure leaves the House of Commons, to a great extent, at the mercy of the Land Leaguers, who would be able to waste much time before "urgency" could possibly be voted. The Prime Minister, therefore, hesitates to have recourse to an expedient that might not eventually expedite business. Possibly before the dawn of July and genial weather—if such should be vouchsafed to us—the Crime Bill will have emerged from the House of Commons.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Not in a "peaceful urn"—at least, yet awhile—are the ashes of Giuseppe Garibaldi to rest. Nothing could have been simpler or plainer than the directions which he left for the incineration of his mortal coil. There is among non-clericals in Italy no kind of prejudice against cremation; and the members of Garibaldi's family were ostensibly not at all averse from carrying out the injunctions of their illustrious chief; while in so sequestered a spot as Caprera the burning of the hero's body could surely have been carried out without any difficulty. I cannot help thinking that there was something or somebody behind the scenes to suggest the precipitate abandonment of the cremation scheme; and it would not be in the least surprising if, within a few months, there arose throughout the Peninsula a popular cry of "Garibaldi in Rotonda!" There are, I doubt it not, a vast number of Italians who hold that the only fitting place for Garibaldi's bones is at Rome, in the Pantheon of Agrippa, in the Best of all Good Company, by the side of Victor Emmanuel of Savoy, and Raffaele Sanzio of Urbino.

With the ashes of the Prince and the Painter those of the Patriot might well mingle. Of the sometime leader of the Thousand of Marsala and Dictator of Naples it may indeed be said:—

He might have been a King,
But that he understood
How much it is a meaner thing
To be unjustly great than honourably good.

I have no remembrance of where the lines which I have quoted occur; and I fancy that I have not quoted them correctly; but they have been running in my head ever since I heard of Garibaldi's death. I think that they refer to Cromwell. Are they by Andrew Marvell? I am ashamed to say that I know nothing poetical of A. M.'s writing beyond "Where the remote Bermudas Ride." "The Wanton Troopers riding by, Have shot my Fawn, and it will Die" (an exquisitely pathetic lyric), and the magnificent lines on the execution of Charles I., ending—

And while the armed Bands
Did clap their bloody hands,
He nothing common did, nor mean,
Upon that memorable scene;
Nor called the gods, in vulgar spite,
To vindicate his helpless might;
But with his eager eye
The axe's edge did try;
Then bowed his comely head
Down, as upon a bed.

Eager, I am nearly sure, is wrong: there is some other epithet. Is it piercing? But I never learned the lines out of a book. They were taught to me nearly five-and-forty years ago by a dear sister, when I was a child and blind.

Recorders of omens, forget not to tabulate the terrible storm that swept over the sea at Caprera while Garibaldi was being buried. Such a storm raged in England on the day that Oliver died. Such another storm, rooting up tall trees and hurling huge masses of rock adown the valleys, desolated St. Helena while the unquiet spirit of Napoleon the Great was passing away; and Tacitus relates that the insurrection of the Britons under Boadicea against the Romans was presaged by an awful tempest. "Strange noises were heard in the house of assembly, and loud howlings in the theatre. In the estuary of the Thames there was an appearance like that of a sunken town. The sea assumed the colour of blood, and human forms appeared to be left on the shore by the ebbing tide." The other day, it is stated, the superstitious people of La Maddalena attributed the storm to the anger of the Eternals at the disobedience of the family of Garibaldi to his last wishes.

Is it not nearly time that, in the interest of the "well of English," not "pure and undefiled"—in view of about one third of our speech being of Latin, or of Norman-French derivation, there is no such thing—but tolerably pellucid, we made a stand against the use of the word "prestige" as a significant of political power and influence? I read in a daily paper as follows:—

Jealousy of the Porte is the word of the enigma, the secret of the amazing muddle which has been made in this matter from first to last. It is natural enough on the part of France. Face to face with fanaticism in North Africa, a feeling provoked by the Tunisian scandal, our ally is bitterly opposed to any increase of Mohammedan prestige in that part of the world.

"The word of the enigma," by-the-way, is a literal translation of a French idiom, "le mot de l'enigme." It is as French as Horace Walpole's "She is dead, rich." Now the times have been so hard lately, and the attentions to my knocker on the part of the collectors of the Queen's Taxes, parochial, gas, and water rates, so pressing, that I have not been able to purchase a Littré, a Spiers, or a Napoléon Landais. But I have a good store of French dictionaries; and I hope that there is no grievous error in assuming that "prestige" is a comparatively new French word. It is not in Ménage's "Origines de la Langue Française" (1650); it is not in Guy Miège (1699). I find it in the French section of M. de Sejourant's "Nouveau Dictionnaire François-Espagnol" (1775); and what are its Spanish equivalents? Why, "engaño," "ilusión"—deceit, deception. Next door to it comes "prestidigitateur," in Spanish "embaucador," "impostor."

In Professor Roubaud's "French and English Dictionary" (Cassell, 1882) "prestige" is rendered "enchantment," "fascination," "deception," "illusion;" and Ogilvie's "Imperial Dictionary" (Blackie, 1850) gives "prestiges" (Lat. "prestigia"), "juggling tricks," "impostures." What right have we to use the word "prestige" in the sense of power or influence? I am well aware that in some very modern English dictionaries "prestige" is defined as meaning reputation arising from past deeds or conduct; but I want to know on what authority we have perverted the word "prestige" from its original meaning of deluding or cheating folks. If I were to write in a leading article—"The locus-

pocus of England should be felt in every bazar from Bogglywallah to the Hindoo Koosh;" or, "the Bamboozling of Britain is no longer preponderant in the Mediterranean"; or, "how are we to restore the hanky-panky of the British Empire in South Africa?" the critics would raise the cry of "hæro!" after me; yet I contend that I should be quite as fully justified in using any one of the terms I have cited as in talking about "prestige," according to the original meaning of the word.

"Atlas," my friend, that which I wrote about a "bâton sinister" to the contrary notwithstanding, there is such a thing as a "bar-sinister." But it is in French, not in English heraldry, and it does not in the least imply illegitimacy. In the Third Edition, just published, of Mr. J. E. Cussan's instructive "Handbook of Heraldry" (London: Chatto and Windus), I find, under the head of "barre," "bend sinister," and, furthermore, "The bar (the horizontal band across the escutcheon) is unknown to French armorists; with them the fess has no diminutive (our fess is a broader bar); that which they designate a barre is with us a bend sinister."

To verify Mr. Cassan's plain statement I looked out the article "Blason," in D'Alembert and Diderot's great French Encyclopædia, and therein I found the shield of a Monsieur Verteuil, of Bordeaux, figured as "tiercé (divided into three parts) en barre d'argent." Verteuil's "barre" is a bend sinister.

It happens that this Handbook of Heraldry has been productive in my mind of a very curious association of ideas. The tasteful cover of Mr. Cassan's volume is adorned with a crowned shield, "charged" with fifteen "roundles," "or," which, I suppose, are "besants." They are arranged in pyramidal form. Where, I asked, had I seen something resembling that cognizance before? Why, in the engraved works of Stefano della Bella (the artist who, they say, always began his figures at the feet, and so worked upwards, among whose "Capricci," etched for the Grand Duke of Tuscany, I find a magnificent achievement of the arms of the Medici family, a crowned shield charged with six golden balls in high relief, arranged as two pyramids, the bases of which are parallel. The ball forming the apex of the topmost pyramid is charged with three fleurs de lys.

But in the "Blason" of the Encyclopædia the six roundles, so the perpendicular lines of the etching show, are of the tincture gules, and are consequently not "besants" but "tortaux"; the which persuasion lands me right in the middle of a note addressed this very week to the editor of the *World* by Signor Francesco Vineca, the painter of a wonderfully clever picture called "The Queen of the Revels," in the instant Royal Academy Exhibition.

The matter of Signor Vineca's letter does not concern me; and as I am not, in this case, an art-critic, I must say nothing about the artistic merits of the picture. Still, I dare say that a multitude of outsiders have been as much puzzled as I myself have been to determine the nationality of the roystering cavaliers and romping damsels who are doing riotous homage to the Queen of the Revels. The men might be the swash-buckling tosspots of Terburg or Jordaeus; the buxom lasses might be so many participants in one of Rubens's *kermesses*. A pile of wine-flasks, with casings of wickerwork, in the foreground, suggest, it is true, that the scene is laid in Italy; but in what part of the Peninsula?

After long searching I espied towards the centre of the composition a white banner, emblazoned with sundry "tortaux gules," the Medician cognizance. The revels were evidently taking place on Tuscan soil.

But, looking at the crowned shield with its golden balls, as etched by Della Bella, a fresh associated idea starts up, and pursues quite a contrary direction. Stefano's Medician trophy might be the cognizance of a couple of pawnbrokers who had gone into partnership, and "joined arms." Are we quite so sure that the Three Golden Balls displayed by our Uncle are "the ancient arms of Lombardy," as they are commonly supposed to be? May they not be instead the truncated achievement of the Medici? It is worthy of note that the "Lombard" bankers and money-lenders who, about the middle of the thirteenth century, after the expulsion of the Jews, established themselves in London, are described as coming from Genoa, Lucca, Florence, and Venice, none of which cities are in Lombardy proper.

Mem.: "Jacob Larwood" in his "History of Signboards" (Chatto, 1868) says, p. 128, that the arms of the Medici were "five besants azure, whence the balls formerly were blue." This is manifestly erroneous, since the "besant" must necessarily be "or," and the "roundle" which is tintured "azure" cannot be a "besant," and must necessarily be a "heute"; and, moreover, the Medician roundle in the Encyclopædia "Blason" and in Signor Francesco Vineca's picture are neither "or" nor "azure," but "gules."

I must "hang up" the question of the authorship of "The Whole Duty of Man" for a week, for the simple reason that since the last appearance of the "Echoes" I have received at least fifty additional letters, the contents of which I have not yet had time to master, and all bearing on the "W. D. of M." I may just hint that the evidence of authorship seems to preponderate very strongly in favour of Dorothy, Lady Packington.

Touching "Packington's Pound," my very old friend Mr. Edward Draper (in our youth, if we did not precisely "piddle" the burn) or "pu" the gowans fine," at least we explored the same "fourpenny box" at the bookstalls and collected the same penny prints and halfpenny "yards of songs" from the old lady who displayed her stock-in-trade in a large gig umbrella in Oxford-street (just where the iron gates are, leading to Hanover-square), writes me that the air concerning which I made inquiry last week is mentioned in "Chappell's

Popular Melodies of the Olden Time" as having been quoted in Ben Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair" as "Packington's Pound." Furthermore, that in the still popular ditty, "Come, lassies and lads, take leave of your dads," there occur the lines—

Begin, says Hall—aye, aye, says Mall,
We'll lead up Packington's Pound;
No, no, says Noll, and so says Doll;
We'll first have Sellinger's Round.

"Sellinger" is St. Leger. The music of Sellinger's "Round; or, the Beginning of the World," is also in Chappell. "Piles of Songs," according to Mr. Draper, have been written to the tune of "Packington's Pound." Yes, my friend; but why that "Pound?" Did Packington ever impound an intrusive stranger as the incensed Captain Boldwig did Mr. Pickwick, when that illustrious philanthropist was temporarily overtaken by cold punch?

The following suggestion on Mr. Draper's part is an extremely sensible one:—

Would you mind noting, he writes, that our present concert balladists and theatrical overture composers would do well to study something more than about a dozen ballad tunes, which they are constantly repeating: such as "The Bailiff's Daughter of Islington," the "Maypole Song," "Sally in our Alley," and so forth. There is one wonderful air with the burden of "Croakledum hoo, Croakledum he," which is one of the quaintest of all. "Croakledum" is in Tom D'Urfey's "Pills," and in Chappell.

As it is, we very rarely hear, nowadays, even the delightful melodies of the eighteenth century comic operas. I do not mean the "Beggars' Opera" (although that is very seldom played), seeing that the "Newgate Pastoral" is a *pasticcio* of very ancient English tunes; but what has become of the simple, charming airs in "Love in a Village," in "Midas," in "Rosina," in "The Quaker"? Even the more modern "No Song, No Supper" seems to have fallen into abeyance.

If I have not got Chappell, I have become the possessor, through the courtesy of Messrs. Paterson and Sons, of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and Ayr, of a very sumptuous volume—a copy, indeed, of "the Queen's Edition" of "The Vocal Melodies of Scotland," with symphonies and accompaniments by Finlay Dun and John Thomson. Quite apart from its lyrical attractions, this handsomely-printed volume is highly interesting from a literary and bibliographical point of view. It would seem that little is known of the writer and composer of "Charlie is my Darling," which, in Messrs. Paterson's volume, is merely set down as an "old Jacobite song, modernised." The heart-stirring Jacobite lyric of "Cam' ye by Athol" is quite modern; the words being by James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, and the music by Neil Dow, jun. The words of "Awa, Whigs, awa!" everybody knows to be by Burns. The words of "Annie Laurie" are "a modern adaptation of a poem by Mr. Douglass, of England," and the music is "ascribed to Lady Scott." "In the Garb of Old Gaul" had a Lieutenant-General, Sir Harry Erskine, for its writer, and the music was composed by General John Reid. The air of "And ye sall Walk in Silk Attire" was "arranged" by Sir Henry Bishop. Of "Welcome, Royal Charlie," it is simply said to have been "arranged by Finlay Dun;" the poet of "Wim wadna' fecht for Charlie?" is unknown; and equal obscurity shrouds the authorship, both as regards words and music, of "Wim'll be King but Charlie?"

Mem.: The new edition of the "Vocal Melodies of Scotland" has been entirely revised and re-edited by Mr. Edward Kimbault Dibdin.

Were George Eliot alive, and in the habit of keeping a commonplace book, she might make a curious entry illustrative of some fresh "Scenes of Clerical Life." A London Incumbent has written to the *Times* to suggest that the date of Hospital Sunday (a practically beneficent device which we borrowed from Birmingham) should be altered. June, it appears, is an inconvenient month for the preaching of sermons in aid of the funds of our hospitals; and the existing date "causes some of the clergy to stand aloof, and others to give the fund but a grudging and lukewarm advocacy." Is that so? I thought, in my ignorance, that the Quality of Mercy could scarcely be strained. But Hospital Sunday prevents the clergy from having a collection of any importance for any other object whatsoever for at least six months in the year.

The Bishop of London's Fund comes with a request, which is generally regarded as a command, for a sermon in the month of May; Hospital Sunday takes June; "by the middle of July half our congregations are on the wing for the seaside or the Continent; in August and September our churches are nearly empty" (is that so?); in October the congregations come back "hardly in a mood to be greeted by a charity sermon, having had one probably at every watering place they have visited in their travels." So that Shakespeare must have been altogether wrong, and the Quality of Mercy is a little strained.

Is not the admission about the churches in August and September being nearly empty rather a damaging one? Is it only Dives and his daughters who go to church? Or if Lazarus goes there likewise, is the tattered man in the habit, in the middle of July, of "taking wing for the seaside or the Continent?" The Incumbent writes from Paddington. Surely the thousands of hard-working operatives who were said to be yearning for the boon of Paddington Park are not all of them accustomed to go out of town from the middle of July to the end of September, thus leaving the churches "nearly empty."

Another suggestion of the Incumbent, that all hospital "cases" presenting an admission letter from a subscriber should pay some nominal sum—say a shilling for out-patients, and half-a-crown for in-patients is really worthy of serious discussion. The Incumbent is of opinion that such admission fees would yield an aggregate of forty thousand a year. There is no outrage to the merciful doctrine of Samaritanism in remembering that a very large proportion of our hospital patients are not the utterly destitute poor. Those woful ones are taken to the parish infirmary. On the other hand, it is certain that thousands of people who avail themselves of the advantages of an hospital are perfectly well able to pay a shilling or half-a-crown on entering the institution; but, if they be quite impecunious, what is there to prevent the subscriber from giving the poor man or woman the trifling sum required as an admission fee at the time of handing him or her the admission letter? The small sum would only be as a stamp on a cheque drawn on the Bank of Beneficence.

G. A. S.

LAND LEAGUE MURDERS.

On Thursday week, at Ardahan, near Gort, in the county of Galway, another of those hideous and dastardly crimes which disgrace the Irish nation was perpetrated, by the murder of Mr. Walter Bourke, a landowner, who has for some time past had disputes with his tenants. A soldier who had been appointed for his escort, Corporal Robert Wallace, of the Royal Dragoons, was killed by the same volley of bullets, which was fired by five men lurking behind a stone wall, loop-holed for the deadly purpose. Mr. Bourke was on horseback, and the soldier in front of him. Our illustration shows the place where this cowardly murder was done, at the entrance to the grounds of Castle Taylor, the residence of Mr. Shawe Taylor, Ardahan. The exact positions in which the two dead men were found are indicated, as well as the hole at the top of the wall, through which the shots were fired. The assassins came out of the gate shown in this sketch, and were seen deliberately walking away, across a field, carrying with them a rifle and a carbine taken from the murdered men. Mr. Walter Matthew Patrick Bourke was formerly a practising barrister-at-law and an advocate of the High Court at Calcutta. He was educated at Stonyhurst, and graduated in Trinity College, Dublin, as Senior Moderator. He was a magistrate, and, besides being a landed proprietor, he was also agent for other estates. He possessed two properties, one at Curraleigh, near Claremorris, in the county of Mayo, and the other at Rahasane, in the county of Galway. The latter was purchased within recent years. It appears that Mr. Bourke some time since declared his determination to make his tenants pay their rents, and he served ejectments upon them personally.



On one occasion he caused a great disturbance in the chapel at Claremorris by insisting upon entering amongst the congregation with his double-barrelled gun in his hand. He received numerous threatening letters, and had of late had special protection. The funeral of Mr. Bourke took place on Tuesday, at Claremorris, and was attended by many of his Mayo neighbours, both landlords and tenants. The funeral of Corporal Wallace, at Dublin, on the day before, was also attended with a public demonstration. The Coroner's jury in Galway have returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. A proclamation has been issued in the *Dublin Gazette* offering a reward of £2000 for information leading to the conviction of the murderers. A reward of £1000 is offered for private information leading to a similar result; and £500 for information, followed by the conviction, of any person who harbours the murderers. Three men have been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder. Owing to the refusal of all persons in the neighbourhood to assist in laying out the body of Mr. Bourke, the task had to be undertaken by the deceased's brother and a constable from Dublin, both of whom were afterwards refused refreshment in the adjoining village. Outrages are reported from other parts of Ireland.

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.

The publication of an illustrated catalogue by the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours was announced in our notice of the Exhibition in Pall-mall East. The Old Water-Colour Society are thus doing for themselves what Mr. Blackburn has done for the Royal Academy and Grosvenor Gallery, and Mr. Dumas for the Paris Salon. It

THE KING AND QUEEN OF SIAM.—SEE PAGE 598.



1. Spot where Mr. Bourke's body was found. 2. Where the body of Corporal Wallace lay. 3. Loop-hole of wall, through which the shots were fired. (Gate by which the five murderers afterwards came out.)

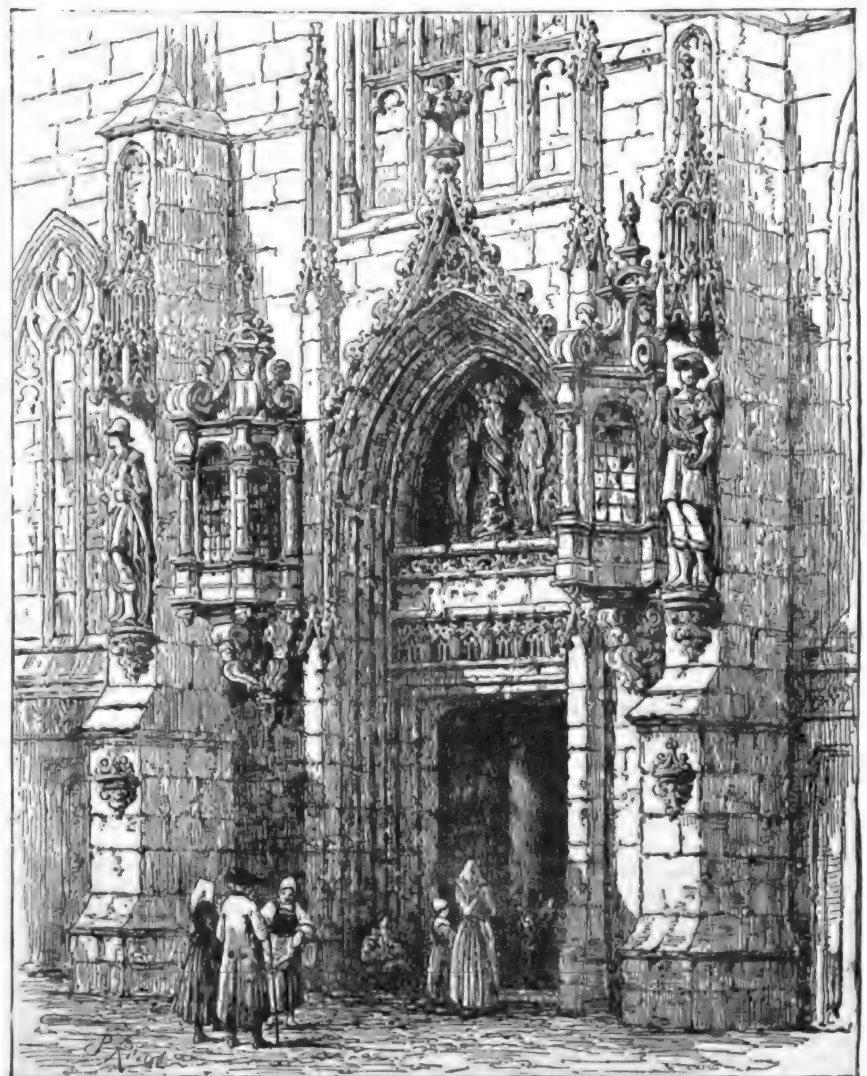
SCENE OF THE MURDER OF MR. WALTER BOURKE AND CORPORAL WALLACE, AT ARDRAHAN, COUNTY GALWAY.



THE HEAD OF THE PROCESSION. BY SIR JOHN GILBERT, R.A.



THE WATERING PLACE. BY MURKET FOSTER.



SOUTH ENTRANCE TO THE CATHEDRAL AT MUNSTER. BY S. READ.



BEATRI. BY G. DU MAURIER.



COUNTING HER CHICKENS. BY E. K. JOHNSON.

SKETCHES FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, DRAWN BY THE ARTISTS.

is needless to say that the work is well done. The small selection that we present would alone almost prove that. But it is well known that both the Water-Colour Societies include a larger number of cunning designers for reproduction in black and white than probably any other body of artists. Nothing is more certain, therefore, than that in these illustrations of their own works we should have some of the best of such memoranda, which are so pleasant to have and to refer to. Moreover, their reproduction in facsimile, by some of the many admirable processes now in use, lends them a special interest.

The first illustration by the President, Sir John Gilbert, R.A., that accomplished veteran artist to whom the *Illustrated London News* in its earlier years owed so much, requires no comment—unless it be that the very spirited, yet well-balanced, composition of his great drawing "comes out" more distinctly in the sketch than with the colours. The one by Birket Foster—another artist who commenced his distinguished career as a draughtsman for the wood engraver—shows here a largeness of touch for which we were hardly prepared. That by Mr. S. Read—to whom also this journal has been under great obligations for many years—is a charming and finished "li"—a complete little work in itself. The next is by Mr. Du Maurier, the dainty and spiritual designer for *Punch*, and his "Bentri" shows some of his rare skill in delineating English beauties. In the last drawing we see Mr. E. K. Johnson, in a more rustic vein than usual with him. This farmer's girl about to feed the poultry, is, like other of her sex, and, for the matter of that, our own sex too, "Counting her chickens," really, or metaphorically, before they are hatched—to complete the proverb.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Don Giovanni" was given for the first time this season on Thursday week, with Madame Adelina Patti's bright and charming performance as Zerlina. The cast was also otherwise generally efficient, having included Madame Fursch-Madi as Donna Anna, Madame Valleria as Donna Elvira, Signor Cotogni as Don Giovanni, Signor Marini as Ottavio, and M. Gailhard as Leporello.

On Saturday last, Madame Pauline Lucca made her fourth appearance since her return; and on this occasion sustained the character of Margherita in "Faust" with rare excellence, especially in its dramatic aspect, her acting in the later scenes having been especially fine. It is needless to say that the music of the part was finely rendered. The cast was otherwise also an efficient one; Mdlle. Stahl was Siebel, Signor Frapoli Faust, M. Gailhard Mefistofele, and Signor Devries Valentino.

On Tuesday Meyerbeer's "Dinorah" was given, with the incomparable performance of Madame Patti in the title-character, the cast having included Signor Marini as Corentino, Mdlle. Tremelli as the Goatherd, and M. Dufriehe (vice Signor Cotogni) as Hoel.

GERMAN OPERA, DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Weber's "Euryanthe" was produced here on Tuesday evening, after two postponements. As a work of high musical art, it must be ranked as superior both to his "Der Freischütz" and his "Oberon," its composition having occurred between the two. It was first produced at Vienna in 1823, and was finely given by German companies in London in 1833, and subsequently, but had not been heard here for many years until Tuesday evening, when its revival was a welcome event in the midst of the plethora of Wagner which has characterised this season. The heaviness of the story and the poverty of the drama of "Euryanthe" have always been a hindrance to the public success of the opera. The authoress, Frau von Chezy, did a similar ill turn for Schubert's beautiful music to "Rosamunde" as she did for Weber in the work now referred to. A slight sketch of the plot of "Euryanthe" may suffice. The heroine so named is beloved by Adolar, Count of Nevers, the secret of their love having been confided to her friend Eglantine, by whom it is betrayed to Lysart, Count of Forest, to whom she gives Euryanthe's ring, a love token stolen from its owner; Lysart having promised to wed the traitress. He then gages his hands and title against those of Adolar, that he will obtain the love of Euryanthe; and in proof shows the ring. The King, before whom this takes place, makes the award against Adolar; who is disinherited, and seeks obscurity in a desert. Here he encounters Euryanthe, whom he has doomed to death, but her endeavour to save him from the attack of a serpent (which he kills) induces him to relent, and he leaves her in despair. The arrival of the King, with his hunting train, leads to an avowal by Euryanthe of her innocence and the guilt of Eglantine and Lysart, whose bridal festivities are interrupted by the contrition and confession of Eglantine on beholding the ruined Adolar. Eglantine is slain by the furious Lysart, who is led out captive. Adolar is reinstated in his titles and possessions, is united to Euryanthe, and all ends happily.

The music is full of charm of melody, and dignity of character, and its fresh stage hearing, after a very long interval, constitutes an important feature of the present season. The character of Euryanthe was finely sustained by Madame Sucher, who sang and acted with great effect. Among special points may be mentioned her excellent delivery of the cavatina, "Glücklein im Thale," the scena "Schirmende Engelschaar," her shares in the duet with Eglantine, "Unter ist mein Stern gegangen," in those with Adolar, and that with the King in the last act. Eglantine's music was finely sung by Madame Peschka-Leutner; particularly her air, "O mein Leid," her scena, "Bethörte," her portion of the duet with Euryanthe, above named, and of the duet with Lysart in the second act. Another prominent feature was the fine performance of Herr Gura, who—as Lysart—both acted and sang finely. The great scena, "Wo berg ich mich" was admirably given—in its several phases of tenderness and rage—as were many other portions of his music. Herr Nachbar sang apparently with effort, and made no effect in Adolar's fine scena beginning "Welch mir." He was most successful in the romance "Unter blüh'nden," and in the scene with Euryanthe in the forest. The music belonging to the King was fairly well sung by Herr Noldechen; and the subordinate characters of Bertha and Rudolph were filled, respectively, by Fraulein Wiedemann and Herr Landau. The choral and orchestral performances were of the usual high order, and Herr Richter conducted in a way worthy of his reputation.

The fourth and last but two of the present series of symphony concerts conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé at St. James's Hall took place on Thursday week, when Schumann's music to scenes from "Faust" was given entire. There is much in this composition that is worthy of the poem with which it is associated—passages of poetic beauty and of mysterious impressiveness being present throughout, and especially in the closing portion, which is that best known to the English public. It was very well rendered in its orchestral and choral details, the principal solo music having been efficiently sung by Mrs. Hutchinson (Gretchen), Miss Larkcom (Carl), Mr. Shakespeare (Ariel and Pater Ecstasius), Mr. Santley (Faust),

Herr Elmlad (Mephistopheles), and Mr. Savage (Doctor Marianus); incidental passages having been rendered by Misses Orridge, Carpenter, Hoeschke, Linnington, and Trevanna; Mr. E. Montague and Mr. J. Bridson. The performance was skilfully conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé, who previously gave a fine interpretation of Beethoven's piano-concerto in G; the concert having opened with Mendelssohn's overture, "A Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage." The last concert but one took place last Thursday evening. Of this we must speak next week.

The seventieth season of the Philharmonic Society closed last Friday, when Rubinstein's "Paradise Lost" was performed, for the first time in England. The work is classed as op. 54, and, therefore, belongs to a comparatively early, or rather to the middle, period of the composer's career. It preceded his "Tower of Babel," to which it is decidedly superior. The original German text was founded on portions of Milton's great poem, and has been cleverly rendered into English by Mr. H. Hersee. The work is divided into three parts, the principal characters supposed to be represented being:—Eve, an Angel, and Raphael (soprano), Michael and Gabriel (contralto), "a voice" (tenor), Adam (baritone), and Satan (bass). It is chiefly in the choral and orchestral effects that the composer has best succeeded; and these are in several instances highly impressive. Among the most so, in last week's performance were the double choruses of rebels and angels, in which there are some good contrasts; the movement suggestive of the gathering of the waters; and the melodious chorus, "Now bring forth fruits." Of the pieces for solo voices, the "Song of the Angel" (well sung by Madame Rose Hersee) was one of the most effective; another having been the trio, "Lord of all worlds" (efficiently rendered by Misses Fenna, Farnol, and Hudson). The many recitative passages for "a voice," were excellently declaimed by Mr. B. McGuckin; and Signor Foli's fine bass voice gave full impressiveness to the music of Satan. Mr. Ludwig sang the music of Adam earnestly, but occasionally a little too boisterously. In spite of the skilful writing which prevails throughout the work, its length and general heaviness of style induced a feeling of weariness before the close. If repeated, it should be very much abridged. The oratorio was preceded by Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor. Mr. Cusins conducted ably.

Amid the multitude of concerts of the season we ought not to fail in mentioning the pianoforte recital of Herr Kummel at St. James's Hall last Friday. This accomplished artist occupied nearly two hours in playing from memory and with much exactness and expression a varied selection from Rubinstein, Beethoven, Chopin, Bach, and Schumann, a feat which not only illustrated the several styles of the composers but the high standard to which pianoforte playing has attained.

The operatic concert at the Royal Albert Hall last Saturday afternoon was a great success, an enormous audience having been drawn by the attractive programme, which included fine performances by Mesdames Adelina Patti, Albani, Sembrich, and other eminent artists of the Royal Italian Opera Company. Signor Beignani and M. Dupont conducted.

Mr. W. Carter's "Placida" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" were given at St. James's Hall last Saturday afternoon. Madame Christine Nilsson was to have sung, but was prevented by indisposition. That rising young singer, Miss Patti Winter, rendered the principal soprano music with much efficiency; the other principal vocalists having been Madame Sterling, Mr. Maas, and Signor Foli; Mr. Ley and Mr. Cox having occasionally co-operated.

Last week's Saturday afternoon concert at the Crystal Palace brought forward a new symphony, composed by Signor Sgambati, the eminent Roman pianist, by whom it was conducted on this occasion, when it was performed for the first time in England. We have recently spoken in terms of commendation of the gentleman just named, in reference to his fine performance of his own cleverly-written pianoforte concerto at the fifth of this year's Philharmonic concerts. The symphony performed on Saturday consists of four principal divisions, and contains much effective writing, and some skilful instrumentation in each, the best portions being the second movement ("Andante mesto") and the "Scherzo." The former has much agreeable melodic flow, with a fanciful and varied use of the orchestra, and the latter is spirited and well contrasted by the two trios associated with it. The first and last movements are too diffuse in structure, and would be much improved by revision and condensation. The symphony was received with great applause, and was followed by a recall of the composer, who conducted it, and who further distinguished himself by a brilliant performance of Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat. Mdlle. Badia and Mr. B. McGuckin contributed vocal solos with much success; other items of the programme not calling for mention.

One of a series of ballad concerts was given at the Alexandra Palace last Saturday afternoon, in the Central Hall, under the auspices of Mr. D. Beardwell. It consisted of a capital selection of solos by well-known vocalists, part-songs by the choir, and sundry pieces by Kalozdy's Hungarian Band, whose picturesque performance excited much interest.

The seventh—and last but one—of the present series of Richter concerts took place on Monday evening, when one of the grandest works in the whole range of sacred music—Beethoven's Missa Solennis in D—was performed. Of the mingled science and sublimity of this grand masterpiece we have several times spoken, and need now, therefore, only record its performance, with efficiency in some respects, although not quite satisfactory in all its details. The solo vocalists were—Frau Peschka-Leutner, Miss Orridge, Mr. Shakespeare, and Herr Elmlad.

Mr. W. G. Cusins, "Master of the Musicke" to the Queen, gave a morning concert on Wednesday at St. James's Hall, assisted by Madame Rose Hersee, Mr. Maas, Mr. Edward Howell, and other distinguished artists, and a new chamber trio by Mr. Cusins was performed for the first time in public.

Mr. George Watts's morning concert took place on Thursday last at St. James's Hall, with an excellent programme. A notice of it must be reserved for next week.

The fifth of Mr. Ganz's orchestral concerts—and last of the present series—takes place this (Saturday) afternoon.

We have already drawn attention to the French musical festival and competition to take place next week at the Royal Albert Hall. After the inaugural ceremony, on Tuesday, there will be a competition between the leading Fanfares and Orpheons of France, followed by a concert in the evening; a second concert being announced for the next day, and the distribution of the prizes for that evening.

Le Chevalier Eugenio Pirani will give a morning concert on the 27th inst., at St. James's Hall, for the benefit of Signor Campana's widow.

The profits arising from the Chester Musical Festival, amounting to some £600 or £700, will be devoted to the fund for restoring the Cathedral Chapter House. The expenses of the festival were £1900.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

On Saturday, the Tenth instant, at the Princess's, was produced before a crowded audience and with unqualified success a new and original romantic drama, from the pen of Mr. G. R. Sims, entitled "The Romany Rye." The dramatic critic of the *Times* newspaper has pronounced "The Romany Rye" to be "a bad and mischievous play." A bad play it certainly is not, since Mr. Sims has, with much skill and ingenuity, succeeded in constructing out of well-worn materials a closely coherent and deeply interesting story, which may pass muster as a brand new plot. The workmanship of the drama is, indeed, capable throughout, and in parts masterly. The dialogue is never absurd: it is often impressive, and more often racy humorous: it is only the incidents and the form in which the majority of the characters are cast that are repulsive. If you can imagine a fashionable West-End tailor setting his very best cutters and sewers to work to fashion out of the very best "extra double milled superfine" Saxony broadcloth, lined with silk throughout, a suit of clothes for a pauper or a convict; or an enthusiastic agriculturist embellishing the interior of a pigsty with encaustic tiles and mahogany "fixings," while he decorated the exterior with an ebony door and a double gilt knocker; or a spirited publisher issuing an edition of Catnach's Last Dying Speeches and Confessions, printed with silver-faced type on handmade paper and illustrated by dry-point etchings by Mr. Whistler and Mr. Herkomer;—then you might be able to gather some notion of the talent which Mr. G. R. Sims has displayed in "cutting fustian upon satin," mending beggars' rags with gold thread, trepanning murderers' skulls with silver plate, and playing "Nix my Dolly Pals, Fake Away," or "When Claude Duval was in Newgate Thrown," on a hundred-and-fifty-guinea Broadwood grand pianoforte, the walnut-wood case adorned at the additional outlay of a thousand pounds by Mr. E. Burne Jones with paintings emblematic of the Golden Stairs of the Treadmill, the Hidden Mysteries of Burglary, the Genius of Begging-Letter Writing, the Nemesis of the Gin Shop, and the Avatar of the Middlesex Sessions. There are nearly forty characters in "The Romany Rye," and they are nearly all arrant rascals of either sex, including a murderous young country gentleman, a knavish money-lender, a pseudo bird-fancier, who is in reality a burglar, a boy thief, a bloodthirsty gipsy, a roguish attorney's clerk, a number of tramps, cadgers, vagabonds, sham veterans of the Crimea, and gin-drinking women who hire babies to go out begging with; and a horrible old hag who drugs people who have been decoyed to a den by the waterside, to be afterwards flung into the river by two felonious "waterside characters," who either commit murder at the instigation of some third party actuated by motives of pecuniary interest or of personal vengeance, or else quietly pop the bodies into the Thames and fish them up again, so as to obtain the reward which mourning relatives have offered for the recovery of the remains of their loved ones. There are, it is obvious, hints and suggestions of characters such as these in the writings of Dickens and Bulwer, of Ainsworth and Wilkie Collins—to say nothing of the "Amateur Casual," Mr. James Greenwood. The edifying columns of the *Police Gazette* may also have been laid under contribution to supply the dramatist with, not attic, but cellar and gutter salt of a stimulating nature; and, finally, Mr. Sims himself must be a very keen observer of the very lowest phases of London life. The result is a really surprising piece of Realism, reminding the critic much less of the realism of Balzac or of Flaubert than of that of M. Emile Zola.

In his treatment of the Romany side of his story, Mr. Sims seems to lean more towards the opinion of Mr. Carlyle, as set forth in Mr. Charles G. Leland's recently published book on the Gipsies, than towards the views so forcibly enunciated by Mr. George Smith, of Conville, who, because the English Zingari persist in declining to live in houses, and in neglecting to send their children to school, denounces them as monsters of iniquity. "You have paid some attention to gipsies," remarked the Sage of Chelsea to Hans Breitmann. "They're not altogether so bad a people as many think. In Scotland we used to see many of them. I'll not say that they were not rovers and ravers; but they could be honest at times. The country folk feared them; but those who made friends with them had no cause to complain of their conduct." The most conspicuous trait of the gipsy character made use of, and in a highly effective manner, by Mr. Sims is the bloodthirsty vindictiveness of the Romany when the path of his woman-kind has been crossed by a Gentile. For the rest, the gipsies—although the hero, Jack Hearne, is a half-breed gitano—play but a very subordinate part in the Princess's drama. The characters round whom the most absorbing interest centres are the scoundrels and cheats, the bandits and assassins of London. We have two pretty glimpses of rural life in the opening scenes of a gipsy encampment, and the manor house at Craigsnest—both due to the admirable pencil of Mr. William Beverley; and there is also a well-painted scene of the Road to Hampton by Mr. Stafford Hall; and of the race-course at "Appy Ampton" itself, by Mr. Walter Hann; but the action of the rest of the piece mainly takes place in the slums, in Common Lodging-Houses and Thieves' Kitchens, in bird-fanciers' shops (the birds and rabbits all alive) in Little Querr-street, Seven-dials, in the office of fraudulent usurers, in the purlieu of Ratcliffe-highway, and the underground cellars of hired kidnappers and assassins. There are also two or three scenes on board ship, and a splendid view of the Thames, a shipwreck, a life-boat, the parlour of a waterside public-house, and the crowded quay of a seaport. These scenes, seventeen in all, are consecutively devoted to the exposition of the cold-blooded and calculating attempts of Philip Royston, the villain of the piece, to despoil and, if need be, murder Jack Hearne, the "Romany Rye," who is his half-brother, and to abduct and obtain possession of the property of Jack Hearne's sweetheart and subsequent bride, Gertie Heckett, who is the grand-daughter of Joe Heckett, the burglarious bird-fancier of Little Querr-street, but who is likewise Philip's cousin. To this it may be added that Goliath Lee, a gipsy, thirsts for the blood of the wicked young country gentleman, and goes about with a gun, bent on shooting him, because he has seduced a gipsy girl named Lura Lee. In the end vice is punished and virtue rewarded, the wicked young country gentleman and the unscrupulous money-lender being comfortably taken into custody by the detectives. The murderous "waterside characters" had previously been disposed of by the "Romany Rye," very gallantly played by Mr. Wilson Barrett. Miss Eastlake looked very charming and acted very gracefully as Gertie Heckett, although she screamed a little too often and too shrilly in the 'tween decks scene on board the "Saratoga," and Mr. E. S. Willard was the coolest and most polished of villains as Philip Royston. Mr. R. Markby presented an amusing amalgamation and inward rascality as the money-lending Marsden; and Mr. John Beauchamp looked becomingly ruffianly as Goliath Lee. Messrs. F. Huntley and H. Evans were efficiently revolting in the "waterside characters," Scragger and Ginger Bill; and Miss Emmeline Ormsby displayed both power and pathos as the ill-treated Lura Lee. A really admirable study of humorous low-lif

character is Mr. George Barrett's Boss Knivett, who appears to combine the attributes of "Coster Joe" and the "Chickaleary Cove," and some of whose idiosyncrasies remind us of the Artful Dodger, while others are strongly reminiscent of Charley Bates. In the end, Boss Knivett makes up his mind to live "on the cross" no longer, but to act henceforth altogether "on the square." Throughout, this curious piece was excellently well played and admirably mounted. It will have, I should say, a long and prosperous career, and put plenty of money in the pockets of the Princess's management and of Mr. G. R. Sims. Personally, I scarcely think that I should like to see "The Romany Rye" again.

I went on Monday last to Her Majesty's Theatre to pass one of the dreariest evenings, and to witness one of the strangest experiments that it has ever been my lot to experience. The play was "King Lear," and the part of the distraught monarch was played by that well-known actor, Signor Ernesto Rossi, who has for many years past been highly popular among his Italian fellow-countrymen, and who has recently returned from the United States, extending his professional wanderings even to San Francisco. Signor Rossi played in this country a few years ago. He was received with respectful appreciation, but scarcely gained such a high degree of acceptance as had been accorded to Salvini. The peculiarity of the performance—certainly it could not be called an entertainment—on Monday consisted in Signor Rossi playing King Lear in choice Italian, while the remainder of the company played their parts in English. The polyglottism of "Odetta" is ridiculous enough; but here it was "confusion worse confounded." The unhappy coadjutors of Signor Rossi had to feel for their "cues," so to speak, and to catch them more from his gesticulations and his grimaces than from his articulate words. All dramatic illusion was thus entirely lost. The Signor, moreover, has not been gifted by nature with a form suggestive of majesty or dignity. He is squat of stature, and his "make up" conveyed the impression of his head being inordinately large; while his hirsute "arrangements" were suggestive, now of Pantaloon and now of a caricature of the estimable Alderman Sir Robert Carden. On the whole, the spectacle would have been laughable had it not been intolerably wearisome. I am not prepared to say that Signor Rossi (whose performance I had never before witnessed) is not a good actor. He may be, indeed, a very excellent tragedian; only, on Monday, under the ridiculous conditions to which he had chosen to subject himself he did not give his abilities fair play. The Italian translation of "King Lear" followed by Signor Rossi is that of Carlo Rusconi and Cristoforo Pasqualigo, published at Milan in 1879, and dedicated by the publisher to Signor Rossi himself. The version is a tolerably close one; but it is in prose, and this circumstance deprives the speeches of Lear of much of their grandeur and eloquence, and reduces some of his sublimest outpourings to the merest commonplace. To be sure, the English Lear talks prose himself, sometimes; but the prose only acts as a foil to the magnificence of the blank verse. Signor Rossi was supported by a "scratch" company of unequal merit. Mr. John Ryder was respectable as Kent; Mr. Edmund Lyons highly intelligent as the Fool; Miss Louise Moodie incisive as Goneril; and Miss Lydia Cowell sweetly pathetic as Cordelia.

The beautiful and talented Mrs. Langtry continues to reap fresh and brilliant laurels in the provinces. The ovation at Edinburgh has been followed by a triumph at Liverpool, where the clever and industrious lady was received with immense enthusiasm, and I understand that at the conclusion of her brief engagement Mr. Saker handed the deservedly popular artiste a cheque for eleven hundred pounds; a larger sum than he has hitherto paid to any "star." Mrs. Langtry is at present engaged in the pleasant task of taking Leeds by storm.

G. A. S.

FINE ARTS.

MISS NORTH'S PAINTINGS OF PLANTS.

Some years back an extensive series of paintings of plants by Miss Marianne North was exhibited in one of the long galleries at South Kensington, and deservedly excited much admiration. Since then the collection has been greatly extended; an entirely new series of drawings from Australian plants have been added; a suitable gallery, from designs by Mr. James Ferguson, has been erected for the reception of the works in Kew Gardens; and the whole—building and drawings—have been munificently presented to the public by Miss North. The collection comprises no less than 627 examples, and forms incomparably the most complete, and at the same time the most accurate series of illustrations of the flora of the world in existence. The paintings are highly-finished studies in oil on paper, and in all cases the objects represented have been painted on the spot. What this implies and what the range of this lady's travels have been will be inferred from the fact that she has explored the remotest and least-known countries of the two hemispheres—Teneriffe, Jamaica, Brazil, California, Borneo, Western Australia, Ceylon, and the Himalayas. The collection comprises characteristic and rare flowers, plants, trees, and groups of trees, and some strange insects and reptiles. Artistically, the paintings are admirable, while the requirements of the botanist are entirely satisfied by accuracy and finish of the draughtsmanship. The highest scientific authorities certify that the paintings cannot be surpassed in truthfulness. Sir Joseph Hooker, in particular, says that "it is impossible to overrate the interest and instructiveness of the collection in connection with the contents of the gardens, plant-houses, and museums of Kew."

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co. have formed an interesting exhibition of the numerous original designs, mostly in black and white, which have been executed for the illustration of their many excellent periodical and other publications. The collection—a selection from which was exhibited at the Dudley Gallery last year—includes drawings by many of the leading artists of our school. It is well known that a large proportion of the most distinguished painters of the day have, at least at some period of their career, occupied themselves in designing for the wood-engraver; and it is surprising how many of these have been engaged by the eminent firm in Belle Sauvage-yard.

A series of water-colour drawings by Mr. Ayscough Wilkinson is on view till the 29th inst. at Messrs. Barnard and Son's Gallery, 233, Oxford-street.

Lord Derby opened the new building in addition to the Brompton Hospital for Consumption on Tuesday. The Bishop of London, assisted by the Rev. Hughes Owen, previously performed a dedicatory service. The new building contains 127 beds, and additional subscriptions to the amount of £10,000 a year will be needed to keep the whole institution in an efficient state, the whole of the large legacy having been expended, as prescribed by the testator, in the erection and the furnishing of the new building. The hospital since its establishment has afforded relief to 29,600 in-patients; its 200 beds are filled, and there are now 300 applicants for admission. We shall give a view of the building next week.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Any diminution in the attendance at Ascot on the Tuesday and Wednesday was amply atoned for on the Cup day, when the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family again drove on to the course in semi-state, and the rings and stands were densely crowded. Racing began with the All-Aged Stakes, in which Marden (9 st. 11 lb.), who had a great disadvantage in the weights with his three opponents, proved himself a wonderfully good colt over his own course, and never ought to be asked to travel more than six furlongs. On his running in the Derby, Sachem appeared to have the St. James's Palace Stakes at his mercy; but he could only get third to Battlefield and Gareth, and the victory of the former redounds greatly to the credit of Shotover, who had no trouble in conceding him 13 lb. and her sex allowance in the Ascot Derby. In our account of the Derby we stated that Bruce, in spite of running wide at Tattenham Corner, could have beaten Sachem easily enough for third place, and it is now plain that the American representative was very lucky to get anywhere near the front at Epsom. The great reputation of Foxhall completely paralysed opposition to him in the Ascot Cup, and had not the Duke of Beaufort pluckily started both Petronel and Faugh-a-Ballagh, one of the most coveted prizes of the season might have been walked over for by the "illustrious stranger." Faugh-a-Ballagh's mission was to make the running for his stable companion, and this he did so effectually that, as he turned into the straight about half a mile from the finish, he held a lead of many lengths. He was then eased to let Petronel come up, but, as the latter was in hopeless trouble a few strides further on, little Martin set the three-year-old going again, and made a grand finish with Foxhall, being only defeated by a neck. Cannon, who has now won four Ascot Cups in succession, did not use either whip or spur, but for all that he had to send his horse along in earnest in the last quarter of a mile, and it was plain either that Foxhall has deteriorated considerably since last season, or that Faugh-a-Ballagh is a very exceptional youngster. The result of the Alexandra Plate, to which we shall refer in due course, favours the former supposition. The Nineteenth New Biennial was a gift for Tristan, who seems equally at home over all courses; and from the poor show made by Thebis she has evidently not yet recovered the form that deserted her so suddenly at Newmarket last season. Though he had eight opponents, odds were laid on Retreat for the Rous Memorial Stakes, and he landed them cleverly enough, Wolsey being the only one to make anything of a fight with him, as St. Marguerite again cut up very badly. Backers were not so lucky in the New Stakes, in which they laid odds on the unbeaten Rookery, who just escaped a penalty, in spite of her previous successes. This time Archer was in the saddle, so there was no excuse to be made on the score of lack of jockeyship. At the foot of the hill Rookery was pulling double, and looking all over a winner, but she was done with directly Adriana challenged, and Mr. Houldsworth's filly came in alone. Adriana is by Adventurer—Morgiana, and is own sister to Rozelle, who achieved such a sensational victory in the Coronation Stakes on the previous day. She had never run previously, and is undoubtedly the best two-year-old that has appeared in public this season. The runaway victory of Tyndrum in the Twentieth New Biennial Stakes exhausted a very heavy card, the luckless Lilac finishing second, as usual.

With nearly £5000 added to the various stakes on Friday, it may be imagined that there was no falling off in the character of the sport. The excellence of Adriana was confirmed by the easy success of Rookery in the Windsor Castle Stakes, and, after the shifty Isabel (8 st. 7 lb.) had upset the odds laid on Privateer (9 st. 2 lb.) for the Ascot High Weight Plate, all interest centred in the Alexandra Plate, in which Foxhall and Petronel met to fight their Cup battle over again, Fiddler and Exeter joining in with them. The American crack went very short in his preliminary canter, and as Fiddler, who received 5 lb. from him, was backed pretty freely, the bookmakers fielded strongly against the favourite. Exeter made the running until reaching the hotel turn, where he tried to bolt to the stables, and this left Fiddler with a long lead of his field; Petronel and Exeter were hopelessly out of it at the turn into the straight, and, though Foxhall made a gallant effort to catch Fiddler, he could never get on terms with him, and was beaten by half a dozen lengths. No doubt Foxhall felt the effects of his severe race on the previous day; still one cannot think that he is anything like the horse he was last season, and, perhaps, he may not show his best form until the autumn. Eastern Empress had all her work cut out to concede 41 lb. to Kate Craig in the Queen's Stand Plate, though she beat Narcissa, the only conqueror of Geheimniss, easily enough. A splendid week's sport wound up with the Hardwicke Stakes, for which Tristan had been in reserve. He was opposed by Retreat, Poulet, Sweetbread, and Sachem, but none of them could fairly extend him, and, at present, he is probably the best horse in England. Sweetbread finished second, and ran so well that he has since been backed at 20 to 1 for the St. Leger.

The yearlings bred by Mr. Waring at Bunham were disposed of on Saturday last, the thirty-one lots realising 6700 gs., or an average of 173 gs., which, we fear, is scarcely a remunerative result. My Lud (1050 gs.), a bay colt by King Lud—Strategy, made the highest price, and next to him was a bay colt by Adventurer—Irene (700 gs.). Six yearlings belonging to Mr. Alexander were afterwards disposed of, a filly by Petrarch—Botany Bay (660 gs.) and a filly by Bertram—Poon (500 gs.) making fair prices.

The rain, for which bowlers must have been longing, has fallen at last; and, instead of a record of long scores, we have to chronicle some remarkable achievements with the ball. The Australians v. Yorkshire ended in a draw, Lockwood (66 and, not out, 14) being the top score on either side, and undoubtedly saving the county from defeat by his grand display of batting at a critical time. Notts also made a draw against the Australians, Blackham (not out, 56) and Bonnor (39) doing the lion's share of the scoring. We do not care to go into what has been dignified with the name of "the cricket scandal" in connection with this match, and will simply remark that the exercise of a little tact—for which quality, however, Captain Holden has never been famous—would have saved a vast amount of unpleasantness. A very exciting match between Sussex and Derbyshire ended in the victory of the former team by only three runs. Mr. A. H. Trevor (61 and 63) did most of the run-getting for Sussex, and shared the honours of the victory with Juniper, who, in the second innings of Derbyshire, bowled six men and caught one. On the other side, Messrs. Shaker (56) and Docker (60) made the best scores. Gloucestershire v. Surrey ended in a draw, Midwinter (not out, 77) and Read (73) fairly dividing the honours of the game. As might have been anticipated, Somersetshire stood little chance against Lancashire, the northern county winning in one innings, with 157 runs to spare. Pilling (78) batted in unusually good form, and Nash took twelve wickets for 28 runs, Crossland getting six for 7 runs. At one time Middlesex looked like disposing of Yorkshire very easily; but, thanks to the fine bowling of Peute and Bates, the "big

county" only succumbed by three wickets. Notts defeated Middlesex by an innings and one run, the former scoring 210 and the latter 32 and 177. This was due to the marvellous bowling of Shaw and Morley in the first innings of Middlesex; which was of such an extraordinary character that we append the analysis:—A. Shaw—18·2 overs, 14 maidens, 12 runs, and 4 wickets; Morley—18 overs, 9 maidens, 20 runs, and 6 wickets. Middlesex played up well at the finish to save a single-innings defeat.

The schooner-match of the Royal Thames Yacht Club was won on Tuesday by the Miranda, and the yawl-match by the Lorna. The two cutter-matches of the Royal London Yacht Club were won by the Annasona and Freda respectively.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, June 13.

There are, and there probably always will be, predestined persons provided with all the necessities of life—people born with silver spoons in their mouths—who are reduced, while others labour, to seek assiduously the means of occupying their leisure. In order to simplify their task, some sly people not belonging to the predestined class have set themselves to codify elegance and to apportion to different employments and different distractions, according to times and seasons, the *strenna inertia* of the rich. It is thus that the Parisian year has been divided into periods to which fashion suits its occupation. There is the theatrical season, the dancing season, the marrying season, the racing season, then the seaside, the shooting season, the vintage, the return from the country, the opening of the theatres, and the resumption of regular Parisian life. But there are moments of transition when society does not know what to do, and one of these moments is the period between the Grand Prix and the departure for the seaside, the period which we are now traversing. Most of the theatres are shut; balls are over; dinners are over, and there remains nothing but the Saturdays at the Circus and the Tuesdays at the Hippodrome. The gazetteers of fashion have to turn their pens to less elevated subjects. In short, Paris is dull.

And, to make matters worse, the weather is cold and rainy, and the beautiful country around Paris is hardly inviting in such conditions. I know Socrates did not delight in the country because it taught him nothing, and Voltaire declared the country to be the chiefest of insipid pleasures. On the other hand, Paul de Kock, who was more a Parisian than Voltaire, has asked what is sweeter than the pleasures of the country? What indeed? reply the Parisians. But what will you? It rained on the day of St. Médard, and the deep-rooted belief is that a wet Saint Médard means a month's wet weather, or rather forty days,—a second deluge in commemoration of the forty days' rain of Noah's flood, for in the old chronicles Saint Médard is styled *magister diluvii*, and a "steward of the pluvial waters."

As a sign of the extreme dullness of things in Paris, imagine that the only novelty of the week is a card-board model of Papin's Digestor, exhibited on the stage of the Gaité Theatre. A well-known writer on popular science, M. Louis Figuier, has conceived the idea of creating a scientific theatre, and of acquainting the people scenically with the history of great inventions. His first attempt, "Denis Papin; or, the Invention of Steam," is hardly a success. He has spoilt his piece by mixing up with it a silly love affair. It was hoped that M. Figuier had discovered something new in his scientific theatre. He has only produced a poor drama which has failed. Nevertheless, he announces his intention to continue the attempt with "Gutenberg, or the Invention of Printing," and "Kepler, or Astronomy and Astrology."

In the political world there is, as usual, a slight crisis. On Saturday the Chamber of Deputies voted on a first reading the suppression of the life tenure of the magistracy. The Ministry asked only the suspension of the life tenure during three months, in order to enable them to weed out the reactionary Judges and put Republicans in their place. In consequence of these two votes M. Humbert wished to resign. M. Grévy refused to accept his resignation, and so M. Humbert has taken a month's congé. The votes were not definitive, but, nevertheless, they have produced a very bad effect. The Chamber is severely criticised by the press of all shades of opinion, and appears to be losing entirely what little credit it ever had. A feeble Ministry than the present it would hardly be possible to have. As for Egyptian affairs, that have taken so serious a turn, M. de Freycinet told the Chamber yesterday in honeyed yet dignified terms that he knew next to nothing about what had happened or what course the Government intended to adopt.

On Sunday afternoon, a ceremony in honour of Garibaldi took place at the Cirque d'Été. Some four thousand people were present. M. Lockroy, M. Adier de Montjan, and General Turr made speeches, the band played the "Marseillaise," and everything passed off satisfactorily. The apotheosis was well organised. Victor Hugo was to have presided; but, being too fatigued, he sent his grandson, George Hugo, a little fellow of ten years of age, who received by proxy the ovations intended for the illustrious poet, and presided in his place!

A Parisian journal, noticing the presence of several Republican deputies at the Duc d'Aumale's receptions at Chantilly, and at the Duc de Nemours' at Paris, has conceived the strange idea that the Orleans princes are bestirring themselves and preparing to become candidates for the presidency of the Republic, and perhaps even something more. The idea is more ingenious than well-founded.

For the benefit of roving Britishers I will state that the splendid picture galleries and park of Chantilly will be open to the public on June 18, 22, 25, and 29.

T. C.

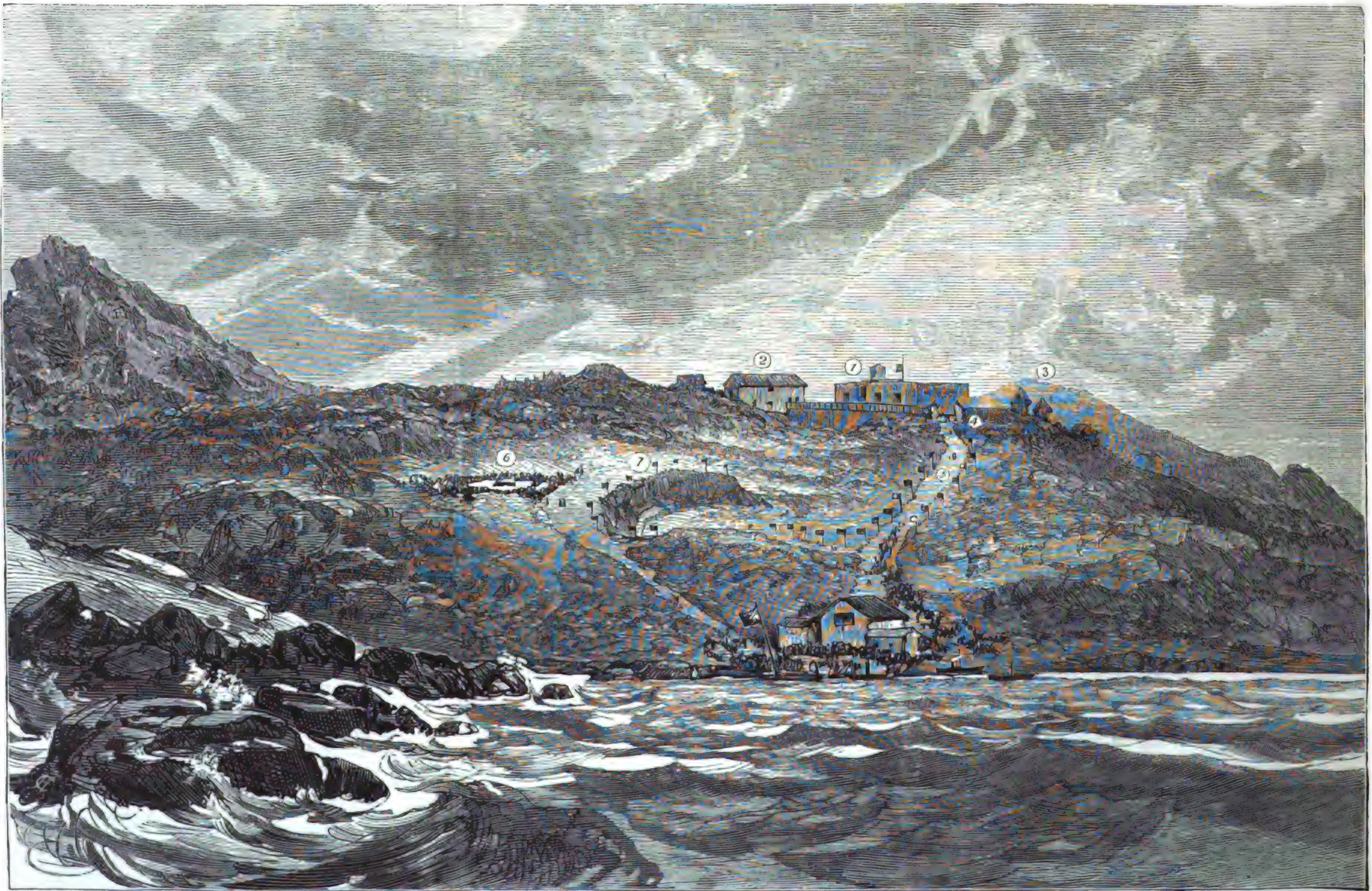
The Session of 1881-2 of the Royal Institute of British Architects was brought to a close last week by the presentation of a Royal gold medal, the gift of the Queen, to Baron von Ferstel, of Vienna. This medal is annually awarded to some eminent architect or man of science engaged in promoting the study and practice of architecture, and every alternate year it is given to a foreigner. Baron von Ferstel was unable to be present, but the Austro-Hungarian Embassy deputed Baron Wacken, who was attached to the Embassy, to receive the medal. Several other medals and prizes were awarded.

John Garrett Elliott, one of the persons concerned in the prize-fight in St. Andrew's Chapel, who failed to appear when the other persons implicated in the matter were dealt with, was brought up at the Middlesex Sessions yesterday week, when he pleaded guilty to the charges against him. The Assistant-Judge said it was quite clear that Elliott had taken a leading part in the arrangements for the fight, and he would have to pay a fine of £25 and £10 costs, to enter into his own recognisances in the sum of £100, and find two sureties in the sum of £50 each for his good behaviour for twelve months; and, in default of payment, to be imprisoned for three months.

T H E F U N E R A L O F G A R I B A L D I.

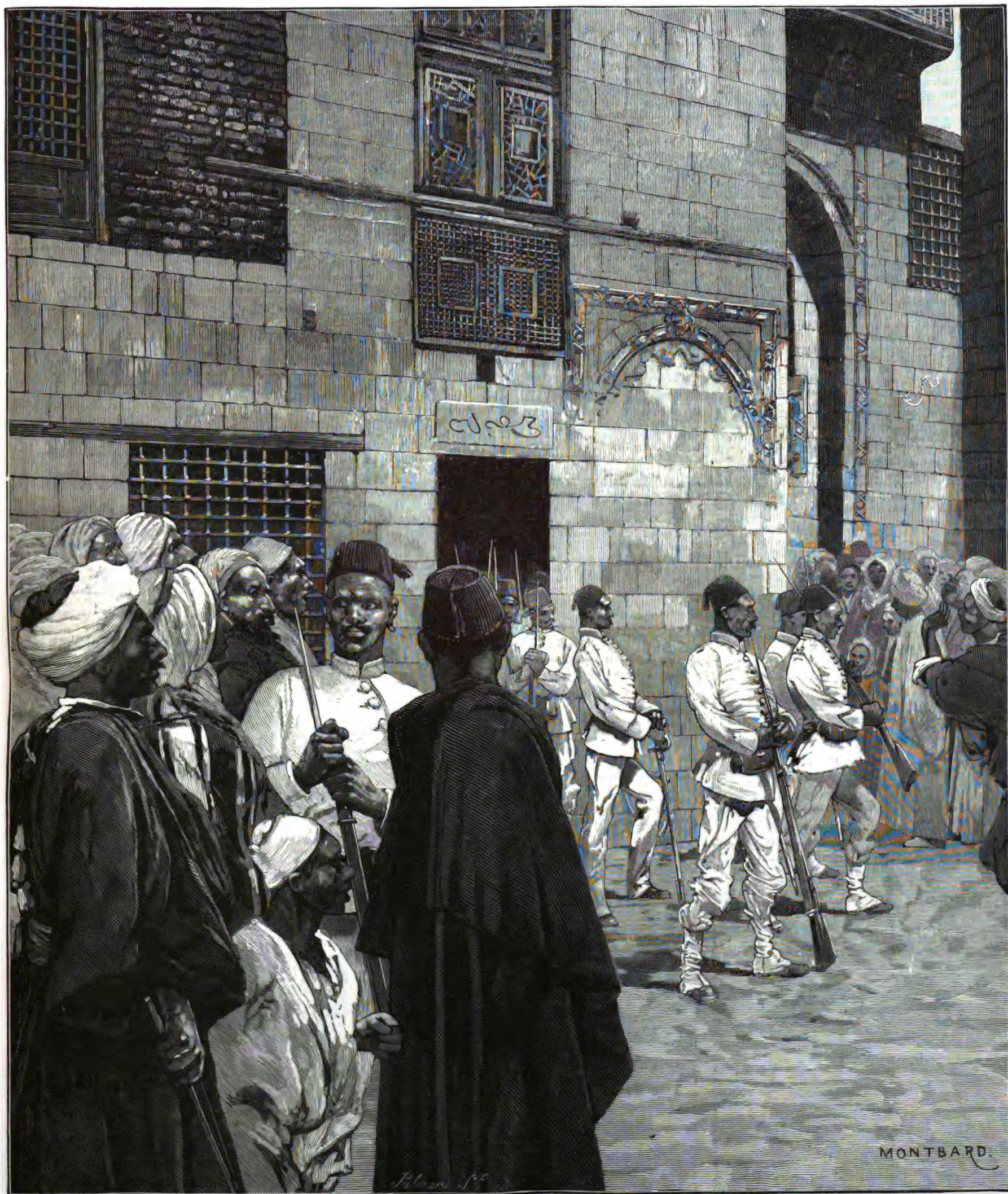


THE GROVE WHERE THE SPEECHES WERE DELIVERED.



1. Garibaldi's House. 2. Stables. 3. Mill. 4. Gate by which the Procession came out. 5. Road to the Port and Bathing-place. 6. Grove where the Funeral Speeches were delivered. 7. The Cemetery.

CAPRERA ON THE DAY OF THE FUNERAL.



THE CRISIS IN EGYPT: A GUARD-HOUSE OF SOLDIERS OF THE LINE IN CAIRO.—SEE NEXT PAGE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE FUNERAL OF GARIBALDI.

On Thursday week, instead of the process of "cremation," or destruction by fire, which Garibaldi had most expressly and minutely directed, and for which he had actually prepared a place near his dwelling, the hero's body was interred, in the presence of a large assembly of Italians who came for the purpose, in the cemetery of the island of Caprera. The funeral ceremony lasted from a quarter to four until five o'clock, a storm of wind and rain raging the whole time. There was no ecclesiastical service, or form of prayer or Divine worship, on this occasion. The coffin, which was covered with garlands of flowers, was borne by some of the survivors of the Sicilian expedition of 1860. It was followed to the grave by the Duke of Genoa, Signor Zanardelli (Minister of Public Works), General Ferrero (Minister of War), representatives of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and delegates of three hundred Italian associations. Speeches were delivered in a neighbouring grove by

Signor Alfieri di Sostegno, Vice-President of the Senate, Signor Farini, President of the Chamber of Deputies, the two Ministers of State, and Signor Crispi, who were much applauded. As the coffin was lowered into the grave, salutes were fired by the Washington and Cariddi, vessels of war lying in the strait between Caprera and Maddalena. Our Special Artist, who was present at the funeral, has sent us the Sketches of the proceedings, and of the aspect of Caprera on that day, which appear in this week's publication. Another Illustration shows the body lying in state, attired in the historical red shirt and white poncho, and adorned with wreaths of flowers, in a room of Garibaldi's house. Muskets or rifles, with fixed bayonets, were piled round the little bed, which was guarded by a few soldiers and sailors who had served under Garibaldi's command. On the walls hung the portraits of his family and friends.

The following letter, dated September, 1877, from Garibaldi to Dr. Prandina, gave directions for his funeral. After

pointing out the precise spot for the cremation, the letter proceeds:—"There a wood pile two mètres long shall be formed of acacia, lentiscus, myrtle, and other aromatic wood. On this shall be placed a small iron bedstead, and on that an open bier with the remains dressed in a red shirt. The handful of ashes remaining shall be preserved in an urn of any sort, and shall be placed in the little sepulchre which keeps the ashes of my babes, Rosa and Anita." At the place designated by Garibaldi, shown in our Illustration, in a rocky recess, he had caused preparations for the funeral pyre to be made, by putting up several low pilasters of granite, upon which iron bars were to be laid across, and the wood placed upon them. It was the desire of his widow and of his two sons, Menotti and Ricciotti, that Garibaldi's directions should be complied with; but they were persuaded, with some difficulty, by the representatives of the Italian Democratic party, to allow the temporary interment of the body at Caprera, with a view to bringing forward, in the Italian Parliament, a resolution to

appoint a grand national funeral at Rome. It is intended that this proposal shall be made to the Parliament when it next meets in session, and that Garibaldi's body shall be brought from Capri to Rome with all the public honours that can be devised. There seems to be some disposition to make it a party matter; though much interest had been felt as to the terms of the telegram sent by the King with his own hand to Garibaldi's sons, which was as follows:—

"From my youth up my father taught me admiration for Giuseppe Garibaldi. Later I witnessed his heroic acts, and in my family the admiration and gratitude grew greater. Accept my condolence, which is shared by the whole Italian nation.—(Signed), Umberto."

At Rome, on Sunday afternoon, there was a grand procession in honour of Garibaldi. It started from the Porta del Popolo at four o'clock, and reached the Capitol about six. Every kind of scholastic, industrial, artistic, and political associations participated in the ceremony. The International Artistic Club came with the banners of the principal nations. The Masonic lodges and the anti-clerical clubs were prominent. One hundred and forty banners shrouded in crape were carried. The procession must have consisted of many thousands, and the crowds in the streets to look on numbered tens of thousands. Twice during the route a panic occurred, but no serious mischief ensued. The procession closed with a vast car drawn by eight horses, on the platform of which was a colossal bust of Garibaldi, on whose brows a great figure of Italy was placing a wreath. In the front of the car were forty ensigns in the form of the classic *laurum*, inscribed with the names of forty victories. The procession reached the Capitol by the road which leads up from the Forum, the ancient *Clivus Victoria*; and all the associations which thronged the mind on seeing such a triumphal car ascending that slope are readily imagined by those acquainted with the classic history of Rome.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

At the time of writing this notice, on Wednesday evening, the latest news from Egypt is not altogether such as to reassure the public mind against the fear of renewed sanguinary conflicts, either at Cairo or at Alexandria; but the Khedive and Dervish Pasha, the Sultan's Special Commissioner, have quitted the capital for the last-named city. Dervish Pasha still declares that he is able to answer for the preservation of order, but he is confessedly obliged to keep on terms with Arabi Pasha, the leader of the rebellious Egyptian army, there being no Turkish force at hand; and it seems doubtful whether the Khedive, Tewfik Pasha, has now any real authority in Egypt. The British representative, Sir Edward Malet, has followed the Khedive from Cairo to Alexandria, by the directions of our Foreign Office. Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, commanding our naval squadron, has full powers, in case of need, to land sailors or marines for the protection of British subjects; but it has been hitherto considered by all the authorities that to do so just now would be most likely to provoke a fresh outbreak of Mussulman fanaticism. The later accounts of the terrible riot and massacre of Europeans at Alexandria on Sunday last, which is narrated in another page, show that it was a preconcerted attack; and that many of the Egyptian military police or soldiers joined the rioters in killing or ill-treating the foreign residents. The number of lives lost is now supposed to be not much less than a hundred. Among the Europeans killed are three British naval men, Mr. James Pibworth, second engineer of H.M.S. *Superb*, and George Strackett and Alfred Herne, of H.M.S. *Helicon*; two commercial men from Manchester, Mr. Robert James Dobson, and Mr. Reginald Richardson; Dr. H. P. Ribton, Professor Gimmelli, editor of an Italian paper; Signor Cattani, banker; Rossi, a solicitor; and Biedermann, a German clerk; while the British, French, Italian, and Greek Consuls were personally maltreated. A thousand Europeans are said to have fled from Alexandria since last Sunday, dreading a fresh outbreak of violence. The city, however, is now full of regular troops of the Egyptian Army, numbering seven or eight thousand, under the orders of Arabi Pasha, who promises to keep the peace.

Two members of the ancient gipsy tribes of the Coopers and Taylors were married with Protestant rites at St. Mary's Church, East Moulsey, on Monday. Prior to the marriage ceremony a baby belonging to the Cooper family was baptized. The church was crowded with gipsies, who were in the neighbourhood in great numbers to attend the Hampton Races, and they were profusely decorated with wild flowers.

Somewhat tardily, but with unquestioned force and resolution, the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland have at last denounced the crimes and outrages which disgrace the Irish agitation. As far as their influence goes it is now cast into the scale against the assassins and mutilators. They have issued an address, in which they condemn the refusal to pay just debts by those able to pay them, the preventing of others from paying their debts, the injuring of a neighbour's person or property, the forcible resistance to the officers of the law, and the formations of secret associations. They, at the same time, declare that the national movement, purged from what is criminal, shall have their earnest support.

Under the presidency of Captain C. T. Ritchie, M.P., the twenty-sixth annual general gathering of the members and supporters of the Christian Blind Relief Society was held on Tuesday night at the Limehouse Townhall, Commercial-road East. There was a large attendance. Amongst those present and on the platform there was a choir composed entirely of blind persons—objects of the society's care—who, during the course of the proceedings, sang several pieces.

The Duke of Bedford has returned his tenants 25 per cent off their rents for the past half year; Mr. G. T. J. Sotheron-Estcourt, the member for North Wilts, has returned 10 per cent to his Yorkshire tenants, being the fourth similar half-yearly return made by him; the Duke of Westminster has again remitted to his Flintshire tenants 20 per cent on the half-year's rentals just due; Sir Archibald Campbell, of Blythwood, Renfrewshire, has granted a reduction of 10 per cent to his agricultural tenants.

The annual evening fête of the Royal Horticultural Society, held on Tuesday night at South Kensington, was attended by a large and fashionable company, despite the unpropitious state of the weather for outdoor amusements. The arcades were furnished with an extensive assortment of flowers and plants, the cherry and peach trees in full bearing contributed by Messrs. Rivers, vying with rhododendrons and table decorations on one side, and fuchsias, pelargoniums, and gloxinias on the other. The electric lights in the arcades were furnished by Siemens Brothers, and those in the gardens by the Anglo-American Brush Company. The gardens were also tastefully illuminated with festoons and devices in coloured lamps, and on the two occasions when coloured fires were also brought into requisition the effect was exceptionally attractive. The bands of the 2nd Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards contributed the musical portion of the programme.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

The Cortes have voted reductions in the existing tariff, but the Government is authorised to enforce the higher duties upon British imports as a means of forcing England to accede to a larger reduction of the duties on Spanish wines.

PORTUGAL.

The King and the Royal family took part on the 8th in the Corpus Christi procession at Lisbon. Perfect order prevailed.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Session of the Hungarian Diet was closed last Saturday by a Royal rescript. The next Session will begin on Oct. 5.

Twice prevented, the duel arising out of the dispute in the Hungarian Diet finally took place on Sunday. Pistols were used, but neither of the combatants was hurt.

GERMANY.

The infant son of Prince William of Prussia was christened on Sunday afternoon in the New Palace, at Potsdam, by the names of Frederick William Victor Augustus Ernest, in the presence of the Emperor and Empress and the members of their family, the King of Saxony, the Crown Prince of Austria, the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, the Duke of Aosta, Prince Christian (representing Queen Victoria), and a number of the German Princes and Princesses.

Prince Bismarck addressed the Reichstag on Monday in favour of the Tobacco Monopoly Bill, declaring it essential for carrying out necessary reforms in the taxation of the country. He emphatically denounced the opposition to the measure, adding that, if he remained at his post, it was only to be faithful to the oath he took when he saw the Emperor lying in his blood after the attempt on his life in 1878.

RUSSIA.

The Empress gave birth to a daughter on Tuesday morning at the Palace at Peterhoff. The infant is to be named Olga. According to the bulletin published, her Majesty is suffering from unusual exhaustion.

M. d'Onbri, Russian Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, has been appointed a member of the Council of the Empire.

After innumerable rumours, an Imperial decree announces the resignation by Count Ignatieff of the Ministry of the Interior. He does so on the score of ill-health, it is stated. Count Tolstoi, the former Minister of Public Instruction, will be his successor.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

A telegram from Christiania states that the Storthing has again rejected the proposal to increase the allowance of the Crown Prince upon his marriage with the Princess Victoria.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne's yacht, on approaching the wharf at Quebec on Tuesday, came into collision with a schooner, in consequence of which the flagstaff on the bow of the former broke and fell on the deck. It was prevented from striking Princess Louise by the Marquis, who put up his arm in time to ward off the blow.

An Order in Council has been passed dividing the great North-West Territory, beyond the confines of Manitoba, into four new districts, or, more properly speaking, territories. The new names and locations are as follow:—

Assiniboia, containing about 95,000 square miles, is bounded on the south by the international boundary, on the east by the western boundary of Manitoba, on the north by a line drawn near 52 deg. latitude, and on the west by a line drawn between 110 deg. and 111 deg. west longitude.

Saskatchewan, containing 114,000 square miles, is bounded on the south by Assiniboia, on the east by Lake Winnipeg and Nelson river, on the north by a line drawn near 55 deg. latitude, and on the west by a continuation of the line marking that boundary of the previous district.

Alberta, containing 100,000 square miles, is bounded on the south by the international boundary, on the east by Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, on the west by British Columbia, and on the north by the continuation of the line bounding Saskatchewan.

Athabasca, containing about 122,000 square miles, is bounded on the south by Alberta, on the west by British Columbia, on the east by the line bounding Assiniboia to the west until it intersects Athabasca river, then by it and the lake of the same name, and following Slave Lake to a line near 60 deg. latitude, which forms the northern boundary.

To sum up, the Saskatchewan district includes Battleford, Carleton, and Prince Albert; Assiniboia includes Qu'Appelle, South Saskatchewan and Souris Rivers, and Forts Pelly and Ellice; Alberta includes the Battle, Bow, and Belly rivers, the cattle ranch district; and Athabasca takes in the celebrated Peace River districts. This division of the vast country hitherto known as the North-West will have the effect of localising points which hitherto were very indefinitely comprehended, and by having each its capital assigned it, will form nuclei for settlements more compact than the straggling homestead of prairie squatters.

In Victoria (Vancouver Island) great damage has been done to property by the flooding of the Fraser River. Another ship-load of Chinese immigrants has arrived in the colony, and it is expected that before October 40,000 others will arrive.

SOUTH AFRICA.

We learn from the *Times*' correspondent at Durban that the Cape Upper House has amended the new ocean mail contract, as approved by the Assembly, so as to make the contract time twenty-one days; the term of the contract to be five years.

The Legislative Council of Natal was opened by Governor Bulwer on the 8th inst., as stated in our last issue. In his opening speech the Governor reviewed the constitutional history of the colony, and commended the question submitted by Lord Kimberley to the deliberate judgment of the Legislative Body. He referred to affairs in Zululand as unsatisfactory, and as calling for a reconsideration of the settlement effected, with a view to the remedying of its defects. The rest of the speech was only of domestic interest.

AUSTRALIA.

The Agent-General for Victoria has received somewhat fuller details of the financial statement laid before the Legislative Assembly by the Hon. Sir Bryan O'Loughlin, M.P., Colonial Treasurer. The despatch states that the financial statement was made on May 30, and was considered very satisfactory. The revenue for the year amounted to £5,563,254, being £321,740 in excess of estimates. From the State railways alone the income for the year amounted to £1,640,996, being £115,996 above the estimate in Sir Bryan's last financial statement, in which railways were set down as expected to produce this year £1,575,000. The previous year, 1880-1, railway revenue was estimated to produce £1,490,000, so that the income from this source alone has increased by upwards of £200,000 in the course of two years. Ordinary expenditure for the year amounted to £5,374,929, but there was also a balance of Treasury bonds paid in advance, amounting to £305,300, making a total of £5,680,229. A balance is carried forward to 1882-3 of £73,777. Sir B. O'Loughlin estimates the revenue for 1882-3, after allowing £140,000 for

remissions of taxation, at £5,528,104, of which £1,750,000 is the estimated income from Government railways. The estimated expenditure is £5,574,073. In this sum is included provision for the following charges:—Defences, £110,000; railways, £959,000; public works, £338,247; municipal works, £310,000; country water-works, £111,500; and interest on loans, £1,188,610; leaving a balance to 1883-4 of £36,915. In addition, the interest on the new loan has been provided for from Jan. 1. Thus, the Treasurer, while making large remissions of taxation, sweeping off all arrears, and making liberal provision for defences and public works, is able to show a fair estimated surplus, and an extraordinary elasticity in the revenue, especially in that derived from the State railways.

The Agent-General for South Australia has received a telegram from the Government of South Australia, notifying the safe arrival of the emigrant-ship *Clyde*, all well.

Cardinal Howard on Sunday consecrated Dr. Coffin, the new Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, at the Church of St. Alphonso, Rome.

Captain Moloney has been appointed Administrator of the Gold Coast Colony during the absence of Sir Samuel Rowe, Governor-in-Chief.

The "annual statement exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India during the year 1879-80" has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. This is the sixteenth annual issue of this statement.

Intelligence received from Honolulu announces that the Hawaiian Cabinet resigned on the 19th ult., and that it had been reconstructed by Mr. Gibson, who had assumed the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty's Highland life has been but little varied during the week, only drives to Glen Gelder Shiel, the Linn of Muich, and similar localities having been taken, and a few visits paid, including a call upon the daughters of Colonel Farquharson at Invercauld. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church, Principal Tulloch officiating. Mrs. Drummond, of Megginch, and the Very Rev. Principal Tulloch have been on a few days' visit at Balmoral Castle; and the Rev. Archibald Campbell, Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld, and Mr. John Athol Farquharson have been among her Majesty's dinner guests.

The date of the departure of the Queen and Court from Balmoral has been once more altered, and is now fixed for Tuesday, the 20th inst.

Colonel the Hon. H. Byng represented the Queen at the Marquis of Conyngham's funeral.

The Queen has intimated her intention of contributing fifty guineas towards the fund for establishing a museum and art gallery in Aberdeen.

Chief Superintendent Hayes, of the Windsor police, has received £5 from the Queen, in acknowledgment of his services upon the occasion of the attempted assassination of her Majesty by Roderick Maclean.

The last Levée of the season is held to-day (Saturday) by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess wound up their customary Ascot week festivities with the usual pic-nic at Virginia Water. The Duke of Edinburgh and their Royal Highnesses' daughters were present with their Coworth Park guests. When outdoor amusements were over, the Royal party dined at the Fishing Cottage; ending with a dance. The Prince and Princess, with their family, returned to Marlborough House on Monday. The Prince, with the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Albany, and the Duke of Cambridge, was in the House of Lords when the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was brought forward; he and his brothers voting in favour of the second reading. The Princess and the Duchess of Connaught were in the gallery. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to the Gaiety Theatre. Princess Christian is on a visit at Marlborough House, Prince Christian having gone to Germany.

The Prince presided at the dinner given on Wednesday at Willis's Rooms in aid of the Funds of the London Fever Hospital.

His Royal Highness has appointed Mr. G. Watson, jun., of Rochester, organising secretary to the Royal College of Music.

Princes Albert Victor and George, in the *Bacchante*, arrived a few days since at Corfu.

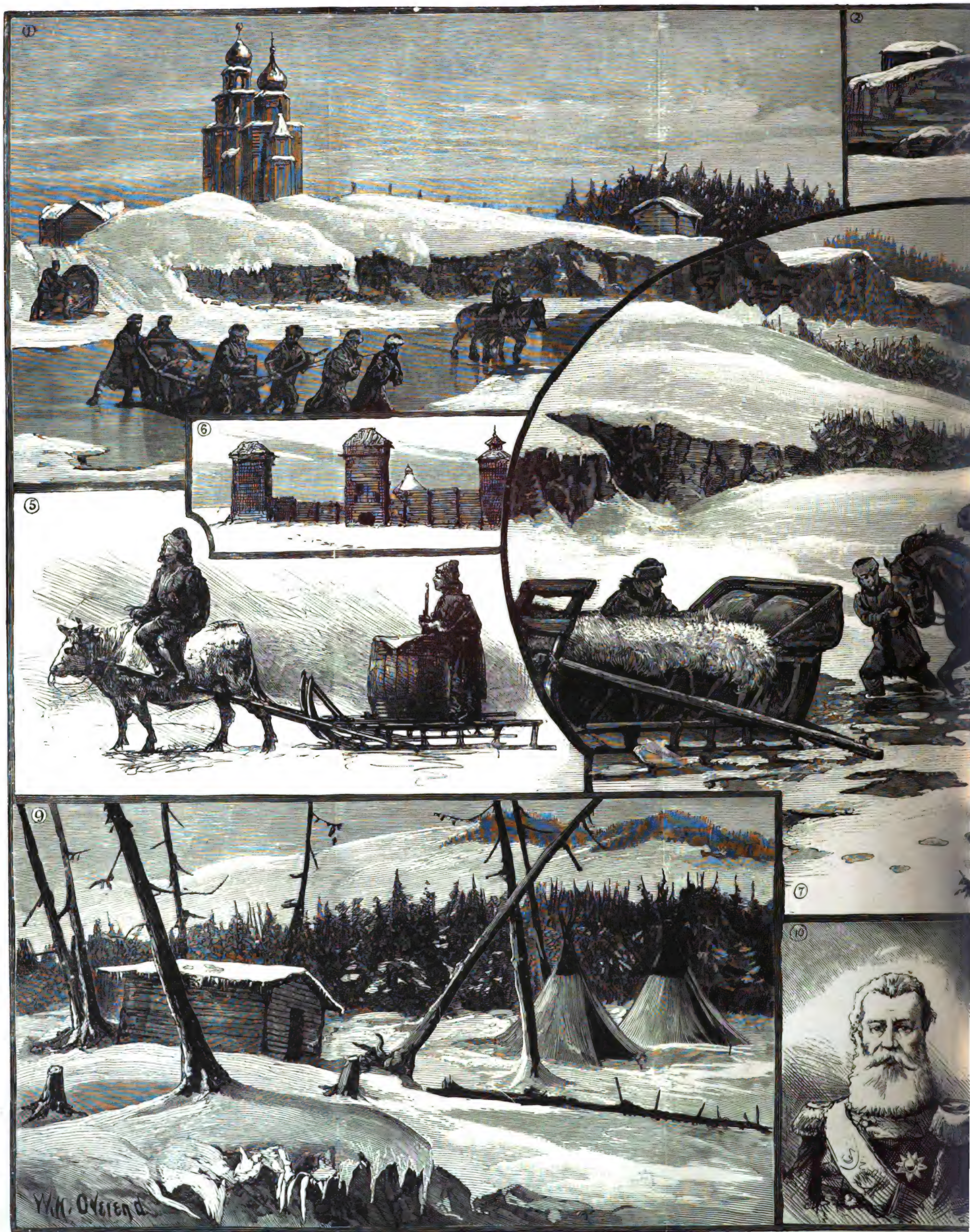
The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh assisted on Monday at the opening and dedication of a transept to the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Notting-hill, in memory of the late Most Rev. Dr. Robert Gray, Metropolitan of South Africa, uncle to the Vicar. The Duchess received purses from ladies in aid of the funds. On Wednesday morning the Duke and Duchess and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Paddington for Weymouth, where they embarked on board the Duke's yacht for a six-weeks' cruise.

The Duke of Albany will preside at the annual Newspaper Press Fund dinner, which will be held on the 24th inst. at Willis's Rooms.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck, with their children, were present at the opening of the Military Tournament on Monday, at the Agricultural Hall, in aid of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows. The Duchess will open the new wards at Richmond Hospital on July 22.

Mr. W. H. Grenfell, the senior member for Salisbury, opened a fancy fair there on Tuesday, which is being held by the Congregationalists on behalf of the new church fund. The edifice cost £10,000, and the debt is about £2000.

The Commemoration festivities at Oxford have been actively going on this week. The Philharmonic Society gave a concert on Monday afternoon in the Sheldonian Theatre, the soloists being Mr. Santley and Miss Mary Davies. In the evening the usual procession of boats took place, when there was a very large number of spectators of the ceremony of saluting Exeter, the head boat. Later in the evening Wadham College gave a concert in their College Hall, the gardens being illuminated. Fireworks were provided. The day's proceedings were concluded with the University ball in the Corn Exchange. The principal event in the festivities on Tuesday was the flower show of the Oxfordshire Horticultural Society in the gardens of Worcester College. The attendance of visitors was large, but unfortunately rain came on during the afternoon. The chief of the series of balls, that given by the Apollo University Lodge of Freemasons, was held at night in the Corn Exchange and Townhall. Amongst the other entertainments was a water party to Nuneham, given by Lincoln College. The *Enchiridia* was held on Wednesday in the Sheldonian Theatre, when the honorary degrees were conferred and the prize competitions recited. After these proceedings there was a Masonic fête in the gardens of Wadham College, and a concert at Magdalen and a ball at New College concluded the festivities.



1. Dragging sledges across a frozen river. 2. Right bank of River Lena. 3. Yakut Woman. 4. Yakut Festival. 5. Water-Carriers. 6. Ancient Cossack Fortress at Yakutsk. 7. Sledging the

THE JEANNETTE SEARCH EXPEDITION: SKETCHES I



7. Surface-water on the ice of the Lena. 8. Survivors of the Jeannette Arctic Expedition. 9. Woodcutters' Hut. 10. Russian Governor of Yakutsk. 11. Sledges descending from station on river bank.

OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN NORTH-EASTERN SIBERIA.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Grave questions and a stirring debate in Parliament were hardly needed to assure us that the Government are face to face with anarchy in Egypt. With a strong fleet of English and French men-of-war within gunshot, Alexandria was on Sunday the scene of a conflict between Arabs and Europeans, ending in the killing of fifty Europeans, among whom were three men belonging to the British Squadron—James Pitworth, of the *Superb*; Alfred Herne and George Strackett, of the *Helicon*. Our Consul, Mr. Cooke, was wounded during the *mélée*, but not seriously injured, happily. The painful news naturally occasioned an uneasy feeling in both Houses of Parliament on Monday; and the present gloomy phase of the Eastern Question may at length lead the Cabinet of Mr. Gladstone to appreciate the anxiety with which the late Lord Beaconsfield's Administration watched the same perplexing question four or five years ago.

The only satisfactory part of the official explanations offered on Monday by Earl Granville and Sir Charles Dilke was the assurance that "Sir Beauchamp Seymour has power to land sailors and marines, should he think it necessary; but he has telegraphed that the disturbance is of a non-political character, and was suppressed by Egyptian troops;" and that "the women and children who sought refuge in the Consulate have been transferred to the ships." Far from reassuring, however, was Sir Charles Dilke's rider that "Dervish Pasha and the Khedive concur in advising that the sailors and marines should not be landed. That applies to the safety of the people in Cairo as well as in Alexandria." The Foreign Secretary and the Under-Secretary added on Tuesday that all was quiet at Alexandria, to which the Khedive and Dervish Pasha had removed from Cairo. Albeit these and other statements are made on behalf of the Government, apparently with a "light heart," it is impossible that a searching Parliamentary criticism of the wavering policy of the Foreign Office with regard to Egypt can be delayed much longer.

The Suez Canal is, one may hope, more vigilantly and effectively guarded than Alexandria appears to be. Cold comfort, however, is afforded by Sir Charles Dilke's laconic answer on Monday that "we have gun-boats at each end of the Canal;" and Mr. Gladstone's reply to Baron H. De Worms that "to destroy or even permanently to injure the Canal would be extremely difficult, if not impossible." A bolder tone and clearer aims are demanded to solve the Egyptian Question—whether the mouthpiece of the Government is heard in Parliament or at the Conference table. This was made patent by the animated protests made by Sir H. D. Wolff and others against the reticence of Sir Charles Dilke on Wednesday.

The business-like way in which the House of Lords can tersely discuss and come to a decision on most controversial matters was notably exemplified on Monday in the debate on the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. There was an exceptionally large and brilliant assemblage, their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Albany being recognised in the Royal balcony, and the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Albany, and the Duke of Cambridge occupying the cross-bench. The measure was in good hands. Its second reading was moved by one of the most promising of the younger members of the Ministry, the Earl of Dulhousie, who with laudable clearness pointed out that the bill aimed to remove a restriction which was the cause of great misery to a large number of persons (5000 couples in London alone), and simply proposed to legalise in this country marriages which were valid in Australia and New Zealand, Canada, and the New England States of North America, and which were asked for here by numerous petitions. Chiefly on Scriptural grounds did Lord Balfour of Burleigh oppose the bill; but the most formidable opponent was the Bishop of Peterborough, who argued against the innovation from both a practical and a sentimental point of view, and set himself up as a champion of the sister-in-law, in reference to whom he borrowed a metaphor from the Irish Land debates, and said it was proposed "to evict" her as a "sister-in-law" and admit her as a "care-taker." In the division the bill was negatived by a majority of four votes only—132 against 128—their Royal Highnesses having all voted in favour of the measure.

The Irish Prevention of Crime Bill—rendered more necessary than ever by the recent murder of Mr. Walter Bourke and Corporal Wallace, the sad tidings of which, by-the-way, caused a brother of Mr. Bourke to personally upbraid Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar in the Lobby—still drags its slow length along in the House of Commons. Introduced on the evening of Lord Frederick Cavendish's funeral by the Home Secretary, the measure had by Monday made such small progress in Committee that Mr. Monk was induced to ask the Prime Minister whether it was not time to demand "urgency" with regard to the bill. For a variety of reasons, Mr. Gladstone was not disposed to agree that the time had arrived for that step to be taken, though he hoped the passage of the clauses would be expedited. But Mr. Parnell and his followers were too fond of their pet invention, "Boycotting," to lightly allow it to be included in the class of "intimidation" the bill aims to extinguish. Mr. Healy on Monday threw himself into the breach with an amendment to Clause 4, the purport of the hon. member's proposition being to ward off the stigma of illegality from the Land League process of "Boycotting." This amendment was rejected by a majority of 224—258 against 34. But Mr. Parnell was successful, upros of another of Mr. Healy's amendments, in obtaining from Mr. Gladstone, and eventually from Sir William Harcourt, an admission that, in this endeavour to suppress "Boycotting," it would be unjust to interfere in Ireland with any such right as Trade Unionists have in this country to combine. On the report, a clause to this effect is to be inserted. The anti-Boycotting clause was eventually passed. On Tuesday, the commendable firmness and quickness of Dr. Lyon Playfair accelerated the progress of the bill, clauses 5 and 6 of which were sanctioned. And it may be respectfully suggested that a similarly firm and prompt exercise of his high authority by the urbane Speaker, sure of the support of the House, would greatly tend to dispatch in the transaction of legislative business, which is so sadly in arrears.

Still, in the small hours, other members than the Home Rulers do sometimes manage to squeeze a bill or so in. On Monday, to wit, a little progress in Committee was made with the Scottish School Teachers' Bill and the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts Amendment Bill; and on Tuesday Mr. Labouchere, in the teeth of Mr. Newdegate's valiant opposition, ultimately persuaded the House to give leave "to the proper officer of this House to attend the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice with the paper writing subscribed by Mr. Charles Bradlaugh at the table of the House on Feb. 21 last, and the copy of the New Testament named in the Journals of the House of the same date."

The Town Council of Newcastle-on-Tyne has decided to forward to the Queen a memorial praying that a charter be granted conferring on Newcastle-on-Tyne the dignity of a city.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are closed.

King's Lynn was on Tuesday visited by a severe thunder-storm.

A new grammar school at Solihull, near Birmingham, was opened on Tuesday by the Bishop of Worcester.

The Wesleyan Conference is to be held at Leeds during the week beginning July 17.

The session of the Trades' Union Congress is fixed for Sept. 18, at Manchester.

The Society of Arts held a conversazione at the South Kensington Museum on Wednesday.

The annual parade and inspection of the corps of Commissioners will take place inside Westminster Hall to-morrow (Sunday) morning.

Frederick Schwelm, a German compositor, charged at Bow-street with having published a seditious libel in the *Freiheit*, has been fully committed for trial.

The Dulwich College concert was given in the great hall on Wednesday; Messrs. Ernest and Herbert Sims Reeves, old Dulwich boys, taking part in it.

Mr. R. Giffen, hitherto at the head of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, has been appointed Assistant-Secretary to the Commercial Department of that board.

For the Cambridge University higher local examinations, which begin next Monday, there are 961 candidates to be examined at the various centres in London and the provinces.

In London last week 2476 births and 1369 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 15, and the deaths 74, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

The East of England Horse Show was opened last Saturday in Carleton Park, Pontefract, Mr. Childers, senior member for the borough, succeeded in inducing the Duke of Cambridge to be present on the first day. The exhibition was a good one.

Mr. Scanlen has announced to Parliament that after the Session he will take office as Colonial Secretary, in the place of Mr. Molteno, who retires. Mr. Leonard will probably succeed the Premier as Attorney-General.

The Mayor of Cardiff presented on Tuesday, in the name of the United States Government, a gold medal to E. A. Johnson, formerly third officer of the steamer *Ethiopia*, for gallantry in helping to rescue the crew of the American steam-ship *Jamestown*, on Feb. 13 last.

Lady Burdett-Coutts distributed the prizes to the Westminster pupil-teachers last Saturday, at the rooms of the National Society, Broad-sansbury. The Dean of Westminster, Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., and Lord Algernon Percy, M.P., were among the speakers.

Upwards of 200 of the provincial Mayors and Mayoresses have accepted invitations to be present at the municipal banquet to-day (Saturday). The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Speaker, the Home Secretary, and many members of the Legislature will also attend.

A public meeting was held at the Mansion House on Tuesday, the Lord Mayor in the chair, in support of the proposed extension of the work of higher education of women at King's College. Canon Barry, the Bishop of Manchester, Mr. Hubbard, M.P., the Bishop of Peterborough, and Canon Farrar were amongst the speakers.

On Monday the Swansea Harbour Trust officially opened the new docks completed on the east side of the Swansea river, which were inaugurated and named in October last by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The docks have a water area of twenty-three acres, with a depth of thirty-two feet, the total cost being £300,000.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, replying on Saturday to an address from the Irish National School teachers, said that it was the duty of society to destroy the organisations which main and murder in defiance of the law. The body of teachers had it in their power to guide the opinions of the youth of Ireland into the respect for law and order which they themselves entertained.

Some consolation, poor as it is, to us shivering mortals may be drawn from the fact that even in the good old days summers were not always scorchingly hot. Here is what Horace Walpole wrote on June 15, 1789:—"I have had a fire these three days. In short, every summer one lives in a state of mutiny and murmur, and I have found the reason: it is because we will affect to have a summer, and we have no title to any such thing."

The rifle-match for the national trophy between teams of twenty English, Scotch, and Irish Volunteers came off last Saturday near Glasgow, when the Scotchmen won by nineteen points, the aggregate of the scores at the three ranges being Scotland, 1753; England, 1734; Ireland, 1546.—The Earl of Euston, nephew of the late Duke and son of the present Duke of Grafton, has accepted the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 1st Northampton Volunteers.

A gentleman has offered, through the Jubilee Fund Committee, to give £1000 per annum for five years for Congregational church extension in London on condition that £9000 a year in addition be raised; or to give £2000 per annum for five years if £18,000 additional be raised; or to supplement in the same proportion any sum raised for new work in London less than the sums above mentioned; and to give £100 for every Congregation hall, up to twenty, erected in London.

A financial agent in Pall-mall on Tuesday sued in the Queen's Bench to recover £1390, the value of bills given by a young gentleman named Bouverie in exchange for a loan and jewellery. Mr. Justice Stephen strongly reproached the plaintiff for having charged 60 per cent interest and double its value for the jewellery. The jury wished to return a verdict for £200; but the Judge ruled that the verdict must be for the whole amount claimed, or for the defendant. The jury then found for the defendant.

The remarkable collection of old English, Dutch, French, and Italian fans formed by Mr. Robert Walker, of Uffington, Berks, which had for some time been exhibited at the rooms of the Fine Arts Society in Bond-street, was sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge last week, many of the choicer fans bringing high prices. An illustrated catalogue, sold at a guinea, gave an excellent idea of the collection, being, next to that of Lady Wyatt, the best in England. There were 462 fans, and the sale occupied three days.

In our memoir of Garibaldi last week, it was stated that Professor Partridge, of King's College, who attended him at Spezia when wounded in the ankle in 1862, succeeded in extracting the bullet. Neither Professor Partridge nor M. Nélaton, the eminent French surgeon, who was sent by the Emperor Napoleon III., actually performed that operation. It was done, on Nov. 23, after Garibaldi's removal to Pisa, by Dr. Zanetti, a Florentine surgeon; but a splinter of bone came away with the bullet, and the use of the limb was never perfectly restored.

HAMILTON PALACE.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, the eminent auctioneers of works of the fine arts, will begin this day (Saturday) and will continue seventeen days, ending July 20, at their rooms, in King-street, St. James's-square, the very important sale of the Duke of Hamilton's great collections of pictures, sculpture, artistic furniture, and decorative objects, brought from Hamilton Palace, the Duke's grand mansion in Lanarkshire. The intended sale in London on the 30th inst. and twelve following days of the Duke's valuable collection of books and manuscripts forming the Beckett Library was noticed by us last week. Some account of the ducal family and of Hamilton, the town and the palace, situated ten miles from Glasgow, on a tributary of the Clyde, at a place anciently named Cadzow or Cadwoy, accompanied our illustration of the noble ducal residence.

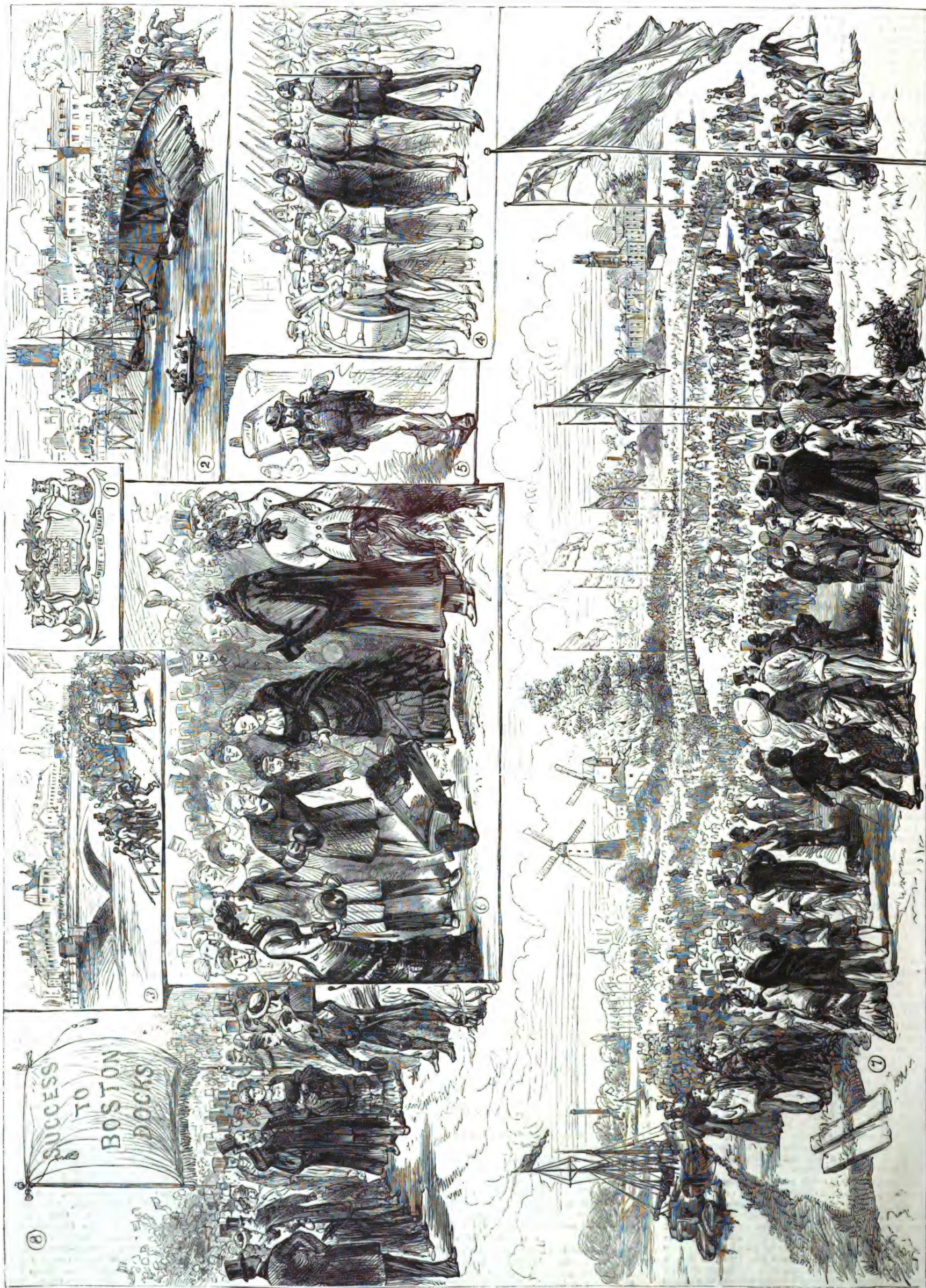
Hamilton Palace, above sixty years ago, was almost entirely rebuilt by Alexander, the tenth Duke of Hamilton, seventh Duke of Brandon, who had married, in 1810, the daughter and heiress of William Beckford, of Fonthill Abbey, Wiltshire, the celebrated millionaire, amateur of art and author of the Arabian romance of "Vathek." He was grandfather to the present Duke of Hamilton. The Palace which he built is a stately edifice of Grecian architecture, with a north front of 264 ft., and with a portico of six Corinthian columns each cut out of a single stone. Whatever of the older building was left has been covered in and entirely concealed by the construction of that period, and in 1822 Duke Alexander made a very large addition. In this work he employed Mr. David Hamilton, an architect of well-known celebrity in the west of Scotland, and who received the second prize in the competition for the Palace at Westminster. The town of Hamilton is quite close, and not many years since one side of the main street was taken down to give more space between the palace and the town. In this operation the old Tolbooth, or jail, was preserved, and now stands within the grounds as a relic of the past. Even with this clearing, the Palace is still too close to the houses of the town for that privacy which is desirable. Our View of Hamilton Palace, from Bothwell, gives an idea of the position of the mansion and the grounds around. It also shows the long avenue coming from the Palace north to the Clyde. To the left of the Palace is seen the top of the Ducal Mausoleum over the summits of the fine old beech-trees which grow near it. Beyond the grounds are seen the chimneys of coal-pits and ironworks, whose constant pouring forth of smoke is said to be one of the causes which make Hamilton Palace anything but agreeable for the habitation of a noble family.

The collection of paintings and other works of art in Hamilton Palace was one of the finest in Scotland. It included the famous picture by Rubens, "Daniel in the Lions' Den," upon which the poet Wordsworth once wrote a sonnet. The Beckett Library apartment, which is constructed in the shape of a letter T, was adorned with some interesting family portraits, one or two by Vanduyke, and there is the portrait of Alderman Beckford, by Joshua Reynolds. At the lower end of the T was the portrait of a predecessor of the family, Peter Beckford, who had been Governor of Jamaica in 1692. These portraits are in panels formed of Egyptian and Aberdeen granite, scagliola, and other beautiful marbles. On the walls around are the cases lately containing the books, about 25,000 volumes, and 800 volumes of rare MSS.

THE JEANNETTE RELIEF EXPEDITION.

The expedition sent by Mr. J. Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, in the earlier part of this year, to search for and relieve the shipwrecked survivors of the Arctic exploring party from the *Jeannette*, on the coast of North-east Siberia, was accompanied by our Special Artist, Mr. Larsen, some of whose sketches of the long Siberian winter journey have appeared in this Journal. Others are now presented in this week's Extra Supplement; also comprising a group of portraits, photographed in the town of Yakutsk, of the surviving officers and men of the *Jeannette*. Lieutenant Danenhauer, who was lately in England, on his way home to America, and Mr. Melville, the engineer, who remains in Siberia, still engaged in a further search for traces of the fate of their unfortunate comrades, are the two central figures, seated side by side; Mr. Leach stands behind, to the right, with his hand resting upon Lieutenant Danenhauer's left shoulder. Mr. Newcombe, the naturalist, who rendered much assistance to our Special Artist, and gave him many original sketches, stands in the back row, at the left-hand side of the Engraving; Noros and Wilson stand near him on that side; Barlett and Nindemann sit below and in front of Mr. Melville and Lieutenant Danenhauer; Lautebach, Cole, and Manson, are crouching in the front of the group.

The other illustrations are from our Special Artist's sketches of the scenes and incidents which he beheld on the banks of the Lena, and at the town of Yakutsk, the capital of Eastern Siberia. The river was still frozen, so that the sledges could be drawn across it; but there was, in many parts, a depth of 1 ft. or 2 ft. of water, or melted snow, above the ice, with loose floating pieces of ice, through which it was often difficult to drag the sledges. In the summer, of course, there are ferry-boats to cross the river. The banks of the river, on which the villages or post-stations are situated, are frequently so high and steep that some care and skill would be needed to effect the descent with a laden vehicle in safety. At the town of Yakutsk, the river Lena is two miles and a half wide in winter, and four miles wide in summer; it is usually frozen about the beginning of October, and not clear of ice till the middle of May. The province of Yakutsk is nearly as large as the whole Continent of Europe, not including Russia, having an extent of one million and a half square miles; but its total population is 235,000, of whom only 15,000 are Russians, and the others are Yakuts, Tunguses, and Yukaghirs, living according to native customs, but under the rule of General Tchernajeff, the Russian Governor, whose portrait our artist has given. The town or city, where our Artist arrived on March 26, has a population of 4800, including some political exiles from Russia, who are to be found also in villages along the river. There is a Cathedral, built of stone, for the Bishop of Yakutsk, and several churches, in which part of the service is performed in the Yakut language. The Yakuts, though reckoned by ethnologists a people of the Turcoman race, are of a light brown or copper-coloured complexion, with black hair, resembling North American Indians. Our Artist's sketches of a woman, a postilion riding the forehorse of a sledge, and two Yakuts with a water-cart drawn by an ox, give some notion of their appearance. They dress comfortably, in clothes usually made of yellow leather with fur or velvet trimming, and with stout horse-hide boots. Both men and women are fond of riding either on horses or oxen. This remote country of Eastern Asia was conquered by the Russian Cossacks, under their famous chief Irnak, two hundred and fifty years ago: there still remains a wooden fort, or block-house, with towers, which the Cossacks built in 1632, and an ancient wooden church, among the few objects of historical interest at Yakutsk.



4. The Volunteers.
8. The Procession Returning.

3. Procession passing over Mount Bridge.
7. General View of the Ceremony.

2. Procession passing along South End.
6. The Mayores Cutting the first Turf.

1. Boston Town Arms.
5. The Wheel-Barrow in the Procession.

FESTIVITIES AT BOSTON: BEGINNING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW DOCK.

COLONEL H. BRACKENBURY.

The appointment of this distinguished officer to a newly-created post in the Government of Ireland, that of Assistant-Under-Secretary for the Department of Crime and Preservation of Order, was one of the first acts of Mr. Trevelyan, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and of Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant, after the frightful murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in the Phoenix Park at Dublin. Colonel Brackenbury's official duties, though in no way political, will hereafter be of the greatest importance in executing some provisions of the Bill for the Repression of Crime in Ireland, now before the House of Commons. One great advantage of the institution of his special department is that it will enable a clear and distinct line of separation to be drawn, in the administrative business of Dublin Castle, between political agitation, lawfully carried on, and the practice of criminal outrages, and treasonable or illegal conspiracies. There are, in Ireland, two separate bodies of police, the Metropolitan Police of Dublin, and the Royal Irish Constabulary serving all over the country. Colonel Brackenbury had already within the last month accepted the appointment of Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, an excellent but rather military force, whose fidelity and bravery have recently been acknowledged by the distribution of special rewards to the amount of £180,000. It seems questionable whether the Dublin Metropolitan Police be equally efficient; but neither the one nor the other appears capable of the service of detective investigation. Few Governments in the world have been so badly served with particular information concerning the identification and pursuit of criminals as that of Ireland, under the system prevailing till the recent assassination of the late Under-Secretary and his Chief, which has now led to a complete reorganisation of this Department. The new Assistant-Under-Secretary, Colonel Brackenbury, will henceforth be alone charged with all matters relating to police and to crime, with the collection of all information regarding the sources of crime, and with the direction of all police forces throughout Ireland; having under his orders both the Inspector-General of Constabulary, Colonel Bruce, and the Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police. He is also empowered to issue instructions to the Resident Magistrates (stipendiary district magistrates) and to justices of the peace, for the maintenance of order and the enforcement of the law. This is a great charge and responsibility, at the present moment; and we earnestly hope that Colonel Brackenbury will be enabled to discharge it with tolerable success, but the difficulties and dangers are enormous.

Colonel Henry Brackenbury, of the Royal Artillery, was born at Bolingbroke, in Lincolnshire, Sept. 1, 1837. He was educated at Tonbridge Grammar School, at Eton College, and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He has been long in the service: his commission as Lieutenant dating from April, 1856; as Captain, August, 1866; Brevet-Major, April, 1874; Major, February, 1875; and Lieutenant-Colonel, October, 1875. He served in India, in the Indian Mutiny War of 1857 and 1858, and was present at the action of Banda and the capture of Kirwee, for which he received the medal with clasp. During the war between France and Germany, in 1870 and 1871, he was appointed by Government to assist the National Society for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded. He was with the armies in France throughout that war, and his services to the suffering soldiery, on both sides, were acknowledged by the Emperor of Germany, with the decoration of the Iron Cross and the Royal Bavarian Order of St.



COLONEL HENRY BRACKENBURY.
THE NEW ASSISTANT UNDER-SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

Michael, and by the French Republic, with that of the Legion of Honour. In September, 1873, he accompanied General Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Ashantee War, on the Staff, and took part in all its operations, for which he received the brevet rank of Major, and other honours. He is author of many useful reports and other writings upon subjects of military science and contemporary military practice. He has been Instructor of Artillery, and subsequently Professor of Military History, at the Woolwich Royal Military Academy.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Denque and Co., of Paris.

BOSTON DOCK.

The commencement of an important work of local improvement was celebrated in the town of Boston, in Lincolnshire, on the Friday of last week, with a public demonstration of which we give a few sketches in another page. Since the recent undertaking of the River Witham Outfall Act, passed two years ago, to cut a more direct and convenient navigable channel from the town to Boston Deep, a distance of only seven miles, the Harbour Commissioners have obtained powers for the construction of a Dock at Boston. The first sod or turf for the excavation of this dock was turned on Friday week by the wife of the Mayor of Boston, Mrs. J. C. Simonds, after

a procession from the Guildhall, in which the Magistrates, Aldermen, and Town Councillors, the Borough Officers, the Engineers and contractors for the dock, and the invited guests and visitors, were conveyed in a line of carriages, preceded by the Borough Police, a banner and a band of music, and the 1st Lincolnshire Artillery Volunteers. Some effective street decorations were displayed in the Market-place, at Bargate, in West-street, High-street, South-street, and Skirbeck-road. The approach to the site of the intended dock is by a new road made from Skirbeck-road, across the field between St. John's burial-ground and the Union premises, to which the Dock grounds will be adjacent in St. John's-lane. The procession having arrived on the ground, at three o'clock, when eight or ten thousand people were assembled, a brief religious service was recited by the Rev. J. Schofield, assisted by the Rev. G. W. Lowe. The Mayoress of Boston was then presented with a pretty spade and wheelbarrow, which she used, deftly enough, in the performance of her pleasant task, saying, "I cut and lift this, the first sod of the Boston Dock; I pray for the blessing of God, and I wish every possible success to this undertaking." She was assisted by Mr. W. Rigby, the contractor for the dock. The company then moved off to the People's Park, where music was furnished by the Boston Borough Band and Brass Band, for an agreeable promenade. At six o'clock there was a banquet at the Assembly Rooms, where Colonel Moore, of Frampton Hall, occupied the chair, and Dr. A. M. Adam the vice-chair. A testimonial, in the shape of a silver tray, was presented by the Chairman, on behalf of the Dock Committee, to the Mayor of Boston, for his exertions in promoting the work that day commenced. Among the other speakers at table were Mr. W. J. Ingram, who proposed the health of the Aldermen and Town Councillors; Aldermen T. Wright and W. Bedford, Councillor Kenington, Mr. R. Harrison, who spoke for the colliery interest, Mr. T. Garfit, and the Mayor of Grimsby. The construction of the dock, which will cost, including the land, buildings, and machinery, altogether £120,000, is to be completed by the end of the year 1883. The designs were prepared by Mr. W. H. Wheeler, engineer to the Boston Harbour Commissioners; and will be carried out under his direction, assisted by Mr. C. D. N. Parker, the resident engineer, formerly of Leith Docks. The entrance lock for ships will be in the river Witham, near the Maud Foster Sluice, the lock being 300 ft. long and 50 ft. wide, with an entrance depth of 25 ft. water at ordinary spring tides. The Dock will have a water area of seven acres, being 825 ft. long and 450 ft. wide; it will be connected with the Great Northern Railway by a swing-bridge, crossing the Haven near the Mussel Stage, with a single line of rails. There will be a wooden pier, or jetty, from the lock gates to the channel of the river. The plans were approved by Mr. James Abernethy, C.E., Consulting Engineer, and have also received the official approval of the Board of Trade. Boston is the nearest port on the East Coast to some of the most important mineral districts and manufacturing towns of the North Midlands, and may fairly expect a good share of commercial prosperity when the port is improved.

Monday being the morrow of the Feast of St. Barnabas, the great hall of Merchant Taylors' School was filled with a large company, the greater part consisting of ladies, to witness the election of scholars to St. John's College, Oxford, and the award of prizes to the successful competitors in the recent examinations. In the evening, the usual "election-day" banquet was held in the hall of the company, Threadneedle-street, Mr. J. W. Simmonds, the master, presiding.



HAMILTON PALACE, FROM BOTHWELL.—SEE PAGE 591.

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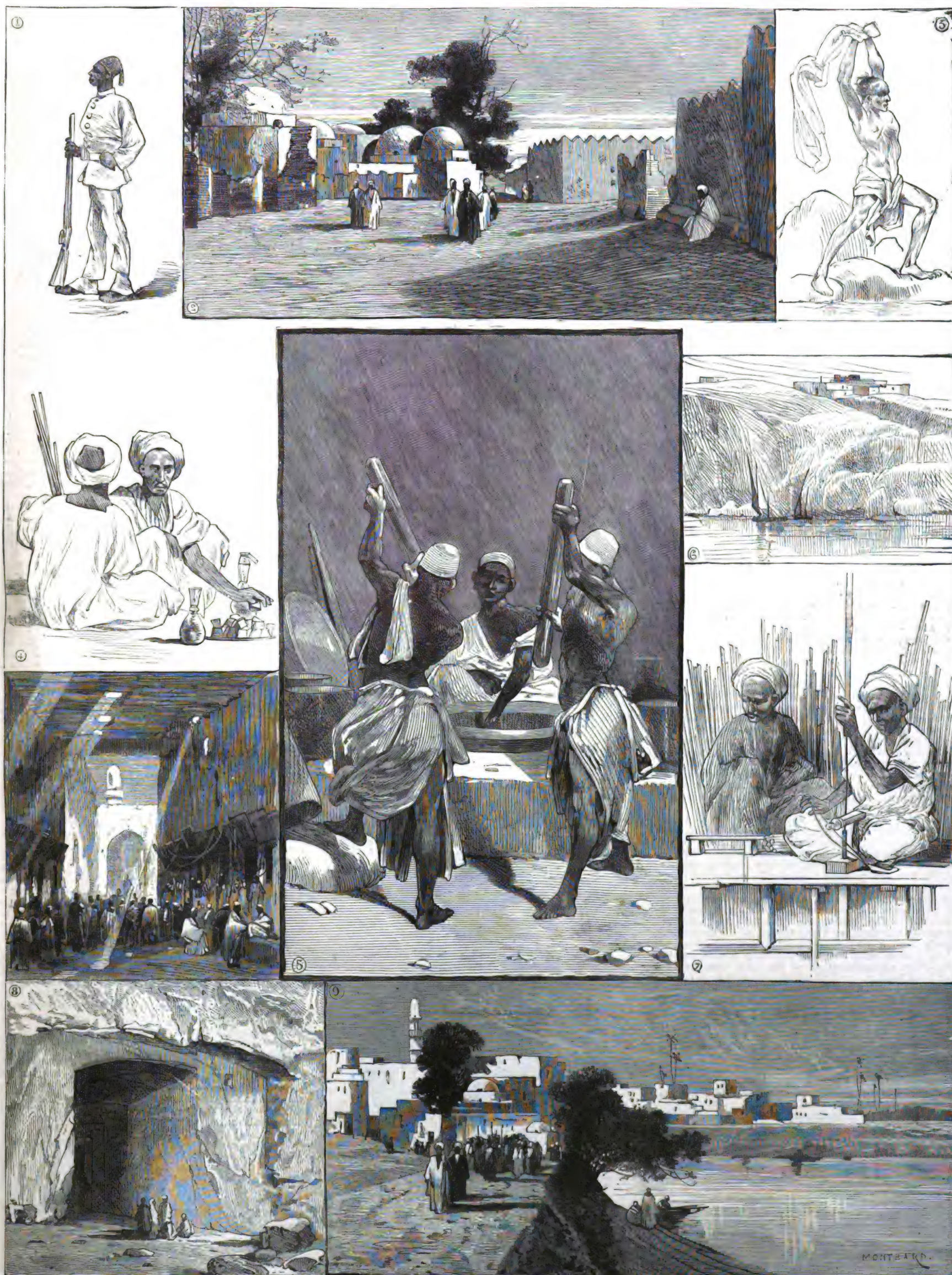
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5. Pounding Coffee at Siout.

THE SIAMESE ROYAL ORDER AND MEDAL.

The flourishing city of Bangkok, the capital of Siam, has lately celebrated its centenary—having been founded by Rama Dibodi IV. on April 21, 1782. That Monarch, whose coronation took place on June 13, 1782, was also the founder of the present reigning dynasty—the House of Chakrakri. In commemoration of those events, there have been great festivities and public rejoicings this year throughout the whole of Siam; and the present King, who is the fifth in descent, has instituted the Order of the “Maha” or great “Chakrakri,” in honour of the founder of his family and his capital. This decoration is to be bestowed upon forty-nine members who will compose the order. The Sovereign, one Grand Master, the Queen as Grand Mistress, thirty male Companions, and sixteen female Companions. The gentlemen wear the collar round the neck and pendant, the badge upon the left breast, and the “chuta,” or lesser “Chakrakri,” hanging from a yellow silk sash, worn across the right shoulder. The lady members wear only the pendant, which is suspended from a small silk bow; the Queen, however, has a collar in addition to the pendant, being Grand Mistress. The badge of this order, which is of singular beauty and appropriateness, has been expressly designed by the present young and enlightened King of Siam. In the centre is the peculiar heart-shaped emblem, the mystic symbol of Buddhism, the national religion of the Siamese; and from this rays of light are made to spring by means of coloured enamel. An inscription in the Pali language, signifying “Faith, Loyalty, and Patriotism,” encircles this figure; and wreaths of the sacred “Chiya Phruk,” or Tree of Victory, stand upon the wheel and tridents, which are supposed to be typical of Law and Power. The Great Crown, or “Maha Mongkut,” is placed above these emblems, and, with its rays of Glory, completes the artistic outline. The subsidiary parts of the design are in complete harmony, the collar being composed of the same emblems of Buddhism alternately with the Wheel and Tridents, and the Badge or Star having the same emblems.

The Siamese have been renowned throughout Asia, from the earliest times, for the excellence of their work in gold, and the purity of their metal. They have not yet, however, mastered the difficult art of enamelling sufficiently well to be able to produce the varied colours, and to show up distinct and clear the delicate inscriptions on these decorations. Their method also of setting stone is somewhat rough and rude. The manufacture of the whole of these decorations was therefore intrusted to a London firm, that of Mr. J. W. Benson, of Old Bond-street, who has completed the work under the intelligent supervision of his Highness the Prince Prisdang, the special envoy from the King, and has delivered the whole in Bangkok in time for the installations. Some idea may be formed of their magnificence, when it is stated that the collar, badge, and pendant to be worn by the Sovereign have not less than 2382 diamonds set in them, and the pendant and collar for the Queen contains 1608 diamonds. All the badges and pendants of the male companions have the Buddhist symbols in the centre set entirely in diamonds, and all the other parts are of pure gold and enamel.

Another of our Illustrations shows the exact size and pattern of the medal which has just been struck to commemorate the centenary of the founding of the city of Bangkok. On the face are represented the busts of the five Sovereigns of Siam—from the first to the present one of the now reigning Siamese dynasty, the house of “Maha Chakrakri”—in the full state robes of their times, and arranged from right to left in the order of their reigns. Around the busts are inscribed in Siamese the names and titles under which they respectively were known. The medal has exactly one hundred rays spreading outwards, as being typical of the centenary, and which form a very effective and uncommon bordering. The reverse side has the following inscription in Siamese:—“In commemoration of the first centenary of Bangkok from Sunday, April 21, 1782, the first year of the reign of Phrabadh Somdet Phra Buddha Yofa Chulaloky, to Friday, April 21, 1882, the fifteenth year of the reign of Phrabadh Somdet Phra Chula Chomkla Chow Yuhya, the present King.” Above six thousand of these medals are being struck by Mr. Benson, of Old Bond-street, for the King or Siam; some in pure gold, and others in silver, gilt with red gold; silver, gilt with yellow gold; silver, bronze silvered, and pure bronze. These are to be presented to the principal nobles and officials of the Kingdom, and will be worn suspended from the neck, by a loop from a red and white ribbon, the national colours of Siam.

Her Majesty has approved the appointment of Mr. R. W. Duff, M.P., as a Junior Lord of the Treasury.

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OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS.

WOODLAND WARDLERS.

In the early days of leafy June—when the beech and the oak, the last of our forest trees to put on their summer dress, are in full leaf—when spring is gliding imperceptibly into summer—when the unsullied purity and freshness of the deepening verdure make us think we are still in the vernal season, only that there is a balmy softness in the air which breathes of summer; at this sweetest moment of the year, the sweetest of all

birds evince the greatest affection for their young. As to the loves of the parent birds for each other, so devoted is the male to his mate that, if captured after the birds have paired, he almost invariably pines and dies; hence bird-fanciers, who make sad havoc amongst the nightingales, endeavour to capture the males on their first arrival, before the females have come, or at least before any of the billing and cooing has set in. The male is most assiduous in his attentions to his little wife, supplying her with food while sitting, and even relieving her not infrequently by himself helping in the tedious duties of incubation. And how he serenades her!—breaking the stillness of the moon-lit night with his enchanting love-song; for though he sings to her at all times of the day, it is at night, when all the rest of the woodland singers are hushed in sleep, that the full compass of his strain delights us most; and sweeter then, than in the garish light of day, are those exquisite trills of his, and that “one low piping sound, more sweet than all.” It is perhaps that “one low piping sound,” plaintive but full of tenderness, that has made almost all the poets, from Homer downward, sing of this sweet bird as sad and grief-stricken, and made them weep “o’er Philomela’s pity-pleading strains.” But we prefer to think with Coleridge that “in Nature there is nothing melancholy,” and that it is the “merry nightingale,” and not the “sad bird of Night,” that can carol forth his love-lay as joyously when the moon and stars are shining as in the warm daylight. Toward the end of the month his song almost ceases; for the young birds are then fledged, and his gentle mate no longer requires his sympathetic minstrelsy to sustain her.

Next to the nightingale, the sweetest of our sylvan warblers is undoubtedly the blackcap. He has been called the contralto singer of the woodland choirs. His strain, while rich and deep in its intonation, has also considerable variety, and is charmingly modulated. Now it is soft and plaintive, as if the singer were far away, and now, gradually rising in power and compass, we catch a glimpse of him in the branches right above us, his wings slightly drooping and his little throat quivering, while he pours forth a roundelay, witching, wild, and loud. But the blackcap is shier and more timid in its habits than the nightingale, and, when it finds it is observed, quickly retires into the denser parts of its cover. Like the nightingale, it is of a very affectionate disposition, the male bird feeding his love while she is on the nest, and himself sitting on the eggs at times, though of course not so long or so persistently as his mate. In her plumage the female somewhat resembles her partner, but it is more tinged with brown, and instead of the jet-black patch which he has on the crown of his head (whence his name of “blackcap”), her poll is a reddish brown. The blackcap is capable of being kept in confinement; but it seems very hard to imprison this wild creature, for, though its gentle nature allows it to become wonderfully attached to its jailer, so strongly is it endowed with the instinct of migration as to die of grief when the proper period arrives. But for the matter of that, it seems just as barbarous to cage a nightingale. Though decidedly woodland birds, both the blackcap and the nightingale may often be found in sheltered and secluded lanes where the hedges are thick and tangled, and occasionally even in our shrubberies and gardens.

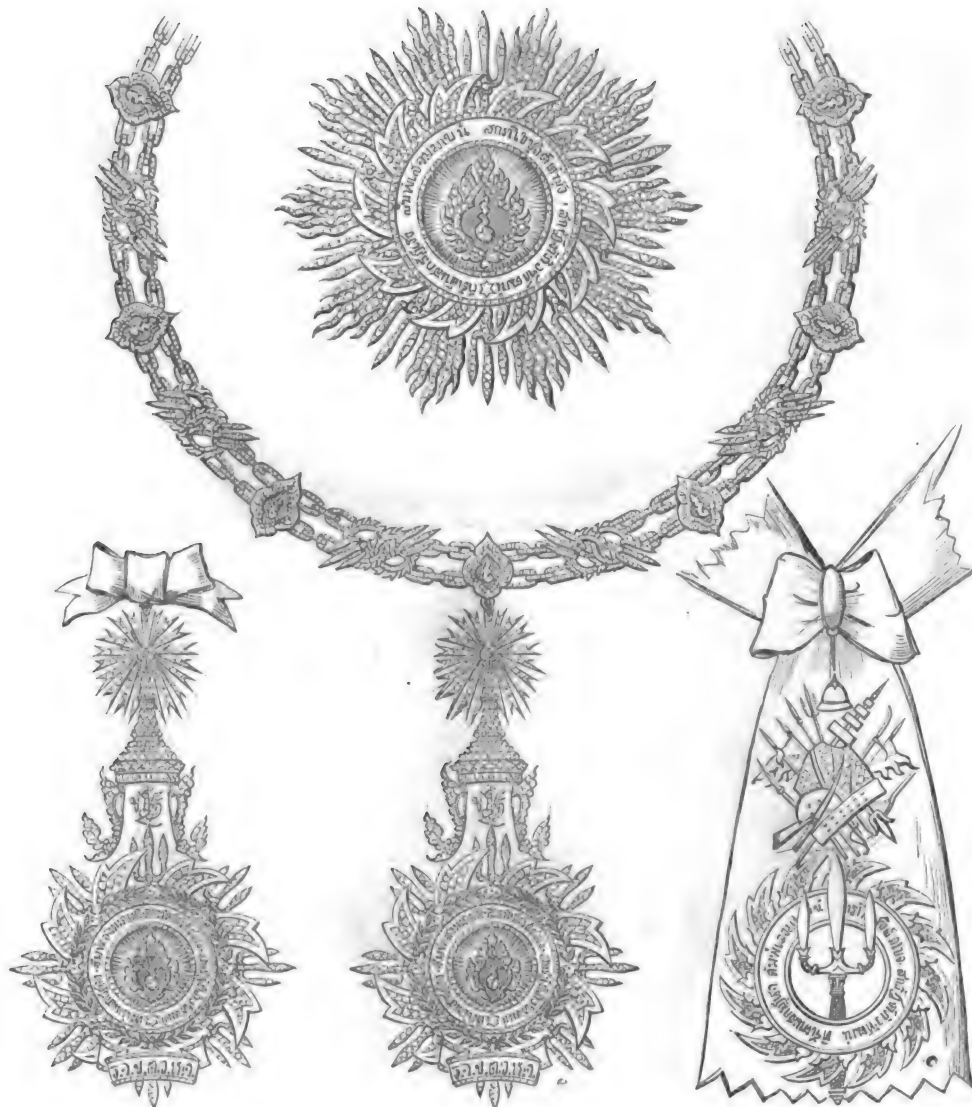
Three very sweet singers, and so closely resembling each other as to be barely distinguishable unless quite near, are the chiff-chaff and the wood and willow warblers. The first-named little bird is the smallest of this pretty trio, and has a duller plumage than its congeners. The wood and willow warblers are distinguishable from each other by the former having a more decided green on its upper parts, and on its under parts a snowier white. From its greater size and brighter plumage, the wood-warbler is the most conspicuous of the three; but it has scarcely so sweet a song as the willow-warbler, which fragile creature is indeed one of the sweetest of all of our feathered friends. What with its mellow and melodious lay, its delicate appearance, its pretty graceful motions, and, above all, its charming trustfulness, the willow-warbler is one of our special favourites. Its strain has neither great compass nor much variety, but is rich in tone and exquisitely soft and plaintive. A woodland bird, it is also found, like the chiff-chaff and the wood-warbler, in thick hedges, in gardens, and on the borders of wooded streams.

The garden-warbler, as its name indicates, frequents shrubberies and large gardens, but it is also very partial to the undergrowth of woods and plantations. Shy and retiring in its habits, it is not so often seen as the willow-warbler, but its song is quite as sweet, and is so rich and flute-like in tone as to place it in the front rank of our woodland songsters. Like the brown nightingale, its plumage is not such as to attract attention, though, in common with most of the warblers, it is very graceful in its movements.

Though rarely seen in the Dryads’ deepest haunts, the sprightly whitethroat must be included amongst our sylvan singers. It frequents chiefly the outskirts of woods and plantations, and quiet lanes and hedgerows. Not nearly so shy as the garden warbler—whose tender strain is heard only from the shadiest of closely-embowered covers—the quick and hurried song of the whitethroat is often carolled forth while on the wing and while wheeling round and round, in utter joyousness of heart, in the circumambient air. But the song is not so sweet as the garden-warbler’s, some of the notes, indeed, being a trifle harsh. The little creature, however, seems so thoroughly happy in giving forth those few hurried notes of his, and sings so long and heartily, we cannot help but love his simple lay, which is sweet and pleasing and is continued well into the summer, when nearly all the little woodland throats are silent.

W. OAK RUID.

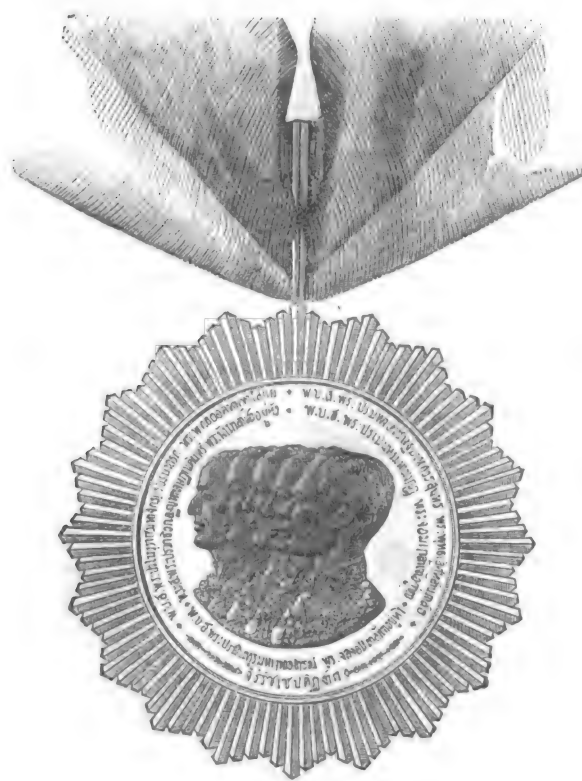
The Corporation of London has adopted the report of a committee recommending that £1000 per annum should be contributed for five years in aid of the movement for establishing a Royal College of Music.



BADGES OF THE SIAMESE ORDER OF THE MAHA CHAKRAKRI.

the haunts of Nature are the woodlands. And it is in the woodlands, where the greenwood shades are greenest and shadiest, where summer suns scorch not and summer dust does not penetrate, that we find the sweetest of our feathered warblers.

That “syren of the woods,” the nightingale, claims, of course, our first attention. Upon its arrival in England, it



SIAMESE MEDAL TO COMMEMORATE THE CENTENARY OF THE CAPITAL, BANGKOK.

remains at first in hedges and thickets on the borders of cultivated ground; but as soon as the trees are sufficiently in leaf to suit its fastidious taste, it retires to the woods and the deepest of embosomed thickets, especially such as have a limpid stream stealing through the undergrowth. There, where the wild blue-bell hyacinth is now scenting the woodland air, amongst the roots of a tree, on the stream’s bank, or in some thick shrub, it builds its unassuming nest. But though the nest is very loosely put together, it must not be supposed that nightingales are at all wanting in domestic attachments. The

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baker, W. De Foe, Vicar of Saxilby, to be Vicar of Welton.
 Braithwaite, J. M.; Vicar of Crofton.
 Briggs, Henry, to be Curate of Hursley, Winchester.
 Cornish, Charles Edward, Vicar of South Petherton; Vicar of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol.
 Cooper, J. Hughes, Rector of Tarporley, Rural Dean of Middlewich; Honorary Canon of Chester.
 Cox, W. E., Vicar of Chittlehamholt; Rector of Georgeham.
 Goddard, William Ward; Perpetual Curate of St. Saviour's, Hoxton.
 Gordon, Charles James, Curate-in-Charge of Langport; Vicar of St. Mary, Far Cotton, Northampton.
 Gordon, William, Curate of Chulmleigh; Rector of Martinhoe.
 Gould, James Aubrey; Vicar of Bramford Speke.
 Holtum, N. A., Curate-in-Charge of St. Matthew's, Sheffield; Vicar of Scawton, Yorkshire.
 Humble-Crofts, W. J., Vicar of Frickley-with-Clayton, Doncaster; Rector of Waldron, Sussex.
 Jeffcock, J. T., Rector of the Collegiate Church, Wolverhampton; Rural Dean of Wolverhampton.
 Lester, Edward Augustus; Vicar of Bishop's Nympton.
 Linfield, Ralph Parkinson; Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Elton, near Bury.
 Perry, W. C.; Chaplain of the Guild Chapel, Stratford-on-Avon.
 Phelps, Hubert Hunter; Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Congleton.
 Porter, Erisey John, Vicar of Metfield, Suffolk; Vicar of Welcombe, North Devon.
 Ring, T. P.; Vicar of Hanley.
 Sandberg Graham, Curate of St. Clement and St. Mary, Sandwich; Chaplain of the Seckford Hospital and Almshouses, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
 Smith, John, Vicar of Lyme Regis; Canon of Alton Australia in Salisbury Cathedral.
 Southam, John Henry, Curate of Kilington; Chaplain of the Workhouse, Axminster.
 Sullivan, John Filmer, Vicar of Frant; Vicar of St. Matthew's, Bayswater.
 Taylor, John Charles; Vicar of Harmondsworth.
 Walsh, A. G. D.; Perpetual Curate of St. George's, Carrington.
 Ware, Douglas Powell, Curate of St. Mary's, Glasgow; Incumbent of St. Cuthbert's, Hawick, N.B.
 Watkins, William, Archdeacon of Northumberland; Archdeacon of Auckland.
 Weldon, G. W., Incumbent of the Chapel-of-Ease, Islington; Vicar of Bickley, Kent.—*Guardian*.

The Church Congress will meet at Derby on Oct. 3.

There were collections on Sunday in all the London churches and chapels on behalf of the metropolitan hospitals.

A church, built after the designs and under the personal superintendence of the Hon. Mrs. Holden-Hambrough, has been opened at Pipewell.

Last Saturday afternoon the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated a second church for the parish of Bexley, Kent, the land for which was a free gift of the University of Oxford.

The Lord Mayor presided on the 5th inst., at the Mansion House, at the second annual meeting of the East London Church Fund, which is now providing for seventy-five additional workers in this district, at a cost of £7000 a year.

The Bishop of London presided on Monday at the annual meeting of the London Diocesan Home Mission, and explained that under its influence forty new district parishes had been created. Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., who was one of the speakers, commended the mission as performing a most useful and necessary work in the metropolis.

On Corpus Christi Day the foundation-stone of a new church (St. Thomas the Apostle, Shepherd's-bush) was laid by Lady Burdett-Coutts, in the presence of a large assembly. The new district will be taken out of the now populous parish of St. Stephen, and will be under the charge of the Rev. H. Small, M.A. A bazaar in aid of the building fund was afterwards opened by the Baroness.

A joint committee of the two Houses of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury have reported in favour of the separation of the Channel Islands from the See of Winchester, and their constitution into a separate diocese, whose Bishop should have jurisdiction over English congregations in Europe which are not under the direction of the Bishop of Gibraltar.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh on Monday opened the new south transept of and laid a memorial-stone in the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, in Ladbroke-grove, North Kensington. There was a large attendance at the service, which was conducted by the Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Incumbent of St. Patrick's Church, Hove, Brighton, and the Rev. Dr. E. K. Gray, Vicar of the church.

The ancient village church of St. Bartholomew, Shapwick, has been restored at a cost of about £2000, to which the villagers have contributed largely. A handsome font-cover has been provided as a memorial of Miss Snow and Miss Pritchard, who were friends of the Rector's family, and who were drowned while skating at Blandford on Dec. 20, 1879. The chancel is laid with tiles designed by the Prolocutor of Canterbury, Lord A. Compton, Dean of Worcester.

The Bishop of Carlisle recently opened the Mission chapel which has been erected for the St. Peter's-square district of Leeds parish church. The building, which stands on a site given by Lord Derby, will accommodate 300 worshippers, and the school below it 500 children. It has cost about £3500. Amongst the gifts which have been made to the chapel is a chalice in memory of the Rev. G. G. Goodwin, a son of the right rev. prelate, and for some time a curate at St. Peter's.

It was reported at a meeting held recently at Truro that the subscriptions towards the new Cornish cathedral amounted to upwards of £50,000, of which £41,000 had been paid. Out of this amount the sum of £10,600 had been given for land for the site, and rather more than £7000 has been expended on the building. The Bishop of Truro mentioned at the meeting that a conditional subscription of £1000 had been promised towards the building of the south porch, and that in all probability the conditions will be complied with.

Recently the Bishop of Manchester consecrated the new church of St. Stephen's, Bury, which has been built at a cost of about £6000, upon a site given by the Earl of Derby. At the luncheon, Bishop Fraser said that when the diocese was first founded there were perhaps about 240 or 250 churches, while at the present time there are about 480. Bishop Lee had the opinion that if a new church was consecrated in every two months the wants of the population would almost be met, and it was rather singular that he has completed 130 churches, which was nearly six churches in every year of his episcopate. He (Bishop Fraser) was now in the thirteenth year of his episcopate, and during that period he had consecrated something like 105 churches, or an average of nine each year.

A window (by Messrs. Campbell, Smith, and Campbell) has been placed in the chancel of Holy Trinity parish church, Windsor, by the Rector, the Rev. Arthur Robins, and his friends, to commemorate the escape of the Queen from assassination, and, on the 5th inst., the Princess of Wales visited the church to unveil the window, which was greatly admired. At the same time a carved oak altar screen (designed by Mr. Stephen Wyborn, of Windsor) was inaugurated by the Prince of Wales.—A three-light painted window, from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, has been placed in the parish church of West Drayton. It is the gift of Miss Rickards, in memory of her parents and sister.—An effective Munich east window, of five lights, has been placed in the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Ashton-on-Mersey, in memory of Sarah, wife of Mr. Frederick Fielder, Whitefield House, Ashton-on-Mersey, and of their elder son, Frederick Rodolph. The artists are Messrs. Mayer and Co.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

DIGESTION.

Professor Arthur Gamgee, M.D., F.R.S., in his fourth and concluding lecture, given on Tuesday, the 6th inst., traced the changes which the products of gastric digestion, that have resisted absorption, constituting the chyme, undergo when submitted to the action of the bile and the pancreatic juice. He referred to the bile, as containing the bile acid and the bile colouring matter, which are to be looked on as by-products in the great essential processes going on in the liver, and not exerting any definite digestive action, because destitute of any digestive ferment. The bile, however, facilitates pancreatic digestion by neutralising the acidity of the chyme, and thus establishing a condition favourable to the activity of the pancreatic ferments. The structure of the pancreas was then considered, attention being directed to the different appearances of the pancreas of animals fasting, or in different stages of digestion. The mode of secretion, and the characters of the pancreatic juice were then noticed, as well as the fact that the pancreatic gland forms three important ferments, which act on the three principal groups of food constituents:—1. The diastatic, analogous to that of the saliva. 2. The proteolytic, termed trypsin, present in the pancreatic juice, which (unlike pepsin, which can only digest proteids in the presence of free acids) can dissolve proteids in neutral solutions, alkalies, or fatty acids. The employment of artificially peptonised food was then noticed, especially those prepared with the aid of solutions containing trypsin, in the treatment of some diseases, a benefit which has been lately much promoted by the researches of Dr. W. Roberts, F.R.S., of Manchester. 3. The fat-decomposing ferment was next considered. Reference was also made to Claude Bernard's observations on the power of the pancreatic juice and tissue in emulsifying fats and partly decomposing them into glycerin and fatty acids. That the latter has been questioned on insufficient grounds was demonstrated by the experiments of the Professor.

PROPERTIES OF THE METALS.

Professor Dewar, M.A., F.R.S., began his eighth and concluding lecture, given on Thursday, the 8th inst., by noticing the properties of nickel and cobalt, illustrating the coating of iron with nickel to prevent oxidation, and explaining the use of the salts of cobalt in the production of colouring matters. The great value of copper and its various uses were then described; also its well-known alloys, brass and speculum metal. The way in which the purest copper is obtained from pyrites was explained. The spectra of nickel and cobalt are very complex, while those of copper, lead, and silver are comparatively simple. These were exhibited, and the distinction between them and that of thallium, a rare metal discovered in blende by Mr. Crookes, was specially noticed. After commenting on the well-known properties of lead, the Professor explained the principles, and exhibited the construction of the secondary battery, in which electricity may be stored up, invented by Planté and improved by Faure, which is based upon a valuable application of thin sheets of lead. By a recent form of this battery, constructed by Mr. Sellen, a large mass of platinum wire was kept at a glowing red heat throughout the lecture hour. The properties of silver were next illustrated and the absorption of oxygen by the fused metal and the expulsion of the gas when it cooled was shown. The lecture concluded with illustrations of the important properties and uses of platinum, and the peculiarities of osmium, palladium, and some other rare metals.

THE EXCITABILITY OF PLANTS.

Professor Burdon Sanderson, LL.D., F.R.S., gave the discourse at the last evening meeting of the season on Friday, the 9th inst. After stating that the term "excitability" includes all cases in which some definite change in the behaviour of a living substance takes place, as the result of some temporary impulse, he described its two phases, that of latency, and that of visible motion, accompanied by a change of form and by electric disturbance. The Professor referred to specimens of a great variety of plants which exhibit contractility when excited, including many of the composite (thistles, knapweed, &c.), and then selected the mimosa or sensitive plant for special study, exhibiting on the screen the magnified minute motor organs. The sleep of plants, in which state they are still excitable, was alluded to. The results of long continued extremely delicate experiments were exhibited by the microscope on the screen, and the motions made visible to the audience by the electric light. The movements were attributed to the distension and discharge of water from the minute cells which compose the tissue of the leaf-stalks of the plant. The movements and structure of various parts of flowering plants were discussed and illustrated, and special remarks were made on the centauray and the Dionaea muscipula or Venus's fly-trap. In concluding, the Professor said that though the result of experimental research showed that the mechanism of plant-motion is entirely different from that of animal motion, and well marked, it is not essential, for it depends not on difference of quality between the fundamental chemical processes of the plant and animal protoplasm, but merely on difference of rate of intensity. In both, work springs out of the chemical transformation of materials, but in the plant the process is relatively so slow that it must necessarily store up energy, not in the form of chemical compounds, but in the mechanical tension of elastic membranes.

FORMS OF POETRY.

Professor David Masson, LL.D., in his fourth and concluding lecture, given on Saturday last, the 10th inst., began with remarks on the advantages of metre and rhyme as aids to the memory. He commented on some of the theories of the relations of verse to poetry, especially that which assumes that verse itself possesses charms and graces delightful to all persons of sensibility, and recommends and magnifies all matter committed to its charge. This Wordsworth terms a soothing effect in relation to painful things. Large masses of what is termed poetry, the Professor said, are not strictly poetry at all, but only matter of fact made valuable by being put into metre. Not only is it the function of verse to convey thought pleasantly and impressively, but it also has the function of generating the thought and determining the train of ideas, it has to convey. A passage from Tennyson's "Maud" beginning, "Is that enchanted moan only the swell," was given as an illustration. Beautiful examples were also given of cases where, under a sense of solemnity or pathos, the voice swells naturally, and the language tends to rhythm and cadence, evidencing the alliance between verse and deep, keen feeling. Verse embalms and conserves, and lends point and charm to all that is intrusted to it. There is also an exquisite and varied literature of verse in all languages, which, though not really poetry, is called such by courtesy, such as satires, &c. Verse was classified into lyric, epic, and dramatic poetry; and the different forms of each were characterised. In regard to poetry in prose, the Professor described a novel as a prose epic; and cited Carlyle's tribute to the memory of Marie Antoinette as a noble prose ode. In conclusion, he read a fine translation of Milton's Latin poem in defence of Poetry.

The Royal Institution season closed with this lecture.

BENEVOLENCE AND SELF-HELP.

Mr. Justice Chitty presided at the fiftieth commemorative festival of the United Law Clerks' Society, held on the 7th inst. at the Freemasons' Hall, the subscriptions amounting to £380.

On the same day Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., presided at the annual dinner of the friends and supporters of the school for the sons of poor clergy. Sir Stafford said that the people owed a deep debt of gratitude to the clergy, and it was the duty of all who appreciated their work to help such of them as were unable to afford it to give their sons a good education.

Earl Cairns presided on the 7th inst. at the annual meeting of the friends of Dr. Barnardo's Home, held in Exeter Hall. The noble chairman called attention to the family system which had been adopted in the homes as preferable to the barrack plan. The various homes now provide for 1178 children; and while £90 is required to meet the expenditure of a single day, the balance at the banker's is only of that amount. There is a mortgage of £4500 on the homes, which it is desirable to wipe off. A choir of several hundred children from the Homes sang a selection of pieces during the evening.

The half-yearly meeting of the members of the London General Porters' Benevolent Association, of which Mr. S. Morley, M.P., is the president, took place the same evening at the Guildhall Tavern, Mr. F. T. Isitt presiding. The report showed that the income during the period from November, 1881, amounted to £1892, while the balance at the Union Bank at the date of the audit came to £803. One hundred and eight pensioners—namely, 6 married couples, 29 members, 52 widows, and 21 orphan families, consisting of 62 children—had been upon the funds during the past six months, at a cost of £1072. The chairman was glad to say the association was going on increasing, notwithstanding the depression of trade.

Lord Cairns presided on the 8th inst. at Exeter Hall at the annual meeting of the Early Closing Association. He said great benefits had already resulted from the work of the association, but there was still much more to be done. He urged, upon ladies especially, that there should be no late shopping. A very satisfactory report was read and unanimously adopted.

The meeting of the friends and supporters of the projected "Actors' Benevolent Fund," at the Lyceum Theatre, on the 8th inst., proved remarkably successful. Twelve gentlemen present, chiefly London managers, subscribed at once £100 per annum each. The suggested voluntary tax upon actors' salaries appears to have been abandoned in favour of what is to be known as an annual "Actors' Saturday."

Alderman Sir R. W. Carden, M.P., presided yesterday week over a meeting, held at the Mansion House, for the purpose of promoting the claims of the Society for Training Teachers of the Deaf by the diffusion of the German system in the United Kingdom. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Cardinal Manning, and Lord O'Hagan spoke.

By permission of the Duke of Wellington, the annual meeting of the Society for the Suppression of Mendicity was held last Saturday at Apsley House. Lord Norton, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Earl Fortescue were amongst the speakers.

At the annual meeting of the Home Hospitals Association, last Saturday, Mr. Walter, M.P., presiding, it was stated that as a commercial undertaking the Home in Fitzroy-square was a success, as it had paid 3 per cent upon the capital employed. There were many more applicants than could be admitted, and it had been, consequently, resolved to take the adjoining house. It is intended ultimately to establish a branch for fever patients and a convalescent home.

A scheme for the erection and endowment of a new free library and museum for Preston, by the trustees of the late Mr. Harris, Prothonotary of Lancashire, who left a large fortune for public purposes, has been approved by the Chief Clerk of the Chancery Court, London. It provides for the devotion of £60,000 to the erection of a building, £15,000 for the purchase of objects of science and art, and £15,000 to the Corporation of Preston for providing a site.

The third of the great military tournaments, under Royal patronage, given for the benefit of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, was opened on Monday at the Islington Agricultural Hall, and continued during the week. Princess Mary, the Duke of Teck, and family, were present on the opening day.

The date of the Dramatic Matinée, to take place at Willis's Rooms in aid of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge-road, has been altered to July 4.

An Oriental Palace Bazaar, in aid of the Working Lads' Institute, Whitechapel, was opened on Monday, at Cannon-street Hotel, by the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and others. The object of the bazaar was to support the present work for the welfare of lads employed in the City, and to buy a plot of freehold ground upon which to erect a new institute. The Committee require £1050 for immediate payment.

The annual meeting of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union will be held this (Saturday) afternoon, at the College Hall, Westminster, Sir Thomas Brassey in the chair.

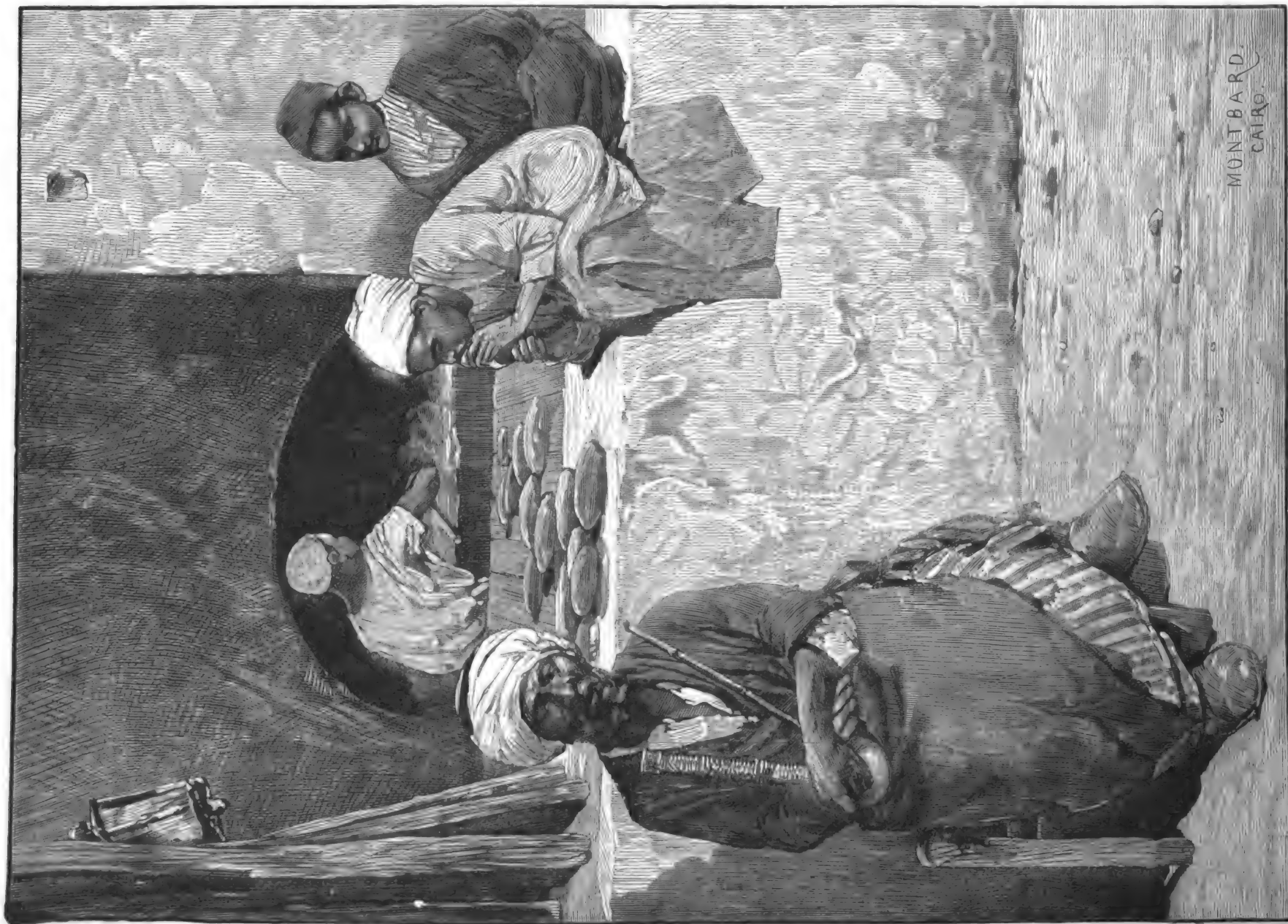
The following were the principal sums received at the Mansion House on Monday in respect to the Hospital Sunday Fund:—St. Michael, Chester-square, £691; St. Paul's Cathedral, £298; Westminster Abbey, £228; "Delta" (a further donation), £100; St. Peter, Vere-street, £116; St. Mark, North Audley-street, £193 3s.; St. Anne's, Soho, £185; Metropolitan Tabernacle, £202; Great Synagogue (on Saturday), £250; Union Chapel, Islington, £146; and at the City Temple, £120.

Help is urgently needed to take 600 children and 150 mothers of St. Andrew's, Newington, for a day into the country. The population is 8000, including Tabard-street, formerly Kent-street, all being poor. Address, Rev. S. Robinson, St. Andrew's Vicarage, New Kent-road, S.E.

At the Royal Hospital for Incurables, West Hill, Putney-heath, on Thursday, the 20th inst., and two following days, there will be a sale of the inmates' work, for their own benefit.—Lady Jessel will distribute the prizes to the girls in the work-rooms of the Jewish Board of Guardians on the 22nd inst.—The annual dinner on behalf of the Newspaper Press Fund will be held on Saturday, the 24th inst., at Willis's Rooms, the Duke of Albany in the chair.—Under the immediate patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales, the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, will be held on Saturday, June 24, the Duke of Connaught presiding. The Duchess of Connaught will distribute the prizes.—The Lord Mayor will preside at the anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, to be held in the Pavilion, Brighton, on the 28th inst.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has consented to become president of the London and South-Western Railway Institute Industrial and Fine-Art Collection, to be held at Brunswick House, Vauxhall, during the month of September. The exhibition will be thrown open to all working men within the metropolitan postal district.

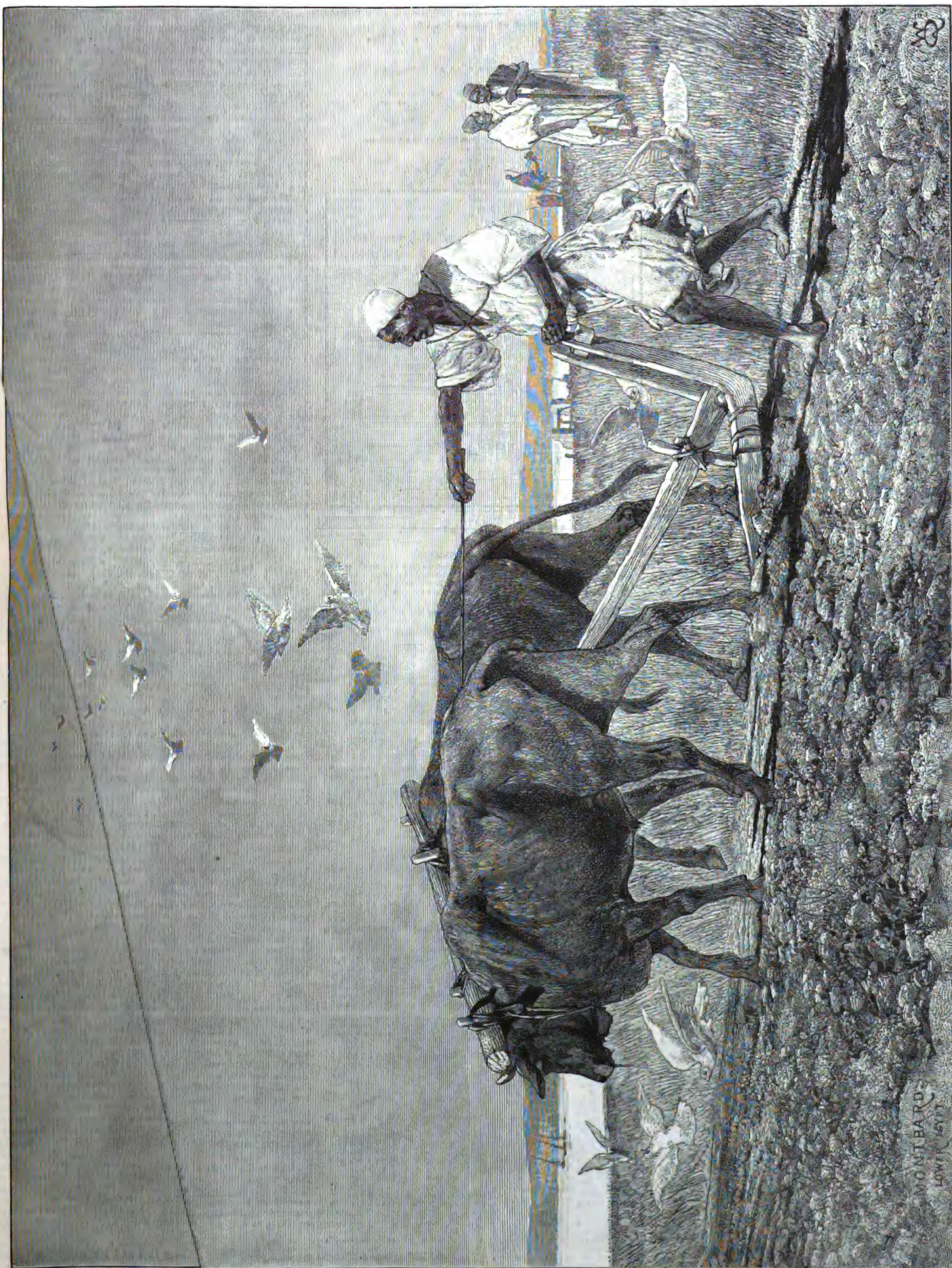
EGYPT AS IT IS.—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST



AN ARAB BAKER IN CAIRO.



A CORN MERCHANT IN CAIRO.



EGYPT AS IT IS: PLOUGHING IN LOWER EGYPT.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

OBITUARY.

SIR G. H. BEAUMONT, BART.

Sir George Howland Beaumont, ninth Baronet, of Stoughton Grange, in the county of Leicester, died at his seat, Cole Orton Hall, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, on the 8th inst. He was born Sept. 12, 1828, the eldest son of Sir George Howland Willoughby Beaumont, eighth Baronet, by Mary Anne, his wife, daughter of Dr. Howley, Archbishop of Canterbury; succeeded his father in 1845, and married twice—first, in 1850, Paulina Menzies, daughter of Mr. W. Hallows Belli, H.E.I.C.C.S., and niece of Dr. Howley, Archbishop of Canterbury; and secondly, in 1872, Octavia Willoughby, widow of Major J. R. S. Wallis, of Drishane Castle, in the county of Cork. By the former (who died Dec. 9, 1870) he leaves three surviving sons and one surviving daughter, the wife of Major Rowan Hamilton, of Killyleagh Castle, in the county of Down. The eldest son, now Sir George Howland William Beaumont, tenth Baronet, Royal Horse Artillery, was born March 10, 1851, and is married to Lillie Ellen, daughter of Colonel G. A. Crafter, Royal Engineers. The Beaumonts of Houghton Grange, on whom the baronetcy was conferred the year after the Restoration, are a branch of the very ancient and ennobled family of the same name. Thomas, third Viscount Beaumont, died June 11, 1702, having devised Cole Orton and other estates to his kinsman, Sir George Beaumont, third Baronet, of Houghton Grange, M.P. for Leicester, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

BARON HEATH.

Baron Robert Amadeus Heath, Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy, and Consul-General in London for that kingdom, 1861 to 1879, died recently in Paris, aged sixty-three. He was the eldest son of the late John Benjamin Heath, F.R.S., F.S.A., who long held the Consular Office in which he was succeeded by his son, and who was granted by Victor Emmanuel an Italian Barony. The Baron whose death we record married, in 1847, Harriett, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Keen, of Croydon and Coulsdon, in Surrey, and leaves issue, one son and two daughters.

MR. WALTER M. P. BOURKE.

Mr. Walter Mathew Patrick Bourke, of Curraghleigh, county Mayo, and Rahassane Park, county Galway, J.P., M.A., barrister-at-law, was murdered near Athenry on the 8th inst. He was the second but eldest surviving son of Mr. Isidore Bourke, of Curraghleigh, for many years Crown Solicitor for Mayo, by Matilda, his wife, only daughter of Surgeon Matthew Crozier, 53rd Foot, and derived descent from a very ancient family, settled in Ireland in the time of Strongbow, to which also belongs that of the Bourkes, Earls of Mayo. Mr. Walter Bourke, whose melancholy fate we record, received his education at Stonyhurst, and at Clongowes Wood College, in the county of Kildare, and subsequently took his Arts degrees in Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1859, and, proceeding to India, became an Advocate of the High Court at Calcutta, where he realised sufficient to enable him to add Rahassane Park to his property in the West of Ireland. He succeeded his brother, Major Joseph Bourke, of the 29th Foot, in 1877. He was unmarried.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. John Christian Curwen Boyd, of Merton Hall, Wigtonshire, N.B., on the 3rd inst., in Paris, aged seventy.

Mr. Simmons, engraver, who did much excellent work in his time, and had still in progress of engraving several important pictures.

The Rev. Charles Mackie, M.A., late of Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, in his eighty-third year, on the 3rd inst., at Harford, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

The Rev. Clement Gresswell, M.A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and for forty-two years Rector of Tortworth, Falfield, Gloucestershire, on the 4th inst., aged seventy-four.

Mr. Scott Russell, F.R.S., at Ventnor, on the 8th inst., in the seventy-fifth year of his age. The memoir of Mr. Scott Russell is deferred until next week, when we shall give his portrait.

Mr. Cecil G. Lawson, the landscape-painter, on the 10th inst., of a pulmonary attack of a very acute form. Mr. Lawson, who was only thirty years of age, was an artist of great promise.

Mr. James Kemplay, Q.C., a Bencher of the Middle Temple, on the 4th inst., in Leinster-gardens, Hyde Park, in his seventy-second year. He was called to the Bar in 1852, and went the Northern Circuit.

Mr. John Barton, for thirty-eight years H.M. Consul to Peru, and for many years Acting Chargé-d'Affaires, on the 3rd inst., at The Grange, Welwyn, Herts, aged eighty-five. He retired from the diplomatic service in 1868.

James Spence, F.R.S., F.R.C.S.E., Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Queen in Scotland, Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, on the 6th inst., in Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, in his seventieth year. He was author of "Lectures on Surgery," and contributed to several medical journals.

The Rev. Philip John Scudamore-Stanhope, M.A., Rector of Humber, in the county of Hereford, on the 2nd inst., at The Rectory, aged forty-three. He was the youngest son of Captain Sir Edwyn Francis Scudamore-Stanhope, Bart., R.N., and brother to the present Baronet, who is heir presumptive to the earldom of Chesterfield.

The Rev. William Brodie, M.A., Vicar of East Meon, Hants, on the 5th inst., at Bournemouth, aged sixty-one. He was second son of the eminent surgeon, Sir Benjamin Brodie, President of the Royal Society, Surgeon to William IV. and to Queen Victoria, created a Baronet in 1834. He married, in 1844, Lady Maria Waldegrave, daughter of William, eighth Earl Waldegrave, and had three sons and three daughters.

Colonel Robert Stewart, of Ardvorlich, Perthshire, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, on the 6th inst., in his fifty-third year. He served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9; in 1852, in command of a detachment of the Sylhet Light Infantry and the Roorkee Levy, he engaged and defeated the Munnipore Princes at Bishenpore; and in 1857-8 he served in Cachar against the mutineers of the 34th Bengal Native Infantry.

The Rev. Solomon Donovan, A.M., Rector of Horetown and Precentor of Ferns, on the 7th inst., aged eighty. He was last surviving brother of the late Mr. Richard Donovan, of Ballymore, in the county of Wexford, and eighth son of Mr. Richard Donovan, of Ballymore, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. Goddard Richards, of Grange. The Donovans of Ballymore are of ancient lineage and extensive estates in Ireland.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Steadman Hawker Farrer, formerly of the Coldstream Guards, on the 3rd inst., at The Willows, Fulwood, Preston, aged fifty-seven. He was only son of the late Major-General Farrer, and served during the Crimean War at Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, for which he received medal with three clasps, the Turkish medal, and the order of the Medjidie. He served also in the Indian campaign of 1857, including Lucknow, and retired in 1861.

CHESS.

(Answers to correspondents are unavoidably deferred.)

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF M. LEBRETT'S PRIZE PROBLEM received from Adolphus and Albert Schuster (Naples), and E.L.G. of Dr. Gold's Problem, from R.H. Brooks; of No. 1995, from H. Stalling.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1996 received from L.R. Marchant, S. Finlay, E.L.G., D. Mayhew, and W.S. Hilary.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1997 received from J. Tucker, David Rowland (Bartlett), C. Chertoff, F. Ashbury, S. Finlay, Florence (Exeter), Smutich, F. Johnston, A. Lauder, and Rev. R. Gibbins.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1998 received from H.B. F.O.N.H. Shrapnell, Shadforth, E.L.G. Smutich, H. Stalling, F. Johnston, Norman Rumble, Alpha, E.J. Winter Wood, R.H. Brooks, Sudbury (Suffolk), J. Hall, Schuncke, Pilgrim, Cryptotype, A.F. Mosley, Anna M. Kinner, Gyp, C.S. Wood, Otto Fulder (Ghent), E. Louden, W. Foster, A.R. Johnson, Flova, F.M. (Edinburgh), Alice A. Lawton, C.W. Crocker, Florence (Exeter), S.W. Mann, A. Chapman, F.J. Wallis, W. Biddle, C. Chertoff, Cant. E.E.H. Bosworth, James Dobson, Jumbo, J. Tucker, Edward Cole, L.R. Marchant, D. June, F. Adley, W.S. Hilary, D. Mayhew, H.H. Noyes, A.M. Porter, Harry Spangthorpe, G.S. Oldfield, L. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, Etasella (Paris), A.W. Scrutton, R.L. Southwell, H. Reeve, S. Bullen, Jupiter, Junior, I. Falcon (Antwerp), G.W. Law, W. Hillier, T.H. Holden, Ben Nevis, C.S. Cox, Joseph Almsworth, A. Harper, S. Lowndes, F. Ferris, J. Tarleton, W. Rivers, B. Rutherford, C.W. Milson, H. Blacklock, T. Waters, and G.S. Oldfield.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1994.

WHITE.
1. Q to B 8th
2. Q to B 6th (ch)
3. R mates.
* If Black play either Knight, then 2. R takes P (ch), &c.

BLACK.
P to K 3rd
K moves

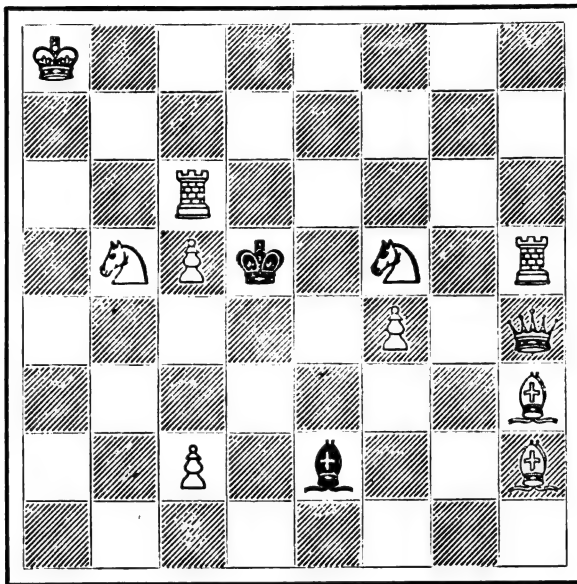
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1995.

WHITE.
1. Q to Kt 7th
2. Q to K B 3rd
3. P to Kt 4th. Mate.
NOTE.—The variations springing from Black's play are obvious.

BLACK.
R to Q 5th
P takes Q

PROBLEM No. 2000.
By F. O'NEILL HOPKINS (Liverpool).

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE VIENNA TOURNAMENT.

Only five rounds were played in this tourney during the week ending June 10, and they have resulted somewhat disastrously for Blackburne and the American champion, Captain Mackenzie; but Winawer, Steinitz, and Mason have held their own, and it seems beyond a doubt that these five will be found among the six prize winners when the tourney is brought to a conclusion. The tables appended show the pairing and score of the players down to the date above referred to:—

TWENTY-FIRST ROUND.				TWENTY-SECOND ROUND.			
Bird ...	0½	Mason ...	0½	Bird ...	1	Noa ...	0
Paulsen ...	1	Noa ...	0	Englisch ...	0½	Schwarz ...	0½
Schwarz ...	1	Fleissig ...	0	Meitner ...	0	Blackburne ...	1
Tschigorin ...	0½	Englisch ...	0½	Paulsen ...	0½	Mackenzie ...	0½
Ware ...	0½	Mackenzie ...	0½	Steinitz ...	1	Hrudy ...	0
Weiss ...	0½	Meitner ...	0½	Tschigorin ...	0	Mason ...	1
Winawer ...	1	Hrudy ...	0	Weiss ...	1	Fleissig ...	0
Wittek ...	1	Blackburne ...	0	Winawer ...	1	Wittek ...	0
Zukertort ...	0½	Steinitz ...	0½	Zukertort ...	1	Ware ...	0
TWENTY-THIRD ROUND.				TWENTY-FOURTH ROUND.			
Bird ...	1	Mackenzie ...	0	Blackburne ...	0½	Schwarz ...	0½
Blackburne ...	1	Fleissig ...	0	Englisch ...	0½	Zukertort ...	0½
Englisch ...	0½	Weiss ...	0½	Fleissig ...	0	Steinitz ...	1
Hrudy ...	0	Wittek ...	1	Hrudy ...	1	Bird ...	0
Meitner ...	0	Winawer ...	1	Mason ...	0½	Mackenzie ...	0½
Paulsen ...	0	Zukertort ...	1	Meitner ...	1	Ware ...	0
Schwarz ...	0	Mason ...	1	Paulsen ...	0½	Wittek ...	0½
Steinitz ...	1	Ware ...	0	Tschigorin ...	0	Winawer ...	1
Tschigorin ...	1	Noa ...	0	Weiss ...	1	Noa ...	0
TWENTY-FIFTH ROUND.				TWENTY-SIXTH ROUND.			
Bird ...	1	Blackburne ...	0	Schwarz ...	1	Noa ...	0
Fleissig ...	0	Mackenzie ...	1	Steinitz ...	1	Wittek ...	0
Englisch ...	0½	Mason ...	0½	Tschigorin ...	0	Weiss ...	1
Paulsen ...	1	Zukertort ...	0	Ware ...	1	Hrudy ...	0
		Wittek ...	1	Meitner ...	0		

The total score of each player at the conclusion of this round on the 10th inst. was as follows:—Steinitz, 18; Mason and Winawer, 17; Mackenzie and Zukertort, 15½; Englisch, 15; Blackburne, 14½; Hrudy, Schwarz, Weiss, and Wittek, 12; Bird and Paulsen, 11; Meitner, 10; Tschigorin, 9½; Ware, 8. Messrs. Fleissig and Noa have retired.

The following remarkably interesting game was played in the Nineteenth Round between Herr Winawer, of Berlin, and Mr. Blackburne.

(Queen's Knight's Opening.)

WHITE (Herr W.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Herr W.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	27. R to Q sq	R takes Kt
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	28. B takes R	B takes Q B P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	29. B to Q B 2nd	R takes P (ch)
This move converts the opening into Philidor's Defence.		30. K to B sq	R to Kt sq
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P	31. Q to K 4th	R to Kt 5th (ch)
5. Q takes P	B to K 2nd		
6. B to K Kt 5th	Castles		
7. Castles	Kt to Q B 3rd		
8. Q to Q 2nd	B to K 3rd		
9. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q R 3rd		
10. P to K R 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th		
11. B takes Kt	B takes B		
12. Kt to Q 5th	B takes Kt		
13. P takes B	Kt to K 2nd		
14. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd		
15. P to K R 4th	R to K sq		
16. P to R 5th	R to K 4th		
17. Kt to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 5th		
Apparently a sound sacrifice, although P takes P in reply, would have evaded the forcible attack which follows.			
18. Q takes P	Q R to Kt sq		
19. Q to R 4th	Kt to K B 6th		
From this beautiful coup to the end Mr. Blackburne surpasses himself in brilliancy of attack.			
20. Kt to Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd		
21. Kt to Q 3rd	R to Kt 3rd		
22. P to Q B 3rd	K R to Kt sq		
23. B to B 2nd	Q to K 7th		
24. K R to B sq	Kt to Kt 4th (ch)		
25. K to Kt sq	Kt to Q 7th (ch)		
26. R takes Kt	B takes R		
		32. K takes R	
		33. Q to Q Kt 4th	
		34. P takes B	
		35. K to B sq	
		36. R to Q 2nd	
		37. B to Kt sq	
		38. B to R 2nd	
		39. K to Q sq	
		40. K to K sq	
		41. R to B 2nd	
		42. K to Q 2nd	
		43. K to K sq	
		44. K to Q sq	
		45. P takes P	
		46. K to K sq	
		47. K to Q sq	
		48. R to Q B 4th	
		49. K to K 2nd	
		50. R to B 2nd	
		51. P to B 4th	
		52. K to K 3rd	

and White resigned.

The return-match between the representatives of the Bath and Bristol Chess Clubs was played at the Grand Pump-Room Hotel, Bath, on Friday last. In the first match Bristol won by twelve games to eleven, and they were victorious on the present occasion by thirteen to the adversaries' twelve.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 12, 1873), with four codicils (dated Dec. 13, 1879; Nov. 6, 1880; June 10, 1881; and Feb. 7, 1882), of the Right Hon. Thomas Egerton, Earl of Wilton, P.C., G.C.H., late of Heaton House, Lancashire, and of Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray, who died on March 7 last, was proved at the Manchester district registry on the 17th ult. by Lord de Ros and Sir Henry Dalrymple Des Vœux, Bart., the sons-in-law of the deceased, the executors, the value of the personal estate, including leasehold property, amounting to over £230,000. The testator leaves to his wife, in addition to the jointure secured to her by settlement, pecuniary legacies amounting together to £12,000, furniture and plate to be selected by her to the extent of £1000, the interest and dividends arising from £65,000 for life, and a further annuity of £1000 also for life; upon trust for his three daughters, Lady de Ros, Lady Katherine Coke, and Lady Alice Des Vœux, £10,000 each, and a further sum of £40,000 between them on the death of his widow; upon trust for his son, the Hon. Seymour John Egerton, his wife and children, £25,000; to his grandson, Reginald Grey Coke, on the death of his widow, £25,000; to Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Forrester, £100, as an acknowledgment of their friendship; to his house steward, cook, and valet, £100 each; and to his eldest son, the Viscount Grey de Wilton, who has succeeded to the earldom and also to the settled family estates, his freehold house, Egerton Lodge, his leasehold house in Grosvenor-square, and all his furniture, plate (with the exception of that selected by the widow), pictures, household effects, horses, and carriages, charged, however, with the payment of the annuity of £1000 to the widow. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his daughter, Lady Katherine Coke.

The will (dated June 24, 1869) of the Right Hon. Robert Shapland, Baron Carew, late of No. 28, Belgrave-square, and of Castle Bors, in the county of Wexford, who died on Sept. 8 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by the Right Hon. Emily Anne, Baroness Carew, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £43,000. The testator gives to his second son, George Patrick John Carew, an annuity of £800, charged on his real estate, during the life of his wife, at whose death he will succeed to a provision under their marriage settlement; and, subject to such annuity, he devises all his real estate to his eldest son, Robert Shapland George Julius Carew. His leasehold residence in Belgrave-square and the rest of the personalty he bequeaths to his wife.

The will (dated Sept. 27, 1881) of Mr. Charles Robert Darwin, late of Down, near Beckenham, who died on April 19 last, was proved on the 6th inst. by William Erasmus Darwin and George Howard Darwin, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £146,000. The testator leaves to his son William Erasmus the family portraits and papers, all medals, the silver candlesticks presented to him by the Royal Society, his manuscript of the voyage of the Beagle, and his manuscript autobiography; to his son Francis, his scientific library; to his wife, Mrs. Emma Darwin, £500, all his furniture, plate, books, effects, horses and carriages, and his residence at Down for life; and to his friends Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker and Thomas Henry Huxley £1000 each, free of legacy duty. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and at her death as to twelve seventy-fourth parts for each of his five sons, and as to seven seventy-fourth parts for each of his two daughters; certain advancements made to his children are to be brought into account on the division.

The will (dated Nov. 26, 1875), with a codicil (dated March 31, 1882), of Mrs. Ann Harding, late of Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, who died on April 5 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by John Ward Harding, the executor, the value of the personal estate being over £45,000. The testatrix leaves £1000 to the Wolverhampton Orphanage; £500 each to the Church Missionary Society and the Church Pastoral Aid Society; the Advowson of the Vicarage of Sulgrave to her executor, upon trust, to present her nephew, the Rev. James William Harding, and, subject thereto, she wishes the patronage vested in the Simeon Trustees, or the Church Patronage Society, at the discretion of her trustee; and numerous legacies to her own and her late husband's relatives and others. The residue of her property she gives to her nephew, Walter Harding.

The will (dated Dec. 14, 1881), with a codicil (dated Jan. 24, 1882), of Mr. Richard Bowser, late of Bishop Auckland, Durham, who died on Feb. 13 last at Radcar, was proved on the 23rd ult. by William Thomas Scarth and Thomas Alexander McCullagh, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £43,000. The testator makes provision for his daughter, Mrs. Caroline McCullagh, and for his son Richard Alexander Bowser; and bequeaths legacies to his executors, friends, clerks, and servants. The residue of his real and personal estate he settles upon his son Harry Moreland.

The will (dated March 7, 1877), with a codicil (dated Oct. 22, 1880), of Mr. Michael Waterer, late of Belle Vue House, Bagshot, who died on Dec. 1 last, has been proved by Mrs. Eliza Waterer, the widow, and Harry George Poulter, the executors, the personal estate amounting to over £43,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500, and all his furniture, plate, household effects, horses and carriages. His real estate and the residue of the personalty, are to be held upon trust to pay the income to his wife for life, and then for all his children. In default of children, at the wife's death, the residue of the real and personal estate is to be divided between the children of his brother Frederick.

The will (dated June 5, 1874), with three codicils (dated Aug. 28, 1875, and April 28 and Nov. 30, 1877), of Dame Sarah Barry, late of No. 8, Cleveland-square, Hyde Park, who died on April 7 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by Charles Barry, the Rev. Alfred Barry, D.D., and John Wolfe Barry, the sons, the surviving executors, the value of the personal estate being over £12,000. Among the specific bequests we notice, the gift of the diamond box presented to her late husband by the Emperor of Russia, to her son Charles; of the medals presented to her late husband by the Emperor of the French, to her son Alfred; and of the medal presented to her late husband by the King of Sweden, to her son John. There are numerous pecuniary legacies to children, grandchildren, nieces, godchildren, and others; and the residue of her property she gives to her three daughters, Emily, Adelaide, and Sarah.

The will (dated July 31, 1868), with three codicils (dated Jan. 8 and 18, 1880), of Sir Henry Cole, K.C.B., late of No. 96, Philbeach-gardens, who died on April 18 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Alan Sumner Cole and Charles Buller Granville Cole, the sons, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £7000. The testator gives his box at the Royal Albert Hall to the President and Council of the Society of Arts; various medals and papers, including his medal of the Exhibition of 1851 and his unique collection of papers relating to the penny postage, to the South Kensington Museum. The other legatees are testator's wife and children. At his wife's death, among the specific gifts to his children are several books presented to him by the Queen.

PAIN KILLER.

PERRY DAVIS'S VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

The PAIN KILLER is composed entirely of vegetable material, is a safe and valuable family medicine, wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress, and eminently adapted for internal use, being an almost never-failing remedy for diseases caused by or attendant upon Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Headache, Bilious Fever, Pains in the Side, Back, Loins, Joints, Limbs; Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pains, Toothache, Pains in the Head and Face, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Acid Stomach, Heartburn, Kidney Complaints, Sick Headache, General Debility of the System, Piles, Asthma, or Phthisis, Cramp and Pain in Stomach, Painter's Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, &c.

For external use it has no equal in cases of Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Ringworms, Boils, Felons, Whitlows, Swelled Joints, Old Sores, Frost-Bites, Chilblains; also the Bites or Stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and Venomous Reptiles.

It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by every nation. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary, and no traveller should be without it.

In selecting letters, certificates, &c., of our long and well-known popular medicine, the PAIN KILLER, from the mass of matter we have on file, we have endeavoured to use only such as would in a simple and concise manner exhibit its peculiar properties, and show its adaptability to the wants of the people. Most of these documents are from intelligent, well-educated Christian men and women—among them many clergymen and missionaries, who, from a sense of duty or a desire to benefit, have given their experience in the use of the PAIN KILLER. To many of them it has been a "family medicine" for many years; and it is noteworthy, that they who have known it longest express the strongest confidence in its virtues.

UNSOLICITED RECOMMENDATIONS FROM HOME AND ABROAD.

In most cases, curative; in the worst, powerfully palliative.

"Dear Sir,—It is, I think, nearly one year since I first procured from you a small bottle of Perry Davis's Pain Killer, not being able to obtain another medicine. Very many of my poor people come to me for medicine; and I gave at times, especially for bowel complaints and the like, a few doses of Pain Killer. In a little time I began to receive unusual expressions of gratitude for the benefit derived from its use. This led me to more particular inquiries about it and about its effects, which resulted in my using it more largely, and for a variety of complaints; and wherever it was given, so far as I knew, without exception it was, by God's blessing, a means of good,—in most cases, curative; in the worst, powerfully palliative. Very young infants and very aged persons have been restored by it when apparently past all hope. It seems to me so peculiarly adapted to the constitution of our labouring people, that I feel constrained to endeavour to extend the knowledge and employment of it, which I can best do by such a communication as the present to yourself.

"You are at liberty to make any use of this letter; and I shall be thankful if in your hands it contributes to extend the use and the benefits of a very valuable medicine.

"I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"W. I. READ, M.A.,

"Rector of St. Mary's, and Archdeacon of Antigua."

Severe attack of the Cholera immediately relieved.

"The late Rev. Dr. Granger repeatedly expressed his belief that he owed his life to the timely use of Perry Davis's Pain Killer. During his recent visit to the missions in Burmah he had a severe attack of the cholera, and was immediately relieved by the use of the Pain Killer."

A Rheumatic Affection.

"Rev. J. Phillips, formerly of the Orissa Mission, India, writes:—'My wife is using your celebrated Pain Killer for a rheumatic affection from which she has suffered for years, and with better effect than any other of the various remedies she has tried; and I am using it for dyspepsia and kidney complaints with good success.'

A Great Blessing to a whole Colony.

"Gentlemen,—Allow me, as an eye-witness of the great good which your excellent medicine, the Pain Killer, has done amongst the exiles of Madeira, to state, for the good of others, that it is now, and has been for five years, the great family medicine. We have found it excellent in fever and ague, in coughs, colds, dyspepsia, chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, croup, worms, piles, nervous headache, gravel, &c. The introduction of the Pain Killer has been a great blessing to the whole colony.

"MANUEL J. GONSALVES,

"Minister of the Gospel and one of the Madeirans."

Rev. I. D. Colburn, Missionary of Tavoy, Burmah,

writes:—"I shall be happy to assist in extending a knowledge of a remedy so speedy and effectual."

Rev. T. Allen, writing from Tavoy, Burmah,

says:—"Within the past four years I have used and disposed of about five hundred bottles, but am now out. Please send me a fresh supply as soon as you can—say two hundred bottles. I dare not be without it myself, and there are endless calls for it, both by Burmans and Karens. I always take it with me into the jungles, and have frequent occasion to use it both on myself and others. One night, while sleeping in an open bazaar, I was awakened by a most excruciating pain in my foot. On examination, I found I had been bitten by a centipede. I immediately applied the Pain Killer, and found instant relief. In less than an hour I was again asleep."

Rev. Mr. Hibbard, writing from Burmah

to his father, says:—"I have used Davis's Pain Killer for coughs, colds, summer complaints, burns, and for the sting of scorpions, with uniform success. We always keep it where we can lay our hands on it in the dark, if need be."

Chronic Gout: Miraculous Effect.

"53, North-street, Exeter, England, July 27, 1871.

"Sir,—I think it is only right to inform you of the most miraculous effect your Pain Killer has had on me. For twenty years I have been a dreadful sufferer from chronic gout. Hundreds of pounds have been spent, and almost every kind of medicine has been tried, but all to no purpose. In the first week of March last I was struck down with a most frightful attack; and for nine weeks I scarcely had a wink of sleep, for such was the agonising pain during the whole of that time, that, had I come within reach of any destructive instrument, I dread to think what the consequences might have been. Although I had never heard any one speak of the Pain Killer, it struck me to give it a trial; and I have every reason to thank the Almighty that I did so, for such was its wonderful effect that in a few minutes I went off to sleep, and I slept soundly for ten hours. When I awoke I was perfectly free from the slightest pain, and have continued to be so up to the present time. I may add that I did not take the medicine internally, but rubbed a whole bottleful into my feet at once.

"I remain, your obedient servant,

"JAMES INGHAM,

"Lay Vicar of Exeter Cathedral."

Antidote to the Poison of Centipedes, Scorpions, Hornets, &c.

"Davis's Pain Killer seems particularly efficacious in cholera morbus, bowel complaints, and other diseases to which the natives of Burmah, from their unwholesome style of living, are peculiarly exposed. It is a valuable antidote to the poison of centipedes, scorpions, hornets, &c.

"Rev. J. BENJAMIN,

"Late Missionary in Burmah."

Thomas S. Ranney, writing from Rangoon, Burmah,

says:—"It is becoming more popular; and in several instances I am assured that the cholera has been arrested, and life preserved, by its use. The late prevalence of cholera here has swept off about all the Pain Killer I had, and purchasers looking to me for a supply will be disappointed by my inability to supply them. Please send me an invoice of 150 dols. worth by the first opportunity."

Proved its Efficacy.

"Bridgeman's-place, Bolton.

"Gentlemen,—I can with confidence recommend your excellent medicine, the Pain Killer, for rheumatism, indigestion, and also toothache, having proved its efficacy in the above complaints.—Yours, &c.,

"REUBEN MITCHELL."

After taking a few Doses of it, was completely Cured.

"Bolton, England.

"Gentlemen,—I have very great pleasure in recommending your medicine, the Pain Killer. I was suffering severely a few weeks since with bronchitis, and could scarcely swallow any food, so inflamed was my throat. I was advised by a friend to try your Pain Killer, and, after taking a few doses of it, was completely cured.

"T. WILKINSON."

Colds, Coughs, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Toothache, almost instantly relieved, and ultimately Cured.

"Woodside, Aberdeen, Oct. 22, 1867.

"Gentlemen,—Having used your Pain Killer in my own family, and been intimately acquainted with its extensive use in Australia for thirteen years, witnessing in numerous instances the marvellous power it has over disease, I was led on my return to advise its use among my neighbours and friends; and I am happy to say it is now extensively used here, and giving entire satisfaction. Colds, coughs, neuralgia, rheumatism, toothache, and many other pains, are almost instantly relieved, and ultimately cured, by it.

"MRS. CHEYNE."

Neuralgia and violent Spasms of the Stomach.

"Green's Sailors' Home, Poplar-street, London, England.

"I take this method of making known the perfect cure I have obtained from the use of your valuable medicine, the Pain Killer.

"I had been afflicted three years with neuralgia and violent spasms of the stomach, which caused a constant rejection of food. The doctors at Westminster Hospital gave up my case in despair. Then I was urged by a friend to try your Pain Killer, which gave me immediate relief from pain and sickness; and I regained my strength, and am now able to follow my usual occupation of a sailor. One bottle cured me.

"With sincere thanks, I am, yours, &c.,

"CHARLES POWELL."

Indigestion and violent Sick Headache.

"Bolton, England.

"This is to certify that I have been a sufferer from indigestion and violent sick headache for upwards of four years. I have consulted many of the faculty, but have derived no material benefit from any source, until I tried Perry Davis's Pain Killer, which, I am happy to state, has done me more good than all I ever tried before.

"ESTHER BRIGGS."

Sore Throat, Pains in the Face, Hoarseness, &c.

"Manchester, England.

"Gentlemen,—Having used your Pain Killer for the last two years, for attacks of indigestion and for cold, with perfect success, I have pleasure in testifying to its efficacy. I have also given it to my friends in various attacks of sore throat, pains in the face, hoarseness, &c., and always cured them. I consider it a valuable medicine.

"F. P. WALKER."

Attacked with Bronchitis.

"Liverpool, 10, Whittle-street, Jan. 2, 1869.

"More than a year ago one of my children was attacked with bronchitis, and, after a long illness, was given up by the physicians as past cure. I was then induced to try your Pain Killer, and leave off all other medicines, which I did; and from the time I commenced the use of it the child rapidly got better, and is now strong and healthy.

"JOHN WINSTANLEY."

Suffered the greatest agony from Neuralgia.

"Dublin, Ireland.

"Gentlemen,—I am much gratified in being able to testify to the efficacy of your Vegetable Pain Killer. For the past twelve months I have suffered the greatest agony from neuralgia, so as to deprive me of all energy in the pursuit of business. Accidentally meeting your agent here, I procured a bottle of your medicine, from which I derived great benefit and instantaneous relief; and I have no hesitation in recommending it to all sufferers from this disease of the day.

"JOHN KELLY."

Suffered severely with Rheumatism.

"Melbourne, Australia.

"Gentlemen,—We have to report an increasing demand for the Pain Killer. Inquiries for the article are frequent. We have taken the liberty of distributing a few bottles among our friends, who have suffered severely with rheumatism (which is very prevalent in this country), and in every instance it has given great satisfaction. Every box we sell makes an opening for a larger supply.

"WILLS, HOLDEN, and CO."

(N.B.—We now ship to Melbourne, in quantity, about ten thousand gross a year.—PERRY DAVIS and SON.)

Saved Hundreds of Lives.

"Twantai, India, June 15, 1857.

"My dear Sir,—I have but a very small quantity of Perry Davis's Pain Killer, and I regret to say that I have been obliged to refuse aid to my people, who are continually applying to me for it. In my circuit this year, through my division, I really believe I saved hundreds of the lives of my people, when the cholera was raging, by following the advice of Mrs. Ingals. I happened to meet this good lady at Kattiah, and I shall never forget her words:—'One teaspoonful of the Pain Killer and one teaspoonful of castor oil will act like a charm.' From Kattiah I passed on to Yandoom, and met Lieut. — and —, on the topographical survey. When speaking of this medicine they laughed at me. This was on a Saturday night. They were dining with me in my tent. On the following morning the latter, Lieut. Pearson, wrote to me that one of the Lascars had been taken during the night with cholera, and asked me for some Pain Killer. I sent him a bottle, and directed him to administer it as prescribed by Mrs. Ingals. I went to dine with them in the evening, and, on inquiring after the patient, I found he was quite well.

"H. W. LEWIS."

From the Mediterranean.

The following correspondence will show something of the estimation in which Perry Davis's Pain Killer is held on the shores of the Mediterranean. It is not surprising that a medicine that receives such testimonials as this from abroad should find well-sustained and increasing appreciation at home:—

"U.S. Consulate, Tunis, Dec. 27, 1865.

"Gentlemen,—The inclosed has just been received from my friend Tulin, late Consul-General of Norway and Sweden, and of Prussia, in this place. No comment is needed.

"Truly yours,

"AMOS PERRY."

"Genoa, Dec. 16, 1865.

"Dear Sir,—Accept thanks for this third supply of Davis's Pain Killer. This medicine has often relieved me of serious indisposition; and I would not on any account consent to be without it, both for myself and my family. I have recommended it to my late colleagues and friends in Tunis and Genoa; and, at my request, one of the largest druggists in this city has sent an order to New York to meet the demand in this place.

"Yours truly,

"G. A. TULIN,

"Ex-Consul-General of Sweden, Norway, and Prussia, in Tunis.

"Hon. Amos Perry, Consul-General, Tunis."

Major Sherman, British Consul at Pondicherry

writes to a Madras paper, "The Indian Agriculturist":—"That Perry Davis's Pain Killer is a radical cure for scorpion sting. The Burmans, or rather the Karens of Burmah, are never without a bottle of this valuable remedy in their houses. When I was stationed at Raipur, in the Central provinces, a station famous for scorpions, I constantly used it with the usual good effect amongst my servants; so I can speak from experience as to its worth. The part that is stung must be kept well saturated with Pain Killer on a rag for a few seconds."

Invaluable Family Medicine.

"Queen-street, Honolulu, H. I.

"So long and favourably known on these islands as a household medicine for both natives and foreigners, it still maintains its reputation as an invaluable family medicine, too well known and highly esteemed to need any 'puffing' from us. Its constant and steady sale is sufficient guaranty of the favour it obtains among all classes of people.

"It is sold by all druggists and grocers, and in quantities by the agents.

"A. W. PIERCE and CO."

"Henthada, Burmah, March 17, 1866.

"Gentlemen,—I am sorry to say the last box of Pain Killer sent me has not yet come to hand. The expense of getting the medicine is something 'these hard times,' but the want of it is of far more importance. . . . Send me as soon as possible another box of the same size—viz., 50 dols. worth. I enclose an order on the Treasurer of the Missionary Union for the amount.

"B. C. THOMAS."

"Shwaygyeln, Burmah, March 6, 1866.

"Dear Sir,—Such is the great demand for the Pain Killer, that I write you to send me, as soon as possible, in addition to what I have hitherto ordered, twenty-four dozen boxes (two dozen bottles in a box), and a bill for the same, that I may give you an order on the Treasurer of the Union for amount of the same.

"Rev. N. HARRIS."

Importance of having Davis's Pain Killer always at hand.

Wonderful Cure of the Rev. D. L. Brayton, Missionary in India, who was stung by a scorpion.

Extract from his letter, dated Mergui, June 13, and published in "The Baptist Missionary Magazine" for December, 1849:—"For the first time since I have been in India, I have been stung by a scorpion. I went out this morning to my exercises, as usual, at early dawn, and, having occasion to use an old box, on taking off the cover I put my hand on a scorpion,

which immediately resented the insult by thrusting its sting into the palm of my hand. The instantaneous and severe pain which darted through the system is quite incredible; what an awfully virulent poison their sting must contain! I flew to my bottle of Davis's Pain Killer, and found it to be true to its name. The relief was almost as sudden as the pain; after a few moments' relief, I saturated a small piece of sponge, bound it on my hand, and went about my exercises, feeling no more particular inconvenience."

Extracts from letters received from Rev. B. C. Thomas:—

"Tavoy, Nov. 18, 1853.

"Dear Sirs,—The Karens here have no more confidence in the charms of their ancestors. They desire rational remedies for the sick. By various means, principally through the agency of the Rev. D. L. Brayton, these Karen people have become acquainted with your medicine, and their demand for it is to me very surprising. I have now by me orders for more than fifty bottles, but I have not got one bottle; I therefore wish you to send me a quantity. I could dispose of at least one hundred bottles this year. Send it, and I will pay you through the Treasurer of the Missionary Union. I hope we shall be favoured with some of it as soon as possible. There is no medicine which stands so high in the estimation of the Karens of these provinces as the Pain Killer; and I feel willing to gratify them, as I entertain a very high opinion of its worth.

"B. C. THOMAS."

A Cure for Diphtheria.

All interested, please read the following extract from a letter from Mrs.

Ellen B. Mason, wife of Rev. Francis Mason, Toungboon, Burmah:—

"My son was taken violently sick with diphtheria, cold chills, burning fever, and sore throat. I counted one morning ten little vesicles in his throat, very white, and his tongue, towards the root, just like a water-melon full of seeds; the remainder coated as thick as a knife-blade. So many children have died around here, I was afraid to call a physician, and thought I would try your Pain Killer for a gargle, with small doses inwardly. I did so, and found the gargle invariably cut off the vesicles, and he raised them up, often covered with blood. He was taken on Sunday; on Wednesday his throat was clear, and his tongue rapidly clearing off. I also used it as a liniment, with castor-oil and hartshorn, for his neck. It seemed to me a wonderful cure, and I can but wish it could be known to the many poor mothers in our land who are losing so many children by this dreadful disease. I have found your Pain Killer one of the most valuable medicines ever used in Burmah. Once I was stung by a very large black scorpion; the pain was insupportable. I immediately applied the Pain Killer (for I never travel without it) again and again, and in half an hour my foot was well."

The Rev. J. M. Johnson, Missionary at Swatow, China.

"Dear Sirs,—I ought to have acknowledged long ago the box of Pain Killer you had the goodness to send me last year. Its coming was most providential. I believe hundreds of lives were saved, under God, by it. The cholera appeared here soon after we received it. We resorted at once to the Pain Killer, using as directed for Cholera. A list was kept of all to whom the Pain Killer was given; and our native assistants assured us that eight out of every ten to whom it was prescribed recovered. It has, too, been very useful in various other diseases. It has proved an innumerable blessing to multitudes of poor people throughout all this region. Our native preachers are never willing to go out on their excursions without a supply of the Pain Killer. It gives them favour in the eyes of the people, and access to families and localities by whom otherwise they would be very indifferently received.

"Believe me, dear Sirs, gratefully and faithfully yours,

"Rev. J. M. JOHNSON,

"Missionary at Swatow, China."

Asiatic Cholera in China. Almost every Case Cured with Pain Killer.

(From Rev. R. Telford, Missionary in China, now visiting his home in Pennsylvania.)

"Dear Sirs,—During a residence of some ten years as a missionary in Siam and China, I found your Vegetable Pain Killer a most valuable remedy for that fearful scourge, the cholera. In administering the medicine, I found it most effectual to give a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in a gill of hot water, sweetened with sugar; then, after about fifteen minutes, begin to give about a teaspoonful of the same mixture every few minutes until relief was obtained. Apply hot applications to the extremities. Bathe the stomach with the Pain Killer clear, and rub the limbs briskly. Of those who had the cholera, and took the medicine faithfully in the way stated above, eight out of ten recovered.

Truly yours,

"R. TELFORD.

"If attacked with the diarrhoea, dysentery, cramp, colic, don't delay the use of the Pain Killer."

Rev. H. L. Van Meter, of Bassein, India,

writes:—"Here let me assure you that we prize your Pain Killer very highly. For the first two or three years of our residence in India we were ignorant of its valuable properties, and did not use it, but now would hardly feel safe to be without it for a single day. Only a few nights since, Mrs. Van Meter was stung by a scorpion; and intense pain was instantaneous throughout the arm, and soon a numbness of the finger followed. By the continued application of the Pain Killer for an hour or more, and at intervals during the night, the alarming symptoms were subdued; and in the morning only a slight soreness was felt in the finger.

"I gave it in a severe case of fever and ague, according to directions, and it acted like a charm, breaking it up at once. The Karens have great confidence in it."

The Pain Killer an indispensable necessity.

The United States Consul, at Crefeld, writes to Perry Davis and Son,

the following letter:—

"United States Consulate, Crefeld, Rheinisch Prussia,

"Feb. 8, 1881.

"Gentlemen,—I find it impossible to obtain, in this part of Germany, the 'Pain Killer,' and I request you to send me the inclosed order. I desire this medicine for the purpose of giving it away to persons whose special ailments and distress I know will be relieved by its use, and whose sufferings are needless, when this most efficient remedy can be obtained. I have known the 'Pain Killer' (in Massachusetts) almost from the day it was introduced to the public, and, after long years of observation and use, I am satisfied it is positively efficient, as a healing remedy, for exterior wounds, bruises, and sprains; and is not less efficient in relieving the many interior pains and troubles arising from colds and from imprudence, and excesses in eating and drinking. I regard the 'Pain Killer' as an indispensable necessity, and, when it is gone, feel much as does the owner of a house in a dangerous neighbourhood, after his policy of insurance has expired.

I am, very truly yours,

"J. S. POTTER,

"American Consul."

A well-known New York Sportsman bitten by a Rattlesnake. His Life saved by the Pain Killer.

"To the Editor of the 'New York Sun'—Sir, I suppose you and other friends fancy me dead on account of my long silence. Said silence was forced on me by a rattlesnake. For some time I have been on the shelf. I had a fight with a Florida snake. Gozons and I were shooting near Enterprise. We had killed forty-seven quails and were going back to the wagon, when my dog took a trail and walked me up to a bunch of birds in the scrub. When they arose I killed a pair. I went to pick them up. My gun was in my right hand. I reached for the quail with my left, and would have got them, only the snake was there before me, and reached for me and got me. He hit me on the left thumb, rattling after he struck. In ten minutes my hand swelled as big as a balloon. It kept getting bigger for two days, and then subsided.

"Strange as it may seem, we had no whisky, although we were twelve miles from home. Lucky for me, however, the old coloured coon who drove us found a bottle of 'Pain Killer' in his pocket. He said that it was a great remedy for snake bites. He insisted upon my drinking the greater portion of it, and I did so. I also rubbed a little on the wound. It saved my life, and I am now well. Long live the coon, and long live the 'Pain Killer.' My recovery makes this cure a legal tender in Florida. The snake measured four feet and two inches. I have the skin and rattles, and shall present them to the Smithsonian Institute. Please send John McBride Davidson a paper with this in.

Yours truly, ERNEST STAPLES.

"De Bary's Plantation, Fla., Feb. 3, 1882."

The Pain Killer is put up in panel bottles, having the words "DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER" blown in each. Each bottle bears also a finely-engraved label, with portrait of Mr. Davis, and our trade mark—"PAIN KILLER."

PERRY DAVIS and SON, Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, R.I., United States.

Price—Pain Killer, 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Bottle. And is sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the civilised world. Directions for use in twenty-eight Foreign Languages. Pamphlets to any address.

JOHN M. RICHARDS, Great Russell-street, London, Wholesale Agent for United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

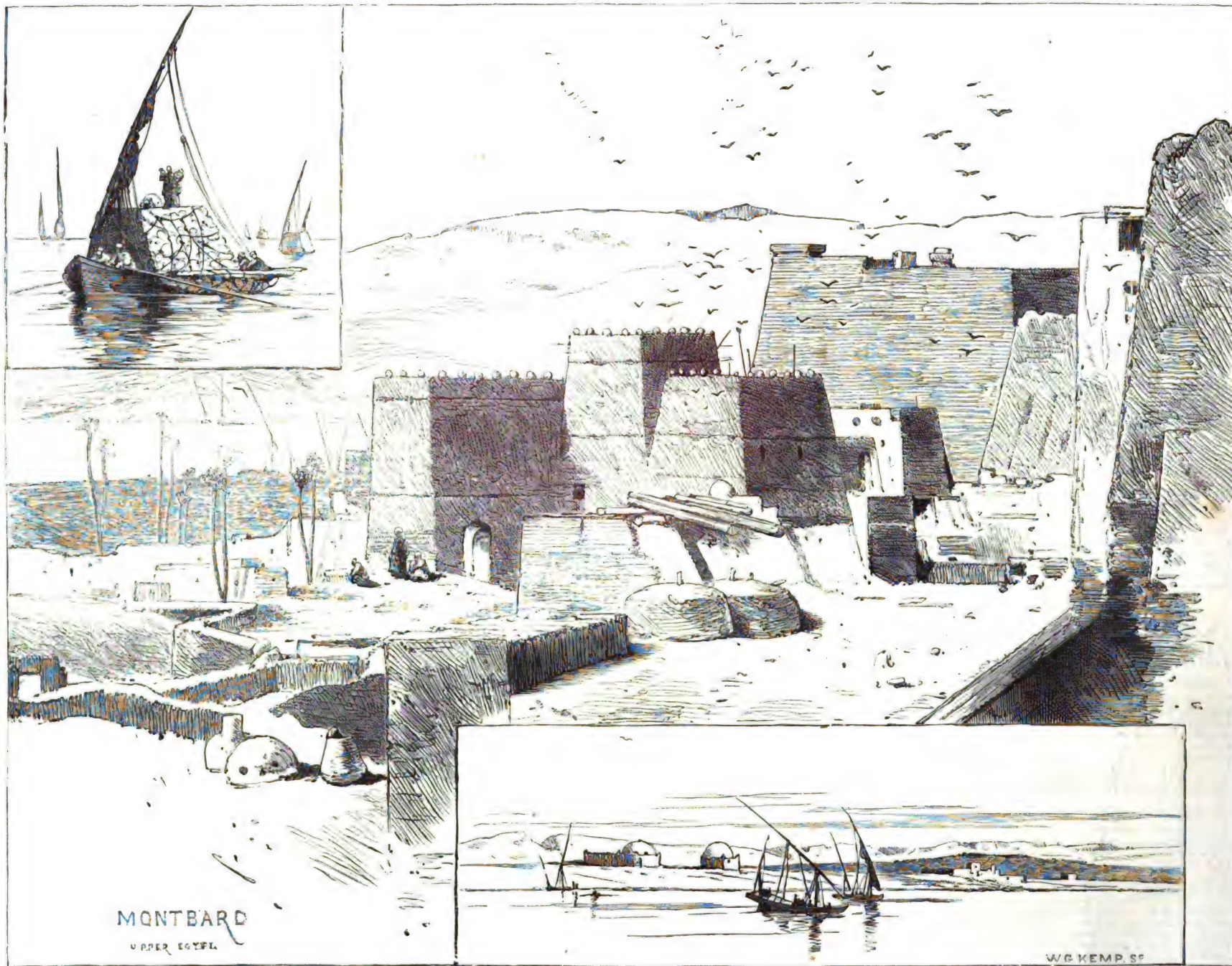
EGYPT AS IT IS.

The political crisis in Egypt has this week become acute, and has been attended with grievous acts of violence. The newly-arrived Turkish Commissioner, Dervish Pasha, claiming full authority from the Sultan, both as Sovereign of the Ottoman Empire, of which Egypt is a feudal dependency, and as Caliph or Commander of Islam, has confronted Arabi Pasha and the Egyptian rebels with great apparent determination. On the other hand, the fanatical and licentious Mussulman rabble of Alexandria broke out last Sunday in formidable riots and fierce attacks upon the European residents in that important commercial city; fifty or sixty persons were killed, while the British Consul and Judge of the Consular Court, Mr. C. A. Cookson, C.B., was beaten and wounded, as well as the Italian and Greek Consuls; and many of the shops, warehouses, and dwelling-houses of the Europeans were plundered and partially destroyed. The later news of the actual state of affairs will be found at another page of this week's publication.

The Turkish Special Commissioner arrived at Alexandria on Wednesday week, but did not proceed to Cairo till next day. On landing at Alexandria from the Sultan's yacht Izzedin, which had conveyed him from Constantinople, with two Assistant-Commissioners and a numerous staff, Dervish Pasha was saluted by the forts and Egyptian ships in the harbour; he was met by the Grand Master

of the Ceremonies and another high official of the Khedive, and was lodged in the Ras-el-tin Palace. At noon on Thursday he arrived at Cairo, where he was received by Talaat Pasha, Chief Secretary, and Kairi Pasha, Keeper of the Seals of the Khedive. While driving to the Palace of Ghezireh, the Commissioners were preceded by a rabble of the donkey boys and shoeblacks of the town, led by a few soldiers disguised as labourers, and all shouting "Deen el Islam!" ("the Mussulman faith!") They accompanied this cry, as they passed the hotels and groups of Europeans, with jeering and threatening gesticulations. This insulting demonstration, arranged by Mahmoud Samy, excited for the most part good-humoured laughter among the Europeans. The native onlookers, however, showed an interest in the procession, which, though unusual, was in its conduct perfectly orderly. Following the boys came a carriage with Dervish Pasha, Sheikh Essad, Talaat Pasha, and Yakoob Bey Sami, Sub-Minister of War, representing Arabi. The presence of this man in the carriage was much commented on, the Khedive having given orders that he was not to be presented, or to come in the special train. The Khedive's own representatives, Kairi Pasha and Zulfikar, officials of the highest rank, followed in another carriage. The rebel colonels in separate carriages came next, and then two battalions of infantry, who marched past quite inoffensively. Dervish Pasha the same afternoon paid a formal visit to the Khedive, presenting a letter from the Sultan, and another from the Grand Vizier, both containing expressions of friendship, and

stating that the object of the Mission was to re-establish his authority. Whether similar promises had been made to Arabi is not known, but on that day the attitude of the military party was more jubilant and aggressive than ever; and the rebel Ministers went on Friday to call upon the Sultan's Commissioner. They were, however, received coldly by Dervish Pasha, whose attitude was firm. He refused to have Egyptian troops for duty in the interior of the Palace, stating that he did not wish to have soldiers about him who did not know his language. It is said that he made a significant allusion, in the hearing of the military officers belonging to Arabi Pasha's faction, to the severe manner in which the Mamelukes were treated by Mohammed Ali, seventy or eighty years ago. On Saturday, the Ulema, or ecclesiastical heads of the Mussulman University and Law, visited Dervish Pasha, ready to protest that they were sincerely devoted to the Sultan and the Khedive. But four of them rose to speak against the presence of the Allied Fleets in the port of Alexandria, and to declare that Arabi Pasha had saved the country from foreign invasion. To this Dervish Pasha answered haughtily, that the Allied Powers thus mentioned were friendly Powers, and that the Ulema must remember they were addressing the Sultan's Envoy. He then ordered the four members of the Ulema who had thus offended to quit his presence, but instantly resumed his amiable bearing to the others who remained behind. This display of firmness made an excellent impression. The most



Boat laden with Pottery from Kenneh.

View of Girgeh (the Pigeon-houses).

Tombs of Sheikhs, on Right Bank of Nile.

EGYPT AS IT IS.—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

powerful Bedouin chiefs were afterwards introduced, and declared that they recognised no authority but that of the Sultan and Khedive. They offered to put at the disposal of Dervish Pasha 60,000 armed men. The Commissioner, when receiving the European Under-Secretaries and the European officers of the Army, said that the Khedive and himself wanted the help of all loyal men to restore order to the country. On Saturday morning Dervish Pasha, in presence of a large number of officers, demanded if they respected the orders of the Sultan. The officers having replied in the affirmative, Dervish, in the name of the Sultan, declared himself, after the Khedive, the supreme chief of the Egyptian army. The officers respectfully adhered to this declaration.

The riots at Alexandria on Sunday were most deplorable. The mob began the attack on the Europeans about half-past one in the afternoon. They were armed with a great variety of weapons—some carrying knives and some bludgeons; while a few had fire-arms. Their method of proceeding was burglarious rather than revolutionary. They broke into the houses and shops of the Europeans where there was any prospect of getting booty. Whatever they found that was worth taking away they stole; what was not valuable enough to steal they wantonly destroyed. The worst havoc was in the Rue des Sœurs, which is completely wrecked and sacked. The main street is chiefly inhabited by Europeans, but the side and back streets are densely populated by Arabs. The Europeans fired from the windows, killing many of the Arabs, who, in turn, dealt terrible havoc among the Europeans in the streets. There are two stations for a few soldiers in the Rue des Sœurs. These men behaved well, but

were lost amidst the thousands of fighting Arabs and Europeans. The Governor, the Prefect of Police, the Sub-Prefect, and the officials showed much zeal; and, on the arrival of all the troops from the different barracks, the tumult was quelled before dark. Soldiers were then posted along the streets, and the principal banks were guarded by soldiers outside and inside. At least twenty-five wounded persons were carried into the French Consulate, while a number of English ladies and children were passing the night at the British Consulate, to which they fled for refuge. Several assaults were made on Europeans in the streets leading to the Ras-el-tin Palace and the Marina. It was in one of these that Mr. Cookson, who was going to the Governor's house, was attacked and dragged out of his carriage and beaten. His janissary had his leg broken in the encounter. Dervish Pasha and Arabi Pasha left Cairo for Alexandria by special train on the intelligence of the outbreak reaching them. It is believed that in the event of a renewal of the disturbances at Alexandria the English and French Diplomatic agents will give orders for marines to be landed from the fleets. In so critical a condition of affairs, and with so much excitement amongst both the native population and the Europeans, it is almost impossible to forecast what will take place.

The Sketches of our Special Artist in Egypt, M. Montbard, which appear in this Number of our Journal, represent "Egypt as it is," but rather in the ordinary peaceful mood of its native population. Their domestic life and habits, and the occupations of the peasantry, are illustrated by the Sketch of "Ploughing in Lower Egypt," and by those of a corn-dealer and a baker in the city of Cairo. The Sketches given on our front page were all taken at Siout, or Asyut, the capital of

Upper Egypt, which is a town of 25,000 people, with a good deal of trade; it consists of substantial and regularly built mud huts, with a few better houses, and two mosques adorned with graceful minarets. The situation of the town is pleasing to look at, upon a curving reach of the Nile, with the rich green plain spreading far around, and a wide canal, having trees planted along its raised embankment, while there is a beautiful range of the Libyan hills partly inclosing the scene behind. Not less attractive is the situation of Girgeh, a hundred miles further up the Nile, facing a grand cliff of the Arabian mountains. It is at no great distance from Sohag, which was recently chosen by the British scientific astronomical expedition, Mr. Norman Lockyer and others, for their station to observe the total eclipse of the sun. Sohag has, in fact, superseded Girgeh as the chief town of its province, much loss and damage having accrued to Girgeh by the Nile eating away its banks, as was shown in our Artist's Sketch of a riverside village destroyed by an inundation. The Coptic settlement in that neighbourhood, with its goldsmiths, dyers, and other handicraftsmen, contrives to flourish pretty well; but there is much that is ruinous in these country towns or villages of Upper Egypt. We now learn that half the land tax in Upper Egypt, due in June, which amounts to a quarter of the entire land revenue, has been suspended until July, in consequence of there being no grain operations, the dealers having left the country. In July another five twenty-fourths of the land tax becomes due, and it is scarcely likely that both levies will be paid. Thus the anticipated effects of military rule, anarchy, and rebellion are beginning to react on the fiscal and financial position of the country.

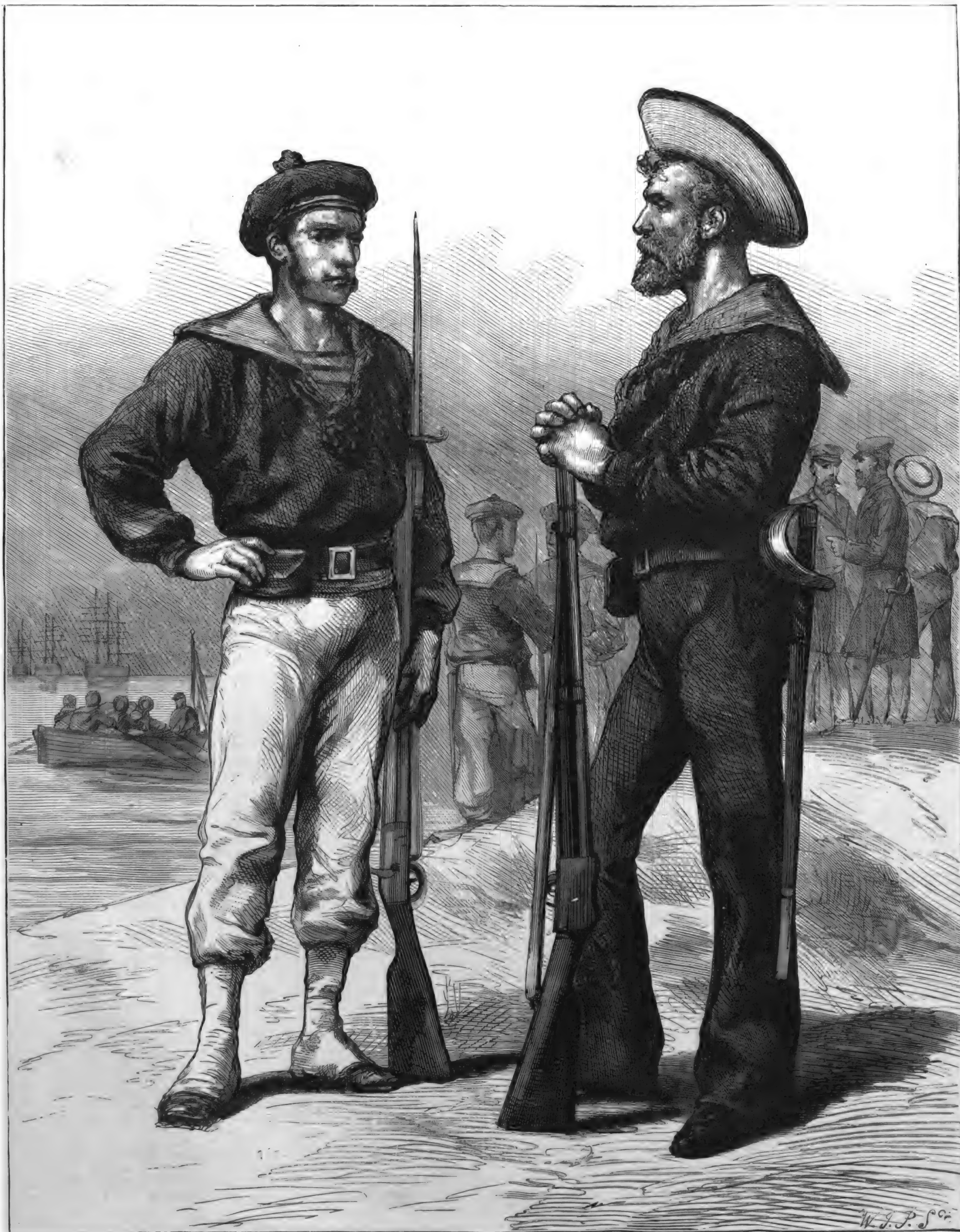
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2251.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE CRISIS IN EGYPT: THE MEN FOR ARABI PASHA—ENGLISH AND FRENCH SAILORS AT ALEXANDRIA.—SEE PAGE 622.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd ult., at Santa Cruz, Tenerife, the wife of Hugh H. Hamilton, of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at Rosewin, Truro, the wife of Robert Harvey, Assoc. M. Inst., C.E., late of Iquique, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 1st inst., at St. John's, Kilburn, by the Rev. J. MacCartie, Frank Edward, the youngest son of the late J. Heyward Hawkins, Esq., Bignor Park, to Kate Dullam, youngest daughter of the late George Blackman, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 10th inst., at 2, Annerly Park, Annerly, Mary Ann, wife of Henry Newton Rew.

On the 19th inst., after a lingering illness, borne with unflinching patience and Christian fortitude, George Clarke, beloved son of Henry Clarke, of 31, Belsize Avenue, Hampstead, and 17, Gracechurch-street, aged 13.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 1.

SUNDAY, JUNE 25.	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m.	St. James's, noon.
Morning Lessons: I. Sam. ii. 1-27; Acts vii. 1-35. Evening Lessons: I. Sam. iii. (or iv. 1-19); I. John i. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.; Rev. D. Moore; 3.15 p.m., Archdeacon Hessey; 7 p.m., Rev. E. C. Wickham.	Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. V. H. Stanton; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Thornton (Boyle Lecture, VI.) Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. R. T. Davidson.
MONDAY, JUNE 26.	
East India Association, 8 p.m., Mr. E. J. Khory on "An Englishman in India." Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m., Commander V. L. Cameron on the	Ancobra and Prince's Rivers and of the Takwa Range, Gold Coast; and Captain R. F. Burton on the Kong Mountains.
TUESDAY, JUNE 27.	
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m., Papers by Mr. F. Stuart, Dr. Becher, and Mr. E. H. Man. Photographic Society, 8 p.m. Statistical Society, anniversary, 4 p.m. Licensed Victuallers' School, anniversary dinner.	Worcestershire Agricultural Society Show, Dudley (three days). Boston Society Show (horses, dogs, &c.). Royal Mersey Yacht Club, annual Regatta (two days). Races: Four Oaks Park, Gosforth, Worcester, and Curragh.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.	
Queen's Coronation, 1838. State Concert, Buckingham Palace. Horticultural Society, 11 a.m., evening fête, 8 p.m. Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. Royal Academy of Music, Students Orchestral Concert, 8 p.m. Society of Arts, anniversary, 4 p.m.	Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children, memorial stone. Doncaster Agricultural Society Show (two days). Barnstaple Agricultural Show (two days). Edinburgh Agricultural Association Show (two days).
THURSDAY, JUNE 29.	
St. Peter, Apostle and Martyr. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.	Mansion House, grand rose show for a Convalescent Home, &c..
FRIDAY, JUNE 30.	
Alexandra Park Races. United Service Institution, 3 p.m.	Captain H. J. Fletcher Campbell on Naval Brigades).
SATURDAY, JULY 1.	
Full moon, 6.8 a.m. Royal Canoe Club, annual regatta.	Albert Hall, Opera and Ballad Concert, 3.30 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Miles.	Inches.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Temp. of the Soil.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Force.	Direction.			
June 24	29.852	52.6	41.3	98	8	59.7	48.3	W. WNW.	WSW.	251	0.145	0.145
25	29.795	49.8	37.2	104	5	57.4	45.9	WSW. W. WNW.	WSW.	275	0.010	0.010
26	29.919	49.5	40.1	72	10	57.9	49.9	WSW. WSW.	WSW.	334	0.135	0.135
27	29.783	55.2	46.8	78	8	62.1	49.9	WSW.	WSW.	426	0.000	0.000
28	29.935	52.3	41.6	65	7	62.5	49.8	WSW. W.	WSW.	331	0.000	0.000
29	29.955	52.3	41.6	68	8	64.5	41.8	WSW. WSW.	WSW.	190	0.000	0.000
30	30.017	55.0	42.8	65	7	65.3	41.7	WSW.	WSW.	242	0.080	0.080

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock, a.m.:
Barometer (in inches) corrected ... 29.852 | 29.795 | 29.919 | 29.783 | 29.935 | 29.955 | 30.017 | 30.008
Temperature of Air ... 52.6 | 49.8 | 49.5 | 55.2 | 52.3 | 52.3 | 55.0 | 54.0
Temperature of Soil ... 41.3 | 37.2 | 40.1 | 46.8 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 42.8 | 41.0
Direction of Wind ... W. WNW. | WSW. | WSW. | WSW. | WSW. | WSW. | WSW. | WSW.

BRIGHTON.—THE NEW PULLMAN LIMITED
EXPRESS, lighted by Electricity, and fitted with the Westinghouse Automatic Brake, now runs between Victoria and Brighton.
From VICTORIA, WEEKDAYS, at 10.0 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.
From BRIGHTON, WEEKDAYS, at 1.30 p.m. and 5.45 p.m.
This new Train, specially constructed and elegantly fitted up by the Pullman Car Company, consists of four Cars, each over 35 ft. in length.
The Car "Bedroom" (Drawing-room) contains also a Ladies' Boudoir and Dressing-room.
The Car "Lounge" (Parlour) contains also a separate compartment for a private party.
The Car "Victoria" contains a Buffet for Tea, Coffee, and other Light Refreshments, also a Newspaper Counter.
The Car "Maid" is appropriated for Smoking.
The whole Train is lighted by Electricity, the system being that of Edison's Incandescent Lamps in connection with a system of Accumulators.
Lavatories are provided in each Car, and a separate compartment for servants is also provided in one of the Cars.
The Staff attached to this Train consists of a Chief Conductor, Assistant Conductor, a Page Boy, and Two Guards.
There is Electrical communication between the several Cars and the Conductors; a passenger travelling in any one of the Cars can therefore call the attention of the Conductor by pressing one of the small Electric discs.
There is a covered gangway communication between each Car, thereby enabling the Conductors to pass from Car to Car.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class
Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon.
Day Return Tickets, 10s.
A Pullman Draw-room Car is run on the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 3.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 13s., available by these Trains only.
Tickets and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hays Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.
(By order) J. P. KNOTT, General Manager.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Tourist Arrangements, 1882.
TOURIST TICKETS will be ISSUED from MAY 1 to OCT. 31, 1882.
For Particulars, see Time Tables and Programmes, issued by the Company.
Derby, June, 1882. JOHN NOLAN, General Manager.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'
SUMMER ENTERTAINMENT.
Houses crowded to repletion at every performance.
The great Baritone, of the Imperial Opera, Berlin,
HAS ACHIEVED AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH ALMOST WITHOUT
PRECEDENT.
His engagement can only be continued until September, when he has to return to Berlin.
The New Bill EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, at Three and Eight.
Tickets and places at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. No fees.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity.")—The Times and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM" with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 25, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 12, 1s.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The NINETY-SEVENTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; Illustrated do., 1s. ALFRED D. FAIRF, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, 6d.—GALLERY, 63, Pall-Mall. H. F. FAIRF, Secretary.

OUR HOLIDAY NUMBER.

AN ORIGINAL NOVEL,

THEY WERE MARRIED!

BY MESSRS. BESANT AND RICE,

Will be Published next Tuesday, June 27.

This complete Novel has a special interest in having been the last work in which the late Mr. Rice was engaged with his collaborator, Mr. Besant; and it is adorned with numerous Illustrations by leading Artists of the day, Engraved by the best Engravers in London and Paris.

A COLOURED PICTURE.

MARRIED FOR LOVE,

By MARCUS STONE, R.A.,

Painted especially for this Holiday Number, has been admirably reproduced by Messrs. Leighton Brothers, and a copy will be presented *gratis* to every purchaser of the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS HOLIDAY NUMBER.

This Holiday Number is published apart from the ordinary issue.

Price One Shilling. Postage, Threepence-Halfpenny.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, LONDON.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.—SUMMER
EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. NOBODY'S FAULT, by Arthur Law; Music by Hamilton Clarke; and SMALL AND EARLY, and New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. No fees.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. Every Evening, at Eight, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling; Messrs. Fernandez, Terris, Howe, &c. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open from Ten till Five. Benefit of Miss Ellen Terry and 100th Performance of "Romeo and Juliet." To-Night, Saturday, June 21.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1882.

Although there has happily been no renewal of outrages at Alexandria or elsewhere in Egypt, the situation is one of extreme tension. A very large proportion of the European residents having left the country, business is everywhere paralysed. As this means that thousands of natives are thrown out of employment, and that for some time to come they will have no means of subsistence, there is only too much reason for continued anxiety, although Arabi Pasha and Dervish Pasha together guarantee the preservation of order. The anarchy which comes of one day's bloodshed saturnalia may take weeks, if not months, to overcome. The best proof of the ascendancy of law and order would be the summary trial and punishment of a portion, at least, of the four hundred rioters now in custody. But for that result we have yet to wait. The interregnum has ceased, by Ragheb Pasha, a former Minister of the ex-Khedive, being authorised to form a Cabinet. In this transition Administration Arabi Pasha will be the Minister of War, and, of course, the principal figure. Tewfik Pasha and Dervish Pasha alike recognise the necessity of investing anew the leader of the revolutionary party with responsible power. Any idea of compromise with the man who has brought about all the mischief is scouted by those who see in the renewal of the Joint Control the only means of restoring confidence and tranquillity. But they do not explain how Arabi is to be effaced, or by what agency the master of twenty legions is to be coerced?

The great hope of the European Cabinets centres in the Conference, the basis of which is to be the *status quo ante*, "combined with a due regard to the development of the institutions of Egypt." All the Powers have accepted it; and the greatness of the emergency, and the attitude of Turkey, imperatively require prompt and unanimous agreement. After much fencing with the question, the Porte unequivocally rejects a Conference, on the grounds that such an assembly would be "unnecessary, inopportune, and inconsistent with the interests of Turkey." Unnecessary, because, to quote the astounding assertion of the Sultan's Foreign Minister, "the Egyptian question might be considered as settled by the compromise which had been accepted by the Khedive and Arabi Pasha and approved by Dervish Pasha." If, then, a Conference is held, what becomes of Abdul Hamid's authority as Suzerain, which he has been fondly hoping would assume a more substantial form? And who is to carry out the decisions of the Powers, if Arabi should still adhere to the Turkish alliance? Pending the solution of this intricate problem, the French and English fleets at Alexandria will be reinforced with a body of Marines; and Admiral Seymour has been furnished with full instructions which, "it is believed, will meet all the exigencies of the case."

In and out of Parliament, the Irish question awakens increased anxiety. The seizure of large quantities of arms and ammunition at Clerkenwell—the nominal owner of which, a Fenian head-centre, is now in custody; the rigid precautions that are being taken at our dockyards and arsenals; the military preparations against a sudden rising in Dublin; and the known presence of numbers of Irish-American "strangers" in Ireland, indicate either the proximity of real danger to the public peace—which is hardly credible, or the playing off of a gigantic hoax on

the Executive—which is quite incredible. The Crime Bill makes sure but very slow progress in the House of Commons, and the mysterious activity of the Fenians does not abate the hostility of the Land Leaguers to a measure which is alone able to frustrate the machinations of the revolutionists, whom they disown. Whether the bill will be expedited by an abatement of Mr. Parnell's obstructive tactics, or by the omission of some of its less urgent provisions, is still uncertain. If neither alternative is accepted, further protracted discussions and prolonged delay are unavoidable.

To the carrying of the Crime Bill and the Rent Arrears Bill, the Government are unalterably pledged. It also appears, from the Prime Minister's statement on Tuesday night, that a further measure for amending certain clauses of the Irish Land Act relating to leases, labourers, and purchase, is to be introduced, and that the Budget proposals and the Corrupt Practices Bill are to be persevered with. Most of the Estimates have yet to be passed—votes on account having, for the present, sufficed to keep things going. But how about the much-contested and long-deferred Procedure Resolutions? They are to be dealt with *this* year under any circumstances—if not before Parliament rises, which may be impracticable, then at an autumn Session. This is, indeed, a dismal prospect. But who can condemn a Government that refuses to be a consenting party to a renewal next year of a state of things that has brought deep discredit on Parliamentary institutions?

On Saturday evening last the Mansion House was, if we may say so, redolent of Mayors. In accordance with a recent practice that has now become an honoured precedent, Sir J. W. Ellis entertained his provincial brethren in the Egyptian Hall. Under that hospitable roof were gathered the chief magistrates of more than two hundred cities and towns, arrayed in scarlet robes and massive chains—the foremost representatives of those free municipalities which the Lord Mayor of London praised as the guardians of civil and religious liberty, law and order, and the rights of property. The interest of the scene was heightened by the presence of the Prince of Wales, who had just before been unveiling, at the Royal Exchange, the statue of Sir Rowland Hill, the great postal reformer. Time was when Royalty and civic functionaries were not always in complete accord, and when the sturdy independence of the lieges at times gave umbrage to an imperious Sovereign. But this is no more than a fading tradition. His Royal Highness, to whom the guests of the evening were duly presented, and by whom they were fitly eulogised, did, indeed, so far sustain the old rôle of his ancestors as to gently prefer a request to the assembled "Provosts and Mayors of the United Kingdom." With laudable pertinacity, the Prince is bent on placing upon a firm foundation the Royal College of Music, of which he is the President. To make it a complete success, the college needs national support, and in asking the co-operation of representative officials from all parts of the country he was availing himself of one of the most likely means of promoting that great object. The grand ball at the Guildhall on Monday night—for even Mayors in our days do not disdain dancing—brought to a happy close a series of inter-municipal festivities which testify to the princely hospitality of Lord Mayor Ellis.

It is well that the self-absorbed denizens of the great metropolis should be familiar with the strong current of national life that flows through our provincial centres. Only now and then are they or the public in general able adequately to estimate the rapid progress of our large towns in all that promotes the comfort, culture, and refinement of society—their great public works, their vast sanitary improvements, and their municipal enterprise. Not a few of the Mayors present at the Egyptian Hall on Saturday last wield an authority as great and beneficial as the Chief Magistrate of London. One of the agencies that has brought about this striking change is the extension of a free and ably-conducted press. To most people it will be news that Birmingham has a "Press Club" superior to any similar organisation in Great Britain. We find this statement in a report of the annual dinner of that institution. At the time when Lord Mayor Ellis was expatiating on our free municipalities, Mr. G. A. Sala, as the special guest of his admiring confrères in Birmingham, was describing in his entertaining fashion some of the characteristics of English journalism. We have not space to follow the vivacious speaker in his lively autobiographical review. As one who has for some thirty years been "essentially a member of the Press," Mr. Sala can speak with authority as to a profession which he has so long adorned, and with the trials and secrets of which no one is more familiar. He pointed out that journalists in France and America, perhaps owing to the knowledge of their personality, rise much higher in the social scale than journalists at home. But then he hinted that the editorial "we" gives fearlessness, power, influence, and weight apart from the author's name. Mr. Sala judges his brethren of the quill by his own high standard. And when he expresses his conviction that the lofty position of English journalism is due to an incorruptibility "that Cæsar is not powerful enough to coerce, nor Rothschild rich enough to buy," he gives play to a generous charity which it were to be wished could as easily and universally be made to cover the party polemics of the newspaper press.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I fled my country (which is Cockaigne) last Saturday and went down to Birmingham. It poured impartially in the Midland Metropolis during the major part of the thirty-six hours or so during which I abode there; still, I enjoyed myself immensely; and, I daresay, was much happier than a goodly number of Kings have been, or, for the matter of fact, are. You see that the esteemed friend at Edgbaston with whom I stayed has solved the problem of getting a quart—I might almost say a gallon—into a bottle normally possessing only the capacity of a pint; in other words, he has managed to bestow a splendid library, rich in almost every department of literature, ancient and modern, and, above all, Shakspearean, within the compass of a trim little bijou residence. I am not prepared to deny that the Bollandists may have been up the chimney, and Dodsley's "Old Plays" in the fender; that Bayle, Moreri, and Picart's "Rites and Ceremonies" may have been in the pantry, and Hobbes' "Leviathan" under the second best bed; but the master of this housefull of books knew perfectly well how to put his finger, without hesitation, on the particular volume he required; and the result was that, although there seemed some peril of one's getting submerged in books, he always succeeded, as Neptune did, ages ago, in restraining the papery billows and teaching them obedience to his reign. I mean that he very soon restored the books to their shelves again. After that we had a nice little second service of rare autographs; and finished with a sweet dessert of old engravings.

I went to "Brunnagem" for a special purpose, unnecessary to mention in this place; but, so far as I was able, I further utilised the few hours of leisure at my disposal by taking attentive note of the astonishing structural transformation which, during the last twenty years, Birmingham has undergone. The city seems altogether changed, and infinitely so for the better. That dreadfully uncomfortable pavement, which one was wont to liken to "petrified kidney potatoes," has altogether disappeared; new and spacious streets—one of these thoroughfares, "John Bright Street," has cost, I think, over a million sterling—have been driven through what were once dingy slums; three beautiful new parks have been laid out in the environs of the town; a number of colossal hotels have thrown the historic "Hen and Chickens" into the densest of shade; and the grand old Townhall is now the centre of what may be called the Forum of Birmingham, comprising as it does the Josiah Mason University, the Council House, and the buildings of the restored Free Library, to which will soon be adjoined the new Art Gallery. The population of Birmingham is now four hundred thousand. I wonder what it was in the year when her Majesty ascended the throne!

Do not laugh at me for expressing wonder and admiration at the sight of an English provincial city. There are very few countries in Christendom in which I have travelled so seldom and so unobservingly as I have in England.

For three octavo volumes, all of them replete, from end to end, with sprightliness, kindly humour, and shrewd perception, further enlivened by a spice of eccentricity, commend me to Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble's "Records of Later Life," which Mr. Bentley has just published. As a letter-writer Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble leaves Lady Morgan very far behind. Indeed, she narrowly approaches Mrs. Delany; and, here and there, she almost comes within measurable distance of the liveliest of all English lady letter-writers—the English Madame de Sévigné—Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. There are anecdotes enough in Mrs. Kemble's volumes, especially those touching on Rogers, Sydney Smith, and Thackeray, to make the fortune of a professional diner out.

Mr. Dion Boucicault, I should say, will smile when he reads, in a letter addressed by Mrs. Kemble (vol. ii., p. 70), on April 2, 1841, to her "dearest H——," the following:—

You ask me if the new comedy ("London Assurance") is sufficient to warrant the author's purchase of Henry's horse. I heard, but, of course, cannot vouch for the truth of the report, that his fixed remuneration was to be three hundred pounds for the piece; and when, as I also hear (but again will not vouch for the truth of my story), besides Henry's, that he has bought another horse; and, besides that other horse, a miraculous Cab, and, besides that miraculous Cab, ordered no less than seven coats, I think you will agree with me that the author of "London Assurance," successful as his piece may be, ought to have found a deeper mine than that is likely to prove, to serve so many ends.

"Henry" was Mrs. Kemble's brother, who had been Mr. Boucicault's schoolfellow at Westminster. The allusion to the seven coats is delicious. Since the day when "Yours ever, Fanny" questioned the ability of the clever young dramatist to pay for a park hack, the author of "London Assurance" must have made half a dozen large fortunes. The last three or four, I hope, he has kept.

Mem.: The last time, a few months since, that I had the pleasure to see Mr. Boucicault he was talking about a certain "miraculous" carriage built from his own designs, and which he had brought with him from America. So far as I could make out, this phenomenal vehicle was convertible at will into a barouche, a "rockaway," a brougham, and a private hansom. This was clearly the largely-developed descendant of the "miraculous cab" of 1841. The Child is Father of the Man.

"M. H." (Reigate) inquires as to "the origin of the superstition that peacocks' feathers in a room bring bad luck to their possessor." The superstition, my correspondent adds, is very general in her neighbourhood, and is shared equally by ladies of position and by their "little country housemaids." Anyhow, it seems "rough upon" the *Æsthetes*. We shall be told next that sunflowers are vegetables of ill omen, and that the Evil Eye winks from the Japanese "eight mark" tea-pot.

"R. W." writes from Leicestershire to ask why I lately spoke of "Delolme on the Constitution of England" as a "windy" work? "In what respect," continues "R. W.," "do you apply the epithet? Do you apply it as a party man, or as an unprejudiced student of the growth of the English constitution?"

In reply I beg to state that I read and re-read very carefully, at stated seasons, the overpraised work of the Genevese advocate; and I read him with a pen in my hand, seldom failing, in the course of each fresh lecture, to note some new proof of "windiness." I open Delolme at page 373, and read—

A remarkable circumstance in the English Government (and which alone evinces something peculiar and excellent in its nature) is that spirit of extreme mildness with which justice, in criminal cases, is administered in England: a power with regard to which England differs from all other countries in the world.

Let us glance at the "extreme mildness" with which justice, in criminal cases, was administered in England at the period when Lawyer Delolme wrote his book. At the time in question the spikes over Temple Bar were yet embellished by the blackened skulls of "Jemmy" Dawson and other Jacobite rebels of the "Forty-five." Those unfortunate gentlemen had been drawn to Kennington Common, and hanged and quartered there; that is to say, they were cut down before they were dead, disembowelled, their hearts torn out and flung into a fire. They were then decapitated, and their bodies divided into four quarters, "to be disposed of according to his Majesty's pleasure."

At the same blissful period women convicted of the murder of their husbands, or of counterfeiting the coin of the realm, were liable to be burned alive. They were commonly whipped at the cart's tail, and as commonly scourged with merciless severity in Newgate and in every Bridewell in the kingdom. When a man was put in the pillory he was so pelted by a ferocious populace that he was often maimed for life. Sometimes he was killed. It was death to steal beyond the value of forty shillings. It was death (under the "Black" Act) to molest the King's deer in his Royal park and chases. It was death to injure linen in a bleaching ground. Burglary, highway robbery, forgery, piracy, horse and sheep stealing, and at least twenty other offences were punishable by death; and suicides, in cases where a verdict of *felo de se* had been returned, were burnt at the intersection of four cross roads with a stake through their hearts. A system of "extreme mildness" surely.

If you require another instance of Delolme's "windiness," take the following little instance, at page 377:—

A very singular instance occurs in the history of the year 1405 of the case of the English Legislature not to suffer precedents of cruel practices to be introduced. During the time that those concerned in the Gunpowder Plot were under sentence of death a motion was made in the House of Commons to petition the King that execution might be stayed in order to consider of some extraordinary punishment to be inflicted on them, but this motion was rejected.

The "windy" Advocate does not mention the trifling circumstance that the Gunpowder Plot conspirators had been so horribly racked and otherwise tortured (Guido Vaux especially) in the Tower that the Government made haste to hang, draw, and quarter them lest they should cheat the gallows by dying in their dungeons. I shall return to Delolme next week in order to refer to the very comic preface attached to the edition of 1764, in which he amusingly expresses his disappointment at not having obtained as many subscriptions as he expected from the British aristocracy for a work which was dedicated to George III., and which, from beginning to end is redolent of toadyism.

"E. M. P." (I will not give her address) writes me a very touching note respecting her experience of the Home for Convalescent Ladies established at Bognor, Sussex, by the bounty of the Merchant Taylors' Company. Slowly recovering from a painful malady, my correspondent (a poor clergyman's widow in the country) could not afford a trip to the seaside at her own cost. Seeing something about the Convalescent Home in this page, she came to town, presented herself to the Clerk at Merchant Taylors' Hall, was most courteously received, and was there and then sent down to Bognor for a month. But she shall speak for herself:—

I cannot speak too highly of the Home, its comforts, and management. I thoroughly enjoyed the society of cultivated women, besides gaining health and strength daily, as the air suited me exactly. So I am drinking the health of the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors in a Loving Cup of the very best Black Writing Fluid.

"F. I. C." (Heavitree, Devon) is inclined to think that "Sir Roger de Coverley" dates, as a dance, from far before the days of Addison (but Steele says so, Ma'am, in the *Spectator*). "F. I. C." has heard an American lady call "Sir Roger" the "Virginia Reel," and, according to transatlantic authority, the dance and music were known to the earliest settlers in the "Old Dominion." The German officers, adds "F. I. C.," enter into the Sir Roger de Coverley dance with great spirit. My correspondent concludes, rather indignantly, "apropos of 'Napoleon's Midnight Review,' why is the Chevalier Neukomm's magnificent cantata to be forgotten? Surely it is better than the inane or slang trash often listened to."

Mem.: "J. M. E." tells me that among the translators of the "Midnight Review" was that very tuneful Irish bard, Clarence Mangan, and that his version of the "Herrschaft" appears in John Mitchell's edition of Mangan's poems, published in New York about twenty-five years ago.

A military correspondent, "J. H. W.," writing from Cowley Barracks, Oxford, is anxious to find some military songs—English ones—for soldiers to march to. When he was last abroad with his regiment, and the men made a long march, they appeared to have but one tune—"John Brown"—which became rather wearisome when sung, say, twice a day for a fortnight. My correspondent is going to India shortly, and would like to take some stirring marchable-to ditties with him, if they are to be obtained.

But, surely, the regimental bandmaster or some firm of music publishers accustomed to deal in the *polemiká salpinx* and other instruments of martial music should be better able to answer the question than I am. 'Twould be ridiculous to bid my correspondent bear in mind "The British Grenadiers,"

"The Girl I Left Behind Me," or "Why, Soldiers, Why should we be Melancholy, Boys?" In a catalogue of military songs of the end of the last century I find "Behold Poor Will, just come from Drill;" "Briskly Beat the Hollow Drum," "The Soldier who to Battle goes," "When first I heard the Drum and Fife," "Merry Plays the Drummer-Boy," and "To Win all the Fair Ones the Soldier's the Trade is" (how shocking!); but I know not what the airs of these songs may be.

The best marching songs that I can remember are foreign ones. The "Prends donc le Sabre," from the "Grande Duchesse," is a splendid march. Why not put English words to it? I have heard (in the war time) "John Brown" sung by a Massachusetts regiment two thousand strong; and the effect was tremendous. But the words thundered forth by the Federal warriors were not the vulgar strophes of the "dime song-book," but the magnificent stanzas of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. They are too Biblical to be quoted here. The "Secesh" song, "Maryland? My Maryland!" (the beautiful air is that of the old German student's song, "Gaudefamus igitur"), makes a capital march, but it requires words different widely from those of the "Secesh" version.

But far beyond all these in purity of melody, vivacity of movement, and general brilliance and vigour is a military march called (I cannot remember which) the "Marche Hongroise" or the "Marcia Ungharese." I fancy that I have heard it played by the Austrian military bands on St. Mark's Place, what time the "Austrian Hautograph," as Mr. Thackeray put it in his story of "The Professor," was dominant in Venice. The little niece who, in later days, used to play this march to us is far away at Nishni-Novgorod in Russia; and I am half ashamed to say that my dim recollection of the real name of the composition is still further clouded by the circumstance that, in the domestic circle, the enlivening air went by the dreadful name of "The Cat's Meat Man;" lending itself, almost irresistibly as it did, to such appallingly vulgar words as—

And she fell in love with the Cat's Meat Man,
The Cat's Meat Man,
The Cat's Meat Man;
And she fell in love with the Cat's Meat Man,
The Man that sold the Meat.

Count the "feet" on your fingers, ladies; and try whether, from the rhythm you can tell the tune. It stirs my heart now like a drum, as I hum it.

"The Whole Duty of Man." *Surreum corda!* I will endeavour, within a necessarily limited compass, to do justice to at least a few among the legion of correspondents who (with unvarying courtesy) have addressed me on the subject of the W. D. of M.

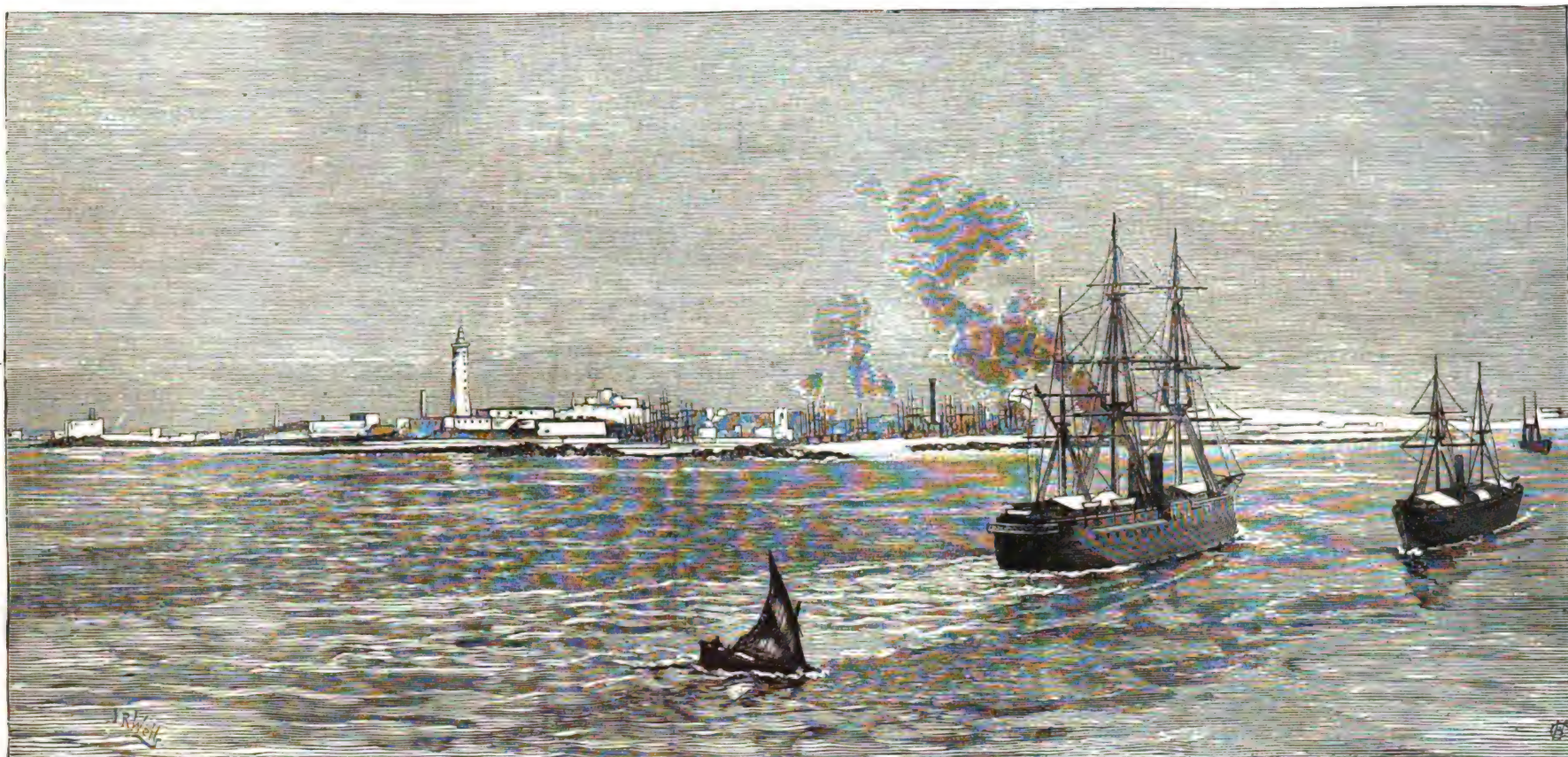
"C. L." (Snaresbrook) tells me that her mother's copy, which was very old even in 1804, contained "A Portrait of the Author"—described as "a lady of dignified appearance, with a very high forehead." "J. S." (Carlisle) directs my attention to a book, bearing the imprint of 1723, entitled "The Lively Oracles, Given to us; or the Christian's Birth-right in the Custody and Use of Holy Scripture, by the Author of the W. D. of M." My correspondent is disposed to the belief that the authoress of the W. D. was Dorothy Lady Packington, as he thinks that "such books can be written by pious and sincere ladies only."

"F. H." (Holbeach Vicarage) informs me that his copy of the "W. D. of M." is the folio edition of 1684, and contains what were at that day supposed to be the writings of the author; and very good reasons are given for the supposition. The works are, adds my rev. correspondent—(1.) The W. D. (2.) "The Causes of the Decay of Christian Piety," 1683. (3.) "The Gentleman's Calling," 1683. (4.) Tracts (1684). (5.) "The Ladies' Calling." (6.) "The Government of the Tongue." (7.) The Art of Contentment. (8.) "The Lively Oracles." If Dorothy, Lady Packington, wrote all these tractates, assuredly she must have been not only a pious and sincere, but one of the most voluminous of ladies. Well; it was an age of voluminous ladies. Think of Madame Ducier, who, as a translator of the classics, may be likened to Pope, Dryden, Francis, and Clifford rolled into one. Think of Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle, who wrote thirty volumes (mostly folios) of plays, poems, orations, philosophical discourses, and biography. Think of Mademoiselle de Scudéri, who inundated France with ponderous romances between 1636 and 1698.

Mem.: Boileau called the Scudéri "la boutique de verbiage." Did you ever read "the Grand Cyrus?" "Clélie" is worth looking into, if only for the sake of the prettily fantastic "Carte du Pays du Tendre," or Map of the Land of Love, which the Abbé d'Aubignac ungallantly plagiarised in his "Relation of the Kingdom of Coquetry." The Scudéri was notable as the ugliest lady in France; and she fell passionately in love with the ugliest gentleman therein, Pelisson. She was a sweet, candid, harmless, dear soul, and made one of the best *bons mots*, to my thinking, ever improvised in an epoch of witty sayings. Somebody remarked in her hearing that Versailles was an enchanting place. "Yes," she replied, "when the Enchanter is there." Have you not usually found Versailles, without a King or a Court, vast, gilded, and empty, to be the abomination of wearisome desolation?

Mem.: Was it not Dr. Barrett who one day sent out his ancient woman-servant with a penny to purchase three-farthings' worth of milk and "change out." Crossing the college quadrangle while returning with the milk, the luckless old lady slipped and broke her leg. Prompt assistance was at hand; but while she was being carried to the hospital Dr. Barrett came shuffling up in his slippers, and demanded, "Katie, ye ould divil, *Where's the farden?*" I think the story was told by Ensign O'Donoghue (Dr. Maginn) in one of the earlier numbers of "Blackwood." G. A. S.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.



ALEXANDRIA, FROM THE SEA.

THE HAMILTON PALACE SALE.

The great auction sale, by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, of the large and valuable collection of pictures, works of art, and decorative objects, the property of the Duke of Hamilton, brought from Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire, began at the auctioneers' rooms, in King-street, St. James's-square, on Saturday last. The first portion was sold in three days, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday; the sale of the second portion begins this Saturday, and will be continued next Monday and Tuesday. There are five sections, taken in weekly succession; but the fifth and last will occupy five days, from Saturday, July 15, to Thursday, July 20, making seventeen days altogether; which is rather more than half the time taken

in the disposal of Mr. Bernal's collection in 1855 by the same auctioneers, and much less than the Strawberry Hill sale by George Robins in 1842, the Stowe sale in 1848, or the sale at Fonthill Abbey in 1801; with which this has its associations in the numerous works of art that belonged to Mr. Beckford's treasures, and passed with the famous Beckford library to his daughter, the Duchess of Hamilton, wife of Alexander, tenth Duke of Hamilton, who was grandfather to the present Duke.

The public are admitted to inspect each section during three days preceding its sale. There are separate shilling catalogues of the different sections; and there is a guinea "Illustrated Catalogue" of the whole, adorned with a great number of photographs of the most interesting objects, some of which are represented in our Engravings. Those we have

selected for this purpose are a few of the most remarkable works of decorative art-manufacture, Sèvres and Oriental porcelain, Henri Deux ware, furniture of carved ebony and ivory, vases, cups, and ewers, of plate or of crystal, richly ornamented; clocks of the Louis XVI. fashion, and the writing-table of Queen Marie Antoinette, which was sold on Tuesday for £6000. The marble bust of Napoleon, by Thorwaldsen, is also included among the subjects of our illustrations; but this and several others we have delineated belong to later divisions of the sale.

Among the pictures sold in the first day's auction, by Mr. Woods, were that important work of Rubens, "Daniel in the Den of Lions," which was purchased for £4900 by Mr. Beckett Denison; with another Rubens, "The Birth of



THE GRAND SQUARE, ALEXANDRIA, CHIEF SCENE OF THE RIOTING.

Venus," at 1600 guineas; a portrait of Rubens' wife, by her husband, which fetched £1837; one of King Edward VI., by Holbein, bought for the Queen at £798; a fine Hobbema, landscape with mill and figures, £4252; and several bought by Mr. Burton for the National Gallery. The first day's sale yielded £43,200 for eighty pictures. The sale on Monday was of Japanese and Chinese porcelain, bronzes, carvings, and decorative furniture, which produced £25,000. The third day's sales, including the three pieces of marquetry furniture made for Queen Marie Antoinette, realised £23,485; these were, besides the writing-table, an upright secretaire, by Riesener, sold for £4620; and a commode, to match with it, which fetched 4100 guineas. The sale of the Beckford Library will be commenced, by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, on Friday next, the 30th inst., and will continue twelve days.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, June 20.

The Parisians are still asking whether summer is coming this year or not. As it is, St. Medard still holds his own, and for one fine day we have two that are rainy and cold. In order to realise the importance of this weather question, one must bear in mind the Parisian habits of outdoor life. Now almost all the theatres are closed, and amusement ought to be sought in the concerts in the Champs Elysées; but one cannot risk catching bronchitis for the pleasure of listening to Elise Faure; and when umbrellas are absolutely necessary it is no longer amusing to jeer at the statue of Henri IV. on the Pont-Neuf because, as the song of the day runs,

Il n'a pas de parapluie (bis).
On ne fait rien quand il fait beau,
Mais quand il fait de la pluie,
Il est trempé jusqu'aux os.

Imagine, too, the discomfort of the anglers, who, since the 15th, have been once more allowed to offer innocent distraction to the wily gudgeons. To the stranger in Paris the banks of the Seine from Bercy to the Point du Jour present the same epigrama as the innumerable cafés of the city: When do the Parisians work? At almost any hour of the day you will find the cafés more or less full of loungers, and from sunrise to sunset every available spot along the quays is occupied by anglers, whose patience is all the more wonderful as they never take any fish. When do the Parisians work?

A very interesting volume, entitled "Rachel d'après sa Correspondance," has just been published by Jouaust. Rachel was a great letter-writer in all senses of the word. One can see from the specimens selected by M. d'Heylli for this volume that she loved to write. But, curiously enough, on the part of a woman who had received no education to speak of, who never regularly learnt her own language, and who never became sure of her spelling, Rachel wrote with a facility, a natural wit, and a charm quite remarkable. In M. d'Heylli's volume we make the acquaintance of Rachel, the woman, in private life, in *déshabillé*, with her natural instincts, her personal character, her charming qualities of heart and of head. By way of a curiosity, I extract the following little note, written by the victor of Waterloo to Rachel during her visit to London in 1842. The note has not hitherto been printed, and the Duke's French is remarkable:—

A Mademoiselle Rachel.

Londres, 9 Juillet, 1842.

Le Maréchal Duc de Wellington présente ses hommages à Mlle. Rachel; il a fait prévenir au théâtre qu'il désirait y retenir sa loge afin de pouvoir y assister à la représentation pour le bénéfice de Mlle. Rachel. Il y assistera certainement si il lui devient possible de s'absenter ce jour là de l'Assemblée du Parlement dont il est membre.

Il regrettera beaucoup si il se trouve impossible ainsi d'avoir la satisfaction de la voir et l'entendre encore une fois avant son départ de Londres.

The Salvation Army is gradually establishing itself in Paris. The head-quarters are in a big hall, 187, Quai Valmy, where lectures are given four days a week. The staff consists of "Madame la maréchale" (Miss Booth), captains, lieutenants, &c., and of "le général commandant en chef de l'armée du salut (le père de Mlle. Booth)." The Salvation Army publishes a newspaper in French, called *En Avant*—a queer mixture of religious enthusiasm and commercial prudence. On the first page is a picture of the meeting-house, with the notice: "Here you lose 'ennui,' trouble, sadness, cares, uncertainty, despair, fear of death. Here you find peace, joy, consolation, liberty, certainty, happiness, the assurance of eternal life." On the next page we read: "We offer to establish a post in a provincial town (at least two hours distant from Paris) if satisfactory propositions are made to us." In England, I am told, the Salvation Army has an income of over £30,000 a year.

Great preparations are being made in view of the national fête on July 14. This year the rejoicings are to begin on the 13th by the inauguration of the new Hôtel de Ville, which, by-the-way, will not be finished till 1884. Nevertheless, the Municipal Council will give a grand banquet and reception, and on the three following days the public will be admitted to visit the building. The programme of the fête of the 14th will, as usual, comprise a review of troops at Longchamps, free performances at the theatres, regattas on the Seine, illuminations, fire-works, and a pleasure-fair, along the exterior boulevards and in the squares of each district of the city. The dealers are already displaying their stock of flags, lanterns, and patriotic emblems.

On Monday the Chamber of Deputies adopted the Divorce Bill on a second reading, by 336 votes against 150 out of 486 voters. The adversaries of the institution have now only one hope left: the bill may be thrown out by the Senate. The discussion of the articles of the bill has taken up nearly all the attention of the Legislature during the past week. Arabi Pasha and the Egyptian Conference of course occupy the professional politicians; but in these affairs the rôle of France is confined to following suite.

Victor Hugo has published a vigorous denunciation of the Russian outrages on the Jews. "What we see rearing up before us," he says, "is not a crime; it is a monstrosity. A nation is becoming monstrous. It is a horrible phenomenon."

The Prix du Salon in sculpture has been awarded to M. Léon Longepied, a pupil of Mathurin-Moreau, for his "Fisherman bringing to land the head of Orpheus."

General de Cissac died last Thursday, at the age of seventy-two. Since the Cissac-Kaulla scandal, this officer, who was several times Minister of War under the Thiers and de Broglie Administrations, had taken no part in political life except as a Senator.

T. C.

The ballad concert at the Royal Victoria Coffee Hall on Thursday week was given by Miss Emily Shaw-Lefevre and Miss Montefiore. The last ballad concert of the summer season is announced for next Thursday, when, in addition to the concert, there will be a military band, a singing quadrille, arranged by Mr. F. R. Benson, and an illustration in four tableaux of the popular ballad, "Auld Robin Gray." Next Saturday there will be a monster variety entertainment, for which E. W. Mackney has been engaged.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

There being just at present a lull in the production of new pieces of importance, the time would seem to be appropriate for the brief discussion of one or two matters which intimately concern, not only the actors' profession, but the public at large who support the Playhouses, and who are, I rejoice to know, giving every year a more extensive support to our theatres.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., was held at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, a public meeting in furtherance of the proposed School of Dramatic Art. The assemblage was practically an adjournment of the meeting held a short time since at the Lyceum Theatre, at which Mr. Dion Boucicault, Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. J. L. Toole, Mrs. Stirling, and, in particular, Mrs. Kendal spoke so admirably. These distinguished comedians were not present at the Mansion House; but it is satisfactory to learn from the address of the Earl of Wharncliffe that it is intended to open the School early in October next, and that among the eminent professionals who have signified their willingness to give their assistance to the committee are Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Dallas-Glyn, Mr. T. Creswick, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Mrs. Chippendale, Mr. Horace Wigan, Professor Plumtre, and Mr. Clifford "Harris." I quote from the printed report; but if the Mr. "Harris" mentioned be Mr. Clifford Harrison, a son of a once favourite English tenor, I think that those who have had the advantage to hear him read and recite will agree with me that Mr. Clifford Harrison is one of the most brilliant and the most finished of the younger school of elocutionists. The public are to be appealed to for funds wherewith to maintain the new School of Dramatic Art; but it is hoped that after a year or two the institution may be made thoroughly self-supporting. The aims and ends of the undertaking were exhaustively set forth in speeches from the Lord Mayor, Lord Wharncliffe, Mr. Alderman Cotton, Mr. Hamilton Aïdè, and others; but, seeing that the report of these allocutions fills more than three columns of my well-informed contemporary the *Era*, it is obvious that it would not be practicable to give in this column even the most compendious epitome of this remarkable display of oratory. My business to-day, indeed, is simply with the veteran tragedian, Mr. John Ryder (whom I have known nearly all my life, and whom I have always sincerely admired both as an actor and a man), who "hammered," "slated," "slogged," "bonneted," "caved in" the head of, jumped upon, and otherwise did his best to demolish the proposed School of Dramatic Art, as a chimera, a phantom, a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. "In the first place," quoth Mr. Ryder, "you cannot teach acting at all: it is totally impossible. Acting is a gift." Rachel, then, was not a pupil in St. Aulaire's class of declamation; she was not subsequently the pupil of Michelot, Sanson, and Provost. Mlle. Georges was not the pupil of Mlle. Raucour, nor Mlle. Plessy a graduate of the Paris Conservatoire; Ligier was not taught by Talma; and, equally of course, there have never been any great actors nor actresses in France. If Mr. Ryder had told his hearers that genius is a general capacity directed into a particular channel, and that one of the channels into which genius is often directed is the dramatic art, he would have been talking sense and not nonsense. Acting is a "gift" in the same sense that painting, music, oratory, poetry, and the mathematical faculty are gifts; but they are usually very barren boons unless they are strengthened and developed by systematic training. Another deliverance of Mr. Ryder was equally amazing, and (to my thinking) equally mischievous: "What are your professors going to teach?" he asked. "Are they going to teach blank verse? The public do not want blank verse; and if they did there are plenty of actors who could speak it, because actors have as much brains now as they had forty years ago." They have, Mr. John Ryder, and as little. Blank verse, I suppose, is a "gift"; juvenile actors lip the numbers, for the numbers come; and they are all as intuitively as proficient in heroic metre as was that impecunious poet of the last generation who was said to be able, impromptu, to borrow seven and sixpence in the Spenserian stanza. I may just hint that Mr. Ryder owes his ability to speak respectably sonorous blank verse to his long professional association with William Charles Macready, to listen to whom was a liberal education in elocution. For the rest, worthy Mr. John Ryder, when he played Kent in "King Lear" last week, in the deplorable exhibition at Her Majesty's Theatre, was not surrounded by a company showing any exceptional capability for the delivery of blank verse.

The School of Dramatic Art has my very best wishes, and I shall always do whatever in my power lies to serve its interests; but I am afraid that for a while the undertaking must look for material support not to the theatrical profession, but to the public. It would be to ignore the existence of the sun at noonday to blink the fact that by a considerable section of professionals the Dramatic Art School is regarded either with open or with covert jealousy and dislike; and that the hostile feeling springs from an uneasy apprehension of the stage being invaded by a mob of ladies and gentlemen, who, if they do not "write," will at least "act with ease." It is not quite outside the domain of possibility to understand the reluctance of hard-working actors and actresses—many of them having children, who in time will probably adopt the profession of their parents—to co-operate in the establishment of a factory in which clever amateurs may be converted into problematically clever professionals. For my own part, I should most strongly object to the foundation of a "School of Journalistic Art," if there be any art in piling up words full of sound and fury, signifying little, if anything.

Another dramatic scheme, the exposition of which will cause, I should say, but very little difference of opinion, is that of an Actors' Benevolent Fund, to discuss the organisation of which an influential meeting (confined exclusively to members of the profession) was held recently at the Lyceum Theatre, the chair being occupied by Mr. Henry Irving. It seems to be generally felt that, notwithstanding the admirable ministrations of the Royal General Theatrical Fund and the Dramatic and Musical Sick Fund, an association of the profession is needed, which shall be at once a provident and a Samaritan character, and which shall not only grant annuities to subscribing members, but also administer immediate relief, in the way of gifts or loans in really necessitous cases. The fund starts on no insecure basis. No less than ten London managers have promised an annual contribution of a hundred pounds so long as they continue in management in the metropolis; and the fund will thus have an assured income of a thousand a year to begin with. This peculium should be largely supplemented by the subscriptions of members, and by an "Actors' Saturday," which it is proposed to celebrate once a year, when all members of the profession, in country as well as in town, will be asked to make a donation, large or small, to the Charity. The Actors' Benevolent Fund should go far and fare well. That, all friends of the drama should earnestly hope.

I learn that a dramatic matinee will be held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Tuesday, July 4, at three p.m., in aid of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo

Bridge-road, S.E., under the special patronage of the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duchess of Connaught, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and a list of distinguished ladies patronesses. Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry will give the Trial Scene from the "Merchant of Venice." Mr. J. L. Toole, "Trying a Magistrate" and "The Pleasure Trip." Miss Ada Cavendish, Mrs. Billington, Miss Elizabeth Philp, and others have promised their kind assistance. Tickets for the matinee are procurable at Mitchell's, at Willis's Rooms, and of Mr. Kestin, the secretary, at the hospital in the Waterloo-road. I have known all about it for a very long time. It is one of the most beneficent, the most unpretending, and the poorest charities in London.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"I Puritani" was given on Thursday week with the brilliant performance of Madame Albani as Elvira; the cast having included Signori Marini, Pandolfini, and De Reszke, respectively, as Arturo, Riccardo, and Giorgio. Madame Albani's fine delivery of the arias "Son vergin vezzosa" and "Qui la voce" was, as heretofore, a special feature.

On the following evening Madame Adelina Patti appeared as Semiramide, and sang the florid music of the part with that bright vocalisation and fluent execution of its elaborate difficulties which have before rendered her performance of the character specially attractive in these respects. Among many prominent features was the fine delivery of the bravura air (with chorus) "Bel raggio"—the duet, "Ebene à te ferisce," with Arsace, having been another specialty. In the last-named character Mlle. Tremelli was very efficient, not only in the instance just specified, but also throughout the opera, the cast of which included M. Gailhard as Assur, Signor I. Corsi as Idreno, M. Gresse as Oro, Signor Scolaria as the Ghost of Nino.

Saturday's performance of "Le Nozze di Figaro" included the specialties of Madame Albani's performance as the Countess, and that of Madame Pauline Lucca as Cherubino; each of the highest excellence in its respective kind. Signor Cotogni was, as often before, an energetic Figaro, M. Dufriche was a somewhat ponderous Count, and M. Dauphin was a spirited Doctor Bartolo.

On Tuesday Meyerbeer's "Le Prophète" was given, and Mlle. Stahl essayed the arduous part of Fides; Signor Sylva having been the Jean of Leyden. Other details call for no comment, with the exception of Madame Valleria's excellent performance as Bertha, which was the most important feature of the evening. The opera was given with the splendour usual at this establishment.

GERMAN OPERA, DRURY LANE THEATRE.

The last specialty of the season at this establishment took place on Tuesday evening, when "Tristan und Isolde" was produced. Selections from the opera have been given in concert-room performances, but this was its earliest hearing on the stage in this country. The work is the fifth (in order of performance) of Wagner's great opera-dramas, having been preceded (in production) by his "Rienzi," "Der Fliegende Holländer," "Tannhäuser," and "Lohengrin," and followed by "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg;" all, excepting "Rienzi," having been given during the present memorable season at Drury Lane Theatre, which has also included fine renderings of the more estimable works, Beethoven's "Fidelio," and Weber's "Euryanthe." "Tristan und Isolde" is, perhaps, as thoroughly Wagnerian as any of the composer's works, not even excepting the "Nibelungen" Trilogy, and its introductory "Das Rheingold," produced at Bayreuth in 1876, and given here during last month by the German company at Her Majesty's Theatre.

The plot of the opera is based on the old legend. King Mark, monarch of Cornwall, dispatches his favourite Tristan to fetch Isolde, a beautiful Irish maiden of whom the King is enamoured. Previously to this an encounter had taken place, in which Morold, the betrothed of Isolde, was slain by Tristan, who is severely wounded, his life being preserved by her in ignorance of what he had done. She is borne on shipboard by the recovered warrior, the lady and her attendant, Brangane, being shown in the first act bewailing their lot, Isolde determining to poison herself and Tristan. The attendant prepares the draught, which is offered to Tristan as a cup of expiation, but she substitutes a love-potion. Its effects are, on each, the inspiring of mutual love. Isolde is conveyed to apartments in King Mark's castle and becomes Queen—meetings of the lady and her secret lover take place; they are betrayed by Melot, a jealous courtier, and are surprised by him and the King. Tristan is wounded in an encounter with the former, and is disgraced and banished. In the third act, we find him at his castle in Brittany, attended by his faithful follower, Kurwenal; awaiting the arrival of Isolde, who has followed her lover. In his excitement, he tears the bandage from his wound, and Isolde arrives only in time to hear his dying words. A second ship comes, bearing King Mark, Melot, and Brangane, the latter of whom has revealed the deceit that has been practised in administering the love-potion; the King thereupon having followed the fugitive lovers with the intention of pardoning them. The faithful Kurwenal, opposing the entry of the Royal party, slays Melot and is himself slain. Pardon comes too late; Tristan is dead and Isolde dying. Here are materials for the horrible and repulsive, such as would appear to be Wagner's favourite subjects for musical illustration; and in this work he has ignored vocal melody and constructive form to almost as great an extent as in his subsequent "Nibelungen" opera-dramas. Gloomy declamation and formless recitative are the prevailing features.

Among the most striking effects may be specified the scene in the first act between Isolde and Tristan, in which she refers to the slaying of Morold, and proposes the draught of reconciliation—the great duet between the lovers in the garden scene—the dialogue in the last act, between Tristan and Kurwenal, including the death laments of the former; and, above all, the celebrated dying scene of Isolde, at the close of the opera, which has so frequently been given in concert performance. Other points were occasionally impressive; but the lengthened declamation which prevails over melody and constructive art, and the unvaried gloom of style, are felt as monotonous long before the opera ends; and, by the time it is over, leave a predominant feeling of weariness. The performance was excellent throughout. Frau Sucher, as Isolde, acted and sang admirably, and gave a factitious effect to declamation that has no intrinsic musical value. Almost as much may be said in praise of Fraulein Brandt as Brangane, Herr Winkelmann as Tristan, and Herr Gura as the King, the character of Melot having been very efficiently filled by Herr Wolf, and the small part of the shepherd sufficiently well by Herr Landau. There are but few choral passages—for sailors—and these are generally boisterous and commonplace. Like the "Nibelungen" opera-dramas, "Tristan und Isolde" depends for its effect almost entirely on excellence in declamation and action and the strong colouring of the orchestral details, in which latter, however—as in the vocal (or, rather, unvocal) writing—there is much tiresome reiteration and con-

ventionalism. The performance was ably conducted by Herr Richter, and there were the usual demonstrations of applause from the Wagner enthusiasts.

The fifth of the symphony concerts at St. James's Hall (conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé) took place on Thursday week, when Berlioz's "Harold" symphony was given. We have heretofore spoken in detail of the work (one of the best of the composer's most elaborate productions), and need now only record its efficient performance, the incidental viola obbligato having been well played by Herr Straus. A specialty at this concert was the admirable performance, by Madame Norman-Néruda, of Mendelssohn's violin concerto; the remainder of the programme having consisted of Beethoven's third "Leonora" overture and Mozart's "Haffner" serenade. The last concert of the series took place on Thursday evening, when Beethoven's mass in D ("Missa Solennis") was announced, with Madame Albani as the soprano soloist.

The close of the season of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace was supplemented last week, as usual, by a special performance, for the benefit of Mr. Manns, the conductor. The programme having closed with Beethoven's choral symphony, the orchestral portions of which were finely rendered; those for solo voices and chorus in the final setting of Schiller's "Ode to Joy" having been efficiently rendered by Madame Peschka-Leutner, Miss Hope Glenn, Mr. B. McGuckin, and Mr. F. King, and the Crystal Palace choir. Madame Peschka-Leutner, Miss H. Glenn, and Mrs. Hutchinson contributed vocal pieces to the previous part of the programme, which began with Professor Macfarren's "Festival Overture," composed for the Leeds music meeting of 1874. Mr. Manns received the usual enthusiastic greeting on occupying the conductor's desk. After the concert, a testimonial was presented to Mr. Manns, consisting of a purse of £700, and an album containing the signatures of the subscribers. Professor Macfarren presided.

The fifth and last of Mr. Ganz's orchestral concerts took place at St. James's Hall on Saturday afternoon, when effective performances were given of Mendelssohn's "Scotch" Symphony and familiar overtures; M. Vladimir Pachmann having given an effective rendering of Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in G, and unaccompanied solos by Chopin. In the duet for two pianofortes, composed by Mendelssohn and Moscheles, on the Gipsy March from Weber's "Preciosa," the pianist just named was associated with Mr. Ganz, who proved himself worthy of such co-operation. Vocal solos were successfully rendered by Madame Rose Hersee.

The eighth (and last but one) of the Richter Concerts took place at St. James's Hall on Monday evening, when very fine performances were given of Schumann's overture to Schiller's "Bride of Messina," Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll," Liszt's first "Hungarian Rhapsody," and Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony. The "Rhapsody" was repeated by desire—having pleased so greatly at the fifth concert—and was again encored.

Mr. Kuhe's annual concert at St. James's Hall—on Monday afternoon—was again of special interest, having included fine performances by Mesdames Albani, Pauline Lucca, Trebelli, Marie Roze, Sterling, and several other eminent artists. Madame Sembrich was prevented by indisposition from appearing, and the disappointment was compensated by extra pieces contributed by Madame Trebelli and Miss Robertson. Mr. Kuhe played a pleasing pianoforte solo, and was associated with M. Hollman in a portion of Rubinstein's sonata in D, for piano and violoncello. M. Musin also contributed effective violin performances to a programme too long for detailed comment; one of the specialties having been a new song, "Time and Tide," composed by the concert-giver and sung by Mr. F. B. Foote. It was much applauded.

The French Musical Festival and competitions of Fanfares and Orphéons began at the Royal Albert Hall on Tuesday. An inaugural ceremony took place at mid-day, when the united societies joined in singing the English and French National Anthems; speeches were delivered; competitions of vocalists and brass bands followed; and a miscellaneous concert was given in the evening. Wednesday's proceedings included competitions in reading music at sight, an afternoon concert; and the distribution of prizes and commemorative medals, with speeches in the evening.

The 144th anniversary festival of that excellent institution, the Royal Society of Musicians, took place at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday evening, under the presidency of Lord O'Neill; Mr. Arthur Sullivan's recent bereavement having prevented him from presiding.

Mr. George Watts's concert at St. James's Hall—last week—went off very successfully, notwithstanding some small disappointments. Madame Christine Nilsson, although not quite recovered from her recent indisposition, sang with much effect, as did Mesdames Trebelli and Marie Roze, Mdlle. Olga Berghli, M. Massart and Signori Foli and De Reszké—the absence of Madame Sembrich, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Madame Sophie Menter (from indisposition) having been replaced by Mdlle. Scharwenska singing, with much success, an air from "I Puritani," and extra violin and pianoforte performances respectively by Mdlle. Eissler and Mr. Coenen.

Among the concerts of last week was that of Signor Scambati, the eminent Roman pianist.

A concert was given at St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon, by Cavaliere Pirani, for the benefit of the widow and children of Signor Campana, whose recent sudden death was much regretted.

M. Jules Lasserre, the eminent violoncellist, gave a matinée at Steinway Hall on Tuesday, with the co-operation of Madame Lasserre and Signor Scambati (pianists), M. Marsick and Gibson (violinists), and Mr. Burnett (viola).

Pianoforte recitals were given during the week, at St. James's Hall, by Madame Sophie Menter, M. Gustav Pradeau, and M. Vladimir de Pachmann.

An interesting concert was announced to be given at St. James's Hall—yesterday (Friday) afternoon—by Madame Christine Nilsson, in aid of the funds of the English church in Paris; the programme including her own performances and those of other eminent artists.

The first grand operatic concert at the Crystal Palace takes place this (Saturday) afternoon; Madame Pauline Lucca and other artists of the Royal Italian Opera being announced.

Herr Hermann Franke has decided not to give the concert in the Royal Albert Hall on June 24, as recently intimated.

Messrs. Dunning and Wallace, of the Royal Opera House, Melbourne, have been here some months for the purpose of engaging a Comic Opera Company. Among the many artists returning with them are M. Lorédan, of the Strand Theatre, Miss Chard, of Carl Rosa's Opera Company, Mr. D. Brand, and Miss Agnes Mitchell. Mr. Leopold Jordan has been retained by Messrs. Dunning and Wallace to write dramatic works for them for a term of three years.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. The boisterous Eastern wind, laden with Egyptian troubles for the Government, has made the leading members of the Opposition in the House of Lords quite cheerful. On the principle that nothing can give them greater pleasure than the political misfortunes of their Liberal friends, the noble Lords on the front Opposition bench now and again become radiant. Under the soothing influences of the unhappy news from Alexandria, the Marquis of Salisbury—seldom the personification of bonhomie—has been seen to hold smiling colloquy with Lord Cranbrook and the Earl of Carnarvon, just to prepare, mayhap, for those private Cabinet Councils in Downing-street at which Opposition chieftains invariably fancy they could shine with greater lustre than the actual Ministry in office.

Lord Salisbury undoubtedly made himself the mouthpiece of the prevailing sentiment on the 15th inst., when he animadverted tersely upon the deplorable fact that British subjects were slain in the Alexandria riots whilst an English Squadron was off the harbour, and did nothing. Earl Granville naturally deprecated premature discussion. But, all the same, the Foreign Secretary has had since then to be ready at a moment's notice to avoid these impromptu attacks with more or less adroitness.

It is Sir Charles Dilke who has, however, had to bear the brunt of the attack. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs possesses in an eminent degree those phlegmatic qualities which may be considered peculiarly requisite in a Minister intrusted with the delicate duties Sir Charles Dilke is called upon to discharge. Perhaps, the right hon. Baronet has fallen a little too readily into the official habit of divesting his answers on foreign matters of a touch of human sympathy. Yet this coldly judicial way of regarding things may not be altogether a disadvantage when, at a critical juncture calculated to stimulate a bellicose spirit to a dangerous extent, the questioners of the Under-Secretary are wont to assume the stinging and pertinacious character of wasps. Save that Sir Charles Dilke has been now and then led to shortly brush aside a waspish query from those important personages, Baron Henry De Worms and Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, he has preserved, on the whole, an exceptional command of self during the siege of Egyptian questionings.

The Egyptian kaleidoscope has each week presented so different a combination that it is impossible to forecast what may happen in that disturbed country. On Monday and Tuesday, the information was vouchsafed us by the Prime Minister or Sir Charles Dilke that Germany, Russia, Austria, and Italy had accepted the invitations of France and England to send representatives to a Conference at Constantinople; and that, although the Sultan had repeated his declaration that the Conference was unnecessary, the Great Powers would still meet, probably on Thursday. A forthcoming despatch from Sir Beauchamp Seymour will explain the steps taken by the Admiral for the protection of British life and property at Alexandria on the 11th inst.; and, in case of the renewal of hostilities, "instructions have been sent which," in the opinion of the Government, "will meet the exigencies of the case." Mr. Gladstone assured Sir Stafford Northcote that the Conference would "be confined to the limits of the Egyptian question proper," the basis of discussion being "the maintenance of all established rights in Egypt, with due regard to the reasonable development of the institutions of that country;" it being explicitly added by the Under-Secretary that "the neutralisation of the Suez Canal would be outside the purposes of the Conference." It was with satisfaction the House learnt that full reparation would be demanded from the responsible authorities in Egypt for the outrages committed in Alexandria. With no mean dexterity, it may be remarked, has Baron De Worms sought during this Egyptian crisis to fasten on to the Government the responsibility of fostering the desire of Italy to acquire the sovereignty of Assab Bay—a soft impeachment disowned by Sir Charles Dilke.

Reverting to the House of Lords, I should mention that on Monday Lord Lamington seasonably brought the Suez Canal under their Lordships' notice, stating that 78 or 79 per cent of the ships passing through it carried the British flag; and elicited from Earl Granville the emphatic assurance that her Majesty's Government "attach absolutely the same importance that the noble Lord does to the enormous interests which England possesses in the Suez Canal." The Upper House had met that afternoon a little earlier than usual to enable Lord Selborne, the Earl of Breadalbane, and the Earl of Cork, as Her Majesty's Commissioners, to signify Royal Assent to a cluster of private bills. Their Lordships on Monday and Tuesday again set the Lower House an example of dispatch by advancing a stage Lord Coleridge's useful Bills of Sale Act Amendment Bill, and, among the measures, Lord O'Hagan's Irish Intermediate Education and Irish County Courts Bills. In view of these obvious proofs of industry, and a commendable avoidance of the mischievous loquacity of the Lower House, the Earl of Camperdown had grounds for his appeal that a greater number of bills should be introduced in the Upper House. That their Lordships can be smart and expansive when they like, however, was shown by the impromptu Egyptian discussion and debate on Irish evictions on Tuesday.

Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday began the "slaughter of the innocents." It was a battue. All the prominent bills enumerated in the Queen's Speech fell at one shot. The Premier first claimed precedence for the Arrears Bill, amended in certain essentials. Reluctantly admitting that all the promised Ministerial measures would have to be dropped, the right hon. gentleman announced the intention of the Government to proceed, after the passing of the Irish Repression of Crime Bill and the Arrears Bill, with the Carriage Tax Bill, the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, the Irish Land Act Amendment Bill, the Corrupt Practices Bill, and the Procedure rules, the Premier strongly advising the House to send the various Agricultural Holdings Bills and the Scottish Entail and Endowment Bills to grand Committees to be dealt with this Session. The rod in pickle for an autumn sitting for the passing of the Procedure resolutions was a form of punishment Sir Stafford Northcote protested against. But time continues to be monopolised by the Repression of Crime Bill, the clauses for which regarding search for arms and the censorship of Irish newspapers have been somewhat lessened in severity under the persevering pressure of the Home-Rule members.

According to an official emigration return, the exodus from Liverpool during May has been quite unprecedented for one month, being over 40,000, making a gross total for five months of the present year of over 100,000. Of those who left last month over 21,000 were foreigners, Jews and Scandinavians figuring largest, and of English over 14,000, and Scotch only 281. The Irish emigrants number over 4000, but of course a very large number picked up at Queenstown are not included in this return.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Blomfield, Alfred, Archdeacon of Essex, to be Archdeacon of Colchester. Brent, R., Chaplain to the Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Vicar of Holmids. Doyne, Charles Goddard; Vicar of All Saints', Branksome Park, Dorset. Drake, William Hinton, Rector of Ruan Lanyhorne; Rector of Bridestowe and Sourton. Dunkley, Charles, Curate of St. Alkmund's, Derby; Vicar of St. Mary's, Wolverhampton. Eustace, William FitzEustace; Vicar of Bishops Lydeard. Faber, Edward Augustus, Vicar of Kirkleavington; Rector of Kettlethorpe. Howes, John George; Prebendary of Barton St. David in Wells Cathedral. Hyde, John Thomas, Rector of Wallington; Rector of Ruan Lanyhorne. Jarvis, Francis Amcotts, Rector of Kettlethorpe; Rector of Flaxborough with Burton-upon-Strather. Jones, Morgan, Vicar of Camo, Montgomery; Vicar of Llandinam-with-Banbadlog. Kilpeck, W. J., Senior Curate of St. Paul's, Maidstone; Vicar of Tissinghurst, Cranbrook, Kent. Majendie, Stuart Rontledge; Precentor of Gloucester Cathedral. Martin, William; Vicar of East Barham. McLachlan, James; Rector of Sevington, Kent. Morgan, Ernest Kennedy Buckley; Vicar of St. John's, Sevenoaks, Kent. Pott, A., Archdeacon of Berks; Vicar of Sonning, Berks. St. John, H. Beauchamp; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Streetfield, H. B., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Skirbeck, Boston; Honorary Diocesan Inspector of Elementary Schools. Thomas, J. H., Vicar of Hillingdon; Rural Dean of Uxbridge Deanery. Thompson, R. B., Curate-in-Charge of the St. Giles-in-the-Fields Mission; Vicar of Pudesey. Tudor, Charles Edward; Vicar of Swallowcliffe, Wilts. Turner, C. H., Vicar of St. Saviour's, Fitzroy-street; Rector of St. George's-in-the-East. Wadmore, James Alfred William; Perpetual Curate of Barrow Gurney. Watson, John, Incumbent of St. John's Hanley; Vicar of Scolcoates, Hull. Wilkes, T. W., Curate of James's, Wolverhampton; Curate of Heathtown, Wolverhampton. Wilkinson, James Blunt; Rector of Holy Trinity with St. Peter's, Shaftesbury, Dorset. Willson, V. F., Curate of Rotherfield, Sussex; Chaplain of the Suffolk Hospital, and Curate of St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmund's.—*Guardian*.

The annual meeting of the National Society was held at the society's office, Westminster, on Wednesday. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided.

The Ven. Archdeacon Blomfield will be consecrated to-day (Saturday) as Suffragan Bishop of St. Albans, with the title of Bishop of Colchester, at St. Alban's Cathedral.

Mr. Justice Chitty yesterday week granted an injunction restraining Archdeacon Dunbar from officiating at St. Andrew's Church, Tavistock-place; but suspended its operation for a month to allow of an appeal.

In a Convocation held at Oxford University last week the proposal to confer the degree of D.D. by diploma upon the Rev. Ernest R. Wilberforce, M.A., Exeter College, Bishop designate of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was unanimously approved.

The Rev. George Butler, who has recently resigned the principalship of the Liverpool College, has received from Mr. Gladstone the appointment to the canonry of Winchester, vacant by the elevation of the Rev. Canon Wilberforce to the sea of Newcastle.

The Church of St. Mary, Hayton, near Maryport, Carlisle, has received a valuable addition by the completion of the west window, which has been given by Mr. Joseph Hetherington, of Midtown. The window is composed of four lights, and is from the studio of Messrs. Gibbs and Howard.

In the presence of a large assembly of the leading families of Blackheath last Saturday afternoon, the Venerable Samuel Cheetham, D.D., Archdeacon of Rochester, laid the foundation-stone of a partly-erected Mission-hall and School in the parish of St. John, Blackheath, of which the Vicar is the Rev. J. W. Marshall.

A musical festival was held in the parish church at Chelmsford on the 15th inst. The choir of this division of the county were present. Mr. G. Martin, sub-organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, conducted, and four trumpeters of the Guards accompanied. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Bedford, and the benediction pronounced by the Bishop of St. Albans. There was a large congregation.

The one hundred and eighty-first anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was held at St. Paul's Cathedral on the 14th inst. by a celebration of the Holy Communion and a special sermon by the Bishop of Carlisle. The Archbishop of Canterbury was also present.—A special service was held in connection with the anniversary in the nave of Westminster Abbey in the evening.

A meeting of the friends of the Church of England Funeral and Mourning Reform Association was held at Grosvenor House yesterday week—the Duke of Westminster in the chair—at which the Earl of Dartmouth, Mr. Hubbard, M.P., and the Archdeacon of Llandaff were amongst the speakers, who pointed out the importance of promoting a better appreciation of the idea of Christian burial, and of discouraging ostentatious and expensive arrangements at funerals.

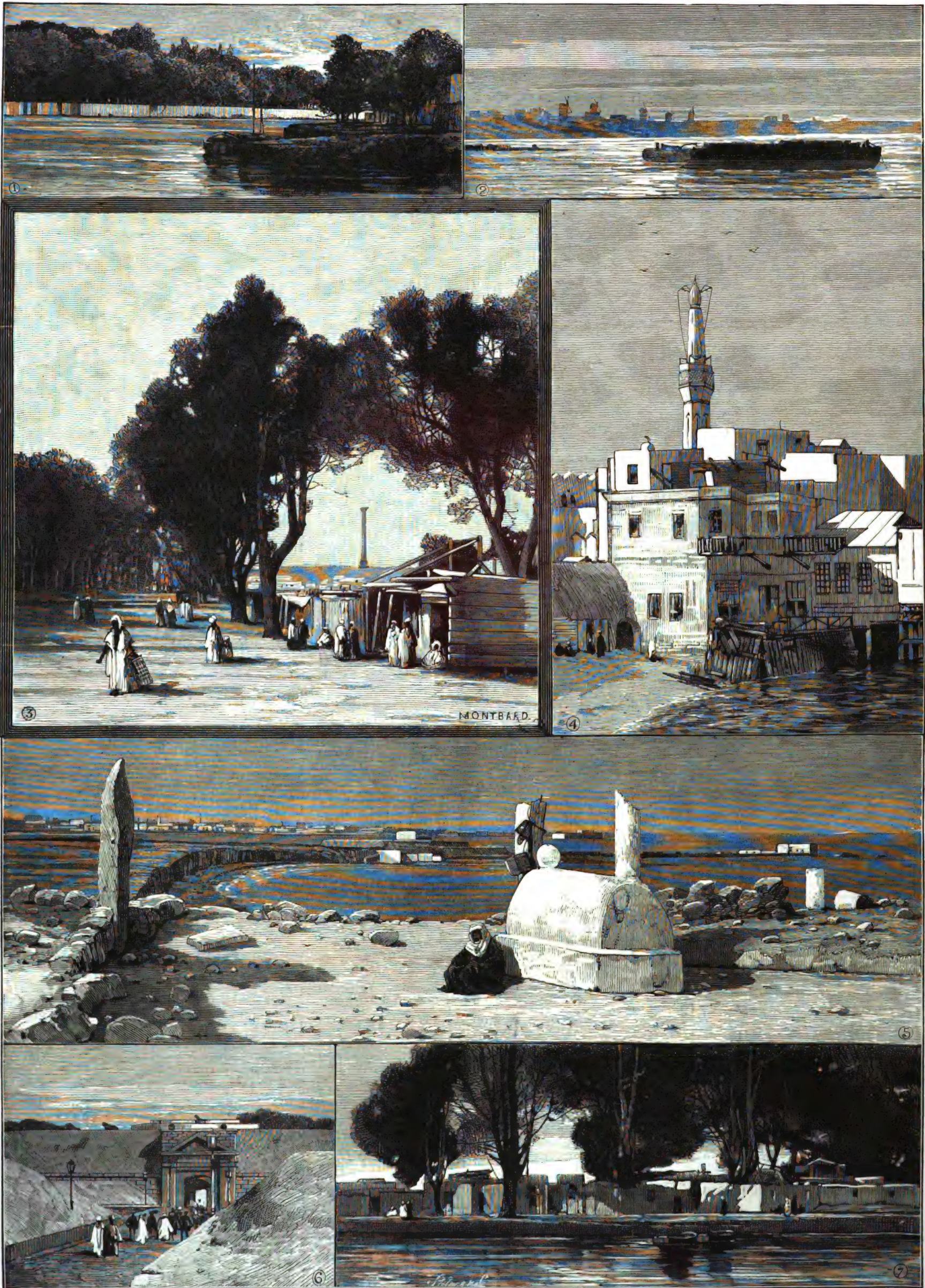
A conference of the clergy and laity was held on Tuesday evening at Sion College to consider the various measures for the amendment of patronage and the abolition of purchase in the Church which are now before Parliament. Mr. Albert Grey, M.P., presided. A resolution was carried to the effect that no measure for the reform of Church patronage would be satisfactory which did not give the parishioners a voice in the selection of the Incumbent, to which a rider was added insisting upon the total abolition of the purchase and sale of livings.

The Queen has promised a subscription of £100 towards the fund for the enlargement of the Royal church at Kew. It is proposed to increase the accommodation to 737 sittings, and in every way to improve the church. The scheme has been unanimously approved at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Kew, presided over by the Duke of Cambridge, who has also subscribed £100. The subscription-list includes the names of the Duchess of Teck and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The work will cost £5500.

A flower service for children took place on Sunday afternoon at Christ Church, Woburn-square, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The Sunday scholars of six Sunday-schools were present, and numbered, with their teachers and friends, about 1500. The flowers were collected by senior scholars, who, at the commencement of the service, went in procession up the centre aisle to present the flowers, which consisted of over 1000 bouquets. At the close of the service the flowers were sent to the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond-street, the children's ward in the University Hospital, and to some of the poor.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at a Court of Assistants of the Sons of Clergy Charity at the Corporation House, Bloomsbury-place, last Saturday. The main business before the Court was the distribution of the Midsummer benefactions of Dr. Taylour, Mr. Myddelton, and Mrs. Ann Cum, amongst the poorer clergy throughout the various dioceses of England and Wales, having families of three or more children, with an income insufficient for their maintenance and education. Mr. Paget Bowman, the Registrar, presented a list of 123 applications, almost without exception of a very pressing nature, and in every well substantiated case a grant was made, the total sum distributed, inclusive of £275 in educational and outfit grants to clergy children, amounting to £2045.

EGYPT AS IT IS: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



1. Promenade at Alexandria, on the right bank of the Mahmoudieh Canal.

4. House at the Old Port, and Mosque.

5. View of Alexandria, from Ramleh.

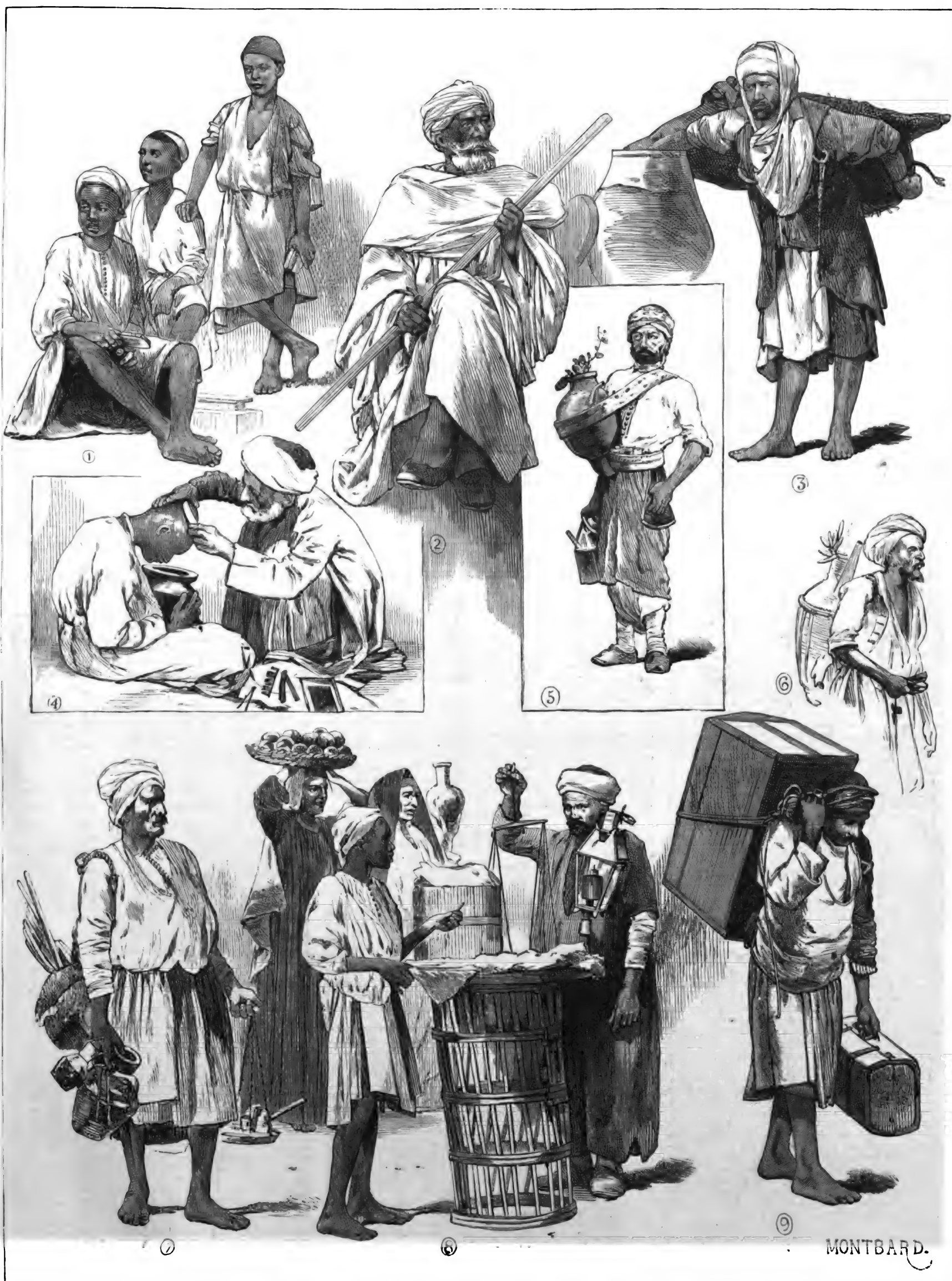
2. The Mills of the Meks.

6. The Rosetta Gate, Alexandria.

3. The Karmous suburb, with Pompey's Pillar.

7. Left bank of the Mahmoudieh Canal.

EGYPT AS IT IS: STREET SKETCHES IN ALEXANDRIA, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



1. Arab Shoeblacks in Alexandria.
6. Seller of Water.

2. Night Watchman.
7. Street Coffee-Seller.

3. Water-Carrier.
8. Seller of Sweetmeats.

4. Street Barber.
9. Porter.

5. Liquorice-Water Seller.

MONTBARD.

THE COURT.

The last few days of her Majesty's stay in the Highlands were occupied in paying farewell visits to the numerous recipients of the Queen's kindness among the residents on the Royal domain. Drives were also taken to some of her Majesty's favourite haunts, including the Glassalt Shiel, and to Birkhall and Ballater, the Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Princess Irene of Hesse, driving through the Pass. The officers stationed at Ballater, Captain A. G. Wauchope, C.M.G., and Lieutenants Lord Alexander Kennedy and N. Macleod, 42nd (Black Watch) Royal Highlanders, dined at Balmoral, and were afterwards received by her Majesty. Divine service was performed on Sunday at the castle by the Rev. Archibald Campbell, of Crathie, the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse being present. Mr. Campbell joined the Royal dinner circle. Mrs. Campbell was visited by her Majesty at the Manse the previous day.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princesses Elizabeth and Irene, left for the South on Tuesday, travelling by special train from Ballater to Perth, where the Royal party dined, as usual, at the station. The journey being afterwards resumed, the border town of Carlisle was passed about midnight, and Windsor reached shortly before nine on Wednesday morning, when a warm welcome greeted her Majesty on the road to the castle.

The forty-fifth anniversary of the Queen's accession was duly observed on Tuesday.

The Queen has appointed the Very Rev. John Tulloch, D.D., LL.D., Principal of the University of St. Andrews, to be Dean of the Thistle, and Dean of the Chapel Royal in Scotland, in the room of the Rev. John MacLeod, D.D., deceased.

COURT ENTERTAINMENTS.

The last Levée of the season was held by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty, last Saturday, at St. James's Palace. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present, and upwards of 300 presentations were made.

A State Ball was given at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, under the auspices of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

A State Concert will be given next Wednesday at Buckingham Palace.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The notably busy life of the Heir-Apparent has of late been busier than usual, his Royal Highness having identified himself with objects artistic, charitable, scientific, social, and useful. The schooner, yawl, and cutter matches of the Royal Thames Yacht Club were witnessed by the Prince, who embarked at Gravesend on board Mr. Pierce's steam-yacht *Boadicea*, which accompanied the competing vessels. On returning, his Royal Highness and the Princess, with Princess Christian, went to a dance given by the Russian Ambassador at Chesham House. The Prince, after presiding at the annual dinner of the London Fever Hospital, to which funds he contributed 100 guineas, was present at a conversation given by Sir William Jenner, president, and the council of the Royal College of Physicians at their hall in Pall-mall East. His Royal Highness and the Princess and Princess Christian visited the bazaar in aid of the distressed Irish ladies, held at the Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington, and also were present at a symphony concert at St. James's Hall, at which Mr. C. Hallé conducted, Countess Erbach being with their Royal Highnesses. Yesterday week the Prince and Princess and Princess Christian went to Wellington College for the "Speech Day" and presentation of prizes. Their Royal Highnesses lunched with the head master (the Rev. Dr. Wickham) and Mrs. Wickham, returning to London in the afternoon. Prince Edward and Prince Gustav of Saxe-Weimar dined with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House; and the Prince and Princess and Princess Christian went to a ball afterwards given by Colonel Stirling and Viscountess Clifden at Dover House, Whitehall. His Royal Highness, after holding the Levée last Saturday, went into the City and unveiled a statue of the late Sir Rowland Hill, which has been erected at the Royal Exchange by the Mansion House Memorial Committee. The Prince was received by the Lord Mayor; the Postmaster-General being present. A guard of honour formed of the Post-Office division of the Civil Service was on duty. The Lord Mayor having presented an address, and the Prince having replied, Mr. Pearson Hill, a son of Sir Rowland, was introduced to his Royal Highness, as was also Mr. Onslow Ford, the sculptor of the work. The Prince then drove to the Mansion House, where a guard of honour of the Hon. Artillery Company, of which his Royal Highness is Captain-General, with their band, was drawn up; a double file of the corps lining the staircase and lobby to the entrance of the dining-hall, the Lord Mayor having invited the Mayors and Provosts of the United Kingdom, to the number of 300, to meet his Royal Highness at dinner. Divine service was attended, as usual, on Sunday by the Prince and Princess and their daughters and Princess Christian. The Duchess of Edinburgh and Countess Erbach lunched with their Royal Highnesses. The Prince inspected the Corps of Commissionaires in the garden at Marlborough House, it being Waterloo Day. The Princess and her daughters were present, and a Chelsea Hospital man ninety-seven years old, wearing the Waterloo medal, was led into the house to shake hands with her Royal Highness. On Monday the Prince and Princess went to Aldershot, passing the night there. Their Royal Highnesses were present at an inspection by the Duke of Cambridge of the batteries of the Royal Artillery quartered at the camp. The Prince dined with Colonel Reilly and the officers of the Royal Artillery, and, accompanied by the Princess, went afterwards to a concert given by the officers of the Royal Artillery (Aldershot division) at the club-house, and to a dance given by the officers at their mess. Their Royal Highnesses witnessed a sham fight on Tuesday. The Prince on his return to town visited the Duc d'Aumale at Claridge's Hotel; and dined with Major-General Higginson at his residence in Wilton-crescent. The Princess, with Princess Christian and the Duchess of Teck, went to the Gaiety Theatre. Her Royal Highness and her daughters, with Princess Christian and the Duchess of Teck, were present at the sale of work from the Royal School of Art Needlework at Grosvenor House on Wednesday.

Professor Costa's works at the Fine Art Society's Rooms, New Bond-street, have been inspected by their Royal Highnesses and Princess Christian; as also Mr. Lowell's collection of American paintings and low tiles.

Mr. Wallis has submitted for the inspection of the Prince and Princess the picture of Napoleon I. by Meissonier.

Their Royal Highnesses have fixed July 15 for laying the first stone of new buildings for homes for orphans at Swanley, Kent, in connection with the Home for Little Boys.

Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, with Princess Christian and Countess Erbach, were present at the military tournament given at the Agricultural Hall in aid of the funds of the Royal Cambridge Asylum. The young Princesses have enrolled themselves as members of the Humane Society established in connection with *Little Folks' Magazine*.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales sailed in the *Bacchante* from Corfu for Palermo on Monday.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who has gone to the coast of Spain, in command of the Reserve Squadron, was accompanied by the Duchess to Plymouth to take leave. The Duke of Connaught, who has been for some time past indisposed, has joined his brother in his cruise for change of air. The Royal party when off Weymouth landed from the *Hercules* at Portland, and drove to Abbotsbury, lunching at the Ilchester Arms Hotel, after which they visited the swannery belonging to the Earl of Ilchester, returning to the *Hercules* in the evening. The Duke dined with the Port Admiral at Devonport yesterday week. The Duchess, who returned to town on Saturday, was at the Gaiety Theatre in the evening. Her Royal Highness and her children left Clarence House on Monday, for Brussels, en route for Coburg.

The Duke of Cambridge visited Lichfield a few days since, and inspected the Queen's Own Royal Staffordshire Yeomanry and the Leicestershire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire regiments of militia on Whittington Heath. His Royal Highness dined at the George Hotel with officers of the various regiments, and afterwards returned by special train to London. The Duke presided at the annual festival of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis, of which the Duke of Albany is patron, held at Willis's Rooms yesterday week.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with Lord and Lady Howard of Glossop on Monday, at their residence, Rutland-gate.

The Duc d'Aumale arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Paris on Sunday.

Intelligence was received at St. James's Palace on Sunday that the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was safely confined of a son and heir.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Lord Rossmore and Miss Mittie Naylor, eldest daughter of Mr. R. C. Naylor, of Kilmarrish Hall, Northampton, were married on the 14th inst., at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens. The bridesmaids were Miss Candy, niece of the bridegroom, Lady Constance Hastings and the Hon. Maud de Moleyns, cousins of the bridegroom; Lady Evelyn and Lady Violet Gordon Lennox, and the Hon. Marie Hay. The Hon. Peter C. Westenra acted as best man to his brother. Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Stirling received the wedding party at their residence, Ennismore-gardens. Lord Rossmore and his bride left for Rufford Abbey, Mr. Augustus Savile's seat in Nottinghamshire.

The marriage of Colonel the Hon. Cuthbert E. Edwardes (Rifle Brigade), brother of Lord Kensington, with Lady Blanche Butler, youngest daughter of the late Marquis of Ormonde, took place at St. George's Church, Hanover-square also on the 14th inst. The bride was given away by the Marquis of Ormonde. Her bridesmaids were the Hon. Elizabeth and the Hon. Caroline Edwardes, sisters of the bridegroom; Lady Beatrice and Lady Constance Butler, and Miss Marie Fitzwilliam, nieces of the bride; the Hon. Sybil Edwardes, niece of the bridegroom; Lady Jane Alexander and Lady Emma Bernard. Captain Cholmondeley (Rifle Brigade) was best man. The Dowager Marchioness of Ormonde received the wedding party at breakfast at her house in Park-lane. Colonel Edwardes and his bride went to Up Park, Miss Fetherstonhaugh's residence, near Petersfield, for the honeymoon.

The Hon. Arthur Henry Henniker Major (Coldstream Guards), youngest son of John, fourth Lord Henniker, and brother of the present peer, and the Hon. Florence Ellen Milnes, youngest daughter of Lord Houghton, were married on Tuesday at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Daisy Henniker, niece, and Lady Emily Stanhope, cousin of the bridegroom; Miss Hilda Graham, Miss Eleanor Bland, Miss Cotes, Miss Florence Hankey, and Miss Olive Stephen.

The marriage of Don Alfonso Doria Pamphilj, Duca d'Avigliano, with Lady Emily Pelham Clinton, takes place to-day (Saturday), at St. Mary's Church, Cadogan-terrace; that of the Hon. Alfred Talbot and the Hon. Emily de Grey will take place next Wednesday, in Westminster Abbey; and that of Lord Capell and Miss Harford on July 12.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. George Rashleigh, eldest son of the Rev. Henry Rashleigh, Vicar of Horton Kirby, Kent, and Lady Edith Bligh, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Darley.

The Warden and Senate of Durham University have conferred the dignity of D.C.L. on Sir George Elliot, Bart., M.P. for North Durham.

The portrait of the Mayor of Bradford, Mr. John Hill, in this Number of our Journal, is from a photograph by Mr. Albert Sachs, of Manningham-lane, Bradford. That of Miss North is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.

In our account, recently, of the Duke of Hamilton's ancestral titles, some reference was made to the once-disputed claim to the French title of Duke of Châtellerault. It was erroneously stated that the Duke of Abercorn, who claims the ancient French title by inheritance, is "descended in the female line from Duchess Anne," who married Lord William Douglas, afterwards created Earl of Selkirk and Duke of Hamilton for life, and who was the ancestress of the present Duke of Hamilton. The Duke of Abercorn is the direct and nearest lineal male heir, from father to son, as registered in the Scottish Courts, of James Hamilton, second Earl of Arran, Regent of Scotland during part of the minority of Queen Mary Stuart, and then declared by the Scottish Parliament to be heir presumptive to the Crown, being grandson of Princess Mary, Countess of Arran, eldest daughter of King James II. of Scotland, and wife of the first Lord Hamilton. The Earl of Arran, in 1549, was created by Henry II. of France, Duke of Châtellerault, and the Duke of Abercorn is his direct successor. The title of Châtellerault bestowed on the Duke of Hamilton by Napoleon III., in 1864, is a new creation.

A conference was held in the Westminster Palace Hotel on the 15th inst. with a view to devise means for urging the Government to facilitate some measures this Session for intermediate and higher education for Wales. Lord Aberdare presided; and, in addition to most of the members of Parliament representing Welsh constituencies, there were present the Earl of Jersey, Lord Dynevor, Lord Sudeley, Lord Kensington, M.P., and the Bishops of Bangor and St. Asaph. The chairman said he believed the Welsh Education Bill promised in the Queen's Speech was draughted, but had not yet received the final imprimatur of the Cabinet. Mr. G. Osborne Morgan, M.P., and Mr. Richard, M.P., bore testimony to the anxious desire of Mr. Mundella and the Educational Department to introduce legislation on the subject if the circumstances of Parliament permitted it. It was resolved that those present should form a deputation to wait upon Lord Carlisle and Mr. Mundella. On Tuesday last Mr. Mundella, in the absence of Lord Carlisle, received the deputation. He said there was little hope of any legislation on the subject this Session. He thought that elementary schools, which were recommended by the committee, might be established if only the Welsh people were in earnest. The department were prepared to take off the £10 limit and ask the Treasury to make a reasonable loan for this elementary class of school.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

On Monday evening the King and Queen left for their summer residence at Monza. His Majesty, however, returns, and will stay till the close of the Parliamentary Session.

The committee of the Senate recommends the adoption of the Army Organisation Bill as it passed the Lower House. The debate on the bill began on Monday.

In the Chamber of Deputies it has been decided to take into consideration the motion for the recognition of the Garibaldian invasion of the Papal States in 1867 as one of the national campaigns.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The Second Chamber of the States General will meet on the 26th inst. The Prince of Orange has been elected Grand Master of the Dutch Freemasons by the representatives of the various Masonic lodges in the Netherlands.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William left Berlin on Saturday for Ems, by way of Cassel.

Prince Bismarck entertained at dinner, on Sunday, the Ambassadors of the Great Powers, Madame de Courcel being present. He left for his country seat at Varzin on Tuesday.

Prince Bismarck spoke for two hours, on the 14th inst., in the Reichstag; but, notwithstanding his arguments, the Tobacco Monopoly Bill was rejected by 276 to 43, the minority being smaller than the lowest previous estimate. Next day a resolution was adopted by 155 to 150, after a debate lasting eight hours, declaring that in view of the increase of the tobacco-tax on July 16, 1879, any further measure burdening and harassing the tobacco trade did not appear to be admissible. The Reichstag has been prorogued to Nov. 30.

Herr Bitter, the Prussian Minister of Finance, is said to have resigned because of disagreement with his colleagues on the Surplus Application Bill.

Dr. Mommsen has been acquitted by the Berlin tribunal on the charge of having insulted Prince Bismarck in an electoral address delivered last year. The German Public Prosecutor has appealed against the acquittal.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The population of Austria, according to the returns of the Census taken at the end of 1880, but only now made public, is 21,794,231, and this total, classified according to nationalities, is subdivided into 8,008,864 Germans, 5,180,908 Czechs, 3,238,534 Poles, 2,792,667 Ruthenians, 1,140,304 Slavonians, 568,615 Servian Croats, 668,653 Italians, 190,799 Rumanians, and 9877 Magyars. There are, therefore, four distinct races—the Germans, the Slavs, the Latins, and the Magyars, but as the two latter do not number a million between them, the two former may be said to compose the population of Austria proper. Comparing the Census of 1880 with that of 1869, it will be found that the greatest increase has been among the Poles, the Italians, the Germans, and the Czechs, while the Rumanians and the Slavonians have decreased in numbers.

RUSSIA.

The Empress is progressing satisfactorily.

An Imperial Ordinance has been sent up to the Senate, fixing the number of recruits to be raised this year for the Army and Navy at 212,000.

An Imperial Ukase has been issued dissolving the committee of inquiry into the condition of the rural population, and transferring its duties to the respective departments of the Council of the Empire and the Senate.

Persons who are not Christians are henceforth to be prohibited in Russia from trading in holy pictures and vessels used in Christian worship.

AMERICA.

The United States Senate has passed a bill returning the indemnity fund to Japan which the United States has held for eighteen years. The bill returns only 785,000 dol., the principal, retaining the interest, which has accumulated.

The House of Representatives has passed the Appropriation Bill, sanctioning credits to the amount of one hundred million dollars. A measure has also passed the House authorising the Treasury until July 1, 1884, to give standard silver dollars in exchange for trade dollars, and repealing the coinage of the latter.

Judge Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, has refused the application of Guiteau's counsel for a writ of habeas corpus, holding that the District Court of Columbia had full jurisdiction.

The number of immigrants from Europe to the United States last month was 141,000. On Sunday 5520 landed at Castle Garden, New York, from seven steamers.

The bill regulating the conveyance of immigrants has been approved by both Houses of Congress. It provides for the enforcement of sanitary regulations, and for the better accommodation of immigrants on board ship. The House of Representatives has adopted the bill imposing upon the steamship companies a tax of 50 cents per head for the care and relief of immigrants on landing in the United States.

Congress being of opinion that education is not so universal as it should be in the Union, and that it is expedient to lend assistance to some of the less wealthy States, recently requested the "Committee of Education and Labour" to prepare a report on the subject. This report has been laid upon the table of the House, and the purport of it is that a sum of ten million dollars should be voted annually for a period of five years for educational purposes. This sum would be divided proportionately among the different States of the Union which have the greatest number of uneducated inhabitants. The Committee report that according to the returns of the last Census there were 6,230,000 persons over ten years of age—or an eighth of the total population—who could neither read nor write, and three fourths of this number are inhabitants of what were formerly the Slave States. More than a fourth of the total population of these States is uneducated.

Recent cyclones have done enormous damage in the Western States. Half the town of Grinnel, in Iowa, is reported to be destroyed, while at least seventy persons were killed. A goods-train was blown off the line during the hurricane, the guard and another official being killed.

CANADA.

The nominations for the elections to the Dominion Parliament have been fixed for July 3, and the polling for the 23rd.

The western section of the Occidental Railway was on Monday morning transferred to the Canadian Pacific Company.

It is announced that the last rail of the Canadian and Pacific Railway between Prince Arthur's Landing and Winnipeg was to be laid on the 17th inst., and the railway will be opened on July 1.

The British Columbia Ministry has been reconstructed, with Mr. Brien (the Hon. R. Beaven) as Premier and Minister of Finance and Public Works, Mr. Kett as Attorney-General, and the Hon. T. B. Humphreys as Provincial Secretary.

Enormous loss has been caused by the recent floods in British Columbia. The prairies have the appearance of inland seas, and the inhabitants are flying to the higher grounds.

BRAZIL.

The Minister of Finance has made his Budget statement in the Chamber, in the course of which he expressed his belief that the year's revenue would be greatly in excess of the estimates, owing to the large increase in the imports. The total deficits he set down at 6,711,000 milreis. The Minister recommended a 2 per cent reduction in the tax on coffee, and the gradual withdrawal of the currency.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Maritzburg correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the first Dutch speech was made in the Cape Parliament on the 14th inst., when the member speaking expressed his satisfaction at the legalisation of the Dutch language, but declared his intention to use English in future.

According to a Durban telegram of Tuesday's date, civil war has broken out in Zululand. Dabuko, a brother of Cetewayo, is in the field, against Usibepu and Oham, and has defeated the latter. There seems every probability that John Dunn will also be attacked by Dabuko. Basutoland is still in a disturbed condition.

INDIA.

It is announced from Simla that the reductions made in the salt tax in India have been so successful financially that it is intended to make a still further reduction in the impost for the next Budget.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. Jones Quain Pigot, Barrister-at-Law, as a Puisne Judge in the High Court of Calcutta, in the room of Mr. Justice White, resigned.

The British Envoy to Cabul, Muhammad Afzal Khan, has been cordially welcomed by the Ameer, but the cordiality is said not to have been shared by the populace.

AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Francis, member for Warrnambool, has introduced a resolution in the Victoria Legislative Assembly expressing disapproval of the remissions of taxation proposed in the Colonial Treasurer's financial statement. The hon. member, at the same time, disclaimed any feeling of hostility towards the Government. The Premier, however, declared that he must regard the motion as tantamount to a want of confidence.

The reorganisation of the volunteer force in Victoria is contemplated. The annual expenditure for the defences of the colony amounts to £70,000.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Hon. H. A. Atkinson, the Colonial Treasurer, made his financial statement in the Legislative Assembly last Saturday. The revenue for the last financial year amounted to £3,800,000, or £174,500 above the estimate. The actual expenditure was £3,610,000, being £77,000 below the estimate. The customs realised £125,000, the stamp duty £11,000, and depaturing license £56,750 above the estimates. The surplus at the close of the financial year was £215,000.

The Treasurer estimates the revenue for the current year at £3,900,000, and the expenditure at £3,700,000, including temporary charges amounting to £100,000, thus leaving a surplus, including the balance for last year, of £258,000. Of this sum £170,000, derived from sales of land, will be appropriated to local public works. The gross revenue from the railways last year was £884,000, and the net revenue £368,500, yielding nearly 4 per cent on the capital expended. The railway revenue for next year is estimated at £940,000. There is a large increase in the savings banks deposits and in the number of depositors. The total deposits amount to over £1,500,000. The unexpended balance of former loans amounts to £924,000. It is proposed to borrow £3,000,000, which is to be raised at the rate of not more than £1,000,000 per annum, and to be expended on specific railway and other works, which will be decided upon before the money is borrowed. The public debt on March 31 amounted to £31,400,000, and the annual sinking fund was fixed at £2,260,000.

The Bordeaux Wine Exhibition was opened on Tuesday by M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance, accompanied by the Prefect, the deputies of the Gironde, and the principal civil and military authorities. It is the largest provincial exhibition ever held in France, and is expected to be a great success.

In the loss of the large iron steam-ship *Pera*, while on her voyage from Quebec to London, we have startling evidence of the dangerous masses of ice which are now littering the Atlantic Ocean highways. This steamer, when off Cape Race last Saturday afternoon, struck a huge iceberg, filled, and sank a few hours after the collision. Three boats having been lowered, the crew of thirty-two persons and eight passengers entered them. The *Lake Manitoba* on Sunday picked up two boats with thirty men, and took them to Father Point. The other boat, containing ten men, commanded by the boatswain Connolly, is believed to have been lost. The *Pera's* passengers were cattle-men, tending the live stock on board.

The National Life-Boat Institution has decided to supply owners or masters of fishing-vessels with aneroid barometers of a trustworthy character at less than half cost, which must make these useful instruments welcome additions to the equipment of decked fishing-boats. We understand that the Life-Boat Institution has been moved to take this important step on account of the fact that a very large number of the fishing-vessels which are lost every year have no aneroid barometer on board, as a rule, to indicate the approach of bad weather, while those smacks which have them on board prepare themselves in time for the fearful storms which sometimes overtake them in mid-ocean.

The Oxford local examinations for the present year have taken place at Oxford, and simultaneously at Barnsley, Bath, Bedford, Birmingham, Boston, Brighton, Bristol, Cheltenham, Chipping Campden, Crystal Palace, Harrogate, Leeds, Leicester, Lincoln, Liverpool, London, Lytham, Manchester, Norwich, Nottingham, Preston, Ramsgate, Reigate, Salisbury, Southampton, Streatham-hill, Swansea, Taunton, Thame, Truro, Warwick, Watford, and West Buckland. In the senior department there was a general total of 720, of whom 318 were boys, and 402 girls. The juniors, as usual, exceeded the seniors in point of numbers, the general total of juveniles reaching the large number of 1453—viz., boys, 1058; girls, 395.

The Lord Mayor and the Committee of the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the persecuted Jews of Russia in their report state that in response to the public appeal £75,250 has been raised, £17,433 having been received from Paris, Vienna, Frankfurt, Brussels, and Firth. The expenses of 6691 persons who have been forwarded to the United States and Canada have been defrayed out of the fund, and money has been devoted to the settling in various European countries of individuals unfitted for emigration. The total cost of administration of the fund up to date has been less than £200. Committees have been formed in the capitals and larger cities of France, Germany, Austria, America, and other countries, which have collected and are still collecting considerable sums in aid of the movement. The committee adds that at the present rate of dispatch—nearly 1000 souls per week—the fund will speedily be exhausted, certainly within the next three weeks.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Henley Regatta has been fixed for July 6 and 7.

Lord Derby will preside at the annual dinner of the Cobden Club, which is to be held at Willis's Rooms next Saturday.

The Duke of Buccleuch has been elected Governor of the Royal Bank of Scotland.

Mr. R. W. Duff, the newly appointed Lord of the Treasury, has been re-elected for Banffshire without opposition.

At the Aust fishery, in the Severn estuary, a salmon over four feet in length was caught last week. It weighed 45 lb.

To-day Mr. Mundella, M.P., will distribute the awards in connection with the Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines.

At the Agricultural Hall, Islington, last Saturday the military tournament was brought to a close after a week of uninterrupted success.

The directors of the Bank of England have promised a contribution of £500 towards the funds for the new building of the City of London College.

At the annual festival of the Poplar Hospital, held on Tuesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, subscriptions were announced to the amount of £1600.

The annual meeting of the British Archaeological Association is to be held at Plymouth in August. The Duke of Somerset, Lord Lieutenant of Devon, is president for the year.

The intermediate education examinations in Ireland began on Monday. The number of boys entered for examination is 5677, as compared with 5147 last year. The number of girls competing this year is 1648, the entries last year being 1805.

The Mayor of Gloucester on the 15th inst. presented Mr. McDonald, the master of the steamer *Ballochbud*, with a marine telescope, forwarded by the Emperor of Germany, as a reward for gallant services rendered to the German schooner *Alwine*, in the Baltic.

New waterworks, at a cost of nearly £12,000, for the supply of the town of Henley-on-Thames, were opened last Saturday by Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P. The occasion was of some scientific interest on account of the successful application to these works of a process for softening the water.

The erection of the memorial (a Sicilian marble Gothic headstone) raised by subscription among the members of the Metropolitan Police and the general public over the remains of Constable Atkins, who was murdered at Kingston-hill while on duty, has been completed at Walton-on-Thames.

The Council of the Society of Arts have awarded the Albert Medal of the Society of the present year to Louis Pasteur, Member of the Institute of France, For. Memb. R.S., for "his researches in connection with fermentation, the preservation of wines, and the propagation of zymotic diseases in silkworms and domestic animals."

The Ven. the Archdeacon of Middlesex presided at the half-yearly club dinner of the old boys of the Merchant Taylors' School on Monday night; when the Rev. Prebendary Whittington, who has been connected with the school as a master for twenty-eight years, was presented with some silver plate as a testimonial from present and past pupils of the school.

Another addition was made on Monday to the educational institutions under the control of the School Board for London. The new premises are situate in Oldridge-road, Balham. Accommodation is afforded in the buildings for 240 boys, for the same number of girls, and for 322 infants, making a total of 802. The cost of the site is stated to be £2234.

Dr. Tristram, Q.C., Chancellor of London, sitting at St. Paul's Cathedral on Monday, granted a faculty or license to convert the old, disused burial-ground of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, into an ornamental garden for the recreation of the inhabitants, numbering some 30,000, of whom 5000 were school children.

There were 2493 births and 1335 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 20, and the deaths 55, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of smallpox in London, which had been 6 and 10 in the two preceding weeks, further rose to 15 last week.

The twenty-seventh general anniversary meeting of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead, was held on Tuesday afternoon in the grounds of the institution, General Sir Lintorn Simmons presiding. The claims of the home were ably advocated by the chairman, by Lord Chelmsford, General Sir H. Lefroy, and other officers.

A meeting in furtherance of the scheme for establishing a School of Dramatic Art was held last week at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor presiding. The Earl of Wharcliffe said the school will be opened in October, and that the instruction will comprise elocution, dancing, fencing, and rehearsal. Special advantages will be given to actors' children.

M. de Pressensé, of Paris, gave on Saturday last, at the request of the Christian Evidence Society, his second lecture on "The Origin of Man," at Willis's Rooms, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding. On Sunday he gave what was termed a religious and popular lecture at St. Andrew's Hall, Newman street, for the especial benefit of French-speaking foreigners resident in London.

In the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford last week the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India; Mr. Goldwin Smith, M.A., formerly Regius Professor of Modern History; Mr. Robert Browning, M.A., Honorary Fellow of Balliol; Mr. Allen Thomson, M.D., F.R.S.; and Mr. George Frederick Watts, R.A.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Gas Institute, which was attended by nearly 300 gas managers from all parts of the kingdom, was concluded at Westminster on the 15th inst. by the reading of further papers. Mr. William Woodall, gas engineer to the Leeds Corporation, was awarded the first premium and silver medal for the paper read by him at last year's meeting on "Economy in Gas Manufacture."

Last week three steamers reached the Mersey with live cattle and the same number with fresh meat from the United States and Canada, having on board 953 cattle, 3015 quarters of beef, and 62 carcasses of mutton. As regards sheep, there were no arrivals. The totals show a large decrease in cattle and an increase in fresh meat, in comparison with the figures of the previous week.

The annual inspection of the Exmouth training-ship, at Grays, Essex, under the Metropolitan Asylums Board, was made last Saturday. The ship, which is a successor to the old *Goliath*, burnt a few years ago, is maintained at the "common charge" of London generally. Mr. Galsworthy (the chairman of the board) addressed those present. He congratulated the committee of management, Admiral Robertson, Captain Bouchier, and the officers upon the admirable result which had been brought about by their efforts. A watch was presented by Mrs. Brewer, widow of the late chairman, to the best boy.

Yesterday week the twenty-first annual prize-meeting of the Norfolk Volunteer Service Association was brought to a close at Great Yarmouth. The principal event was the championship of the county, which was won by Private Clover, of the 1st N.R.V., Norwich Battalion.—The annual inspection of the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers took place last Saturday afternoon in the Temple Gardens.

A special meeting of the Edinburgh School Board was held on Tuesday for the purpose of electing a Rector of the Royal High School, in the room of Dr. Donaldson, who was recently appointed to the professorship of Humanity in the University of Aberdeen. There were six candidates. Mr. John Marshall, Principal and Professor of Classics in the Yorkshire College, Leeds, was elected by a majority.

Stock Exchange rumours of resignations in the Ministry was the subject of amused comment in the House of Commons on Monday night. Amongst other stories current on the subject is one to the effect that, by an error in the transmission of a telegram, the message "Bright and Chamberlain resigned" was delivered to a large operator in railway shares as "Brighton chairman resigned," and that he promptly proceeded to sell Brighton Stock.

The School Board for London reassembled on the 15th inst. after the Whitsuntide recess. There were three candidates for the vacancy caused in the representation of the Tower Hamlets by the retirement of Mr. Scrutton. The names of two of them—Mr. Edward Bond, barrister-at-law, and Captain Bedford Pim—were put to a vote. The former gentleman was elected by a large majority. For the nomination of the third candidate there appeared no seconder.

The receipts on account of Revenue from April 1, 1882, when there was a balance of £5,976,585, to June 17, 1882, were £16,963,681, against £17,423,163 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £5,923,682. The net expenditure was £16,198,759, against £16,476,278 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on June 17 amounted to £6,280,021, and at the same date in 1881 to £7,027,115.

The Masters of the Middle Temple Bench have awarded the following scholarships for Trinity Term: Common Law—A. C. Salter, first scholarship of 100 gs.; F. Kitter, second scholarship of 30 gs. Real and Personal Property: R. F. Harrison, first scholarship of 100 gs.; R. D. Setina, second scholarship of 30 gs. Equity: S. S. Moore, first scholarship of 100 gs.; F. M. Whitehouse, second scholarship of 30 gs. International and Constitutional Law: W. Clark, first scholarship of 100 gs.; L. J. Robertson, second scholarship of 30 gs.

A gold chain of office for the use of the Mayors of Margate was presented to the Corporation on the 15th inst. The chain is of the value of 500 guineas, weighs 33 ounces, and consists of about a dozen shields and links bearing the names and years of office of all the Mayors since the incorporation in 1857. Mr. George Lunsell, a native of Margate, presented the chain, which was made from gold obtained from his mines in Sandhurst, Victoria, Australia. The maker was Mr. Ayres, of Northampton-square, Clerkenwell.

As the result of the general examination of students of the Inns of Court, held in Lincoln's-inn Hall in May, the Council of Legal Education have awarded to David Calder Leck, Middle Temple, and James Edward Hamilton Beun, Inner Temple, studentships in jurisprudence and Roman law of 100 guineas, to continue for a period of two years; and to Lindsay John Robertson, Middle Temple, a studentship in jurisprudence and Roman law of 100 guineas for one year. The council have also awarded to Thomas Edward Scrutton, Middle Temple, the Barstow Law Scholarship; and to Thomas Bateman Napier, Inner Temple, a certificate of honour.

The troops to take part in the autumn manoeuvres which will be carried out in the vicinity of Aldershot, from July 24 to Aug. 19, will be divided into two army corps, under the command of Lieut.-General Hamley, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant General Willis. Each corps will be composed of two divisions, commanded by Major-General the Duke of Connaught, Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, Major-General Willis, and Major-General Newdigate. Colonel Fraser, 1st Life Guards, and Colonel Lord Ralph Kerr, will command the brigades of cavalry. One of the army corps will be encamped at Chobham.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at the new Billingsgate Market, as unfit for human food, 18 tons 5 cwt. of fish, of which 13 tons 12 cwt. came by land and the remainder by water. Eleven tons of the whole quantity were shell fish. The weight of fish delivered at the market during the month was 13,272 tons, 9612 tons of which came by water, and 3660 by land. The fish seized included 3 barrels of crabs and 2 of oysters, 39 bags of scallops, 19 of mussels, 85 of periwinkles, and 7 of welks, 28 baskets of shrimps, and 2 boxes of brenn, 1 of coal fish, 25 of cod, 3 of eels, 52 of haddocks, 2 of halibut, 1 of pickled herrings, 11 of lobsters, 7 of mackerel, 5 of plaice, 1 of salmon, 6 of skate, 8 of white-bait, and 1 of whiting.

The fifty-second annual meeting of the British Association will be opened at Southampton on Wednesday, Aug. 23. At the general meeting on the opening day Sir John Lubbock will resign the chair; and Mr. C. W. Siemens, the president elect, will assume the presidency, and give an address. On Friday evening, Aug. 25, Sir W. Thomson will give a discourse on the tides, and on Monday evening, Aug. 28, Mr. H. N. Moseley will read a paper on pelagic life. Thursday evening, Aug. 24, and the following Tuesday evening will be devoted to soirées. The concluding general meeting, at which the place of meeting for 1884 is to be fixed, will be held on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 30. Excursions to places of interest in the neighbourhood of Southampton will be made on the afternoons of Saturday, Aug. 26, and Thursday, Aug. 31.

The annual meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place at the house of the Society of Arts on the 15th inst.—Lord Shaftesbury in the chair. It was very fully attended. Prior to the delivery of an address, "On the Scientific Aspects of the Last Palestine Survey," by Mr. Trelawney Saunders—who gave a careful analysis of the valuable results of the survey of Palestine, especially noticing the accord of the results with the Bible narrative—the hon. secretary read the report, from which it appeared that the total number of members was now upwards of 950, Professor Pasteur and many other well-known men of science having joined the society in the past year, during which papers and short communications written in furtherance of the society's objects—namely, the investigation of philosophical and scientific questions, especially those said to militate against the truth of Revelation—had been contributed by several scientific men at home and abroad. The report also referred with especial satisfaction to the formation of a similar society in the United States by the Institute's American members, who, however, still maintained their individual connection with the institute in England. Amongst the speakers were Bishop Short, Sir J. Fayer, Mr. J. F. Bateman, and Mr. D. Howard.



MISS MARIANNE NORTH,
DONOR OF THE BOTANIC PICTURE GALLERY, KEW GARDENS.



THE LATE MR. SCOTT RUSSELL,
CIVIL ENGINEER.

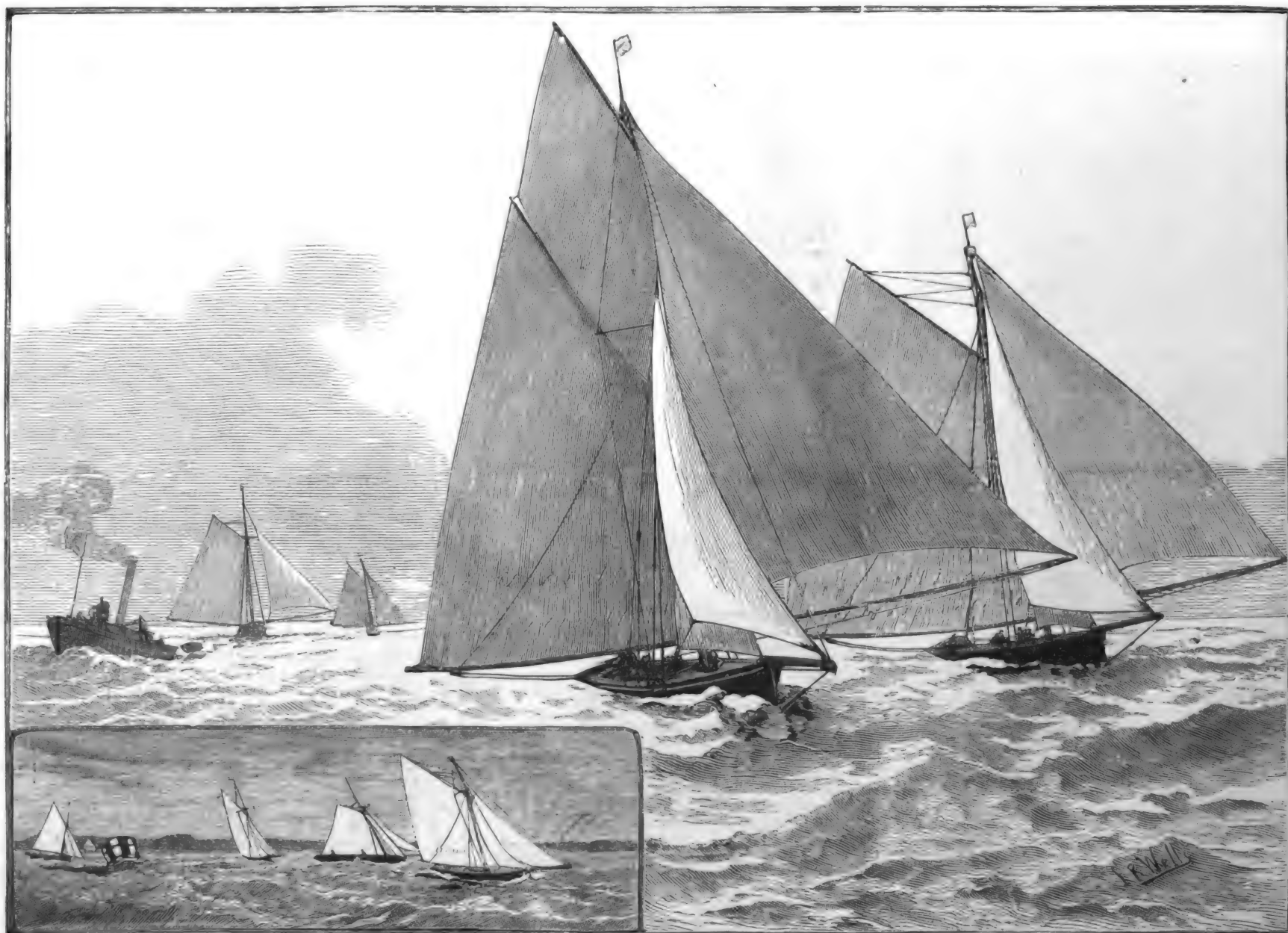
MISS MARIANNE NORTH.

This very accomplished and clever lady, a scientific botanist, traveller, and artist of rare talents, and of varied and extensive attainments, has generously presented to the nation, at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, such a gift as well merits a public vote of thanks by general acclamation. Miss Marianne North, whose portrait is this week put before our readers, is the recent donor of the valuable and instructive collection of her own pictures of an interesting series of botanical subjects, painted from nature, now placed on view in a new building which has been erected for the purpose, also at her expense, at Kew Gardens. In following the order of the pictures as given in the catalogue, one proceeds as it were upon a botanical expedition all round the world. Teneriffe, Brazil, Jamaica, New York, California, India, Ceylon, Borneo, Singapore, Java, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand have been more or less explored by this indefatigable observer and delineator of nature.

The subjects chosen are for the most part rare and curious, and of particular scientific interest; but Miss North does not altogether disregard the picturesque, and there are a number of fine landscapes and striking bits of natural scenery in the collection. Glimpses, too, of the social aspects of life in the distant countries in which she has journeyed are here and there afforded. A picturesque view under the ferns at Gongo, Brazil, depicts in the foreground a slave woman who brought the artist's provisions over eight miles of forest road. The catalogue has been compiled by Mr. W. B. Helmsley, and is furnished with an appreciative preface by Sir J. D. Hooker, the Director of the Gardens. It contains much information, both descriptive and technical, about the plants, and, as it is provided with a copious index, it constitutes quite a little manual of botany. Adjoining the gallery is a little side room, elegantly furnished for the use of students who may wish to paint pictures of specimens in the grounds outside.

THE LATE MR. SCOTT RUSSELL, C.E.

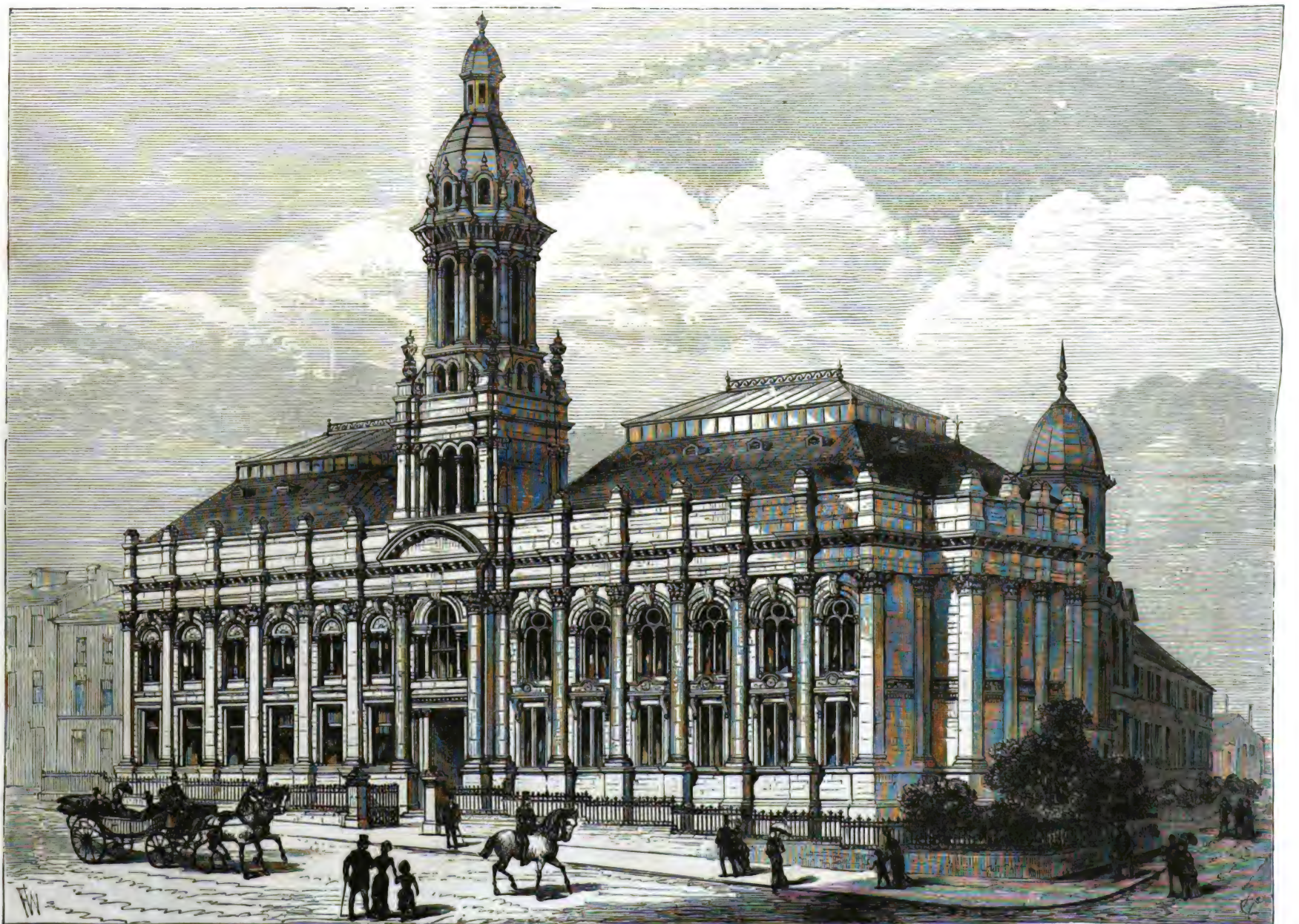
The death of this eminent constructive engineer, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, was lately recorded. Mr. John Scott Russell was eldest son of the Rev. David Russell, of Errol, Perthshire, a clergyman of the Scottish Kirk. He studied at more than one of the Scottish Universities, but was also apprenticed in his youth to a mechanical engineer. In 1832, he held the temporary appointment of Professor of the Natural Sciences at Edinburgh University. About the same time he began his important researches into the nature of waves, with the view to improving the forms of vessels. His first paper on this subject was read before the British Association in 1835. A committee was appointed by the Association to carry on the experiments. Mr. Scott Russell discovered the existence of the wave of translation, and developed the wave-line system of construction of ships. In 1837 he read a paper before the Royal Society of Edinburgh,



THE YACHTING SEASON: THREE-TONNER RACE ON THE THAMES.—SEE PAGE 618.



THE DEATH OF GARIBALDI: CONVEYING A BUST OF GARIBALDI TO THE CAPITOL OF ROME.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE NEW TECHNICAL SCHOOL, BRADFORD, OPENED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.—SEE PAGE 621.

"On the laws by which water opposes resistance to the motion of floating bodies." For this he received the large gold medal of the Society, and was elected a member of the Council. The first vessel on the wave system was called the Wave, and was built in 1835; it was followed in 1836 by the Scott Russell, and in 1839 by the Flambeau and Fire King. Mr. Scott Russell was employed at that time as manager of the large ship-building establishment at Greenock, now owned by Messrs. Caird and Co. His system was employed in the construction of the new fleet of the West India Royal Mail Company, and four of the largest and fastest of those vessels—viz., the Teviot, the Tay, the Clyde, and the Tweed—were built and designed by him. In 1844 Mr. Scott Russell removed to London. In 1847 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of which

open the doors, and found about four hundred stand of Snider rifles and needle guns with bayonets, besides twenty-five large boxes of six-chambered revolvers, some by Colt, and others marked Harcourt, United States of America. All were apparently new, and, in addition to a large quantity of gunpowder, stored in kegs bearing an official mark, from 50,000 to 100,000 rounds of fully-charged ammunition were found. Late on Saturday night a man was observed to go to the building and endeavour to unlock it. He was followed to his home in Charles-street, Hatton-garden, where he was arrested, and where afterwards more arms and ammunition were found. The man's name is given as Thomas Walsh, of 12, Charles-street, Hatton-garden. He is an Irishman, and is said to be known in connection with certain secret societies. He was examined at the Clerkenwell Police Court on Monday morning. Evidence was given by the proprietor of the stables in which the goods were stored, and by Inspector Peel, who made the seizure, as to the identity of the man and character of the weapons found, after which the magistrate remanded the prisoner, refusing to take bail, until the 27th inst.—Due precautions have been taken at Portsmouth as well as at Plymouth against a Fenian rising.

Venilia, 6h. 41 min. The Minnehaha and the Mascotte were not timed. Throughout the day, the wind, west-south-west, was very gusty, with heavy squalls of rain. This weather brought out the power of the boats, and much credit is due to the amateur crews, for their able handling and steering.

"PANDORA."

The story of Pandora—one of the most beautiful and suggestive of the "immortal myths" of ancient Greece—has woven itself into the thoughts and fancies of all succeeding civilized nations; and, like other classical fables—or rather should we not say poetical embodiments of abstract or concrete truth?—it has a dim resemblance to the sacred narrative of the book of Genesis. Pandora, like Eve, was the first woman on earth, and brought upon the human race all the evils it has since suffered. Zeus, in revenge for Prometheus having stolen the fire from heaven, caused Hephaestus to make a woman who by her charms and beauty should bring misery upon mankind. She was called Pandora, or All-Gifted, because each of the gods had given her some power by which she was to work the ruin of man. Aphrodite adorned her with beauty; Hermes bestowed upon her boldness and cunning, and so forth; Hermes took her to Epimetheus, who, forgetting the advice of his brother Prometheus that he should receive no gifts from Zeus, made her his wife. In the house of her husband was a closed jar, which he had been forbidden to open; but the curiosity of a woman could not resist the temptation to know its contents; she opened the lid, whereupon all the evils incident to man poured out; she only had time to close the lid and prevent the escape of Hope. Other ancient writers represent Pandora herself to have brought a box, not a jar, from heaven.

Such is the suggestive myth which Mr. Alma Tadema has treated in the small water-colour gem we have engraved, which figured in the last exhibition of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours as the artist's "diploma," or gift-work, on his election to the society. Like all Mr. Alma Tadema's pictures from classical history or fable, and small as is the field of representation in this instance, it evinces a scholarly and poetical mind. He probably followed those writers who represent Pandora to have brought the box from heaven. In the drawing it is constructed of the ancient material of bronze, and on the lid is a sphinx—at once an archaic and a most significant symbol of the mystery it covers. The nude figure by the shore suggests the Greek belief that all that is created came out of the sea. Like Venus, she is born from the waves: her hair seems still wet with the salt spray. Round her head are wreathed clusters of the wild hyacinth—the floral emblem of youth, as sung by Sappho, and the curved, sweet-scented petals of which furnish the poetic epithets "hyacinthine locks" or curls. The sky is ominously overcast, save where penetrates one little rift of light—a remaining ray of hope.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

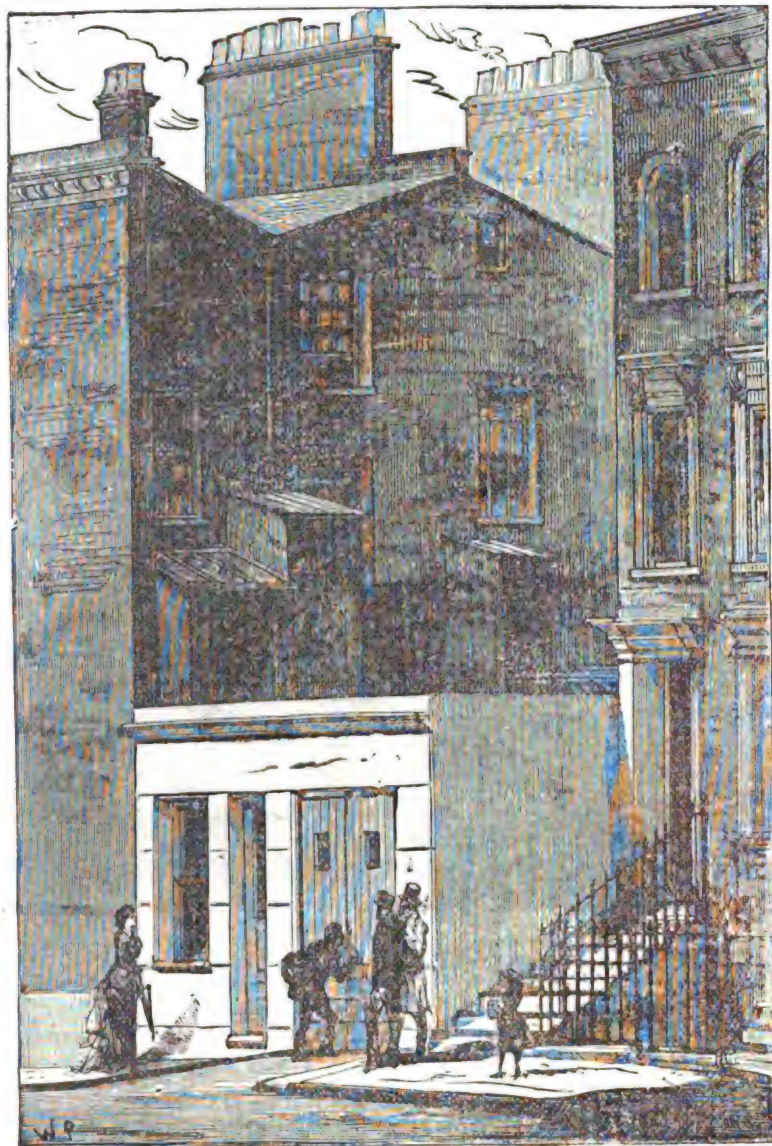
There has been very little doing in the way of racing since Ascot. The old-fashioned Beverley Meeting was well patronised, and Sophist won a couple of events in such good style that he is greatly fancied for the Northumberland Plate, in spite of the penalty he has incurred, and has also been backed for a little for the St. Leger at extreme outside prices. Royal Stag, about the best of the north-country juveniles, could not quite concede 15 lb. to Mazarin in the Bishop Burton Stakes, but partially atoned for this defeat by cantering off with the Londesborough Plate on the following day. There were the usual holiday crowds at Windsor and Hampton, and, at the latter fixture, "the Cup," as the Queen's Plate is grandiloquently termed, was won by Isabel, who stayed far better than might have been anticipated, and beat Fortissimo easily enough.

A very large attendance round Mr. Tattersall's rostrum on Saturday gave promise of a very successful sale of her Majesty's yearlings; but, as they were scarcely so good a lot as usual, and some of them were decidedly backward, the thirty only realised 4756 gs., or an average of 150½ gs.

Two of the most interesting cricket-matches that have been played lately were those between Surrey and the two Universities, the county eleven, which is looking up again, proving victorious on each occasion. The first match was against Cambridge, and the University team suffered defeat by seven wickets, the Hon. Mr. B. Hawke (58) being the only one to make many runs. Mr. W. W. Read (22 and 47), who is in grand form this season, did best for Surrey. Oxford made a far better fight, but had to succumb by 16 runs. The scoring was low on both sides, and the great feature of the match was the fine bowling of Barratt, who, altogether, took 13 wickets for 73 runs. In the first innings of Oxford Mr. Homer, who had never previously played for his county, was in rare form with the ball, his five wickets only costing 26 runs. It was thought that Lancashire would have a very easy victory over Kent; but, thanks to a grand display of batting by Mr. E. F. S. Tylecote (94), the "hop county" only lost by 26 runs, the last five men of the team only adding one run between them. Of course Yorkshire made short work of Sussex, winning by ten wickets. Bates (56) did best for the winners; and the Rev. F. F. J. Greenfield (55) batted exceedingly well, but received little support from the rest of the eleven. It was entirely owing to the slashing play of Barnes (not out, 66) and Mills (59) that Notts beat the M.C.C. and Ground by one wicket. Osocroft (57) also did well for the county; and Scotton (52 and 27) proved the highest scorer for the club, though it seemed rather hard to enlist his services against his own county. Suffolk has defeated Essex by 19 runs.

Things have been very dull in the aquatic world since the departure of Hanlan, but on Tuesday the new challenge cup, presented by the proprietors of the *Sportsman*, was competed for for the first time. There were only three entries, the Australian pair, E. C. Laycock and H. Pearce, being opposed by J. Largan. As Largan defeated Pearce decisively in a match that took place over the championship course last Friday week, the latter was not fancied in the smallest degree; and when it was reported that Largan was seriously ill, the trophy seemed to be quite at the mercy of Laycock. Fortunately, the rumour about Largan appeared to be quite unfounded, and, after a grand struggle to Hammersmith Bridge, the English representative came away and won cleverly from Pearce, Laycock, who was quite exhausted, stopping just opposite Thorneycroft's.

The Vienna Chess Tournament was not ended at ten p.m. on Wednesday, but a despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* gives the leading scores as follows:—Winawer, 23½, with a game to play out against Weiss; Steinitz, 23, with an unfinished game against Bird; Mason, 22, left playing with Meitner, the latter having K, R, and B, against K and R, no Pawns on either side; Zukertort, 22½, left playing with Weiss. Mackenzie is certain of the fifth prize, his score being 22½; and Blackburne secures the sixth with a score of 21½.



STABLE AT RYDON-CRESCENT, CLERKENWELL, WHERE THE SEIZURE OF ARMS TOOK PLACE.

body he was for some time a Vice-President. He for a short time occupied the post of Secretary of the Society of Arts, which he resigned to become joint Secretary of the Great Exhibition of 1851; and, under the direction of the late Prince Consort, took a leading part in organising it. Mr. Scott Russell was for many years known as a ship-builder on the Thames. The most important vessel he constructed was the Great Eastern steam-ship, for a company of which the late Mr. Brunel was the engineer. The paddle engines and boilers of this vessel were made and designed by Mr. Scott Russell. He was one of the earliest and most active advocates of iron-clad men-of-war, and joint designer of our first sea-going armoured frigate, the Warrior. His last work in naval construction was the steamer on the Lake of Constance, which carries trains between the German and Swiss railways on the opposite shores of the lake. Mr. Scott Russell was one of the founders of the Institution of Naval Architects, and one of its Vice-Presidents to the day of his death. Though perhaps best known as a naval architect, Mr. Scott Russell was an active worker in other fields of engineering science. His greatest engineering work was the vast dome of the Vienna Exhibition of 1873. The last work Mr. Scott Russell designed was a high-level bridge to cross the Thames below London Bridge. It was intended to cross the river with a span of 1000 ft., and to allow of a passage beneath it for the largest ships. Mr. Scott Russell contributed largely to the literature of his profession.

DISCOVERY OF FENIAN ARMS IN LONDON.

The Metropolitan Police, at the end of last week, discovered a large store of fire-arms and ammunition, belonging to Irish Fenian conspirators, concealed in a stable in Rydon-crescent, St. John-street-road, Clerkenwell. The house to which the stable belongs is shown in our illustration; the stable had been let, in February last, to a man who gave the name of Sudgrove, and who said he came from Birmingham. He wanted the stable as a depot for "hard goods," which he told the landlord would be of crockery and glass, and said that in some instances there might be a few guns, as he was an agent for a foreign Government, and dealt in Government old stores. After some discussion, the man paid a deposit and hired the premises. In the early part of last week crates, such as are used by Staffordshire merchants for the removal of crockery and glass, were seen to be moved into the place. Late on the Wednesday night and early on Thursday morning carts arrived with boxes and cases, which had the appearance of containing heavy goods, being bound with heavy iron clasps and clouts; and, though they were marked in large black letters "Fragile," to lead to the supposition that they were only glass or some other brittle substance, suspicions were aroused.

On the Friday evening, the police having received information, Chief-Inspector Peel, of the Detective Department G Division, and Inspector Maffey, with other officers, broke

is the equestrian Marcus Aurelius; and two recumbent groups of antique statuary repose below the double flight of steps in front of the Municipal Palace. These features of the place will be observed in the illustration, furnished by our Special Artist, of the scene on Sunday, the 11th, when the Garibaldi procession arrived at the Capitol. Orations were delivered and hymns were sung, expressing sentiments of devoted patriotism and love of liberty, and of enthusiastic admiration for the hero of the national cause. It is proposed to have another demonstration of this kind for the reception of his body, if it is to be removed from the temporary place of internment at Caprera, for a second funeral with national honours at Rome; but this has not yet been decided by the Italian Parliament.

A THREE-TONNER YACHT-RACE.

A match was sailed, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at Gravesend, under the direction of the Corinthian Yacht Club, for prizes offered by a few gentlemen of the Stock Exchange and members of the Club, for yachts not exceeding three tons' burthen. The first prize was a silver cup worth £50, and the second a cup worth £10, with prizes to the crew in each instance. The course was from Rosherville Pier to the East Blythe Buoy, and thence back to opposite the New Yacht Club-House. The cutters, which started at a quarter-past twelve at noon, were seven—namely, the Naida (three tons), owner Mr. C. W. Courtney; the Mascotte, belonging to Mr. E. F. Quilter and Mr. T. Wynne-Eyton; the Snarley-yow, owners the Marquis of Ailsa and Mr. W. Baden-Powell; the Marama, owner Mr. Telford Field; the Venilia, Mr. Augustus Manning and Mr. H. Bartlett; the Muriel, Mr. Hubert Fox; and the Minnehaha (two tons), Mr. S. Waldegrave. The lead was first taken by the Marama, closely followed by the Muriel, and by the others, with double-reefed mainsails, except the Mascotte, which had a trysail set. The Muriel and Marama also set their topsails on the run down, and the Muriel got the first place, while there was a struggle between the Marama and Snarley-yow for the second. Then, over a dead beat in the shallows of the East Blythe Sand, with a strong ebb tide, the Mascotte crept up to the third place; but, with her deep draught, touched the spit near the Middle Blythe Buoy, and could not be got off by all the efforts of the Commodore's launch. From here a tacking race began, for the second place, between the Marama and the Naida, but the latter prevailed. The Snarley-yow now worked her way up fast, passing both the last-mentioned, and came up to the Muriel in Gravesend Reach. There was some clever steering on the part of the Muriel, and the yachts finally passed the flag-bout in the following order: Snarley-yow, 6h. 23 min. 5 sec.; Muriel, 6h. 23 min. 6 sec.; Naida, 6h. 26 min. 25 sec.; Marama 6h. 37 min. 49 sec.;

PROVINCIAL MAYORS IN THE CITY.

The Lord Mayor entertained a large number of Mayors and Provosts of the United Kingdom at the Mansion House last Saturday, the Prince of Wales being present. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the Mayor of Liverpool responded to the toast of the Municipalities. The Speaker of the House of Commons acknowledged the toast of his health, and the Postmaster-General proposed the health of the Rowland Hill committee. The Lord Mayor, having made allusion to the proposed Royal College of Music, the Prince of Wales, in proposing his Lordship's health, expressed a hope that in twelve months' time they would be in possession of nearly sufficient funds to open a national institution that would prove of great advantage to the country.

On Sunday the Mayors and Provosts attended in state at the afternoon service at St. Paul's Cathedral. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Mayors and Mayoresses of Liverpool and Manchester, who are staying with them at the Mansion House, drove thence to the Cathedral, and were met on their arrival there by the Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs, the Recorder, the Common Serjeant, the Aldermen, and a large number of the members of the Court of Common Council. Meanwhile the Mayors and Provosts, clad in their scarlet gowns, and wearing their massive gold chains, had assembled at the western entrance. A procession was formed, and the municipal dignitaries of London and the provinces were escorted to stalls within the choir. The Mayoresses were also conducted to seats. There was a very large congregation. The Dean of St. Paul's and Canon Gregory occupied their official seats. The sermon was preached by the Ven. Archdeacon Hessey, from the 37th chapter of Ezekiel, recording the vision of the valley of dry bones.

On Monday night the Guildhall presented a gay and more animated spectacle than the festivities annually held there can pretend to offer. In place of long rows of tables and the dull solemnities of a banquet, the great hall was throughout the evening filled with a whirling throng of dancers. The occasion was a ball to the Mayors, Provosts, and other representatives of the municipalities of the United Kingdom who were the guests of the Lord Mayor on Saturday night. At an early hour in the evening the Lord Mayor (Sir J. Ellis) and the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, entered the Library, and there, attended by the City Esquires, the Swordbearer, the Macebearer, the City Marshal, and the Civic Master of the Ceremonies, received the guests.

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The CONTINENTAL EXPRESS leaves LIVERPOOL-STREET STATION EVERY WEEKDAY at 7.10 p.m. and Passengers are due at ANTWERP at 9.0 a.m., and at ROTTERDAM 8.10 a.m. the day following.

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The Admiral's Ward. By Mrs. Alexander.
A New Novel by Wilkie Collins, entitled "Heart and Science: A Story of the Present Day," will be begun in the August Number.

On June 29 (One Shilling), No. 271.
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The Merry Men. Chap. IV.—The Gale. V.—A Man out of the Sea.
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 And dim my eyes with tears!
 I hear down a shadowy track,
 Lit up by sunny gleams;
 And to my side comes smiling back
 The love of bygone dreams!

Again I saunter to and fro
 In the old familiar place,
 And watch the sunlight come and go,
 Upon a beloved face;
 I hear the bees hum round the flow'rs,
 And through the fragrant air,
 The golden dust floats down in show'rs
 Upon that golden hair;
 Oh murm'ring bees! Oh fragrant breeze,
 Oh waving, whispering limes!
 Oh, there to be again with thee,
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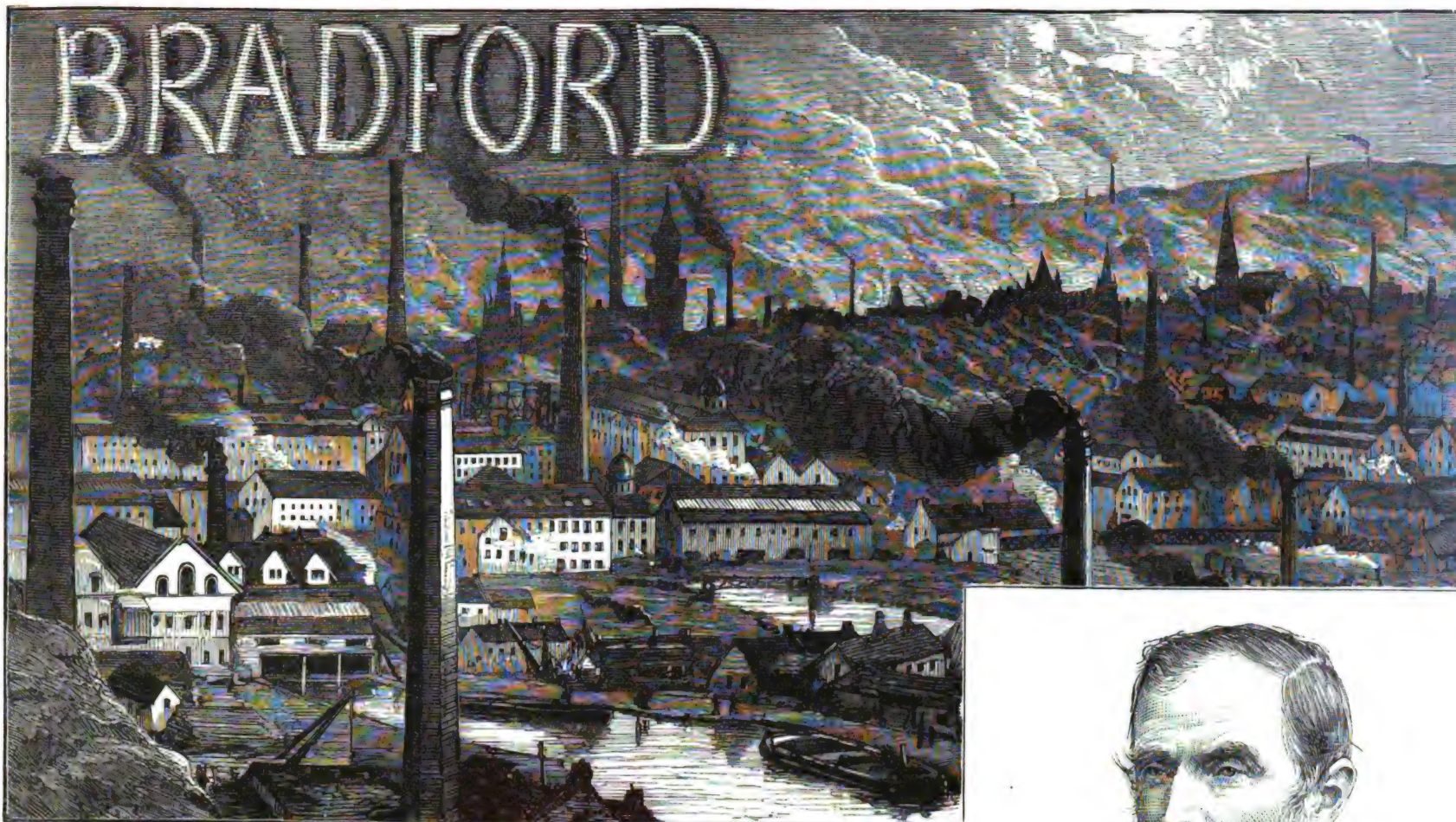
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The Prince and Princess of Wales have this week visited Bradford, staying from Thursday to Saturday at Milner Field, Saltaire, as the guests of Mr. Titus Salt. On Friday the new Technical School at Bradford was opened by his Royal Highness. We give some illustrations of the town and neighbourhood.

It has been observed by a Yorkshire writer that Bradford, like many of its respected citizens, is entirely self-made. Its connection with those events which make up the history of the nation is of the slightest character; it is, in fact, essentially a town of the present. From being a place comparatively unimportant at the commencement of this century, it has attained a prominent position as one of the chief industrial centres of the kingdom. It is not certainly known by whom the name "Bradford" was first applied, but it is generally held to have been derived from the Anglian words "brad," or broad, and "ford," there being three streams which unite in the centre of the town, and across which a passage or "ford" no doubt existed. This united stream, it may be remarked, has in no small degree contributed to the prosperity of

Bradford; for it has supplied an endless number of factories with the water necessary for the due carrying on of all manner of manufacturing processes. The town may be roughly described as "lying at the bottom of an irregular basin of hills, every outlet of the town, except the narrow valley which follows the course of the stream, or 'beck,' as it is called, being more or less of an ascent." It will be understood how well this "beck," which is now covered up, has lent itself to the development of industrial pursuits. Its advantages have been supplemented by the great mineral wealth of the district, coal, iron, and excellent stone being most plentiful. The buildings of Bradford are, almost without exception, of stone; and this circumstance, with the fact that the streets, being hilly, afford commanding sites, has given an imposing appearance to the principal edifices of the town.

One Ilbert De Lacy, at the Norman Conquest, obtained the manor of Bradford, along with an immense tract of country extending from Pontefract to Clitheroe, as a reward for his prowess at the battle of Hastings. The manor remained in the



THE MAYOR OF BRADFORD (MR. JOHN HILL).



MANNINGHAM HALL AND PARK, BRADFORD.

hands of the De Lacy family about 230 years; after which it passed into those of the Earl of Lancaster, from whose heirs it reverted to King Henry IV. It remained the property of the Crown down to the reign of Charles I., who sold it to the Corporation of London. After this, the manorial property was sold to different persons, and the manor has passed, in one way or another, to Miss Elizabeth Rawson, of Nidd Hall, the present lady of the manor.

We find in the report of the Inquisition of Edward I., in 1277, that "Henry de Lascy" had many "liberties in the town of Bradford." Amongst these, "a market and a free court from ancient times." The "free court" above mentioned was what was afterwards known as the Manor Court, which was swept away in 1867 by the "County Courts Act." This court was in the seventeenth century held in a building which still exists in Westgate, and which bears date 1678. A sketch of the ancient building will be found among our Engravings. Over the doorway are the letters "H. M. I. M.," which are initials of the Marsdens, who then owned the manor. The market had been fixed for Thursday, but was usually held on a Sunday, in the churchyard, for the convenience of residents in distant parts of the parish, who could, by this arrangement, both attend Mass and transact their business on the same day. There was a Norman church existing on the site of the present parish church in the time of the De Lacs. In 1311, the value of the De Lacy estates is said to have been £600 a year of our present money, and the population has been estimated at 650. At that time there existed in the town a "Fulking Mill," which shows that cloth was manufactured at Bradford even at so early a date. In the time of Edward III. Bradford seems, in consequence of conscriptions and the incursions of the Scots, to have suffered most severely; but the land, which had been laid waste, was again put into cultivation, and a number of Flemish cloth-weavers settled in the town, and gave a great impetus to its trade.

It is worthy of mention that in John of Gaunt's time a ravenous boar, as tradition asserts, haunted Cliffe Wood, and became such a terror to the neighbourhood that the King offered a reward to anyone who should slay the animal. One day, when the boar was drinking at a well (still in existence, and known as the Boar's Well), a youth stole forth from the wood and shot the boar dead, after which he cut out its tongue, and hastened to the King to claim the reward. After he had gone another person found the carcass, and, having cut off the head, also set off to claim the reward. The impostor arrived at court first, and the reward was just about to be conferred upon him when the rightful claimant appeared bearing the boar's tongue; and the head being found to be wanting that organ, the cheat received well-merited punishment, and the real hero was handsomely recompensed. This legend forms the subject of the Bradford coat of arms.

Little is known of the share taken by Bradford in the Wars of the Roses, except that Robert Bolling, of Bolling Hall, a sketch of which we give, fought for the Lancastrians at Towton, and for this was attainted and lost his estates, which were, however, subsequently restored to him. Bolling Hall is a very ancient structure to the south of Bradford. The date of its erection is not clearly ascertainable, but it is estimated that the oldest portion of it (the western tower) has overlooked Bradford during at least 500 years. A host of historic memories are conjured up by an inspection of it, and it still contains several very antique paintings and a beautifully carved ceiling. As a matter of course, there are a host of legends attached to the place, and we refer to one of these in another portion of this article. The Bolling family, who were the ancient owners of the manor of Bolling, are mentioned so far back as the reign of Henry III. They held the manor till the reign of Henry VII., when it passed, by marriage, into the hands of the Tempestes, one of whom, shortly before the accession of Charles II., staked the hall and estates at a game of "put," and lost all.

Coming to the time of Henry VIII., we find Bradford described by Leland as a "pratty quicke market toun," and, he adds, "it standith much by clothing." This refers no doubt to the woollen trade, which had made some progress; but the worsted trade, for which Bradford was to become more celebrated, was as yet confined to Norwich. Shoemaking seems to have been one of the most prominent handicrafts in the town at that period.

In the time of the Stuarts, Bradford unfortunately became embroiled in the civil war. A number of the King's troops, who were quartered in Bradford, committed many cruelties, and after they were withdrawn, the men of Bradford began in a rude way to fortify their town. The Royalists heard of this, and 600 or 700 of them marched towards Bradford. They were defeated and driven back towards Leeds by about 300 Bradfordsians. Sir William Savile then marched upon the town with a large force. The chief scene of action was in the neighbourhood of the Parish Church, around the steeple of which, to protect it from the shot of the Royalists, the townsmen hung sheets of wool. They also armed themselves with clubs, scythes, spits, and other rude weapons, and, eventually, after a fight lasting eight hours, again drove the Royalists back. Shortly after this, Sir Thomas Fairfax, who had a force of about 800 foot and sixty horse under him, was completely defeated at Bradford by the Royalist troops (under the command of the Earl of Newcastle), who took Lady Fairfax prisoner, but shortly afterwards restored her to her husband. The Earl of Newcastle, now having the town at his mercy, is said to have ordered his men to "kill all man, woman, or child, in the town;" but this is probably incorrect, as no such threat was ever carried out. There is a tradition that a supernatural vision appeared to the Earl, as he lay asleep at Bolling Hall, and importuned him with these words:—"Pity poor Bradford! Pity poor Bradford!" until the Earl revoked his former order. The Parish Church, which is so prominently connected with these events, is the same as that now existing, and of which we give a sketch. It was finished in 1458, and stands, as we have said, on the site of an old Norman church. It is a very fine example of the ecclesiastical architecture of the period. The interior has been much improved during late years, and contains many interesting monuments, among which is a beautiful piece of sculpture by Flaxman.

Around the church are a number of ancient buildings, some of which our Artist has delineated. These sketches have an additional value attaching to them from the fact that some of the buildings have been removed to make way for Corporation improvements, since the drawings were executed. Among these is the Old Church Steps Inn, an ancient structure which possessed a very quaint, old bar-parlour. A striking contrast is afforded by the juxtaposition of some of these ancient buildings with the palatial modern warehouses which tower above them. The Paper Hall is a curious old building, which stands at a short distance above the parish church. We have not been able to discover by whom it was built, or how its name was derived, but it is worthy of mention as being the building where, in 1794, the first spinning-machines used in Bradford were set up. It was, no doubt, a family mansion originally. Over the front entrance the date 1648 appears. The worsted trade began to drift from Norwich to Bradford towards the end of the seventeenth century, but it was not

till the middle of the eighteenth that it grew to any dimensions. At the latter period, however, the calimanco and camlet trades were thoroughly established, and thenceforward Bradford took the lead in this branch of manufacture.

The most interesting portion of the commercial history of Bradford had now begun; and the rise of the town was extremely rapid. At first "stuff-makers" used to sell their pieces in the room of an inn; but in 1773 a "Piece Hall" was erected, and this, with an addition which was afterwards made to it, afforded room for 258 stands. At this time the Bradfordsians were a very simple, thrifty, and energetic race, who worked quietly and steadily, and with but little regard for anything save the peace and well-being of their little town. In 1776 the Leeds and Liverpool Canal was constructed, and greatly enhanced the prosperity of the town, and, not long afterwards, the Bowling and Low Moor Iron Companies, which afterwards became celebrated throughout the whole country, and which have materially contributed to the success of the town, were established. In 1793 Mr. Buckley, a local manufacturer, proposed to introduce steam-power into a Bradford worsted factory, but the opposition he met with was so determined that he removed elsewhere. It may be noted that there were already at Addingham, Ilkley, and other places, several worsted mills, but Bradford, which was to benefit so largely by the use of steam-power, resisted its introduction most strenuously, and some of the men who were at first the bitterest opponents of the new power afterwards made large fortunes by its use. After Mr. Buckley's venture, Mr. James Garnett, the founder of the present firm of Garnett and Co., in 1794 set up a couple of spinning-machines in the Paper Hall, as previously mentioned, and a gentleman named Ramsbottom introduced the first combing-machine into the town; but this was unsuccessful at the time. After some opposition, Messrs. Ramsbottom, Swaine, and Murgatroyd erected a mill, which was completed in the year 1800, and supplied it with an engine of 15-horse power. After this a number of mills were erected by different persons, but the spinning-machines only were worked by them, for power-looms were not introduced into the worsted trade till nearly a quarter of a century afterwards. At the beginning of this century, the population of Bradford was 14,000 or 15,000; at the last Census it was stated at 194,491; but several townships have recently been added to the borough, which will give a large increase. In 1800 the average number of pieces exposed for sale in the Piece Hall was 3000, and in a few years this number was more than trebled. The population began to increase amazingly, and mills rose in all directions. In 1822 a Mr. James Warbrick had a power-loom put together secretly in a mill near Bradford. This was discovered and destroyed by a mob. Messrs. Horsfall shortly afterwards set up several power-looms in their mill in North Wing, and the result was a riot, in which two of the mob were shot dead and many were wounded. From this time the manufacturers were unmolested, and during the next few years the trade of the town increased in a manner which is simply marvellous. Machinery was introduced in large quantities, the demand for stuff goods seemed to increase with the power of supply, and the energy of the Bradford manufacturers appeared to carry all before it. In 1827 Platt and Collier's combing-machines were set up in the town, but they were very imperfect, and it was reserved for Heilmann, Lister, and Donisthorpe, in after years, to bring this part of the business to perfection. About this time merinos and other fine stuff goods came to be largely manufactured in Bradford, spinners began to export large quantities of yarn, and Australian wools first came into use in connection with the worsted trade.

The general improvement of the town was as remarkable as its commercial progress. Many banking establishments soon sprung into existence; the town was lighted with gas, instead of oil, as heretofore; an Exchange, now used as the Post Office, was opened; and places of worship were multiplied. In 1832, by the "Reform Bill," Bradford became entitled to the privilege of returning two members to Parliament. The Jacquard engine came into use, and the "screw-gill" began to be applied to the worsted-spinning machinery of the district about 1834. Then Mr. (afterwards Sir) Titus Salt, of whom more hereafter, made his wonderful discovery with regard to alpaca; mohair came into vogue, and the use of cotton warps gave a great impetus to the worsted manufacture. Not long afterwards the combing-machines of Messrs. Heilmann, Lister, Donisthorpe, and Noble gave the deathblow to hand-combing; and Bradford became established as the capital of the worsted trade, and its industrial progress was wonderful from the year 1830 to the present day.

It was not till the year 1846 that Bradford derived the advantages of the railway system; but the town now has two stations, and railway facilities commensurate with its importance and activity. Bradford was incorporated in 1847.

Some of the public buildings which have been erected during the last few years must be particularly noticed. St. George's Hall, the subject of one of our illustrations, was built in 1853, and is chiefly used for public meetings, concerts, &c. It is capable of holding 3328 persons, and is a very handsome and substantial structure. The Town-hall, which appears in the background of the sketch of Market-street, cost upwards of £100,000, and was opened in 1873. The Exchange, the tower of which is seen to the right of the same sketch, was opened in 1867. The Church Literary Institute, the Covered Market, and the Free Library are all new and imposing structures; and many other magnificent public buildings, churches, warehouses, mills, schools, hospitals, banks, hotels, and theatres have been erected during recent years. Numerous social and political clubs, and a goodly number of charitable institutions exist in the town. One of the latest marks of progress is the laying down of tramways. The town is adorned with four statues—those of Sir Robert Peel, Sir Titus Salt, Mr. Richard Oastler, and Mr. S. C. Lister.

In 1871, a new Mechanics' Institute, built at a cost of £32,500, was opened, in place of one which had existed since 1839. It is in connection with this admirable institution that the new Technical School, which was opened yesterday by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, has been founded. In 1877 the council of the Mechanics' Institute considered the advisability of establishing a school for the purpose of giving technical instruction to those engaged in the various branches of the textile industry, of which Bradford is the centre. By the co-operation of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce this scheme was carried into effect; gifts of machinery were not wanting, and in March, 1878, the Technical School was formally opened by the president, Mr. Henry Mitchell, a local gentleman, whose efforts on behalf of the school cannot be too highly spoken of. The school became such a success that the accommodation afforded by the Mechanics' Institute was soon found to be insufficient, and the building of the magnificent establishment, which is shortly to be opened, was then discussed. Generous offers of aid poured in, and the result is a splendid erection, which has cost upwards of £30,000, and which will provide technical education in every branch connected with the trade of Bradford.

A staff of duly qualified masters will be constantly engaged in teaching day and evening classes. Amongst other ad-

vantages, exhibitions from the Board and other elementary schools will be provided. The sum for the carrying out of this splendid project has been provided by donations from the merchants and manufacturers of the district, and by a grant from the Clothworkers' Company. After the building has been opened, there will be held in it a grand fine-art and industrial exhibition, which, from the very extensive list of exhibitors and the magnitude of the preparations, is expected to be one of the most important shows of the kind ever seen in the provinces. To afford a greater amount of room for the visitors at the opening ceremony, and for the better convenience of exhibitors, two local gentlemen—Messrs. Henry Mitchell and George Hodgson—have, at their own expense, caused an annexe, which will cost about £1500, to be erected. It would require a separate article to do anything like justice to the Technical School building alone. It has a frontage of 160 feet to Great Horton-road, and a depth of 240 feet along Carlton-place. It contains a beautifully proportioned Public Hall (adaptable to dramatic purposes, and capable of seating 800 persons), a museum, chemical and dyeing laboratories, a science lecture-hall, a council-chamber, a library and reading-room, a mechanics' workshop; weaving, spinning, and drawing sheds; and, amongst others, art, painting, students' instructors', secretary's, chemical, "balance," dyeing, cloak, ante, curator's, and class rooms. Everything is on the most lavish and complete scale, and there is no modern improvement which has not been introduced.

Bradford possesses no less than four public parks, but the most fashionable of these is Lister or Manningham Park. It was purchased from Mr. S. C. Lister for a merely nominal sum, and a statue erected in honour of Mr. Lister now stands near the principal gate. The Hall was, until it became Corporation property, the seat of the Listers, who are an ancient Yorkshire family. Mr. S. C. Lister, instead of leading a life of luxurious idleness, as he might have done, embarked in business pursuits at an early age, and has devoted most of his life to the invention of machinery. To him the credit of having invented the combing-machine is, in a great measure, due; and, after the perfecting of that machine, he turned his attention to the utilisation of "silk waste," which had previously been regarded as rubbish. With this object in view, Mr. Lister spent many years of his life and over £300,000 in money before he received a single penny in return. He triumphed in the end, and at his gigantic factory, the chimney of which can be seen in the Manningham Hall sketch, vast quantities of silk, plush, and velvet are manufactured. The chimney is eighty-three yards in height, and absorbed 7000 tons of material in construction. It is considered to be the sturdiest and handsomest in England, and it is a prominent feature for miles round.

Saltair is a perfectly model town, situated on the banks of the Aire, about four miles from Bradford. It was founded by Sir Titus Salt, who discovered the use of the Alpaca wool, and erected one of the most celebrated factories in the world at Saltair, which derives its name from its founder and the river upon which it is built. Sir Titus Salt built a handsome Congregational Chapel, dwellings for about 4000 work-people, a noble Club and Institute, schools, infirmary, almshouses, &c., entirely at his own expense. Mr. Titus Salt, one of the sons of the founder of Saltair, has, during the present week, been entertaining the Royal party at Milner Field, a modern mansion, very beautifully situated, and overlooking the valley of the Aire. Shipley Old Hall is at Shipley, a thriving place between Bradford and Saltair. There is no history worth repeating in connection with this building, but it is very quaint, and bears date 1593. Shipley Glen is a romantic and picturesque spot near Saltair, and is annually visited by thousands of people from the towns adjacent. The trade of Bradford, in consequence of the operation of foreign protective tariffs and other causes, has for some time been much depressed; but we hope to see a revival of its former prosperity.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

There has been no renewal of the ferocious riots and attacks upon Europeans in the city of Alexandria. The Egyptian troops now collected in great force there have been ordered by Arabi Pasha, who is again formally appointed Minister of War, to prevent any further outbreak. Dervish Pasha, the Turkish Special Commissioner, seems to be acting with the military dictator; and the Khedive, sojourning at his marine palace of Ras-et-tin, on the seashore of Alexandria, exerts no real governing authority in Egypt. He has been compelled to accept a new Ministry, of which Ragheb Pasha and Ahmed Rashid are the chiefs, known to be hostile to the Anglo-French Control, but supposed to be regarded with favour by Germany and Austria. It is not now expected that Turkish troops will immediately be sent to put down the revolt and to restore the authority of the Khedive. The Sultan, through his Ministry at Constantinople, and by the voice of Said Pasha, has declined to take part in the proposed Conference of the European Powers. This will be held, notwithstanding, in the course of two or three days; the invitation of England and France having been accepted by Germany, Austria, Russia, and Italy, whose representatives meet at Constantinople. Their deliberations will be strictly confined to the Egyptian Government question; to the "maintenance of all established rights in Egypt, with due regard to the reasonable development of the institutions of that country." The neutralisation of the Suez Canal, it was stated in our Parliament on Monday, will not come within the limits of the business to be settled by this Conference of the European Powers.

In the meantime, the state of Egypt is most deplorable, and disastrous to all European interests there. Many thousands of the foreign residents have left the country, sacrificing their property and occupations, and the extensive works carried on with English capital for the material improvement of Egypt. The poorer classes in Alexandria, who were mainly dependent on its commerce and the custom of foreigners, have begun to suffer extreme distress, and it is feared that this may now excite fresh disturbances of the peace in that large city. We present some Views of Alexandria, from the sea and from Rameh, the Grand Square, the Rosetta Gate, the Old Port, the banks of the Mahmoudieh Canal, the suburb of Karmous, and the windmills at Meks; with Sketches, by our Special Artist, of some ordinary figures in the city streets, the Arab shoe-black, the night watchman, the porter, the water-carrier, the coffee-seller, the vender of sweetmeats, and others. The following description of Alexandria is extracted from a recently published volume on "Egypt," by Mr. Stanley Lane Poole, one of Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.'s instructive series, "Foreign Countries and English Colonies:—"

"Alexandria is built partly on the middle of the strip of land which separates Lake Marcotis from the sea, and partly on the mole (the Heptastadion) which connects the mainland with the island of Pharos, whereon once stood the beacon which was reckoned among the wonders of the world. There is now a good twenty-second revolving light, 180 ft. above the sea-level. The island and mole divide the bay into two portions, and provide Alexandria with two harbours. The western and smaller, called Eunostos by the ancient Greeks,

is one of the finest ports in the Mediterranean, both naturally and by reason of the engineering works carried out in recent years. But the so-called New Harbour, to the east of the Pharos, is shallow and choked by the accumulation of sand, which the eastward current, that washes the length of the North Coast of Africa, piles up in shoals along the Egyptian shore. The Old Port of Alexandria, situated westward of all the deposit of the Nile, and protected from any reflux by the great mole and island of Pharos, and by a breakwater from the wash of the coast current, forms a splendid harbour for vessels of all draught. It has but one drawback, in the complicated reef at its entrance, which is so intricate of passage that ships are sometimes compelled to wait outside in rough weather. The natural advantages of the port, with the artificial protection by Alexander's mole, have been considerably improved by the

recent works. The principal addition is a magnificent breakwater running for nearly two miles from near the west point of the island of Pharos, with a bend towards the mainland, and a lighthouse at the southern end. It was built by English engineers in 1871-3, and is constructed of more than 26,000 masses of concrete, each weighing twenty tons, faced on the outside with natural slabs from the neighbouring quarries of Meks, and forming a broad barrier 19 ft. wide, standing 10 ft. above the sea-level at low tide. The well-protected haven, of a depth of 20 ft. to 60 ft., with an area of 1800 acres, thus formed, is supplemented by an inner and even more secure port of 475 acres, with a depth of 27 ft., separated from the outer harbour, and from whatever sea penetrates to it, by a mole nearly 1000 yards long and 10 ft. wide, which juts out from the mainland and forms the

Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington. Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, presided at the principal stall, and among other stall-holders were the Dowager Marchioness of Waterford, the Marchioness of Tweeddale, Marchioness of Ormonde, Countess Fitzwilliam, Countess Cowper, Countess of Mayo, Countess of Kenmare, Countess of Bective, Lady Colin Campbell, Viscountess Downe, Lady Inchiquin, Viscountess Castlereagh, Lady Harlech, Lady Fitzhardinge, and Lady Bateson. The attendance was very large. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princess Christian and the Duke of Teck, visited the bazaar and made numerous purchases. The bazaar on the 16th may be regarded as one of the most successful fancy fairs ever held in the metropolis. On the first day the sum realised at the various stalls is said to have amounted to £2000. The committee reckoned upon being able to hand over a sum of something like £3500 to the distressed ladies. The weather being as bright on the second as on the opening day, the attendance was equally numerous, and the business done brisk and extraordinarily profitable. Again the Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, presided at the principal stall, and was busy from the opening to the close in disposing of her multifarious wares, at fabulous prices.

The Duke of Cambridge presided yesterday week, at Willis's Rooms, at the dinner in aid of the funds of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis, the claims of which upon public support were well advanced by his Royal Highness in proposing the toast of the evening. The collection amounted to about £500.

Under the presidency of Lord Shaftesbury, the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Indigent Blind Visiting Society was held yesterday week at 37, Grosvenor-square. Mr. W. C. Lester, secretary, read the report, which stated that the number of blind being visited is 781. Mrs. T. R. Armitage had given a donation of £1200 towards providing pensions. Dr. Armitage had also given £1000 to provide that those placed by him on the society should not cease to receive relief after his death. The endowment of the Samaritan Fund had been augmented by a further donation of about £2000 from Dr. Armitage, and had now been established on a secure basis. The number of blind persons receiving education at the society's day classes is 261, those attending at the Sunday Bible-classes 150. The relief given during the year, including £892 from the Samaritan Fund, amounted to £2270. Lord Shaftesbury described the origin of the society, and expressed his heartfelt pleasure at seeing it working so prosperously in the forty-seventh year of its existence.

Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., presided last Saturday at the twentieth annual meeting of the members and friends of the Working Men's Club Union in the College Hall, Westminster Abbey. The annual report showed that the total number of clubs on the register of the union is 839, with a membership of about 126,000 persons. During the year the receipts amounted to £799 and the disbursements to £748.

Lord Enfield presided at the festival dinner in aid of the funds of the West London Hospital last Saturday evening at Willis's Rooms. Donations were announced to the amount of between £900 and £1000.

The Lady Mayoress opened a bazaar at the Athenæum, Camden-road, on Monday afternoon, on behalf of the North-west London Hospital, Kentish Town-road, an institution which has done good work in that neighbourhood. The bazaar remained open on Tuesday and Wednesday, and there were various attractions each day.

The annual Royal Caledonian Fancy-Dress Ball, for the benefit of the Royal Caledonian Asylum and the Royal Scottish Hospital, under the immediate patronage of her Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal family, took place at Willis's Rooms on Monday night, and was a great success.

A fancy bazaar and sale of needlework (contributed from all parts of the world) was held on Wednesday and Thursday at the Duke of Wellington's Riding School, in aid of the funds of the Princess Louise Home. The bazaar was opened by the Lady Mayoress. The band of the Royal Artillery played at short intervals throughout the two days.

A sale of embroideries from the Royal School of Art Needlework took place at Grosvenor House on Tuesday and Wednesday, under the immediate patronage of Princess Christian, the president of the school.

A performance in aid of the funds of the Railway Benevolent Institution will be given by the Connaught Dramatic Club, under distinguished patronage, this (Saturday) evening, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place.

The Printers' Festival of 1882 is to be held at the Alexandra Palace, in aid of the Building Fund of the London Society of Compositors, to-day (Saturday), under the patronage of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and the principal members of the trade.

A Loan Exhibition of unusual interest is promised for next Tuesday and following days, at Crescent House, Fulham-road; on behalf of the Working Ladies' Guild. The old-fashioned house, which has been decorated throughout by Mr. Morris, will contain art treasures and historic relics (many never before exhibited) from the collections of the Earls of Warwick, Denbigh, and Waldegrave, the Countess of Caledon, Lady Eastlake, Mr. Gambier Parry, Mr. Legh, of Lyme, and others. A sale of art needlework by members of the Guild and by distressed Irish gentlewomen will also take place.

The anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' School is appointed to be held at the Crystal Palace next Tuesday, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas W. Boord, M.P. The school merits a liberal measure of support, as it wholly maintains, clothes, and educates upwards of 200 poor children, at an annual cost of £7000.

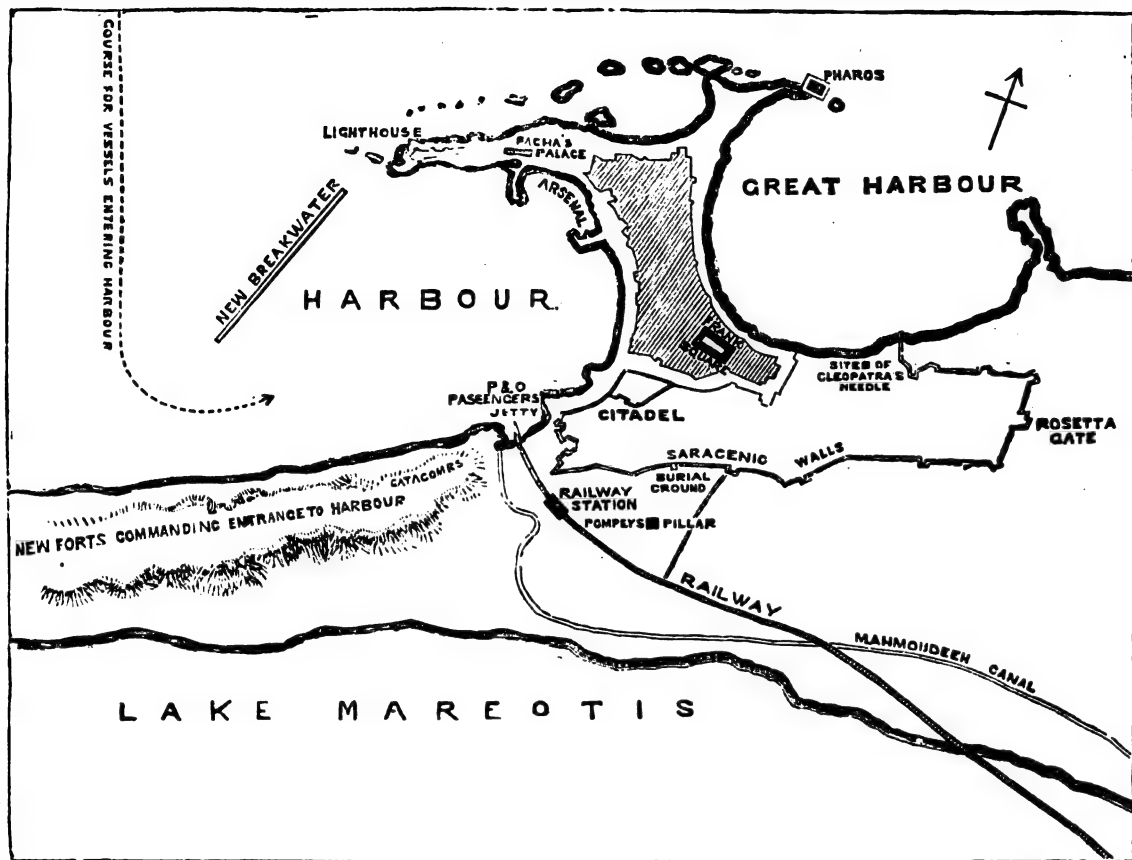
The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex will support Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany) at the opening of the new hospital in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, next Thursday, St. Peter's Day. The Bishop of St. Albans will officiate at the service.

A dramatic matinee will take place at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday, July 4, in aid of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo-bridge-road, under the patronage of the Duchess of Connaught, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and a list of distinguished ladies patronesses. Mr. Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. J. L. Toole, Mr. G. A. Sala and others have promised their assistance.

The managers of the East London Mission, 263, Cable-street, St. George's, propose to take 600 poorest children from Ratcliffe and Limbhouse Fields for a day's country trip. Funds may be sent to Mr. G. Hopkins, Hon. Superintendent, Mission Hall, 263, Cable-street, St. George's.

Upwards of 6000 Jewish emigrants have been already assisted by the Mansion House committee of the fund for aiding persecuted Jews.

A lawn-tennis tournament has been held this week at the Agricultural Hall, for the benefit of the London Fever Hospital and the Scarlet Fever Convalescent Home.



PLAN OF ALEXANDRIA.

string of the bow marked out by the Heptastadion and island of Pharos, while along the curve extend the new quays, arsenals, and stores, and, on the island, the palace of Ras-et-tin.

"The founder of the dynasty now ruling Egypt, the famous Mohammed Ali, was the rejuvenator of Alexandria. It was he who erected the massive fortifications which protect the coast, improved the harbours, and restored the city to something of its old commercial importance, by putting it once more into communication with the Nile, through the Mahmoudieh Canal, which he caused to be dug, in 1819, by the forced labour of 250,000 peasants, of whom 20,000 died from heat and fever and starvation. The ex-Khedive, Ismael Pasha, energetically, if extravagantly, carried out some of the unfinished projects of his grandfather; and the prosperous port of Alexandria, with its 200,000 inhabitants, a quarter of whom are Europeans, owes as much to his reckless taste for improvements as Cairo and the upper country have lost. Most of the Nile produce for export finds its way through the Mahmoudieh Canal; and the stimulus to the Egyptian cotton trade, imparted by the American Civil War, was felt in all its advantage at Alexandria.

"With the exception of the fine column of red granite erected by the Prefect Pompeius to the Emperor Diocletian (which is commonly known as 'Pompey's Pillar,' and attributed to Caesar's great rival), of which the shaft is a monolith 67 ft. high, brought from the Cataracts, probably an obelisk rounded, the remains of the ancient city are of slight consequence. The famous Serapeum, Museum, and Library, have long since disappeared; and even the two obelisks, which Cleopatra stole from the Temple of the Sun at Heliopolis, have been taken away. The one, after lying prone for centuries on the spot where it fell, has been brought to London, and now forms an incongruous and insignificant appendage to the Victoria Embankment; the other relieves the monotony of an avenue at New York. The modern buildings are of the ordinary mercantile character, except the English church, which shows original design in its architecture. There are a Coptic convent, Greek and Latin churches, a well-managed Hospital of German Deaconesses, another nursed by Sisters of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul, besides a Government Hospital and a Greek Hospital. At the Theatre, Italian operas take turn with French plays. The whole city wears the aspect of an Oriental port where most of the business is done by Europeans; everywhere a mixture of Eastern gaud and squalor with European wealth and fashions."

We shall give further Views and Sketches of Alexandria next week. It is distant from Cairo five hours' journey by railway. In our Artist's Sketch of the view of Alexandria from Ramleh, on the seashore east of the city, there is the tomb of a famous Sheikh in the foreground, with an Arab sitting to muse beside it.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

At the half-yearly rent audit on the Longton and Newbold estates of Earl Manvers, last week, a return of 20 per cent was made to the tenants. The Marquis of Ailesbury has allowed his farm tenants 20 per cent reduction in their rentals.

The Royal Cornwall Agricultural Show opened on the 14th inst. at Launceston, and was an excellent show, attended by about 4000 people. Lord Falmouth and Sir William Williams were the principal winners in Devon cattle, and Messrs. Hosken, of Hayle, in shorthorns. The Mayor of Launceston, Mr. Pethybridge, entertained the president, Mr. Robins Bolitho, and the council of the association at luncheon. Mr. Brydges Williams, M.P., attended.

A special meeting of the Council of the Royal Counties

Agricultural Society was held at the Townhall, Basingstoke, on the 14th inst. The subject of pleuro-pneumonia at Brighton was fully discussed, and it was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that, in consequence of the prompt action taken by the local authorities, no risk would be incurred, and it was resolved that the show should be held on the 22nd inst. and three following days, as already arranged.

The Mound Show at Peterborough, held in connection with that of the Agricultural Society, was opened on the 15th inst., seventeen packs being represented. It was under the patronage of the Prince of Wales and the presidency of Earl Spencer, K.G. In class 1, for unentered dog-hounds pupped since Dec. 1, 1880, there were eighteen entries, the first prize for the best couple going to the Fitzwilliam selections, and second honours to the Oakley pack. In succeeding competitions, with the exception of the newly-introduced fox-terrier classes, the Fitzwilliam and Oakley representatives carried all before them.

BENEVOLENCE AND SELF-HELP.

Numerous anniversary meetings and bazaars for charitable purposes continue to be held.

The Prince of Wales presided on the 14th inst. at the dinner of the London Fever Hospital, which was held at Willis's Rooms, the company numbering about 170. His Royal Highness bore a high testimony to the efficient condition and great usefulness of the hospital, upon the evidence of Sir William Gull, who had recently paid it a visit. The result of the appeal was a contribution of £4278 to the funds of the institution, including a hundred guineas from the Prince of Wales and £50 from the Queen.

On the same day the Duchess of Teck presented the prizes and certificates to the successful candidates in the third competitive examination, instituted by the Ladies' Sanitary Association, on Domestic Sanitation. Lord Aberdare presided. The first three prizes were awarded respectively to Miss Lucy Taylor, Miss Mary Jane Russell, and Mrs. Edward Ridge.

Earl Cairns was among the party of visitors who inspected the Waspit training-ship on the 14th inst., and he urged the lads to maintain the great traditions of the Marine Society, which had sent 60,000 boys to sea in the Royal Navy and merchant service. The Countess of Romney presented the prizes gained by the lads in their competitions.

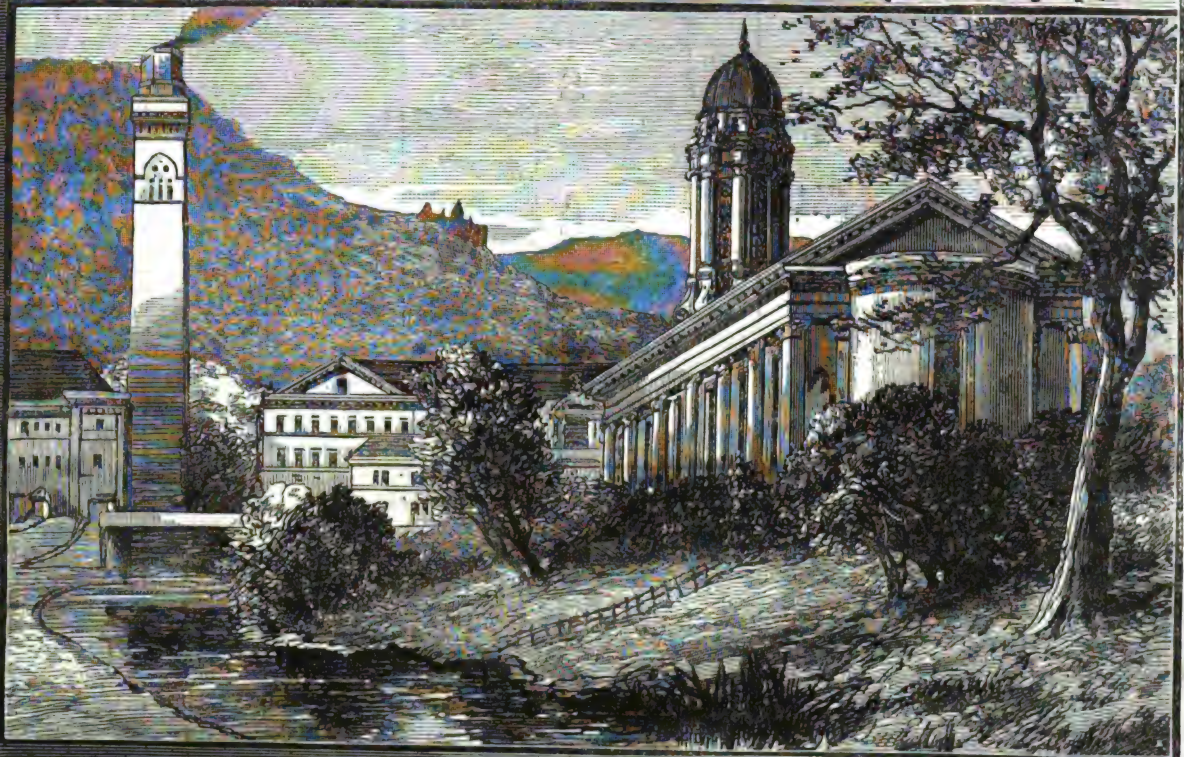
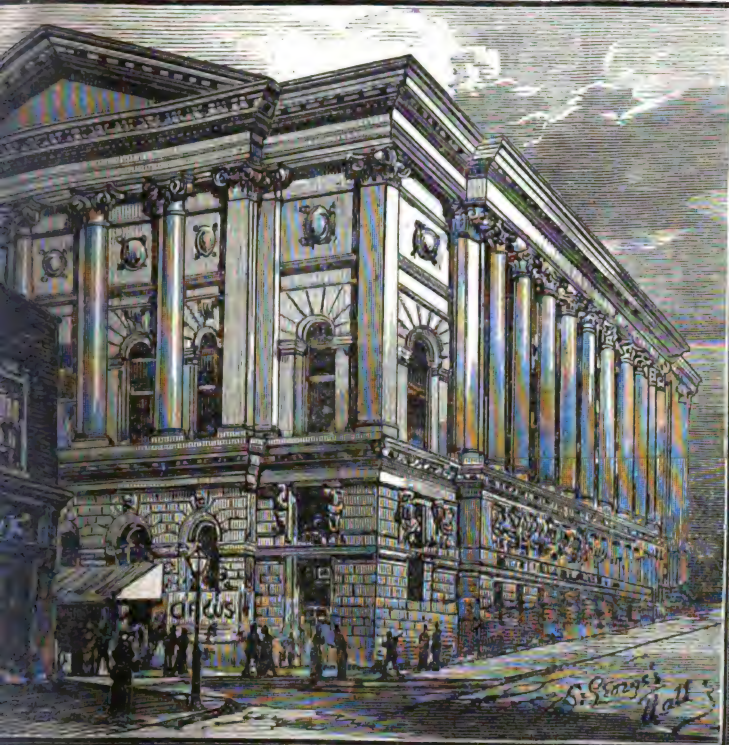
The annual festival of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association was held in the evening at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond—Mr. F. T. Bircham in the chair; and subscriptions amounting to £900 were announced.

At the meeting of the Bristol Town Council on the 15th inst., a communication was received from Sir Greville Smythe offering to the citizens a pleasure park of twenty-two acres, on the borders of the crowded parish of Bedminster, and adjoining his residential estate of Ashton Court.

A meeting on behalf of the guarantee fund of the Royal Victoria Music-Hall was held on the 15th at Earl Brownlow's residence, at which his Lordship presided. It was stated that the music-hall was being carried on at a considerable loss, and on the motion of the Duke of Westminster a resolution was carried pledging the meeting to continue to support the committee in their undertaking.—On Monday last a meeting was held at the Mansion House for the like purpose. The Lord Mayor and Cardinal Manning presided successively; and the meeting was addressed by them and by Lord Mount-Temple, the Rev. J. W. Horsley, Canon Wilberforce, Mr. Mocatta, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., and Canon Barker.

A bazaar in aid of the funds being raised for the relief of distressed Irish ladies was opened on the 15th at the





OBITUARY.

SIR WILLIAM BROWN, BART.

Sir William Brown, ninth Baronet, of Colstoun, county Haddington, died on the 10th inst., at Irving St. Dumfries, in his seventy-eight year. He was born in July, 1804, the third son of Sir James Brown, seventh Baronet, by Marion, his wife, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Henderson, of Clough-head, and was descended from a very ancient Scottish family. He succeeded to the baronetcy at his eldest brother's death in December, 1858. Sir William received his education at Edinburgh University, and was Dean of Faculty, Dumfriesshire. He married, July 18, 1843, Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. John Smith, of Drongan, county Ayr, and had four sons and six daughters. He is succeeded by the eldest surviving son, now Sir William Brown, tenth Baronet, born 1843. His eldest daughter, Eleanor Gale, wife of Mr. George Augustus Ibbetson, died last month.

ADMIRAL HALL, C.B.

Vice-Admiral Robert Hall, C.B., late Naval Secretary to the Admiralty, died suddenly on the 11th inst., at his residence, 28, Craven-hill-gardens, aged sixty-four. He was born in 1817, the son of Commodore Sir Robert Hall, C.B., and, entering the Royal Navy in 1833, became successively Commander in 1852, Captain in 1855, retired Rear-Admiral in 1873, and Vice-Admiral in 1878. During the Russian War, 1854, he served in the Baltic and the Black Sea, and had received the Baltic, Crimean, and Turkish medals. Subsequently he was successively private secretary to the Duke of Somerset (First Lord of the Admiralty) 1863 to 1866, Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard 1866 to 1871, A.D.C. to the Queen from 1869 to 1872, third Lord of the Admiralty and Controller of the Navy 1871 to 1872, and from the last-named year till lately Naval Secretary to the Admiralty. The decoration of C.B. was conferred on him in 1869. The Admiral married, in 1844, Teresa, daughter of Mr. Thomas Tunstall, of Preston-le-Skerne, Durham.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Rev. Nicholas William Gibson, Senior Canon residentiary of Manchester, on the 18th inst.

Dr. John Gordon, late her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, in Edinburgh on the 17th inst., at the age of eighty-five.

The Rev. Hugh George Robinson, M.A., Prebendary of York, and one of her Majesty's Charity Commissioners, on the 16th inst., at Brighton, in the sixty-third year of his age.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Herbert, late of the Kerry Militia, on the 5th inst., at the Muckross Hotel, Killarney, aged sixty-two. He was third son of the Rev. Arthur Herbert, Rector of Castle Island, in the county of Kerry, and brother of Mr. Henry Herbert, of Cahirmane, in that county.

Mr. R. Waller, well known in Yorkshire as a portrait painter. He was one of the originators of the Leeds Society of Artists, and was its president from the foundation of the society. He was also a prominent member of the Yorkshire Fine Art Society.

Mr. John Robert Daniel-Tyssen, D.L., F.S.A., on the 11th inst., at Lower Rock Gardens, Brighton, in his seventy-seventh year. He was third son of Mr. William George Daniel-Tyssen, of Foley House, Kent; Hackney, Middlesex, &c.; and was uncle of Mr. Tyssen-Amherst, M.P., of Diddington Hall, Norfolk, and next brother of Captain Daniel-Tyssen, whose death we also record in this column.

Lady Charles Bertie-Percy, on the 9th inst., at Guy's Cliffe, near Warwick, aged seventy-seven. Her Ladyship was Anne Caroline, granddaughter and heir of Bertie Bertie-Greathed, of Guy's Cliffe, and was married, March 20, 1822, to Lord Charles Percy, youngest brother of George, fifth Duke of Northumberland, father of the present Duke. Lord Charles Percy assumed the prefix surname of Bertie in 1826, and died Oct. 11, 1870, leaving an only daughter.

Captain Charles Amherst Daniel-Tyssen, formerly King's Dragoon Guards, on the 10th inst., at Northwold, in Norfolk, in his seventy-ninth year. He was second son of Mr. William George Daniel, of Foley House, Kent (who assumed the additional name of Tyssen), by Amelia, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Amherst, and was uncle of Mr. Tyssen-Amherst, M.P., of Diddington Hall, Norfolk.

The Government have given the National Gallery of Ireland an extra grant of £1000 to enable the director to make purchases at the sale of the Hamilton pictures.

Mr. William O'Brien, Q.C., has been appointed a Justice of the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice (Ireland), in the room of Mr. Justice Lawson, removed to the Queen's Bench to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Lord Fitzgerald.

In Hyde Park on Saturday last the Coaching Club had its second meet this season. Twenty-six teams came out, amid the manifest interest of a numerous and brilliant gathering. The members of the Four-in-Hand Club met on the Parade in St. James's Park on Thursday evening.

A company has been founded at Sheffield, with a capital of £20,000, to establish zoological and pleasure gardens at Totley, in Derbyshire, five miles from Sheffield. The company has acquired eleven acres of ground. The promoters state that the Midland Company contemplate constructing at an early date a line of railway from Sheffield to Hassop.

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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B R (Weymouth).—A move is not completed until the player's hand has left the piece moved. In the case you describe, therefore, the player can move the piece to any square to which it can legally move. The announcement of "check" does not oblige a player to check.

H E W (Oxford).—The K and Q win against K, B, and Kt, easily; but, with the Pawns supporting and supported by the minor pieces, as in your position, we think the game should be drawn.

F O N H (Liverpool).—Your analysis of No. 1987 is, of course, correct. As the author is a townsman of yours, we shall send your diagram to him.

J D (Dublin).—We regret exceedingly your retirement from our list of solvers, and shall hope to hear from you when the pressure upon your time has abated.

J M S (Liverpool).—It is not easy to define precisely in what consists a problem-composer's "reward." Probably, the gratification of an instinct for taking trouble. We do not examine problems unless they are accompanied by the author's solutions.

M H (Liverpool).—Black's reply to 1. P to Q 4th is 1. P takes P en passant (ch).

H E B (Vienna).—Thanks to the courtesy of the committee of the Congress and of our friends at Vienna, we are well supplied with games. Yours appear below.

PROBLEMS received, with thanks, from G M S (Cambridge), S I (Stepney), L M S (Aldgate), J S M K (Ilkley), and T R D (Chertsey).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1986 received from Senex Solitarius and W W Hill (Riga).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1987 received from W W Hill (Riga), P S Shenale, Indagator, and John Perkins.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1988 received from W W Hill (Riga), B H G (Salisbury), Indagator, Tiral, W W Nicholson, Black Knight, P S Shenale, F F (Brussels), D Rowland (Barris), Donald Mackay, Senex Solitarius, and John Perkins.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1989 received from H B, Alpha, Shadforth, Aaron Harper, A M Porter, H Springthorpe, Ben Nevis, A Wigmore, B R Wood, F Ferris, W Hillier, J G Antee, S Lowndes, E Casella (Paris), D W Kell, F G Parloe, H Blacklock, A W Scrutton, Otto Fulder (Ghent), M O'Halloran, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, C W Milson, S Bullen, Jupiter Junior, L L Greenaway, T H Hoidron, G W Law, H Reeve, N H Mullen, H Lucas, R Tweddell, R J Vines, G Seymour, E Elsbury, Bosworth, James Dobson, E London, Shrapnel, F Johnston, A R Street, Jumbo, P S Shenale, F J Wallis, Cant, E J Winter Wood, Pievha, Sudbury (Suffolk), C W Croxley, Norman Rumbelow, Dr F St, Donald Mackay, Hereward, Antonio F Mosley, R H Brooks, Harry Bristow, D Mayhew, W Dewse, W S Hilary, L F Beresford, N Meynell, and W Hallett.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

No. 1986.		No. 1997.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 8th	* Kt takes R	1. Kt to K 8th	K to Q 4th
2. R to R 4th (ch)	P takes R	2. P to B 4th (ch)	K moves
3. Kt to B 4th. Mate.		3. Kt or Q mates.	

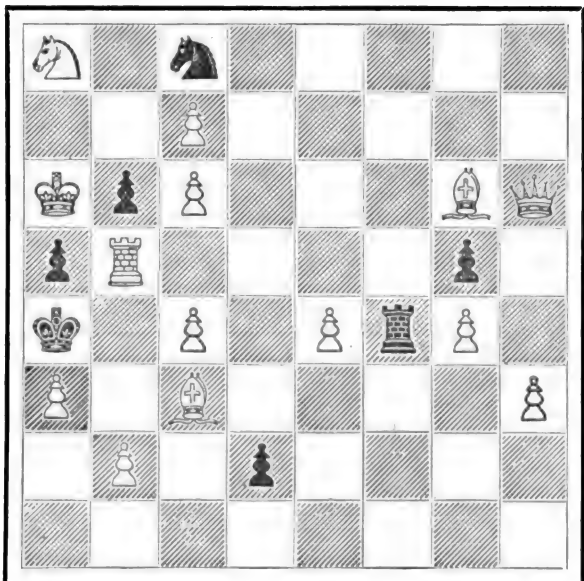
* The variations are obvious.

* White can also mate by 1. Q takes Kt, &c.

PROBLEM No. 2001.

By C. CALLANDER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE VIENNA TOURNAMENT.

TWENTY-SIXTH ROUND.				TWENTY-NINTH ROUND.			
Bird	0	Winawer	1	Bird	0	Schwarz	1
Englisch	0	Mackenzie	1	Englisch	1	Noa	0
Mason	1	Noa	0	Fleissig	0	Ware	1
Paulsen	1	Hrudy	0	Hrudy	1	Meitner	0
Schwarz	0	Weiss	0	Paulsen	1	Weiss	0
Steinitz	1	Meitner	0	Steinitz	0	Winawer	0
Tschigorin	0	Blackburne	1	Tschigorin	0	Mackenzie	1
Ware	0	Wittek	0	Mason	0	Blackburne	0
Zukertort	1	Fleissig	0	Zukertort	1	Wittek	0

TWENTY-SEVENTH ROUND.				THIRTIETH ROUND.			
Fleissig	0	Noa	0	Bird	0	Wittek	1
Hrudy	0	Englisch	0	Noa	0	Mackenzie	1
Paulsen	0	Blackburne	0	Paulsen	1	Meitner	0
Ware	0	Bird	1	Schwarz	0	Winawer	1
Wittek	0	Meitner	0	Steinitz	0	Englisch	0
Weiss	0	Mackenzie	1	Tschigorin	1	Hrudy	0
Steinitz	0	Tschigorin	1	Mason	0	Fleissig	0
Winawer	0	Mason	1	Weiss	0	Blackburne	1
Zukertort	1	Schwarz	0	Zukertort	0	Mason	0

TWENTY-EIGHTH ROUND.				THIRTY-FIRST ROUND.			
Hrudy	0	Mason	1	Englisch	0	Blackburne	0
Meitner	1	Fleissig	0	Hrudy	1	Fleissig	0
Paulsen	1	Bird	0	Meitner	0	Mackenzie	1
Schwarz	0	Mackenzie	1	Paulsen	1	Tschigorin	0
Steinitz	0	Weiss	0	Schwarz	0	Steinitz	1
Ware	0	Tschigorin	0	Ware	0	Winawer	1
Winawer	1	Noa	0	Weiss	1	Noa	0
Wittek	1	Englisch	0	Wittek	1	Bird	0
Zukertort	0	Blackburne	0	Zukertort	1	Bird	0

Played in the twenty-fifth round of the Vienna tournament between Messrs. BIRD and BLACKBURNE.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Bird). BLACK (Mr. Blackburne).

1. P to K 4th. The advance of this Pawn seems to us to be premature; moreover, it directly invites the attack which follows.

14. P to K Kt 4th. P takes B P

15. P takes B P. B takes P

16. P takes P. R to K 4th

17. R to K Kt sq. K to K sq

18. Kt to Kt 4th. White manoeuvres his Knights in a masterly manner. He now threatens to win the Queen by 19. Kt to B 6th (ch); and 20. Kt to B 7th (ch), &c.

19. Kt to K 3rd. Then follows 19. P to B 6th, &c.

20. Kt to K 5th. P takes Kt

21. Kt to K 3rd. Kt to K 3rd

22. Kt takes B. Kt takes B P

23. Q to K 3rd. and Black resigned.

The tournament is now rapidly drawing to a conclusion, and before these lines have been submitted to the reader the event will have named the winner. Our last report, after the twenty-fifth round had been played, showed that Herr Steinitz had taken the lead, closely followed, however, by Messrs. Mason and Winawer, with Mackenzie, Blackburne, Zukertort, and Englisch not far in the rear; but the result of the play and the scoring against absentees during the week ended the 17th inst. is that the Austrian player has been overtaken by Mackenzie and Zukertort and passed by Mason and Winawer. The following was the score of each competitor at the end of the thirty-first round, including the games to be recorded against Messrs. Fleissig and Noa, who have retired:—

Winawer, 22½; Mason, 22; Mackenzie, Steinitz, and Zukertort, 21½; Blackburne, 19½; Wittek, 18; Englisch and Paulsen, 17½; Hrudy, 16½; Weiss, 14; Schwarz, 13½; Bird and Tschigorin, 12; Meitner, 11½; Ware, 11.

We go to press with this part of the paper too early in the week for a later report; but should the contest be brought to an end in time, the final result will be found in another column.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 11, 1874) of Mr. James Morris, of the firm of Messrs. Morris, Prevost, and Co., formerly one of the directors of the Bank of England, and of which he was governor in 1847 and 1848, late of No. 17, Cadogan-place, and of Encombe, Sandgate, Kent, who died on the 9th ult., was proved on the 10th inst. by Augustus Prevost and Henry Vernet, the surviving executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £162,000. The testator bequeaths £10,000 each to his cousins, Frank Marcet, Sophia Romilly, Madalena Saunders, and Adelaide Rucker, and a sum of £20,000, which is to remain in the hands of his firm for a period, is also eventually to be divided between them; £10,000 to his brother-in-law, James Campbell; £15,000 to his sister-in-law, Rose Montgomery; and considerable legacies to other relatives, partners, executors, clerks, and servants. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between his said four cousins.

The will (dated April 14, 1880), with a codicil (dated March 20, 1882), of Mr. Osgood Hanbury, of the firm of Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, Hanbury, and Lloyd, bankers, Lombard-street, late of Holfield Grange, Coggeshall, Essex, and of No. 5, Upper Belgrave-street, who died on the 3rd ult., was proved on the 3rd inst. by Sampson Hanbury, the brother, George Hanbury, and Edmund Smith Hanbury, the executors, the value of the personal estate being upwards of £111,000. The testator makes up the portions of each of his three daughters by his first marriage, Adeline Helen, Constance, and Marion Edith, to £15,000, and an additional sum of £5000 is to be held, upon trust, for them while unmarried; and he bequeaths to each of his children by his second marriage (if any), other than his son, Osgood Beauchamp, £15,000; to his executors, £100 each; and legacies to servants and labourers. Holfield Grange and all his real estate are devised, upon trust, for his son, Osgood Beauchamp, and the residue of the personalty is also left to him.

The will (dated Dec. 31, 1878), with a codicil (dated April 6, 1882), of Mr. Richard Blizard, late of No. 5, St. Mary's-terrace, Maida-hill, who died on April 15 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Mrs. Mary Blizard, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate exceeding £65,000. The testator leaves to his wife £500, all his furniture, plate, pictures, wines, and effects, and an annuity of £1000; some copyhold property to his son Richard Henry; the residue of his real and personal estate between all his children equally.

The will (dated July 6, 1880), with two codicils (dated Dec. 31, 1880, and July 4, 1881), of Mr. George Cheesman, formerly of Neckinger-road, Bermondsey, tanner and fancy leather manufacturer, but late of Holden House, Dorking, who died on the 3rd ult., was proved on the 2nd inst. by Ernest Richard Cheesman, the son, James Searle and George Slater, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate being over £51,000. The testator gives to his son Ernest Richard, £10,000; to his sons Walter Nightingale and Alfred Harold, complimentary legacies of £100 each, having given them large sums in his lifetime; upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Head, for life, £6000; upon trust for his granddaughter, Amy Edith Mary Head, on the death of her mother, £3000; upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Searle, £8000; to his grandson, Edgar Athelstan Cheesman, £3000; and numerous legacies to relatives and others. He also bequeaths £50 each to the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton; the Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary, Margate; the National Life-Boat Institution, the Boys' Home, Regent's Park-road; and the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen-square, Bloomsbury. As to the residue of his property, he leaves one half upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Searle, and the other half to his son Ernest Richard.

The will (dated Aug. 22, 1878), with a codicil (dated April 13, 1882), of the Rev. Hugh Pearson, Vicar of Sonning, Berks, Canon of Windsor, and Deputy Clerk of the Closet to the Queen, who died on April 13 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by the Rev. William Henley Jervis and Edward Stanhope Pearson, the brothers, and Lord Francis Hervey, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to more than £38,000. The testator bequeaths £500 for the benefit of the parish of Sonning, to be disposed of as the Rev. Henry Golding Palmer shall in his absolute discretion think fit; and numerous legacies, many of large amount, to relatives, friends, servants, and others, including the organist, organ-blower, choir men, choir boys, church cleaner, schoolmaster, and schoolmistress at Sonning. The residue of his property he gives to his two brothers, William Henley and Edward Stanhope.

The will (dated July 16, 1880) of Miss Agnes Burton, late of Ebor House, Stamford-hill, who died on March 31 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by John Richard Tindale and Thomas Burton, the brother, the executors, the personal estate amounting to over £33,000. The testatrix, after making considerable gifts to relatives, gives the residue of her property to her brother, Thomas Burton, and her sister, Mrs. Charlotte Fisher.

The will (dated June 3, 1880) of Admiral Russell Elliott, late of Appleby Castle, Westmoreland, who died on Dec. 25 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Rowland Nevitt Bennett and George Nevitt Bennett, the executors, the personal estate exceeding in value £24,000. The only legatees under the will are testator's son and two daughters.

The will (dated Jan. 23, 1882) of the Hon. Henry Richard Graves, third son of the second Baron Graves, and uncle of the present peer, late of No. 14, Grosvenor-street, who died on April 29 last at Cannes, France, was proved on the 24th ult. by the Hon. Mrs. Henrietta Graves, the widow, and Henry Cyril Percy Graves and William Spencer Paget Graves, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £20,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500 and his furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life; at her death he gives £3000 each to his children, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Marchi, Miss Mabel Blanche Somerset Graves, and Claude Thomas Graves; and the ultimate residue between his six younger sons.

The will (dated Jan. 31, 1882) of Mr. Peter Burrows Sharkey, late of Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge-street, Westminster, and of No. 23, Hanover-square, Parliamentary agent, who died on Feb. 1 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., and Richard Ouseley Blake Lane, the executors, the personal estate amounting to over £12,000. After giving a few legacies, the testator leaves all the residue of his property to his two sisters, Mrs. Charlotte Spiel and Mrs. Annie Gaynor.

The late Mr. Asa Lees, of the Soho Ironworks, Oldham, has left bequests to public institutions amounting to over £40,000, including £10,000 each to Owens College, Manchester, to the Royal Albert Asylum, to the Lancashire Independent College, and to the Oldham Infirmary. Mr. Lees was founder of the great machine establishment of Asa Lees and Co., employing about 2000 hands.



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